
EvalML Documentation

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CONTENTS

1	Install	3
2	Start	7
3	Tutorials	15
4	User Guide	45
5	API Reference	171
6	Release Notes	1539
	Python Module Index	1599
	Index	1603

EvalML is an AutoML library that builds, optimizes, and evaluates machine learning pipelines using domain-specific objective functions.

Combined with [Featuretools](#) and [Compose](#), EvalML can be used to create end-to-end supervised machine learning solutions.

INSTALL

EvalML is available for Python 3.7, 3.8, and 3.9. It can be installed from [pypi](#), [conda-forge](#), or from [source](#).

To install EvalML with all dependencies, run the following command:

```
$ pip install evalml
```

```
$ conda install -c conda-forge evalml
```

1.1 EvalML with core dependencies only

EvalML includes several optional dependencies. The `xgboost` and `catboost` packages support pipelines built around those modeling libraries. The `plotly` and `ipywidgets` packages support plotting functionality in automl searches. These dependencies are recommended, and are included with EvalML by default but are not required in order to install and use EvalML.

EvalML's core dependencies are listed in `core-requirements.txt` in the source code, and optional requirements are listed in `requirements.txt`.

To install EvalML with only the core-required dependencies with pypi, first download the EvalML source [from pypi](#) to access the requirements files before running the following command. For conda-forge, just run the following command:

```
$ pip install evalml --no-dependencies
$ pip install -r core-requirements.txt
```

```
$ conda install -c conda-forge evalml-core
```

1.2 Add-ons

EvalML allows users to install add-ons individually or all at once:

- **Update Checker:** Receive automatic notifications of new EvalML releases
- **Time Series:** Use EvalML with Facebook's Prophet library for time series support.

```
$ pip install evalml[complete]
```

```
$ pip install evalml[prophet]
```

```
$ pip install evalml[update_checker]
```

```
$ conda install -c conda-forge alteryx-open-src-update-checker
```

1.3 Time Series support with Facebook's Prophet

To support the Prophet time series estimator, be sure to install it as an extra requirement. Please note that this may take a few minutes. Prophet is currently only supported via pip installation in EvalML for Mac with CmdStan as a backend.

```
pip install evalml[prophet]
```

Another option for installing Prophet with CmdStan as a backend is to use `make installdeps-prophet`.

Note: In order to do this, you must have the EvalML repo cloned and you must be in the top level folder `<your_directory>/evalml/` to execute this command. This command will do the following:

- Pip install `cmdstanpy==0.9.68`
- Execute the `install_cmdstan.py` script found within your `site-packages/cmdstanpy` which builds `cmdstan` in your `site-packages`.
- Install Prophet==1.0.1 with the `CMDSTAN` and `STAN_BACKEND` environment variables set.

If the `site-packages` path is incorrect or you'd like to specify a different one, just run `make installdeps-prophet SITE_PACKAGES_DIR="<path_to_your_site_packages>"`.

If you'd like to have more fine-tuned control over the installation steps for Prophet, such as specifying the backend, follow these steps:

```
$ pip install prophet==1.0.1
```

```
$ pip install cmdstanpy==0.9.68
$ python <path_to_installed_cmdstanpy>/install_cmdstan.py --dir <path_to_build_
  ↳ cmdstan> -v <version_to_use>
$ CMDSTAN=<path_to_build_cmdstan>/cmdstan-<version_to_use> STAN_BACKEND=CMDSTANPY pip_
  ↳ install prophet==1.0.1
```

1.4 Windows Additional Requirements & Troubleshooting

If you are using pip to install EvalML on Windows, it is recommended you first install the following packages using conda:

- `numba` (needed for shap and prediction explanations). Install with `conda install -c conda-forge numba`
- `graphviz` if you're using EvalML's plotting utilities. Install with `conda install -c conda-forge python-graphviz`

The `XGBoost` library may not be pip-installable in some Windows environments. If you are encountering installation issues, please try installing XGBoost from [Github](#) before installing EvalML or install `evalml` with conda.

1.5 Mac Additional Requirements & Troubleshooting

In order to run on Mac, [LightGBM](#) requires the `OpenMP` library to be installed, which can be done with [HomeBrew](#) by running:

```
brew install libomp
```

Additionally, `graphviz` can be installed by running:

```
brew install graphviz
```


START

In this guide, we'll show how you can use EvalML to automatically find the best pipeline for predicting whether or not a credit card transaction is fraudulent. Along the way, we'll highlight EvalML's built-in tools and features for understanding and interacting with the search process.

```
[1]: import evalml
      from evalml import AutoMLSearch
      from evalml.utils import infer_feature_types
```

First, we load in the features and outcomes we want to use to train our model.

```
[2]: X, y = evalml.demos.load_fraud(n_rows=250)
```

```

          Number of Features
Boolean                1
Categorical            6
Numeric               5

Number of training examples: 250
Targets
False    88.40%
True     11.60%
Name: fraud, dtype: object
```

First, we will clean the data. Since EvalML accepts a pandas input, it can run type inference on this data directly. Since we'd like to change the types inferred by EvalML, we can use the `infer_feature_types` utility method. Here's what we're going to do with the following dataset:

- Reformat the `expiration_date` column so it reflects a more familiar date format.
- Cast the `lat` and `lng` columns from float to str.
- Use `infer_feature_types` to specify what types certain columns should be. For example, to avoid having the `provider` column be inferred as natural language text, we have specified it as a categorical column instead.

The `infer_feature_types` utility method takes a pandas or numpy input and converts it to a pandas dataframe with a [Woodwork](#) accessor, providing us with flexibility to cast the data as necessary.

```
[3]: X.ww['expiration_date'] = X['expiration_date'].apply(lambda x: '20{}-01-{}'.format(x.
      ↪split("/") [1], x.split("/") [0]))
      X = infer_feature_types(X, feature_types= {'store_id': 'categorical',
          'expiration_date': 'datetime',
          'lat': 'categorical',
          'lng': 'categorical',
          'provider': 'categorical'})

      X.ww
```

```
[3]:
```

	Physical Type	Logical Type	Semantic Tag(s)
Column			
card_id	int64	Integer	['numeric']
store_id	int64	Integer	['numeric']
datetime	datetime64[ns]	Datetime	[]
amount	int64	Integer	['numeric']
currency	string	Unknown	[]
customer_present	bool	Boolean	[]
expiration_date	datetime64[ns]	Datetime	[]
provider	category	Categorical	['category']
lat	float64	Double	['numeric']
lng	float64	Double	['numeric']
region	category	Categorical	['category']
country	category	Categorical	['category']

In order to validate the results of the pipeline creation and optimization process, we will save some of our data as a holdout set.

```
[4]: X_train, X_holdout, y_train, y_holdout = evalml.preprocessing.split_data(X, y,
    ↪problem_type='binary', test_size=.2)
```

Note: To provide data to EvalML, it is recommended that you initialize a woodwork accessor so that you control how EvalML will treat each feature, such as as a numeric feature, a categorical feature, a text feature or other type of feature. Consult the [the Woodwork project](#) for help on how to do this. Here, `split_data()` returns dataframes with woodwork accessors.

EvalML has many options to configure the pipeline search. At the minimum, we need to define an objective function. For simplicity, we will use the F1 score in this example. However, the real power of EvalML is in using domain-specific *objective functions* or *building your own*.

Below EvalML utilizes Bayesian optimization (EvalML's default optimizer) to search and find the best pipeline defined by the given objective.

EvalML provides a number of parameters to control the search process. `max_batches` is one of the parameters which controls the stopping criterion for the AutoML search. It indicates the maximum number of rounds of AutoML to evaluate, where each round may train and score a variable number of pipelines. In this example, `max_batches` is set to 1.

** Graphing methods, like AutoMLSearch, on Jupyter Notebook and Jupyter Lab require [ipywidgets](#) to be installed.

** If graphing on Jupyter Lab, [jupyterlab-plotly](#) required. To download this, make sure you have [npm](#) installed.

```
[5]: automl = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train,
    problem_type='binary', objective='f1',
    max_batches=3, verbose=True)
```

```
Removing columns ['currency'] because they are of 'Unknown' type
```

When we call `search()`, the search for the best pipeline will begin. There is no need to wrangle with missing data or categorical variables as EvalML includes various preprocessing steps (like imputation, one-hot encoding, feature selection) to ensure you're getting the best results. As long as your data is in a single table, EvalML can handle it. If not, you can reduce your data to a single table by utilizing [Featuretools](#) and its Entity Sets.

You can find more information on pipeline components and how to integrate your own custom pipelines into EvalML [here](#).

```
[6]: automl.search()
```

```
*****
* Beginning pipeline search *
*****
```

Optimizing for F1.
Greater score is better.

Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.
Searching up to 3 batches for a total of None pipelines.
Allowed model families:

```
FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
            'name': 'Best Score',
            'type'...
```

```
Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline
Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.000
```

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 1 *
*****
```

```
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
↳Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.227
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
↳Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.558
```

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 2 *
*****
```

```
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
↳Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler + RF_
↳Classifier Select From Model:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.276
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
↳Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + RF Classifier Select From_
↳Model:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.663
```

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 3 *
*****
```

```
Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer +_
↳Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer +_
↳Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
```

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```

    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.297
LightGBM Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +
↳Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer +
↳One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.589
Extra Trees Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +
↳Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer +
↳One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.365
Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +
↳Standard Scaler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.235
CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +
↳Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer +
↳Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.683
XGBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +
↳Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer +
↳One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean F1: 0.690

Search finished after 00:29
Best pipeline: XGBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type_
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer +
↳Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer +
↳Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler
Best pipeline F1: 0.689744

```

If you would like to suppress stdout output, set `verbose=False`. This is also the default behavior for `AutoMLSearch` if `verbose` is not specified.

```
[7]: automl = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train,
                          problem_type='binary', objective='f1',
                          max_batches=3, verbose=False)
automl.search()
```

We also provide a *standalone* `search` method [`search` method <./generated/evalml.automl.search.html>](https://evalml.com/en/latest/generated/evalml.automl.search.html) which does all of the above in a single line, and returns the `AutoMLSearch` instance and data check results. If there were data check errors, `AutoML` will not be run and no `AutoMLSearch` instance will be returned.

After the search is finished we can view all of the pipelines searched, ranked by score. Internally, `EvalML` performs cross validation to score the pipelines. If it notices a high variance across cross validation folds, it will warn you. `EvalML` also provides additional *data checks* to analyze your data to assist you in producing the best performing pipeline.

```
[8]: automl.rankings
```

```
[8]:      id      pipeline_name  search_order  \
0    10  XGBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select C...    10
1     9  CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select ...     9
2     4  Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Dr...     4
3     6  LightGBM Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select ...     6
4     2  Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Dr...     2
5     7  Extra Trees Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Sele...     7
6     5  Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Se...     5
7     3  Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...     3
8     8  Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Sele...     8
9     1  Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...     1
10    0      Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline     0

      mean_cv_score  standard_deviation_cv_score  validation_score  \
0          0.689744          0.165041          0.689744
1          0.682540          0.168919          0.682540
2          0.663337          0.263244          0.663337
3          0.588889          0.083887          0.588889
4          0.558405          0.182781          0.558405
5          0.364957          0.085286          0.364957
6          0.296626          0.114974          0.296626
7          0.275556          0.120247          0.275556
8          0.235240          0.063793          0.235240
9          0.227085          0.072648          0.227085
10         0.000000          0.000000          0.000000

      percent_better_than_baseline  high_variance_cv  \
0                68.974359                False
1                68.253968                False
2                66.333666                False
3                58.888889                False
4                55.840456                False
5                36.495726                False
6                29.662639                False
7                27.555556                False
8                23.523954                False
9                22.708518                False
10               0.000000                False

      parameters
0  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
1  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
2  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'D...
3  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
4  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'D...
5  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
6  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
7  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'D...
8  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
9  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'D...
10 {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'B...
```

If we are interested in see more details about the pipeline, we can view a summary description using the `id` from the rankings table:

```
[9]: automl.describe_pipeline(3)
```

```
*****
* Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer +
↳DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler +
↳RF Classifier Select From Model *
*****

Problem Type: binary
Model Family: Linear

Pipeline Steps
=====
1. Label Encoder
    * positive_label : None
2. Drop Columns Transformer
    * columns : ['currency']
3. DateTime Featurizer
    * features_to_extract : ['year', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'hour']
    * encode_as_categories : False
    * time_index : None
4. Imputer
    * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
    * numeric_impute_strategy : mean
    * categorical_fill_value : None
    * numeric_fill_value : None
5. One Hot Encoder
    * top_n : 10
    * features_to_encode : None
    * categories : None
    * drop : if_binary
    * handle_unknown : ignore
    * handle_missing : error
6. Oversampler
    * sampling_ratio : 0.25
    * k_neighbors_default : 5
    * n_jobs : -1
    * sampling_ratio_dict : None
    * categorical_features : [3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
↳26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43]
    * k_neighbors : 5
7. Standard Scaler
8. RF Classifier Select From Model
    * number_features : None
    * n_estimators : 10
    * max_depth : None
    * percent_features : 0.5
    * threshold : median
    * n_jobs : -1
9. Logistic Regression Classifier
    * penalty : l2
    * C : 1.0
    * n_jobs : -1
    * multi_class : auto
    * solver : lbfgs
```

Training

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```
=====
Training for binary problems.
Objective to optimize binary classification pipeline thresholds for: <evalml.
↳objectives.standard_metrics.F1 object at 0x7f3f6b70e8b0>
Total training time (including CV): 2.8 seconds

Cross Validation
-----
```

	F1	MCC Binary	Log Loss Binary	Gini	AUC	Precision	Balanced_
↳Accuracy Binary	Accuracy Binary	# Training	# Validation				
0	0.400	0.308	0.438	0.288	0.644	0.333	↳
↳	0.682	0.821	133	67			↳
1	0.267	0.175	0.609	0.208	0.604	0.286	↳
↳	0.583	0.836	133	67			↳
2	0.160	0.010	0.673	-0.017	0.492	0.111	↳
↳	0.507	0.682	134	66			↳
mean	0.276	0.164	0.573	0.160	0.580	0.243	↳
↳	0.591	0.780	-	-			↳
std	0.120	0.149	0.121	0.158	0.079	0.117	↳
↳	0.088	0.085	-	-			↳
coef of var	0.436	0.908	0.212	0.991	0.136	0.481	↳
↳	0.149	0.109	-	-			↳

We can also view the pipeline parameters directly:

```
[10]: pipeline = automl.get_pipeline(3)
print(pipeline.parameters)

{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Drop Columns Transformer': {'columns': [
↳'currency']}, 'DateTime Featurizer': {'features_to_extract': ['year', 'month', 'day_
↳of_week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_categories': False, 'time_index': None}, 'Imputer': {
↳'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean',
↳'categorical_fill_value': None, 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'One Hot Encoder': {
↳'top_n': 10, 'features_to_encode': None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary',
↳'handle_unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing': 'error'}, 'Oversampler': {'sampling_
↳ratio': 0.25, 'k_neighbors_default': 5, 'n_jobs': -1, 'sampling_ratio_dict': None,
↳'categorical_features': [3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,
↳28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43], 'k_neighbors': 5},
↳'RF Classifier Select From Model': {'number_features': None, 'n_estimators': 10,
↳'max_depth': None, 'percent_features': 0.5, 'threshold': 'median', 'n_jobs': -1},
↳'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'l2', 'C': 1.0, 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_
↳class': 'auto', 'solver': 'lbfgs'}}
```

We can now select the best pipeline and score it on our holdout data:

```
[11]: pipeline = automl.best_pipeline
pipeline.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, ["f1"])

[11]: OrderedDict([('F1', 0.8)])
```

We can also visualize the structure of the components contained by the pipeline:

```
[12]: pipeline.graph()

[12]:
```


TUTORIALS

Below are examples of how to apply EvalML to a variety of problems:

3.1 Building a Fraud Prediction Model with EvalML

In this demo, we will build an optimized fraud prediction model using EvalML. To optimize the pipeline, we will set up an objective function to minimize the percentage of total transaction value lost to fraud. At the end of this demo, we also show you how introducing the right objective during the training results in a much better than using a generic machine learning metric like AUC.

```
[1]: import evalml
      from evalml import AutoMLSearch
      from evalml.objectives import FraudCost
```

3.1.1 Configure “Cost of Fraud”

To optimize the pipelines toward the specific business needs of this model, we can set our own assumptions for the cost of fraud. These parameters are

- `retry_percentage` - what percentage of customers will retry a transaction if it is declined?
- `interchange_fee` - how much of each successful transaction do you collect?
- `fraud_payout_percentage` - the percentage of fraud will you be unable to collect
- `amount_col` - the column in the data the represents the transaction amount

Using these parameters, EvalML determines attempt to build a pipeline that will minimize the financial loss due to fraud.

```
[2]: fraud_objective = FraudCost(retry_percentage=.5,
                                interchange_fee=.02,
                                fraud_payout_percentage=.75,
                                amount_col='amount')
```

3.1.2 Search for best pipeline

In order to validate the results of the pipeline creation and optimization process, we will save some of our data as the holdout set.

```
[3]: X, y = evalml.demos.load_fraud(n_rows=5000)
```

```

                Number of Features
Boolean                      1
Categorical                   6
Numeric                       5

Number of training examples: 5000
Targets
False      86.20%
True       13.80%
Name: fraud, dtype: object
```

EvalML natively supports one-hot encoding. Here we keep 1 out of the 6 categorical columns to decrease computation time.

```
[4]: cols_to_drop = ['datetime', 'expiration_date', 'country', 'region', 'provider']
for col in cols_to_drop:
    X.ww.pop(col)
```

```
X_train, X_holdout, y_train, y_holdout = evalml.preprocessing.split_data(X, y,
    problem_type='binary', test_size=0.2, random_seed=0)
```

```
X.ww
```

```
[4]:
```

Column	Physical Type	Logical Type	Semantic Tag(s)
card_id	int64	Integer	['numeric']
store_id	int64	Integer	['numeric']
amount	int64	Integer	['numeric']
currency	category	Categorical	['category']
customer_present	bool	Boolean	[]
lat	float64	Double	['numeric']
lng	float64	Double	['numeric']

Because the fraud labels are binary, we will use `AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train, problem_type='binary')`. When we call `.search()`, the search for the best pipeline will begin.

```
[5]: automl = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train,
    problem_type='binary',
    objective=fraud_objective,
    additional_objectives=['auc', 'f1', 'precision'],
    allowed_model_families=["random_forest", "linear_model"],
    max_batches=1,
    optimize_thresholds=True,
    verbose=True)
```

```
automl.search()
```

```

*****
* Beginning pipeline search *
*****
```

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Optimizing for Fraud Cost.
Lower score is better.

Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.
Searching up to 1 batches for a total of None pipelines.
Allowed model families:

```
FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
            'name': 'Best Score',
            'type': ...
```

Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline

Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:

Starting cross validation

Finished cross validation - mean Fraud Cost: 0.790

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 1 *
*****
```

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +

↳Oversampler + Standard Scaler:

Starting cross validation

Finished cross validation - mean Fraud Cost: 0.008

Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:

Starting cross validation

Finished cross validation - mean Fraud Cost: 0.009

Search finished after 00:08

Best pipeline: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot

↳Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler

Best pipeline Fraud Cost: 0.008198

View rankings and select pipelines

Once the fitting process is done, we can see all of the pipelines that were searched, ranked by their score on the fraud detection objective we defined.

```
[6]: automl.rankings
```

```
[6]:   id  pipeline_name  search_order  \
0   1  Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...    1
1   2  Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Im...    2
2   0      Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline    0

   mean_cv_score  standard_deviation_cv_score  validation_score  \
0         0.008198                0.000424         0.008198
1         0.008745                0.001207         0.008745
2         0.789648                0.001136         0.789648

   percent_better_than_baseline  high_variance_cv  \
0                        78.145054             False
1                        78.090334             False
2                        0.000000             False
```

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```

                                parameters
0  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
1  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
2  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'B...

```

To select the best pipeline we can call `automl.best_pipeline`.

```
[7]: best_pipeline = automl.best_pipeline
```

Describe pipelines

We can get more details about any pipeline created during the search process, including how it performed on other objective functions, by calling the `describe_pipeline` method and passing the `id` of the pipeline of interest.

```
[8]: automl.describe_pipeline(automl.rankings.iloc[1]["id"])

*****
* Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler_
*
*****

Problem Type: binary
Model Family: Random Forest

Pipeline Steps
=====
1. Label Encoder
    * positive_label : None
2. Imputer
    * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
    * numeric_impute_strategy : mean
    * categorical_fill_value : None
    * numeric_fill_value : None
3. One Hot Encoder
    * top_n : 10
    * features_to_encode : None
    * categories : None
    * drop : if_binary
    * handle_unknown : ignore
    * handle_missing : error
4. Oversampler
    * sampling_ratio : 0.25
    * k_neighbors_default : 5
    * n_jobs : -1
    * sampling_ratio_dict : None
    * categorical_features : [3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
    * k_neighbors : 5
5. Random Forest Classifier
    * n_estimators : 100
    * max_depth : 6
    * n_jobs : -1

Training
```

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```

=====
Training for binary problems.
Objective to optimize binary classification pipeline thresholds for: <evalml.
↳objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost object at 0x7ff680b15370>
Total training time (including CV): 3.0 seconds

Cross Validation
-----

```

	Fraud Cost	AUC	F1	Precision	# Training	# Validation
0	0.008	0.864	0.241	0.137	2,666	1,334
1	0.010	0.852	0.244	0.139	2,667	1,333
2	0.008	0.844	0.244	0.139	2,667	1,333
mean	0.009	0.853	0.243	0.138	-	-
std	0.001	0.010	0.001	0.001	-	-
coef of var	0.138	0.012	0.005	0.006	-	-

3.1.3 Evaluate on holdout data

Finally, since the best pipeline is already trained, we evaluate it on the holdout data.

Now, we can score the pipeline on the holdout data using both our fraud cost objective and the AUC (Area under the ROC Curve) objective.

```

[9]: best_pipeline.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, objectives=["auc", fraud_objective])
[9]: OrderedDict([('AUC', 0.8096439019469384),
                  ('Fraud Cost', 0.008828859021444526)])

```

3.1.4 Why optimize for a problem-specific objective?

To demonstrate the importance of optimizing for the right objective, let's search for another pipeline using AUC, a common machine learning metric. After that, we will score the holdout data using the fraud cost objective to see how the best pipelines compare.

```

[10]: automl_auc = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train,
                                problem_type='binary',
                                objective='auc',
                                additional_objectives=['f1', 'precision'],
                                max_batches=1,
                                allowed_model_families=["random_forest", "linear_model"],
                                optimize_thresholds=True,
                                verbose=True)

automl_auc.search()

```

```

*****
* Beginning pipeline search *
*****

```

```

Optimizing for AUC.
Greater score is better.

```

```

Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.

```

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```
Searching up to 1 batches for a total of None pipelines.
Allowed model families:

FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
            'name': 'Best Score',
            'type'...

Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline
Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.500

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 1 *
*****

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +
↳Oversampler + Standard Scaler:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.827
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.853

Search finished after 00:05
Best pipeline: Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder
↳+ Oversampler
Best pipeline AUC: 0.853164
```

Like before, we can look at the rankings of all of the pipelines searched and pick the best pipeline.

```
[11]: automl_auc.rankings
```

```
[11]:   id          pipeline_name  search_order  \
0    2  Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Im...      2
1    1  Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...      1
2    0      Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline      0

   mean_cv_score  standard_deviation_cv_score  validation_score  \
0         0.853164             0.010011         0.853164
1         0.826675             0.027444         0.826675
2         0.500000             0.000000         0.500000

   percent_better_than_baseline  high_variance_cv  \
0                35.316397             False
1                32.667497             False
2                 0.000000             False

                                parameters
0  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
1  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
2  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'B...
```

```
[12]: best_pipeline_auc = automl_auc.best_pipeline
```



```
[13]: # get the fraud score on holdout data
best_pipeline_auc.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, objectives=["auc", fraud_objective])

[13]: OrderedDict([('AUC', 0.8644456773933219), ('Fraud Cost', 0.02574778650753432)])

[14]: # fraud score on fraud optimized again
best_pipeline.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, objectives=["auc", fraud_objective])

[14]: OrderedDict([('AUC', 0.8096439019469384),
                  ('Fraud Cost', 0.008828859021444526)])
```

When we optimize for AUC, we can see that the AUC score from this pipeline performs better compared to the AUC score from the pipeline optimized for fraud cost; however, the losses due to fraud are a much larger percentage of the total transaction amount when optimized for AUC and much smaller when optimized for fraud cost. As a result, we lose a noticeable percentage of the total transaction amount by not optimizing for fraud cost specifically.

Optimizing for AUC does not take into account the user-specified `retry_percentage`, `interchange_fee`, `fraud_payout_percentage` values, which could explain the decrease in fraud performance. Thus, the best pipelines may produce the highest AUC but may not actually reduce the amount loss due to your specific type fraud.

This example highlights how performance in the real world can diverge greatly from machine learning metrics.

3.2 Building a Lead Scoring Model with EvalML

In this demo, we will build an optimized lead scoring model using EvalML. To optimize the pipeline, we will set up an objective function to maximize the revenue generated with true positives while taking into account the cost of false positives. At the end of this demo, we also show you how introducing the right objective during the training is significantly better than using a generic machine learning metric like AUC.

```
[1]: import evalml
from evalml import AutoMLSearch
from evalml.objectives import LeadScoring
```

3.2.1 Configure LeadScoring

To optimize the pipelines toward the specific business needs of this model, you can set your own assumptions for how much value is gained through true positives and the cost associated with false positives. These parameters are

- `true_positive` - dollar amount to be gained with a successful lead
- `false_positive` - dollar amount to be lost with an unsuccessful lead

Using these parameters, EvalML builds a pipeline that will maximize the amount of revenue per lead generated.

```
[2]: lead_scoring_objective = LeadScoring(
    true_positives=25,
    false_positives=-5
)
```

3.2.2 Dataset

We will be utilizing a dataset detailing a customer's job, country, state, zip, online action, the dollar amount of that action and whether they were a successful lead.

```
[3]: from urllib.request import urlopen
import pandas as pd
import woodwork as ww
customers_data = urlopen('https://featurelabs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/lead_scoring_ml_
↳apps/customers.csv')
interactions_data = urlopen('https://featurelabs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/lead_scoring_
↳ml_apps/interactions.csv')
leads_data = urlopen('https://featurelabs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/lead_scoring_ml_
↳apps/previous_leads.csv')
customers = pd.read_csv(customers_data)
interactions = pd.read_csv(interactions_data)
leads = pd.read_csv(leads_data)

X = customers.merge(interactions, on='customer_id').merge(leads, on='customer_id')
y = X['label']
X = X.drop(['customer_id', 'date_registered', 'birthday', 'phone', 'email',
           'owner', 'company', 'id', 'time_x',
           'session', 'referrer', 'time_y', 'label', 'country'], axis=1)
display(X.head())
```

	job	state	zip	action	amount
0	Engineer, mining	NY	60091.0	page_view	NaN
1	Psychologist, forensic	CA	NaN	purchase	135.23
2	Psychologist, forensic	CA	NaN	page_view	NaN
3	Air cabin crew	NaN	60091.0	download	NaN
4	Air cabin crew	NaN	60091.0	page_view	NaN

We will convert our data into Woodwork data structures. Doing so enables us to have more control over the types passed to and inferred by AutoML.

```
[4]: X.ww.init(semantic_tags={'job': 'category'}, logical_types={'job': 'Categorical'})
y = ww.init_series(y)
X.ww
```

```
[4]:
```

	Physical Type	Logical Type	Semantic Tag(s)
Column			
job	category	Categorical	['category']
state	category	Categorical	['category']
zip	float64	Double	['numeric']
action	category	Categorical	['category']
amount	float64	Double	['numeric']

3.2.3 Search for the best pipeline

In order to validate the results of the pipeline creation and optimization process, we will save some of our data as a holdout set.

EvalML natively supports one-hot encoding and imputation so the above NaN and categorical values will be taken care of.

```
[5]: X_train, X_holdout, y_train, y_holdout = evalml.preprocessing.split_data(X, y,
    ↪problem_type='binary', test_size=0.2, random_seed=0)
```

```
X.ww
```

```
[5]:
```

Column	Physical Type	Logical Type	Semantic Tag(s)
job	category	Categorical	['category']
state	category	Categorical	['category']
zip	float64	Double	['numeric']
action	category	Categorical	['category']
amount	float64	Double	['numeric']

Because the lead scoring labels are binary, we will use set the problem type to “binary”. When we call `.search()`, the search for the best pipeline will begin.

```
[6]: automl = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train,
    problem_type='binary',
    objective=lead_scoring_objective,
    additional_objectives=['auc'],
    allowed_model_families=["catboost", "random_forest", "linear_
    ↪model"],
    max_batches=3,
    verbose=True)

automl.search()
```

```
*****
* Beginning pipeline search *
*****
```

```
Optimizing for Lead Scoring.
Greater score is better.
```

```
Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.
Searching up to 3 batches for a total of None pipelines.
Allowed model families:
```

```
FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
            'name': 'Best Score',
            'type': ...
```

```
Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline
Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: 0.000
```

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 1 *
*****
```

```
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +
    ↪Oversampler + Standard Scaler:
```

```
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: -0.004
```

```
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
```

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```

Starting cross validation
Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: 0.039

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 2 *
*****

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +
↳Oversampler + Standard Scaler + RF Classifier Select From Model:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: 0.041
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler +
↳RF Classifier Select From Model:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: 0.016

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 3 *
*****

Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer +
↳Label Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: 0.011
LightGBM Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: -0.010
Extra Trees Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: 0.009
Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Standard Scaler + Select Columns Transformer +
↳Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +
↳Oversampler + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: 0.000
CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: 0.360
XGBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Lead Scoring: 0.004

Search finished after 00:29
Best pipeline: CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer +
↳Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler
Best pipeline Lead Scoring: 0.360294

```

View rankings and select pipeline

Once the fitting process is done, we can see all of the pipelines that were searched, ranked by their score on the lead scoring objective we defined.

```
[7]: automl.rankings
```

```
[7]:
```

	id	pipeline_name	search_order	\
0	9	CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select ...	9	
1	3	Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...	3	
2	2	Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Im...	2	
3	4	Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Im...	4	
4	5	Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Se...	5	
5	7	Extra Trees Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Sele...	7	
6	10	XGBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select C...	10	
7	0	Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline	0	
8	8	Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Sele...	8	
9	1	Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...	1	
10	6	LightGBM Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select ...	6	

	mean_cv_score	standard_deviation_cv_score	validation_score	\
0	0.360294	0.072885	0.360294	
1	0.040866	0.065818	0.040866	
2	0.038720	0.034897	0.038720	
3	0.016129	0.027936	0.016129	
4	0.010753	0.018624	0.010753	
5	0.008602	0.014899	0.008602	
6	0.004301	0.007450	0.004301	
7	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
8	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
9	-0.004300	0.009857	-0.004300	
10	-0.009681	0.008539	-0.009681	

	percent_better_than_baseline	high_variance_cv	\
0	inf	False	
1	inf	False	
2	inf	False	
3	inf	False	
4	inf	False	
5	inf	False	
6	inf	False	
7	0.0	False	
8	0.0	False	
9	inf	False	
10	inf	False	

	parameters
0	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
1	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
2	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
3	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
4	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
5	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
6	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
7	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'B...
8	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
9	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
10	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...

To select the best pipeline we can call `automl.best_pipeline`.

```
[8]: best_pipeline = automl.best_pipeline
```

Describe pipeline

You can get more details about any pipeline, including how it performed on other objective functions by calling `.describe_pipeline()` and specifying the `id` of the pipeline.

```
[9]: automl.describe_pipeline(automl.rankings.iloc[0]["id"])
```

```
*****
* CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns_
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler *
*****

Problem Type: binary
Model Family: CatBoost

Pipeline Steps
=====
1. Label Encoder
   * positive_label : None
2. Select Columns By Type Transformer
   * column_types : ['category']
   * exclude : True
3. Label Encoder
   * positive_label : None
4. Imputer
   * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
   * numeric_impute_strategy : mean
   * categorical_fill_value : None
   * numeric_fill_value : None
5. Oversampler
   * sampling_ratio : 0.25
   * k_neighbors_default : 5
   * n_jobs : -1
   * sampling_ratio_dict : None
   * k_neighbors : 5
6. Select Columns Transformer
   * columns : ['zip', 'amount']
7. Select Columns Transformer
   * columns : ['job', 'state', 'action']
8. Label Encoder
   * positive_label : None
9. Imputer
   * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
   * numeric_impute_strategy : mean
   * categorical_fill_value : None
   * numeric_fill_value : None
10. Oversampler
    * sampling_ratio : 0.25
    * k_neighbors_default : 5
    * n_jobs : -1
    * sampling_ratio_dict : None
```

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```

    * k_neighbors : 5
11. CatBoost Classifier
    * n_estimators : 10
    * eta : 0.03
    * max_depth : 6
    * bootstrap_type : None
    * silent : True
    * allow_writing_files : False
    * n_jobs : -1

Training
=====
Training for binary problems.
Objective to optimize binary classification pipeline thresholds for: <evalml.
↳objectives.lead_scoring.LeadScoring object at 0x7f84896a5610>
Total training time (including CV): 1.2 seconds

Cross Validation
-----

```

	Lead Scoring	AUC	# Training	# Validation
0	0.429	0.846	3,099	1,550
1	0.284	0.890	3,099	1,550
2	0.368	0.891	3,100	1,549
mean	0.360	0.876	—	—
std	0.073	0.025	—	—
coef of var	0.202	0.029	—	—

3.2.4 Evaluate on hold out

Finally, since the best pipeline was trained on all of the training data, we evaluate it on the holdout dataset.

```

[10]: best_pipeline_score = best_pipeline.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, objectives=["auc",
↳lead_scoring_objective])
best_pipeline_score

[10]: OrderedDict([('AUC', 0.8733152009670595),
('Lead Scoring', 0.5030094582975064)])

```

3.2.5 Why optimize for a problem-specific objective?

To demonstrate the importance of optimizing for the right objective, let's search for another pipeline using AUC, a common machine learning metric. After that, we will score the holdout data using the lead scoring objective to see how the best pipelines compare.

```

[11]: automl_auc = evalml.AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train,
problem_type='binary',
objective='auc',
additional_objectives=[lead_scoring_objective],
allowed_model_families=["catboost", "random_forest",
↳"linear_model"],
max_batches=3,
verbose=True)

automl_auc.search()

```

```
*****
* Beginning pipeline search *
*****
```

Optimizing for AUC.
Greater score is better.

Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.
Searching up to 3 batches for a total of None pipelines.
Allowed model families:

```
FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
            'name': 'Best Score',
            'type'...
```

```
Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline
Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.500
```

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 1 *
*****
```

```
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +
↳Oversampler + Standard Scaler:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.653
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.652
```

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 2 *
*****
```

```
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +
↳Oversampler + Standard Scaler + RF Classifier Select From Model:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.643
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler +
↳RF Classifier Select From Model:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.637
```

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 3 *
*****
```

```
Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer +
↳Label Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.579
LightGBM Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler: (continues on next page)
```


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```

    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.601
Extra Trees Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns_
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.649
Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Standard Scaler + Select Columns Transformer +_
↳Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +_
↳Oversampler + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.635
CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns_
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.876
XGBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns_
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean AUC: 0.628

Search finished after 00:29
Best pipeline: CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type_
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer +_
↳Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + Oversampler
Best pipeline AUC: 0.875697

```

[12]: automl_auc.rankings

```

[12]:      id      pipeline_name  search_order  \
0      9  CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select ...      9
1      1  Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...      1
2      2  Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Im...      2
3      7  Extra Trees Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Sele...      7
4      3  Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...      3
5      4  Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Im...      4
6      8  Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Sele...      8
7     10  XGBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select C...     10
8      6  LightGBM Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select ...      6
9      5  Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Se...      5
10     0      Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline      0

      mean_cv_score  standard_deviation_cv_score  validation_score  \
0      0.875697      0.025383      0.875697
1      0.652954      0.036080      0.652954
2      0.651591      0.059622      0.651591
3      0.649083      0.036805      0.649083
4      0.642721      0.050740      0.642721
5      0.637190      0.049395      0.637190
6      0.634544      0.024862      0.634544
7      0.628339      0.018670      0.628339
8      0.600536      0.011945      0.600536
9      0.579447      0.010766      0.579447
10     0.500000      0.000000      0.500000

```

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```

    percent_better_than_baseline  high_variance_cv  \
0          37.569667          False
1          15.295408          False
2          15.159098          False
3          14.908343          False
4          14.272080          False
5          13.719027          False
6          13.454355          False
7          12.833910          False
8          10.053587          False
9           7.944728          False
10         0.000000          False

                                parameters
0  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
1  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
2  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
3  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
4  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
5  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
6  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
7  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
8  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
9  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
10 {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'B...

```

Like before, we can look at the rankings and pick the best pipeline.

```
[13]: best_pipeline_auc = automl_auc.best_pipeline
```

```
[14]: # get the auc and lead scoring score on holdout data
best_pipeline_auc_score = best_pipeline_auc.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, objectives=[
    ↪ "auc", lead_scoring_objective])
best_pipeline_auc_score
```

```
[14]: OrderedDict([('AUC', 0.8733152009670595),
                  ('Lead Scoring', 0.2880481513327601)])
```

```
[15]: assert best_pipeline_score['Lead Scoring'] >= best_pipeline_auc_score['Lead Scoring']
assert best_pipeline_auc_score['Lead Scoring'] >= 0
```

When we optimize for AUC, we can see that the AUC score from this pipeline is similar to the AUC score from the pipeline optimized for lead scoring. However, the revenue per lead is much smaller per lead when optimized for AUC and was much larger when optimized for lead scoring. As a result, we would have a huge gain on the amount of revenue if we optimized for lead scoring.

This happens because optimizing for AUC does not take into account the user-specified `true_positive` (dollar amount to be gained with a successful lead) and `false_positive` (dollar amount to be lost with an unsuccessful lead) values. Thus, the best pipelines may produce the highest AUC but may not actually generate the most revenue through lead scoring.

This example highlights how performance in the real world can diverge greatly from machine learning metrics.

3.3 Using the Cost-Benefit Matrix Objective

The Cost-Benefit Matrix (`CostBenefitMatrix`) objective is an objective that assigns costs to each of the quadrants of a confusion matrix to quantify the cost of being correct or incorrect.

3.3.1 Confusion Matrix

Confusion matrices are tables that summarize the number of correct and incorrectly-classified predictions, broken down by each class. They allow us to quickly understand the performance of a classification model and where the model gets “confused” when it is making predictions. For the binary classification problem, there are four possible combinations of prediction and actual target values possible:

- true positives (correct positive assignments)
- true negatives (correct negative assignments)
- false positives (incorrect positive assignments)
- false negatives (incorrect negative assignments)

An example of how to calculate a confusion matrix can be found [here](#).

3.3.2 Cost-Benefit Matrix

Although the confusion matrix is an incredibly useful visual for understanding our model, each prediction that is correctly or incorrectly classified is treated equally. For example, for detecting breast cancer, the confusion matrix does not take into consideration that it could be much more costly to incorrectly classify a malignant tumor as benign than it is to incorrectly classify a benign tumor as malignant. This is where the cost-benefit matrix shines: it uses the cost of each of the four possible outcomes to weigh each outcome differently. By scoring using the cost-benefit matrix, we can measure the score of the model by a concrete unit that is more closely related to the goal of the model. In the below example, we will show how the cost-benefit matrix objective can be used, and how it can give us better real-world impact when compared to using other standard machine learning objectives.

3.3.3 Customer Churn Example

Data

In this example, we will be using a customer churn data set taken from [Kaggle](#).

This dataset includes records of over 7000 customers, and includes customer account information, demographic information, services they signed up for, and whether or not the customer “churned” or left within the last month.

The target we want to predict is whether the customer churned (“Yes”) or did not churn (“No”). In the dataset, approximately 73.5% of customers did not churn, and 26.5% did. We will refer to the customers who churned as the “positive” class and the customers who did not churn as the “negative” class.

```
[1]: from evalml.demos.churn import load_churn
      from evalml.preprocessing import split_data

      X, y = load_churn()
      X.ww.set_types({'PaymentMethod': 'Categorical', 'Contract': 'Categorical'}) # Update_
      ↪ data types Woodwork did not correctly infer
      X_train, X_holdout, y_train, y_holdout = split_data(X, y, problem_type='binary', test_
      ↪ size=0.3, random_seed=0)
```

```

                Number of Features
Categorical                16
Numeric                    3

Number of training examples: 7043
Targets
No      73.46%
Yes     26.54%
Name: Churn, dtype: object

```

In this example, let's say that correctly identifying customers who will churn (true positive case) will give us a net profit of \$400, because it allows us to intervene, incentivize the customer to stay, and sign a new contract. Incorrectly classifying customers who were not going to churn as customers who will churn (false positive case) will cost \$100 to represent the marketing and effort used to try to retain the user. Not identifying customers who will churn (false negative case) will cost us \$200 to represent the lost in revenue from losing a customer. Finally, correctly identifying customers who will not churn (true negative case) will not cost us anything (\$0), as nothing needs to be done for that customer.

We can represent these values in our `CostBenefitMatrix` objective, where a negative value represents a cost and a positive value represents a profit—note that this means that the greater the score, the more profit we will make.

```
[2]: from evalml.objectives import CostBenefitMatrix
cost_benefit_matrix = CostBenefitMatrix(true_positive=400,
                                         true_negative=0,
                                         false_positive=-100,
                                         false_negative=-200)
```

AutoML Search with Log Loss

First, let us run AutoML search to train pipelines using the default objective for binary classification (log loss).

```
[3]: from evalml import AutoMLSearch
automl = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train, problem_type='binary',
                      objective='log loss binary',
                      max_iterations=5, verbose=True)
automl.search()

ll_pipeline = automl.best_pipeline
ll_pipeline.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, ['log loss binary'])
```

Removing columns ['TotalCharges'] because they are of 'Unknown' type

```
*****
* Beginning pipeline search *
*****
```

Optimizing for Log Loss Binary.
Lower score is better.

Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.
Searching up to 5 pipelines.
Allowed model families:

```
FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
```

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```

        'name': 'Best Score',
        'type'...

Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline
Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 9.164

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 1 *
*****

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + Imputer_
↳+ One Hot Encoder + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.423
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + Imputer + One_
↳Hot Encoder:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.426

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 2 *
*****

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + Imputer_
↳+ One Hot Encoder + Standard Scaler + RF Classifier Select From Model:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.423
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + Imputer + One_
↳Hot Encoder + RF Classifier Select From Model:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.426

Search finished after 00:13
Best pipeline: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns_
↳Transformer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Standard Scaler
Best pipeline Log Loss Binary: 0.422791

[3]: OrderedDict([('Log Loss Binary', 0.4199275026717707)])

```

When we train our pipelines using log loss as our primary objective, we try to find pipelines that minimize log loss. However, our ultimate goal in training models is to find a model that gives us the most profit, so let's score our pipeline on the cost benefit matrix (using the costs outlined above) to determine the profit we would earn from the predictions made by this model:

```

[4]: ll_pipeline_score = ll_pipeline.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, [cost_benefit_matrix])
print (ll_pipeline_score)

OrderedDict([('Cost Benefit Matrix', 52.38996687174633)])

[5]: # Calculate total profit across all customers using pipeline optimized for Log Loss
total_profit_ll = ll_pipeline_score['Cost Benefit Matrix'] * len(X)
print (total_profit_ll)

368982.53667770943

```

AutoML Search with Cost-Benefit Matrix

Let's try rerunning our AutoML search, but this time using the cost-benefit matrix as our primary objective to optimize.

```
[6]: automl = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train, problem_type='binary',
    ↳ objective=cost_benefit_matrix,
    ↳ max_iterations=5, verbose=True)

automl.search()

cbm_pipeline = automl.best_pipeline
```

Removing columns ['TotalCharges'] because they are of 'Unknown' type

```
*****
* Beginning pipeline search *
*****

Optimizing for Cost Benefit Matrix.
Greater score is better.

Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.
Searching up to 5 pipelines.
Allowed model families:
```

```
FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
            'name': 'Best Score',
            'type': ...
```

Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline
 Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:
 Starting cross validation
 Finished cross validation - mean Cost Benefit Matrix: -53.063

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 1 *
*****
```

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + Imputer
 ↳ + One Hot Encoder + Standard Scaler:
 Starting cross validation
 Finished cross validation - mean Cost Benefit Matrix: 59.696

Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + Imputer + One
 ↳ Hot Encoder:
 Starting cross validation
 Finished cross validation - mean Cost Benefit Matrix: 59.392

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 2 *
*****
```

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + Imputer
 ↳ + One Hot Encoder + Standard Scaler + RF Classifier Select From Model:
 Starting cross validation
 Finished cross validation - mean Cost Benefit Matrix: 58.925

Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + Imputer + One
 ↳ Hot Encoder + RF Classifier Select From Model:
 Starting cross validation

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```

Finished cross validation - mean Cost Benefit Matrix: 57.343

Search finished after 00:15
Best pipeline: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns
↳Transformer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Standard Scaler
Best pipeline Cost Benefit Matrix: 59.696177

```

Now, if we calculate the cost-benefit matrix score on our best pipeline, we see that with this pipeline optimized for our cost-benefit matrix objective, we are able to generate more profit per customer. Across our 7043 customers, we generate much more profit using this best pipeline! Custom objectives like `CostBenefitMatrix` are just one example of how using EvalML can help find pipelines that can perform better on real-world problems, rather than on arbitrary standard statistical metrics.

```

[7]: cbm_pipeline_score = cbm_pipeline.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, [cost_benefit_matrix])
print (cbm_pipeline_score)

OrderedDict([('Cost Benefit Matrix', 62.13913866540464)])

```

```

[8]: # Calculate total profit across all customers using pipeline optimized for
↳CostBenefitMatrix
total_profit_cbm = cbm_pipeline_score['Cost Benefit Matrix'] * len(X)
print (total_profit_cbm)

437645.95362044487

```

```

[9]: # Calculate difference in profit made using both pipelines
profit_diff = total_profit_cbm - total_profit_ll
print (profit_diff)

68663.41694273544

```

Finally, we can graph the confusion matrices for both pipelines to better understand why the pipeline trained using the cost-benefit matrix is able to correctly classify more samples than the pipeline trained with log loss: we were able to correctly predict more cases where the customer would have churned (true positive), allowing us to intervene and prevent those customers from leaving.

```

[10]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import graph_confusion_matrix

# pipeline trained with log loss
y_pred = ll_pipeline.predict(X_holdout)
graph_confusion_matrix(y_holdout, y_pred)

```

Data type cannot be displayed: application/vnd.plotly.v1+json, text/html

```

[11]: # pipeline trained with cost-benefit matrix
y_pred = cbm_pipeline.predict(X_holdout)
graph_confusion_matrix(y_holdout, y_pred)

```

Data type cannot be displayed: application/vnd.plotly.v1+json, text/html

3.4 Using Text Data with EvalML

In this demo, we will show you how to use EvalML to build models which use text data.

```
[1]: import evalml
      from evalml import AutoMLSearch
```

3.4.1 Dataset

We will be utilizing a dataset of SMS text messages, some of which are categorized as spam, and others which are not (“ham”). This dataset is originally from [Kaggle](#), but modified to produce a slightly more even distribution of spam to ham.

```
[2]: from urllib.request import urlopen
      import pandas as pd

      input_data = urlopen('https://featurelabs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/spam_text_messages_
      ↪modified.csv')
      data = pd.read_csv(input_data)[:750]

      X = data.drop(['Category'], axis=1)
      y = data['Category']

      display(X.head())
```

	Message
0	Free entry in 2 a wkly comp to win FA Cup fina...
1	FreeMsg Hey there darling it's been 3 week's n...
2	WINNER!! As a valued network customer you have...
3	Had your mobile 11 months or more? U R entitle...
4	SIX chances to win CASH! From 100 to 20,000 po...

The ham vs spam distribution of the data is 3:1, so any machine learning model must get above 75% accuracy in order to perform better than a trivial baseline model which simply classifies everything as ham.

```
[3]: y.value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```
[3]: spam    0.593333
      ham     0.406667
      Name: Category, dtype: float64
```

In order to properly utilize Woodwork’s ‘Natural Language’ typing, we need to pass this argument in during initialization. Otherwise, this will be treated as an ‘Unknown’ type and dropped in the search.

```
[4]: X.ww.init(logical_types={"Message": "NaturalLanguage"})
```


3.4.2 Search for best pipeline

In order to validate the results of the pipeline creation and optimization process, we will save some of our data as a holdout set.

```
[5]: X_train, X_holdout, y_train, y_holdout = evalml.preprocessing.split_data(X, y,
↳ problem_type='binary', test_size=0.2, random_seed=0)
```

EvalML uses [Woodwork](#) to automatically detect which columns are text columns, so you can run search normally, as you would if there was no text data. We can print out the logical type of the Message column and assert that it is indeed inferred as a natural language column.

```
[6]: X_train.ww
```

	Physical Type	Logical Type	Semantic Tag(s)
Column			
Message	string	NaturalLanguage	[]

Because the spam/ham labels are binary, we will use `AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train, problem_type='binary')`. When we call `.search()`, the search for the best pipeline will begin.

```
[7]: automl = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train,
                             problem_type='binary',
                             max_batches=1,
                             optimize_thresholds=True,
                             verbose=True)
```

```
automl.search()
```

```
*****
* Beginning pipeline search *
*****
```

```
Optimizing for Log Loss Binary.
Lower score is better.
```

```
Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.
Searching up to 1 batches for a total of None pipelines.
Allowed model families:
```

```
FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
            'name': 'Best Score',
            'type': ...
```

```
Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline
Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 14.046
```

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 1 *
*****
```

```
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Natural Language Featurizer +
↳ Imputer + Standard Scaler:
```

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```

    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.324
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Natural Language Featurizer + Imputer:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.209

Search finished after 00:10
Best pipeline: Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Natural Language_
↳Featurizer + Imputer
Best pipeline Log Loss Binary: 0.209360

```

View rankings and select pipeline

Once the fitting process is done, we can see all of the pipelines that were searched.

```

[8]: automl.rankings
[8]:
   id  pipeline_name  search_order  \
0    2  Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Na...      2
1    1  Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...      1
2    0      Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline      0

   mean_cv_score  standard_deviation_cv_score  validation_score  \
0          0.209360          0.040523          0.209360
1          0.324151          0.096452          0.324151
2          14.045769          0.099705          14.045769

   percent_better_than_baseline  high_variance_cv  \
0                98.509448                False
1                97.692183                False
2                 0.000000                False

                                parameters
0  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
1  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
2  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'B...

```

To select the best pipeline we can call `automl.best_pipeline`.

```

[9]: best_pipeline = automl.best_pipeline

```

Describe pipeline

You can get more details about any pipeline, including how it performed on other objective functions.

```

[10]: automl.describe_pipeline(automl.rankings.iloc[0]["id"])

*****
* Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Natural Language Featurizer + Imputer *
*****

Problem Type: binary
Model Family: Random Forest

```

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```

Pipeline Steps
=====
1. Label Encoder
    * positive_label : None
2. Natural Language Featurizer
3. Imputer
    * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
    * numeric_impute_strategy : mean
    * categorical_fill_value : None
    * numeric_fill_value : None
4. Random Forest Classifier
    * n_estimators : 100
    * max_depth : 6
    * n_jobs : -1

Training
=====
Training for binary problems.
Total training time (including CV): 3.6 seconds

Cross Validation
-----

```

	Log Loss Binary	MCC Binary	Gini	AUC	Precision	F1	Balanced_
→ Accuracy Binary	Accuracy Binary	# Training	# Validation				
0	0.206	0.876	0.953	0.977	0.916	0.927	⌋
→ 0.940	0.940	400		200			
1	0.171	0.855	0.977	0.988	0.947	0.910	⌋
→ 0.921	0.930	400		200			
2	0.252	0.783	0.924	0.962	0.877	0.871	⌋
→ 0.891	0.895	400		200			
mean	0.209	0.838	0.951	0.976	0.913	0.903	⌋
→ 0.917	0.922	-		-			
std	0.041	0.049	0.026	0.013	0.035	0.029	⌋
→ 0.025	0.024	-		-			
coef of var	0.194	0.059	0.028	0.014	0.038	0.032	⌋
→ 0.027	0.026	-		-			

```
[11]: best_pipeline.graph()
```

```
[11]:
```

Notice above that there is a Natural Language Featurizer as the first step in the pipeline. AutoMLSearch uses the woodwork accessor to recognize that 'Message' is a text column, and converts this text into numerical values that can be handled by the estimator.

3.4.3 Evaluate on holdout

Now, we can score the pipeline on the holdout data using the core objectives for binary classification problems.

```

[12]: scores = best_pipeline.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, objectives=evalml.objectives.get_
      → core_objectives('binary'))
      print(f'Accuracy Binary: {scores["Accuracy Binary"]}')
Accuracy Binary: 0.9333333333333333

```

As you can see, this model performs relatively well on this dataset, even on unseen data.

3.4.4 What does the Natural Language Featurizer do?

Machine learning models cannot handle non-numeric data. Any text must be broken down into numeric features that provide useful information about that text. The Natural Natural Language Featurizer first normalizes your text by removing any punctuation and other non-alphanumeric characters and converting any capital letters to lowercase. From there, it passes the text into `featuretools' nlp_primitives` `dfs` search, resulting in several informative features that replace the original column in your dataset: Diversity Score, Mean Characters per Word, Polarity Score, LSA (Latent Semantic Analysis), Number of Characters, and Number of Words.

Diversity Score is the ratio of unique words to total words.

Mean Characters per Word is the average number of letters in each word.

Polarity Score is a prediction of how “polarized” the text is, on a scale from -1 (extremely negative) to 1 (extremely positive).

Latent Semantic Analysis is an abstract representation of how important each word is with respect to the entire text, reduced down into two values per text. While the other text features are each a single column, this feature adds two columns to your data, `LSA(column_name) [0]` and `LSA(column_name) [1]`.

Number of Characters is the number of characters in the text.

Number of Words is the number of words in the text.

Let’s see what this looks like with our spam/ham example.

```
[13]: best_pipeline.input_feature_names
[13]: {'Label Encoder': ['Message'],
      'Natural Language Featurizer': ['Message'],
      'Imputer': ['DIVERSITY_SCORE(Message)',
                  'MEAN_CHARACTERS_PER_WORD(Message)',
                  'NUM_CHARACTERS(Message)',
                  'NUM_WORDS(Message)',
                  'POLARITY_SCORE(Message)',
                  'LSA(Message) [0]',
                  'LSA(Message) [1]'],
      'Random Forest Classifier': ['DIVERSITY_SCORE(Message)',
                                   'MEAN_CHARACTERS_PER_WORD(Message)',
                                   'NUM_CHARACTERS(Message)',
                                   'NUM_WORDS(Message)',
                                   'POLARITY_SCORE(Message)',
                                   'LSA(Message) [0]',
                                   'LSA(Message) [1]']}
```

Here, the Natural Language Featurizer takes in a single “Message” column, but then the next component in the pipeline, the Imputer, receives five columns of input. These five columns are the result of featurizing the text-type “Message” column. Most importantly, these featurized columns are what ends up passed in to the estimator.

If the dataset had any non-text columns, those would be left alone by this process. If the dataset had more than one text column, each would be broken into these five feature columns independently.

The features, more directly

Rather than just checking the new column names, let's examine the output of this component directly. We can see this by running the component on its own.

```
[14]: natural_language_featurizer = evalml.pipelines.components.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer()
X_featurized = natural_language_featurizer.fit_transform(X_train)
```

Now we can compare the input data to the output from the Natural Language Featurizer:

```
[15]: X_train.head()
```

```
[15]:
                Message
296  Sunshine Hols. To claim ur med holiday send a ...
652                Yup ü not comin :-(
526  Hello hun how ru? Its here by the way. Im good...
571  I tagged MY friends that you seemed to count a...
472                What happened to our yo date?
```

```
[16]: X_featurized.head()
```

```
[16]:
      DIVERSITY_SCORE (Message)  MEAN_CHARACTERS_PER_WORD (Message)  \
296                        1.0                        4.344828
652                        1.0                        3.000000
526                        1.0                        3.363636
571                        0.8                        4.083333
472                        1.0                        3.833333

      NUM_CHARACTERS (Message)  NUM_WORDS (Message)  POLARITY_SCORE (Message)  \
296                      154.0                  29.0                   0.003
652                      16.0                   5.0                   0.000
526                      143.0                 33.0                   0.162
571                      60.0                  12.0                   0.681
472                      28.0                   6.0                   0.000

      LSA (Message) [0]  LSA (Message) [1]
296          0.150556        -0.072443
652          0.017340        -0.005411
526          0.169954         0.022670
571          0.144713         0.036799
472          0.109373        -0.042754
```

These numeric values now represent important information about the original text that the estimator at the end of the pipeline can successfully use to make predictions.

3.4.5 Why encode text this way?

To demonstrate the importance of text-specific modeling, let's train a model with the same dataset, without letting AutoMLSearch detect the text column. We can change this by explicitly setting the data type of the 'Message' column in Woodwork to Categorical using the utility method `infer_feature_types`.

```
[17]: from evalml.utils import infer_feature_types
X = infer_feature_types(X, {'Message': 'Categorical'})
X_train, X_holdout, y_train, y_holdout = evalml.preprocessing.split_data(X, y,
    ↳problem_type='binary', test_size=0.2, random_seed=0)
```

```
[18]: automl_no_text = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train,
                                   problem_type='binary',
                                   max_batches=1,
                                   optimize_thresholds=True,
                                   verbose=True)

automl_no_text.search()
```

 * Beginning pipeline search *

Optimizing for Log Loss Binary.
 Lower score is better.

Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.
 Searching up to 1 batches for a total of None pipelines.
 Allowed model families:

```
FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
            'name': 'Best Score',
            'type': ...
```

Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline
 Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:
 Starting cross validation
 Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 14.046

 * Evaluating Batch Number 1 *

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Natural Language Featurizer +
 ↳Imputer + Standard Scaler:
 Starting cross validation
 Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.324
 Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Natural Language Featurizer + Imputer:
 Starting cross validation
 Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.209

Search finished after 00:07
 Best pipeline: Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Natural Language
 ↳Featurizer + Imputer
 Best pipeline Log Loss Binary: 0.209360

Like before, we can look at the rankings and pick the best pipeline.

```
[19]: automl_no_text.rankings
```

```
[19]:   id  pipeline_name  search_order  \
0    2  Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Na...      2
1    1  Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...      1
2    0    Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline      0

   mean_cv_score  standard_deviation_cv_score  validation_score  \
0          0.209360                0.040523          0.209360
```

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```

1      0.324151      0.096452      0.324151
2      14.045769      0.099705      14.045769

    percent_better_than_baseline  high_variance_cv  \
0                98.509448                False
1                97.692183                False
2                 0.000000                False

                                parameters
0  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
1  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'I...
2  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'B...

```

```
[20]: best_pipeline_no_text = automl_no_text.best_pipeline
```

Here, changing the data type of the text column removed the Natural Language Featurizer from the pipeline.

```
[21]: best_pipeline_no_text.graph()
```

```
[21]:
```

```
[22]: automl_no_text.describe_pipeline(automl_no_text.rankings.iloc[0]["id"])
```

```

*****
* Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Natural Language Featurizer + Imputer *
*****

Problem Type: binary
Model Family: Random Forest

Pipeline Steps
=====
1. Label Encoder
    * positive_label : None
2. Natural Language Featurizer
3. Imputer
    * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
    * numeric_impute_strategy : mean
    * categorical_fill_value : None
    * numeric_fill_value : None
4. Random Forest Classifier
    * n_estimators : 100
    * max_depth : 6
    * n_jobs : -1

Training
=====
Training for binary problems.
Total training time (including CV): 3.5 seconds

Cross Validation
-----
          Log Loss Binary  MCC Binary  Gini  AUC  Precision  F1  Balanced_
→Accuracy Binary  Accuracy Binary  # Training # Validation
0                0.206          0.876 0.953 0.977          0.916 0.927
→          0.940          0.940          400          200

```

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1		0.171	0.855	0.977	0.988	0.947	0.910	
↪	0.921	0.930	400		200			⌋
2		0.252	0.783	0.924	0.962	0.877	0.871	
↪	0.891	0.895	400		200			⌋
mean		0.209	0.838	0.951	0.976	0.913	0.903	
↪	0.917	0.922	–		–			⌋
std		0.041	0.049	0.026	0.013	0.035	0.029	
↪	0.025	0.024	–		–			⌋
coef of var		0.194	0.059	0.028	0.014	0.038	0.032	
↪	0.027	0.026	–		–			⌋

```
[23]: # get standard performance metrics on holdout data
scores = best_pipeline_no_text.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, objectives=evalml.
↪objectives.get_core_objectives('binary'))
print(f'Accuracy Binary: {scores["Accuracy Binary"]}')

Accuracy Binary: 0.9333333333333333
```

Without the Natural Language Featurizer, the 'Message' column was treated as a categorical column, and therefore the conversion of this text to numerical features happened in the One Hot Encoder. The best pipeline encoded the top 10 most frequent “categories” of these texts, meaning 10 text messages were one-hot encoded and all the others were dropped. Clearly, this removed almost all of the information from the dataset, as we can see the `best_pipeline_no_text` performs very similarly to randomly guessing “ham” in every case.

These guides include in-depth descriptions and explanations of EvalML's features.

4.1 Automated Machine Learning (AutoML) Search

4.1.1 Background

Machine Learning

Machine learning (ML) is the process of constructing a mathematical model of a system based on a sample dataset collected from that system.

One of the main goals of training an ML model is to teach the model to separate the signal present in the data from the noise inherent in system and in the data collection process. If this is done effectively, the model can then be used to make accurate predictions about the system when presented with new, similar data. Additionally, introspecting on an ML model can reveal key information about the system being modeled, such as which inputs and transformations of the inputs are most useful to the ML model for learning the signal in the data, and are therefore the most predictive.

There are a **variety** of ML problem types. Supervised learning describes the case where the collected data contains an output value to be modeled and a set of inputs with which to train the model. EvalML focuses on training supervised learning models.

EvalML supports three common supervised ML problem types. The first is regression, where the target value to model is a continuous numeric value. Next are binary and multiclass classification, where the target value to model consists of two or more discrete values or categories. The choice of which supervised ML problem type is most appropriate depends on domain expertise and on how the model will be evaluated and used.

EvalML is currently building support for supervised time series problems: time series regression, time series binary classification, and time series multiclass classification. While we've added some features to tackle these kinds of problems, our functionality is still being actively developed so please be mindful of that before using it.

AutoML and Search

AutoML is the process of automating the construction, training and evaluation of ML models. Given a data and some configuration, AutoML searches for the most effective and accurate ML model or models to fit the dataset. During the search, AutoML will explore different combinations of model type, model parameters and model architecture.

An effective AutoML solution offers several advantages over constructing and tuning ML models by hand. AutoML can assist with many of the difficult aspects of ML, such as avoiding overfitting and underfitting, imbalanced data, detecting data leakage and other potential issues with the problem setup, and automatically applying best-practice data cleaning, feature engineering, feature selection and various modeling techniques. AutoML can also leverage

search algorithms to optimally sweep the hyperparameter search space, resulting in model performance which would be difficult to achieve by manual training.

4.1.2 AutoML in EvalML

EvalML supports all of the above and more.

In its simplest usage, the AutoML search interface requires only the input data, the target data and a `problem_type` specifying what kind of supervised ML problem to model.

** Graphing methods, like verbose `AutoMLSearch`, on Jupyter Notebook and Jupyter Lab require `ipywidgets` to be installed.

** If graphing on Jupyter Lab, `jupyterlab-plotly` required. To download this, make sure you have `npm` installed.

```
[1]: import evalml
from evalml.utils import infer_feature_types
X, y = evalml.demos.load_fraud(n_rows=250)
```

```

           Number of Features
Boolean                               1
Categorical                           6
Numeric                               5

Number of training examples: 250
Targets
False      88.40%
True       11.60%
Name: fraud, dtype: object
```

To provide data to EvalML, it is recommended that you initialize a `Woodwork` accessor on your data. This allows you to easily control how EvalML will treat each of your features before training a model.

EvalML also accepts `pandas` input, and will run type inference on top of the input `pandas` data. If you'd like to change the types inferred by EvalML, you can use the `infer_feature_types` utility method, which takes `pandas` or `numpy` input and converts it to a `Woodwork` data structure. The `feature_types` parameter can be used to specify what types specific columns should be.

Feature types such as `Natural Language` must be specified in this way, otherwise `Woodwork` will infer it as `Unknown` type and drop it during the `AutoMLSearch`.

In the example below, we reformat a couple features to make them easily consumable by the model, and then specify that the provider, which would have otherwise been inferred as a column with natural language, is a categorical column.

```
[2]: X.ww['expiration_date'] = X['expiration_date'].apply(lambda x: '20{}-01-{}'.format(x.
↳split("/") [1], x.split("/") [0]))
X = infer_feature_types(X, feature_types= {'store_id': 'categorical',
                                           'expiration_date': 'datetime',
                                           'lat': 'categorical',
                                           'lng': 'categorical',
                                           'provider': 'categorical'})
```

In order to validate the results of the pipeline creation and optimization process, we will save some of our data as a holdout set.

```
[3]: X_train, X_holdout, y_train, y_holdout = evalml.preprocessing.split_data(X, y,
↳problem_type='binary', test_size=.2)
```

Data Checks

Before calling `AutoMLSearch.search`, we should run some sanity checks on our data to ensure that the input data being passed will not run into some common issues before running a potentially time-consuming search. EvalML has various data checks that makes this easy. Each data check will return a collection of warnings and errors if it detects potential issues with the input data. This allows users to inspect their data to avoid confusing errors that may arise during the search process. You can learn about each of the data checks available through our [data checks guide](#)

Here, we will run the `DefaultDataChecks` class, which contains a series of data checks that are generally useful.

```
[4]: from evalml.data_checks import DefaultDataChecks

data_checks = DefaultDataChecks("binary", "log loss binary")
data_checks.validate(X_train, y_train)

[4]: []
```

Since there were no warnings or errors returned, we can safely continue with the search process.

```
[5]: automl = evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train, problem_type=
↳ 'binary', verbose=True)
automl.search()
```

```
Removing columns ['currency'] because they are of 'Unknown' type
Using default limit of max_batches=4.
```

```
*****
* Beginning pipeline search *
*****
```

```
Optimizing for Log Loss Binary.
Lower score is better.
```

```
Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.
Searching up to 4 batches for a total of None pipelines.
Allowed model families:
```

```
FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
            'name': 'Best Score',
            'type': ...
```

```
Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline
Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 3.970
```

```
*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 1 *
*****
```

```
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
↳ Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler:
  Starting cross validation
  Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.620
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
↳ Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
  Starting cross validation
```

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```

    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.292

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 2 *
*****

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime
↳Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler + RF
↳Classifier Select From Model:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.573
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime
↳Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + RF Classifier Select From
↳Model:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.289

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 3 *
*****

Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer +
↳Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer +
↳Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 3.656
    High coefficient of variation (cv >= 0.5) within cross validation scores.
    Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type
↳Transformer + Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer +
↳Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer +
↳Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler may not perform as
↳estimated on unseen data.
LightGBM Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +
↳Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer +
↳One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.316
Extra Trees Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +
↳Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer +
↳One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.344
Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +
↳Standard Scaler + Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.617
CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label
↳Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +
↳Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer +
↳Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.624

```

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```

XGBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
↳Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +
↳Select Columns Transformer + Select Columns Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer +
↳One Hot Encoder + Oversampler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.271

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 4 *
*****

Stacked Ensemble Classification Pipeline:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.245

Search finished after 00:44
Best pipeline: Stacked Ensemble Classification Pipeline
Best pipeline Log Loss Binary: 0.245391

```

With the `verbose` argument set to `True`, the AutoML search will log its progress, reporting each pipeline and parameter set evaluated during the search.

There are a number of mechanisms to control the AutoML search time. One way is to set the `max_batches` parameter which controls the maximum number of rounds of AutoML to evaluate, where each round may train and score a variable number of pipelines. Another way is to set the `max_iterations` parameter which controls the maximum number of candidate models to be evaluated during AutoML. By default, AutoML will search for a single batch. The first pipeline to be evaluated will always be a baseline model representing a trivial solution.

The AutoML interface supports a variety of other parameters. For a comprehensive list, please [refer to the API reference](#).

We also provide [a standalone search method](#) which does all of the above in a single line, and returns the `AutoMLSearch` instance and data check results. If there were data check errors, AutoML will not be run and no `AutoMLSearch` instance will be returned.

Detecting Problem Type

EvalML includes a simple method, `detect_problem_type`, to help determine the problem type given the target data.

This function can return the predicted problem type as a `ProblemType` enum, choosing from `ProblemType.BINARY`, `ProblemType.MULTICLASS`, and `ProblemType.REGRESSION`. If the target data is invalid (for instance when there is only 1 unique label), the function will throw an error instead.

```

[6]: import pandas as pd
    from evalml.problem_types import detect_problem_type

    y_binary = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
    detect_problem_type(y_binary)

[6]: <ProblemTypes.BINARY: 'binary'>

```

Objective parameter

AutoMLSearch takes in an objective parameter to determine which objective to optimize for. By default, this parameter is set to `auto`, which allows AutoML to choose `LogLossBinary` for binary classification problems, `LogLossMulticlass` for multiclass classification problems, and `R2` for regression problems.

It should be noted that the objective parameter is only used in ranking and helping choose the pipelines to iterate over, but is not used to optimize each individual pipeline during fit-time.

To get the default objective for each problem type, you can use the `get_default_primary_search_objective` function.

```
[7]: from evalml.automl import get_default_primary_search_objective

binary_objective = get_default_primary_search_objective("binary")
multiclass_objective = get_default_primary_search_objective("multiclass")
regression_objective = get_default_primary_search_objective("regression")

print(binary_objective.name)
print(multiclass_objective.name)
print(regression_objective.name)
```

Log Loss Binary
Log Loss Multiclass
R2

Using custom pipelines

EvalML's AutoML algorithm generates a set of pipelines to search with. To provide a custom set instead, set `allowed_component_graphs` to a dictionary of custom component graphs. AutoMLSearch will use these to generate Pipeline instances. Note: this will prevent AutoML from generating other pipelines to search over.

```
[8]: from evalml.pipelines import MulticlassClassificationPipeline

automl_custom = evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch(
    X_train=X_train,
    y_train=y_train,
    problem_type='multiclass',
    verbose=True,
    allowed_component_graphs={
        "My_pipeline": ['Simple Imputer', 'Random Forest_
↪Classifier'],
        "My_other_pipeline": ['One Hot Encoder', 'Random Forest_
↪Classifier']})
```

Removing columns ['currency'] because they are of 'Unknown' type
Using default limit of max_batches=4.

Stopping the search early

To stop the search early, hit `Ctrl-C`. This will bring up a prompt asking for confirmation. Responding with `y` will immediately stop the search. Responding with `n` will continue the search.

Callback functions

`AutoMLSearch` supports several callback functions, which can be specified as parameters when initializing an `AutoMLSearch` object. They are:

- `start_iteration_callback`
- `add_result_callback`
- `error_callback`

Start Iteration Callback

Users can set `start_iteration_callback` to set what function is called before each pipeline training iteration. This callback function must take three positional parameters: the pipeline class, the pipeline parameters, and the `AutoMLSearch` object.

```
[9]: ## start_iteration_callback example function
def start_iteration_callback_example(pipeline_class, pipeline_params, automl_obj):
    print ("Training pipeline with the following parameters:", pipeline_params)
```

Add Result Callback

Users can set `add_result_callback` to set what function is called after each pipeline training iteration. This callback function must take three positional parameters: a dictionary containing the training results for the new pipeline, an `untrained_pipeline` containing the parameters used during training, and the `AutoMLSearch` object.

```
[10]: ## add_result_callback example function
def add_result_callback_example(pipeline_results_dict, untrained_pipeline, automl_
    ↪obj):
    print ("Results for trained pipeline with the following parameters:", pipeline_
    ↪results_dict)
```

Error Callback

Users can set the `error_callback` to set what function called when `search()` errors and raises an `Exception`. This callback function takes three positional parameters: the `Exception` raised, the traceback, and the `AutoMLSearch` object. This callback function must also accept `kwargs`, so `AutoMLSearch` is able to pass along other parameters used by default.

`Evalml` defines several error callback functions, which can be found under `evalml.automl.callbacks`. They are:

- `silent_error_callback`
- `raise_error_callback`

- `log_and_save_error_callback`
- `raise_and_save_error_callback`
- `log_error_callback` (default used when `error_callback` is `None`)

```
[11]: # error_callback example; this is implemented in the evalml library
def raise_error_callback(exception, traceback, automl, **kwargs):
    """Raises the exception thrown by the AutoMLSearch object. Also logs the
    exception as an error."""
    logger.error(f'AutoMLSearch raised a fatal exception: {str(exception)}')
    logger.error("\n".join(traceback))
    raise exception
```

4.1.3 View Rankings

A summary of all the pipelines built can be returned as a pandas DataFrame which is sorted by score. The score column contains the average score across all cross-validation folds while the `validation_score` column is computed from the first cross-validation fold.

```
[12]: automl.rankings
```

```
[12]:
```

	id	pipeline_name	search_order	\
0	11	Stacked Ensemble Classification Pipeline	11	
1	10	XGBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select C...	10	
2	4	Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Dr...	4	
3	2	Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Dr...	2	
4	6	LightGBM Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select ...	6	
5	7	Extra Trees Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Sele...	7	
6	3	Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...	3	
7	8	Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Sele...	8	
8	1	Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...	1	
9	9	CatBoost Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Select ...	9	
10	5	Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Se...	5	
11	0	Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline	0	

	mean_cv_score	standard_deviation_cv_score	validation_score	\
0	0.245391	0.107989	0.245391	
1	0.270904	0.161665	0.270904	
2	0.288964	0.042651	0.288964	
3	0.292264	0.032252	0.292264	
4	0.316412	0.156072	0.316412	
5	0.344051	0.004555	0.344051	
6	0.573408	0.121277	0.573408	
7	0.616802	0.195065	0.616802	
8	0.620303	0.189890	0.620303	
9	0.623505	0.003046	0.623505	
10	3.655857	1.311022	3.655857	
11	3.970423	0.266060	3.970423	

	percent_better_than_baseline	high_variance_cv	\
0	93.819519	False	
1	93.176944	False	
2	92.722092	False	
3	92.638975	False	
4	92.030785	False	
5	91.334658	False	

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```

6             85.558016             False
7             84.465076             False
8             84.376900             False
9             84.296249             False
10            7.922744              True
11            0.000000             False

                                parameters
0  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'L...
1  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
2  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'D...
3  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'D...
4  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
5  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
6  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'D...
7  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
8  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'D...
9  {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
10 {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'N...
11 {'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'B...

```

4.1.4 Describe Pipeline

Each pipeline is given an `id`. We can get more information about any particular pipeline using that `id`. Here, we will get more information about the pipeline with `id = 1`.

```
[13]: automl.describe_pipeline(1)
```

```

*****
* Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer +
↳ DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler *
*****

Problem Type: binary
Model Family: Linear

Pipeline Steps
=====
1. Label Encoder
   * positive_label : None
2. Drop Columns Transformer
   * columns : ['currency']
3. DateTime Featurizer
   * features_to_extract : ['year', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'hour']
   * encode_as_categories : False
   * time_index : None
4. Imputer
   * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
   * numeric_impute_strategy : mean
   * categorical_fill_value : None
   * numeric_fill_value : None
5. One Hot Encoder
   * top_n : 10
   * features_to_encode : None

```

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```

* categories : None
* drop : if_binary
* handle_unknown : ignore
* handle_missing : error
6. Oversampler
  * sampling_ratio : 0.25
  * k_neighbors_default : 5
  * n_jobs : -1
  * sampling_ratio_dict : None
  * categorical_features : [3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
↪26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43]
  * k_neighbors : 5
7. Standard Scaler
8. Logistic Regression Classifier
  * penalty : l2
  * C : 1.0
  * n_jobs : -1
  * multi_class : auto
  * solver : lbfgs

Training
=====
Training for binary problems.
Total training time (including CV): 4.1 seconds

Cross Validation
-----
          Log Loss Binary  MCC Binary  Gini  AUC  Precision  F1  Balanced_
↪Accuracy Binary  Accuracy Binary # Training # Validation
0          0.537          0.440          0.101 0.284 0.642          0.250 0.167
↪          0.537          0.851          133          67
1          0.600          0.602          0.246 0.144 0.572          0.400 0.308
↪          0.600          0.866          133          67
2          0.553          0.819          0.070 0.031 0.516          0.136 0.207
↪          0.553          0.652          134          66
mean          0.620          0.139 0.153 0.577          0.262 0.227
↪          0.563          0.789          -          -
std          0.190          0.094 0.126 0.063          0.132 0.073
↪          0.032          0.120          -          -
coef of var          0.306          0.676 0.826 0.110          0.504 0.320
↪          0.058          0.151          -          -

```

4.1.5 Get Pipeline

We can get the object of any pipeline via their id as well:

```

[14]: pipeline = automl.get_pipeline(1)
print(pipeline.name)
print(pipeline.parameters)

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
↪Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler
{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Drop Columns Transformer': {'columns': [
↪'currency']}, 'DateTime Featurizer': {'features_to_extract': ['year', 'month', 'day_
↪of_week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_categories': False, 'time_index': None}, 'Imputer': {
↪'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean',
↪'categorical_fill_value': None, 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'One Hot Encoder': {
↪'top_n': 10, 'features_to_encode': None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary',
↪'handle_unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing': 'error'}, 'Oversampler': {'sampling
↪ratio': 0.25, 'k_neighbors_default': 5, 'n_jobs': -1, 'sampling_ratio_dict': None,
↪'categorical_features': [3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,
↪28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43], 'k_neighbors': 5},
↪'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'l2', 'C': 1.0, 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_

```

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Get best pipeline

If you specifically want to get the best pipeline, there is a convenient accessor for that. The pipeline returned is already fitted on the input X, y data that we passed to AutoMLSearch. To turn off this default behavior, set `train_best_pipeline=False` when initializing AutoMLSearch.

```
[15]: best_pipeline = automl.best_pipeline
print(best_pipeline.name)
print(best_pipeline.parameters)
best_pipeline.predict(X_train)
```

```
Stacked Ensemble Classification Pipeline
{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Linear Pipeline - Label Encoder': {
  ↳ 'positive_label': None}, 'Linear Pipeline - Drop Columns Transformer': {'columns': [
  ↳ 'currency']}, 'Linear Pipeline - DateTime Featurizer': {'features_to_extract': [
  ↳ 'year', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_categories': False, 'time_index
  ↳ ': None}, 'Linear Pipeline - Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_
  ↳ frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
  ↳ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Linear Pipeline - One Hot Encoder': {'top_n': 10,
  ↳ 'features_to_encode': None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary', 'handle_unknown
  ↳ ': 'ignore', 'handle_missing': 'error'}, 'Linear Pipeline - Oversampler': {
  ↳ 'sampling_ratio': 0.25, 'k_neighbors_default': 5, 'n_jobs': -1, 'sampling_ratio_dict
  ↳ ': None, 'categorical_features': [3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
  ↳ 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43], 'k_
  ↳ neighbors': 5}, 'Linear Pipeline - RF Classifier Select From Model': {'number_
  ↳ features': None, 'n_estimators': 10, 'max_depth': None, 'percent_features': 0.5,
  ↳ 'threshold': 'median', 'n_jobs': -1}, 'Linear Pipeline - Logistic Regression
  ↳ Classifier': {'penalty': 'l2', 'C': 1.0, 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_class': 'auto',
  ↳ 'solver': 'lbfgs'}, 'Random Forest Pipeline - Label Encoder': {'positive_label':
  ↳ None}, 'Random Forest Pipeline - Drop Columns Transformer': {'columns': ['currency
  ↳ ']}, 'Random Forest Pipeline - DateTime Featurizer': {'features_to_extract': ['year
  ↳ ', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_categories': False, 'time_index':
  ↳ None}, 'Random Forest Pipeline - Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_
  ↳ frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
  ↳ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Random Forest Pipeline - One Hot Encoder': {'top_n':
  ↳ 10, 'features_to_encode': None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary', 'handle_
  ↳ unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing': 'error'}, 'Random Forest Pipeline -
  ↳ Oversampler': {'sampling_ratio': 0.25, 'k_neighbors_default': 5, 'n_jobs': -1,
  ↳ 'sampling_ratio_dict': None, 'categorical_features': [3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
  ↳ 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,
  ↳ 42, 43], 'k_neighbors': 5}, 'Random Forest Pipeline - RF Classifier Select From
  ↳ Model': {'number_features': None, 'n_estimators': 10, 'max_depth': None, 'percent_
  ↳ features': 0.5, 'threshold': 'median', 'n_jobs': -1}, 'Random Forest Pipeline -
  ↳ Random Forest Classifier': {'n_estimators': 100, 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1},
  ↳ 'Decision Tree Pipeline - Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Decision Tree
  ↳ Pipeline - Numeric Pipeline - Select Columns By Type Transformer': {'column_types':
  ↳ ['category'], 'exclude': True}, 'Decision Tree Pipeline - Numeric Pipeline - Label
  ↳ Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Decision Tree Pipeline - Numeric Pipeline -
  ↳ Drop Columns Transformer': {'columns': ['currency']}, 'Decision Tree Pipeline -
  ↳ Numeric Pipeline - DateTime Featurizer': {'features_to_extract': ['year', 'month',
  ↳ 'day_of_week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_categories': False, 'time_index': None},
  ↳ 'Decision Tree Pipeline - Numeric Pipeline - Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy
  ↳ ': 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value':
  ↳ None, 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Decision Tree Pipeline - Numeric Pipeline -
  ↳ Oversampler': {'sampling_ratio': 0.25, 'k_neighbors_default': 5, 'n_jobs': -1,
  ↳ 'sampling_ratio_dict': None, 'categorical_features': [3], 'k_neighbors': 5},
  ↳ 'Decision Tree Pipeline - Numeric Pipeline - Select Columns Transformer': {'columns
  ↳ ': ['provider', 'lat', 'lng', 'datetime_
  ↳ month', 'datetime_day_of_week', 'datetime_hour', 'expiration_date_year',
  ↳ 'expiration_date_day_of_week']}, 'Decision Tree Pipeline - Categorical Pipeline -
  ↳ Select Columns Transformer': {'columns': ['provider', 'region', 'country']},
  ↳ 'Decision Tree Pipeline - Categorical Pipeline - Label Encoder': {'positive_label':
  ↳ None, 'negative_label': None, 'multi_class': 'auto', 'solver': 'lbfgs', 'C': 1.0,
  ↳ 'penalty': 'l2', 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_class': 'auto', 'solver': 'lbfgs'}}
```

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4.1: Automated Machine Learning (AutoML) Search

55

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```
[15]: id
      93      False
      243     False
      211     False
       44      True
        6     False
      ...
     148     False
     171     False
       94     False
     246     False
       95     False
Name: fraud, Length: 200, dtype: bool
```

4.1.6 Training and Scoring Multiple Pipelines using AutoMLSearch

AutoMLSearch will automatically fit the best pipeline on the entire training data. It also provides an easy API for training and scoring other pipelines.

If you'd like to train one or more pipelines on the entire training data, you can use the `train_pipelines` method

Similarly, if you'd like to score one or more pipelines on a particular dataset, you can use the `score_pipelines` method

```
[16]: trained_pipelines = automl.train_pipelines([automl.get_pipeline(i) for i in [0, 1, 2]])
      trained_pipelines
```

```
[16]: {'Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline': pipeline =
      BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Label Encoder': ['Label Encoder', 'X',
      'y'], 'Baseline Classifier': ['Baseline Classifier', 'Label Encoder.x', 'Label
      Encoder.y']}, parameters={'Label Encoder':{'positive_label': None}, 'Baseline
      Classifier':{'strategy': 'mode'}}, custom_name='Mode Baseline Binary Classification
      Pipeline', random_seed=0),
      'Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer +
      DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler':
      pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Label Encoder': ['Label
      Encoder', 'X', 'y'], 'Drop Columns Transformer': ['Drop Columns Transformer', 'X',
      'Label Encoder.y'], 'DateTime Featurizer': ['DateTime Featurizer', 'Drop Columns
      Transformer.x', 'Label Encoder.y'], 'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'DateTime Featurizer.x',
      'Label Encoder.y'], 'One Hot Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'Label
      Encoder.y'], 'Oversampler': ['Oversampler', 'One Hot Encoder.x', 'Label Encoder.y'],
      'Standard Scaler': ['Standard Scaler', 'Oversampler.x', 'Oversampler.y'],
      'Logistic Regression Classifier': ['Logistic Regression Classifier', 'Standard
      Scaler.x', 'Oversampler.y']}, parameters={'Label Encoder':{'positive_label': None},
      'Drop Columns Transformer':{'columns': ['currency']}, 'DateTime Featurizer':{'
      features_to_extract': ['year', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_
      categories': False, 'time_index': None}, 'Imputer':{'categorical_impute_strategy':
      'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
      'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'One Hot Encoder':{'top_n': 10, 'features_to_encode':
      None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary', 'handle_unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_
      missing': 'error'}, 'Oversampler':{'sampling_ratio': 0.25, 'k_neighbors_default': 5,
      'n_jobs': -1, 'sampling_ratio_dict': None, 'categorical_features': [3, 14, 15, 16,
      17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37,
      38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43]}, 'k_neighbors': 5}, 'Logistic Regression Classifier':
      {'penalty': 'l2', 'C': 1.0, 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_class': 'auto', 'solver': 'lbfgs'}},
      random_seed=0),
```

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```
'Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
↳Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler': pipeline =
↳BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Label Encoder': ['Label Encoder', 'X
↳', 'y'], 'Drop Columns Transformer': ['Drop Columns Transformer', 'X', 'Label_
↳Encoder.y'], 'DateTime Featurizer': ['DateTime Featurizer', 'Drop Columns_
↳Transformer.x', 'Label Encoder.y'], 'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'DateTime Featurizer.x',
↳'Label Encoder.y'], 'One Hot Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'Label_
↳Encoder.y'], 'Oversampler': ['Oversampler', 'One Hot Encoder.x', 'Label Encoder.y'],
↳'Random Forest Classifier': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'Oversampler.x',
↳'Oversampler.y']}, parameters={'Label Encoder':{'positive_label': None}, 'Drop_
↳Columns Transformer':{'columns': ['currency']}, 'DateTime Featurizer':{'features_to_
↳extract': ['year', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_categories': False,
↳'time_index': None}, 'Imputer':{'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent',
↳'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None, 'numeric_fill_
↳value': None}, 'One Hot Encoder':{'top_n': 10, 'features_to_encode': None,
↳'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary', 'handle_unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing
↳': 'error'}, 'Oversampler':{'sampling_ratio': 0.25, 'k_neighbors_default': 5, 'n_
↳jobs': -1, 'sampling_ratio_dict': None, 'categorical_features': [3, 14, 15, 16, 17,
↳18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,
↳39, 40, 41, 42, 43], 'k_neighbors': 5}, 'Random Forest Classifier':{'n_estimators':
↳100, 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}}, random_seed=0)}
```

```
[17]: pipeline_holdout_scores = automl.score_pipelines([trained_pipelines[name] for name in_
↳trained_pipelines.keys()],
X_holdout,
y_holdout,
['Accuracy Binary', 'F1', 'AUC'])
pipeline_holdout_scores
```

```
[17]: {'Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline': OrderedDict([('Accuracy Binary',
0.88),
('F1', 0.0),
('AUC', 0.5)]),
'Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer +_
↳DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler':_
↳OrderedDict([('Accuracy Binary',
0.36),
('F1', 0.2),
('AUC', 0.5113636363636364)]),
'Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
↳Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler': OrderedDict([('Accuracy_
↳Binary',
0.94),
('F1', 0.6666666666666666),
('AUC', 0.8598484848484849)])}
```

4.1.7 Saving AutoMLSearch and pipelines from AutoMLSearch

There are two ways to save results from AutoMLSearch.

- You can save the AutoMLSearch object itself, calling `.save(<filepath>)` to do so. This will allow you to save the AutoMLSearch state and reload all pipelines from this.
- If you want to save a pipeline from AutoMLSearch for future use, pipeline classes themselves have a `.save(<filepath>)` method.

```
[18]: # saving the entire automl search
automl.save("automl.cloudpickle")
automl2 = evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch.load("automl.cloudpickle")
# saving the best pipeline using .save()
best_pipeline.save("pipeline.cloudpickle")
best_pipeline_copy = evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase.load("pipeline.cloudpickle")
```

4.1.8 Limiting the AutoML Search Space

The AutoML search algorithm first trains each component in the pipeline with their default values. After the first iteration, it then tweaks the parameters of these components using the pre-defined hyperparameter ranges that these components have. To limit the search over certain hyperparameter ranges, you can specify a `custom_hyperparameters` argument with your AutoMLSearch parameters. These parameters will limit the hyperparameter search space.

Hyperparameter ranges can be found through the [API reference](#) for each component. Parameter arguments must be specified as dictionaries, but the associated values can be single values or `skopt.space` Real, Integer, Categorical values.

If however you'd like to specify certain values for the initial batch of the AutoML search algorithm, you can use the `pipeline_parameters` argument. This will set the initial batch's component parameters to the values passed by this argument.

```
[19]: from evalml import AutoMLSearch
from evalml.demos import load_fraud
from skopt.space import Categorical
from evalml.model_family import ModelFamily
import woodwork as ww

X, y = load_fraud(n_rows=1000)

# example of setting parameter to just one value
custom_hyperparameters = {'Imputer': {
    'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean'
}}

# limit the numeric impute strategy to include only `median` and `most_frequent`
# `mean` is the default value for this argument, but it doesn't need to be included,
# in the specified hyperparameter range for this to work
custom_hyperparameters = {'Imputer': {
    'numeric_impute_strategy': Categorical(['median', 'most_frequent'])
}}
# set the initial batch numeric impute strategy strategy to 'median'
pipeline_parameters = {'Imputer': {
    'numeric_impute_strategy': 'median'
}}
```

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```
# using this custom hyperparameter means that our Imputer components in these
↳ pipelines will only search through
# 'median' and 'most_frequent' strategies for 'numeric_impute_strategy', and the
↳ initial batch parameter will be
# set to 'median'
automl_constrained = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y, problem_type='binary',
                                pipeline_parameters=pipeline_parameters,
                                custom_hyperparameters=custom_hyperparameters,
                                verbose=True)
```

```

      Number of Features
Boolean                1
Categorical            6
Numeric               5

Number of training examples: 1000
Targets
False    85.90%
True     14.10%
Name: fraud, dtype: object
Using default limit of max_batches=4.
```

4.1.9 Imbalanced Data

The AutoML search algorithm now has functionality to handle imbalanced data during classification! AutoMLSearch now provides two additional parameters, `sampler_method` and `sampler_balanced_ratio`, that allow you to let AutoMLSearch know whether to sample imbalanced data, and how to do so. `sampler_method` takes in either `Undersampler`, `Oversampler`, `auto`, or `None` as the sampler to use, and `sampler_balanced_ratio` specifies the minority/majority ratio that you want to sample to. Details on the `Undersampler` and `Oversampler` components can be found in the [documentation](#).

This can be used for imbalanced datasets, like the fraud dataset, which has a ‘minority:majority’ ratio of < 0.2.

```
[20]: automl_auto = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y, problem_type='binary', automl_
↳ algorithm='iterative')
automl_auto.allowed_pipelines[-1]

[20]: pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Label Encoder': ['Label_
↳ Encoder', 'X', 'y'], 'DateTime Featurizer': ['DateTime Featurizer', 'X', 'Label_
↳ Encoder.y'], 'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'DateTime Featurizer.x', 'Label Encoder.y'],
↳ 'One Hot Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'Label Encoder.y'], 'Oversampler
↳ ': ['Oversampler', 'One Hot Encoder.x', 'Label Encoder.y'], 'Extra Trees Classifier
↳ ': ['Extra Trees Classifier', 'Oversampler.x', 'Oversampler.y']}, parameters={
↳ 'Label Encoder':{'positive_label': None}, 'DateTime Featurizer':{'features_to_
↳ extract': ['year', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_categories': False,
↳ 'time_index': None}, 'Imputer':{'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent',
↳ 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None, 'numeric_fill_
↳ value': None}, 'One Hot Encoder':{'top_n': 10, 'features_to_encode': None,
↳ 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary', 'handle_unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing
↳ ': 'error'}, 'Oversampler':{'sampling_ratio': 0.25, 'k_neighbors_default': 5, 'n_
↳ jobs': -1, 'sampling_ratio_dict': None}, 'Extra Trees Classifier':{'n_estimators':
↳ 100, 'max_features': 'auto', 'max_depth': 6, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'min_weight_
↳ fraction_leaf': 0.0, 'n_jobs': -1}}, random_seed=0)
```

The `Oversampler` is chosen as the default sampling component here, since the `sampler_balanced_ratio` = 0.25. If you specified a lower ratio, for instance `sampler_balanced_ratio` = 0.1, then there would be no

sampling component added here. This is because if a ratio of 0.1 would be considered balanced, then a ratio of 0.2 would also be balanced.

The Oversampler uses SMOTE under the hood, and automatically selects whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMOTENC based on the data it receives.

```
[21]: automl_auto_ratio = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y, problem_type='binary', sampler_
↳ balanced_ratio=0.1, automl_algorithm='iterative')
automl_auto_ratio.allowed_pipelines[-1]

[21]: pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Label Encoder': ['Label_
↳ Encoder', 'X', 'y'], 'DateTime Featurizer': ['DateTime Featurizer', 'X', 'Label
↳ Encoder.y'], 'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'DateTime Featurizer.x', 'Label Encoder.y'],
↳ 'One Hot Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'Label Encoder.y'], 'Extra
↳ Trees Classifier': ['Extra Trees Classifier', 'One Hot Encoder.x', 'Label Encoder.y
↳ ']}), parameters={'Label Encoder':{'positive_label': None}, 'DateTime Featurizer':{'
↳ features_to_extract': ['year', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_
↳ categories': False, 'time_index': None}, 'Imputer':{'categorical_impute_strategy':
↳ 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
↳ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'One Hot Encoder':{'top_n': 10, 'features_to_encode':
↳ None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary', 'handle_unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_
↳ missing': 'error'}, 'Extra Trees Classifier':{'n_estimators': 100, 'max_features':
↳ 'auto', 'max_depth': 6, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0, 'n_
↳ jobs': -1}}, random_seed=0)
```

Additionally, you can add more fine-grained sampling ratios by passing in a `sampling_ratio_dict` in pipeline parameters. For this dictionary, AutoMLSearch expects the keys to be int values from 0 to `n-1` for the classes, and the values would be the `sampler_balanced_ratio` associated with each target. This dictionary would override the AutoML argument `sampler_balanced_ratio`. Below, you can see the scenario for Oversampler component on this dataset. Note that the logic for Undersamplers is included in the commented section.

```
[22]: # In this case, the majority class is the negative class
# for the oversampler, we don't want to oversample this class, so class 0 (majority)
↳ will have a ratio of 1 to itself
# for the minority class 1, we want to oversample it to have a minority/majority
↳ ratio of 0.5, which means we want minority to have 1/2 the samples as the majority
sampler_ratio_dict = {0: 1, 1: 0.5}
pipeline_parameters = {"Oversampler": {"sampler_balanced_ratio": sampler_ratio_dict}}
automl_auto_ratio_dict = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y, problem_type='binary',
↳ pipeline_parameters=pipeline_parameters, automl_algorithm='iterative')
automl_auto_ratio_dict.allowed_pipelines[-1]

# Undersampler case
# we don't want to undersample this class, so class 1 (minority) will have a ratio of
↳ 1 to itself
# for the majority class 0, we want to undersample it to have a minority/majority
↳ ratio of 0.5, which means we want majority to have 2x the samples as the minority
# sampler_ratio_dict = {0: 0.5, 1: 1}
# pipeline_parameters = {"Oversampler": {"sampler_balanced_ratio": sampler_ratio_dict}
↳ }
# automl_auto_ratio_dict = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y, problem_type='binary',
↳ pipeline_parameters=pipeline_parameters)

[22]: pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Label Encoder': ['Label_
↳ Encoder', 'X', 'y'], 'DateTime Featurizer': ['DateTime Featurizer', 'X', 'Label
↳ Encoder.y'], 'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'DateTime Featurizer.x', 'Label Encoder.y'],
↳ 'One Hot Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'Label Encoder.y'], 'Oversampler
↳ ': ['Oversampler', 'One Hot Encoder.x', 'Label Encoder.y'], 'Extra Trees Classifier
↳ ': ['Extra Trees Classifier', 'Oversampler.x', 'Oversampler.y']}), parameters={'
↳ Label Encoder':{'positive_label': None}, 'DateTime Featurizer':{'features_to_
↳ extract': ['year', 'month', 'day_of_week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_categories': False,
↳ 'time_index': None}, 'Imputer':{'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent',
↳ 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None, 'numeric_fill_
↳ value': None}, 'One Hot Encoder':{'top_n': 10, 'features_to_encode': None,
↳ 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary', 'handle_unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing
↳ ': 'error'}, 'Oversampler':{'sampling_ratio': 0.25, 'k_neighbors_default': 5, 'n_
↳ jobs': -1}}, random_seed=0)
```


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4.1.10 Adding ensemble methods to AutoML

Stacking

Stacking is an ensemble machine learning algorithm that involves training a model to best combine the predictions of several base learning algorithms. First, each base learning algorithm is trained using the given data. Then, the combining algorithm or meta-learner is trained on the predictions made by those base learning algorithms to make a final prediction.

AutoML enables stacking using the `ensembling` flag during initialization; this is set to `False` by default. The stacking ensemble pipeline runs in its own batch after a whole cycle of training has occurred (each allowed pipeline trains for one batch). Note that this means **a large number of iterations may need to run before the stacking ensemble runs**. It is also important to note that **only the first CV fold is calculated for stacking ensembles** because the model internally uses CV folds.

```
[23]: X, y = evalml.demos.load_breast_cancer()

automl_with_ensembling = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y,
                                     problem_type="binary",
                                     allowed_model_families=[ModelFamily.LINEAR_
                                     ↪MODEL],
                                     max_batches=4,
                                     ensembling=True,
                                     automl_algorithm='iterative',
                                     verbose=True)

automl_with_ensembling.search()
```

```

      Number of Features
Numeric                30

Number of training examples: 569
Targets
benign          62.74%
malignant       37.26%
Name: target, dtype: object
Generating pipelines to search over...
Ensembling will run every 3 batches.
2 pipelines ready for search.

*****
* Beginning pipeline search *
*****

Optimizing for Log Loss Binary.
Lower score is better.

Using SequentialEngine to train and score pipelines.
Searching up to 4 batches for a total of 14 pipelines.
Allowed model families: linear_model, linear_model
```

```
FigureWidget({
  'data': [{'mode': 'lines+markers',
```

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```

        'name': 'Best Score',
        'type'...

Evaluating Baseline Pipeline: Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline
Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 12.868

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 1 *
*****

Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.077
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.077

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 2 *
*****

Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.097
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.080
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.085
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.091
Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.097

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 3 *
*****

Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.075
Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.075
Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.075
Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.076
Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler:
    Starting cross validation

```

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```

    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.079

*****
* Evaluating Batch Number 4 *
*****

Stacked Ensemble Classification Pipeline:
    Starting cross validation
    Finished cross validation - mean Log Loss Binary: 0.103

Search finished after 00:21
Best pipeline: Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler
Best pipeline Log Loss Binary: 0.075387

```

We can view more information about the stacking ensemble pipeline (which was the best performing pipeline) by calling `.describe()`.

```
[24]: automl_with_ensembling.best_pipeline.describe()
```

```

*****
* Elastic Net Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Standard Scaler *
*****

Problem Type: binary
Model Family: Linear
Number of features: 30

Pipeline Steps
=====
1. Label Encoder
    * positive_label : None
2. Imputer
    * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
    * numeric_impute_strategy : median
    * categorical_fill_value : None
    * numeric_fill_value : None
3. Standard Scaler
4. Elastic Net Classifier
    * penalty : elasticnet
    * C : 8.123565600467177
    * l1_ratio : 0.47997717237505744
    * n_jobs : -1
    * multi_class : auto
    * solver : saga

```

4.1.11 Access raw results

The `AutoMLSearch` class records detailed results information under the `results` field, including information about the cross-validation scoring and parameters.

```
[25]: import pprint
pp = pprint.PrettyPrinter(indent=0, width=100, depth=3, compact=True, sort_
dicts=False)

pp.pprint(automl.results)

{'pipeline_results': {0: {'id': 0,
                          'pipeline_name': 'Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline',
                          'pipeline_class': <class 'evalml.pipelines.binary_
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                          'pipeline_summary': 'Baseline Classifier w/ Label Encoder',
                          'parameters': {...},
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Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler',
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classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline'>,
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Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard
Scaler',
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                          'validation_score': 0.6203031849130022},
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Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler',
                          'pipeline_class': <class 'evalml.pipelines.binary_
classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline'>,
                          'pipeline_summary': 'Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder
+ Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Oversampler'}}
```

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```

Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer_
↳+ Imputer + '
One Hot Encoder + Oversampler',
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'training_time': 2.5096585750579834,
'cv_data': [...],
'percent_better_than_baseline_all_objectives': {...},
'percent_better_than_baseline': 92.63897516323439,
'validation_score': 0.29226383693917385},
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Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer +
↳Imputer + One '
Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler_
↳+ RF '
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'pipeline_summary': 'Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label_
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Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer_
↳+ Imputer + '
One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + Standard_
↳Scaler + RF '
Classifier Select From Model',
'parameters': {...},
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'cv_data': [...],
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Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer_
↳+ One Hot '
Encoder + Oversampler + RF Classifier Select_
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Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer_
↳+ Imputer + '
One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + RF_
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From Model',
'parameters': {...},
'mean_cv_score': 0.2889637652674953,
'standard_deviation_cv_score': 0.042650791292308726,

```

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```

        'high_variance_cv': False,
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↳+ Drop '
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                                'Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer +
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                                'Transformer + Label Encoder + Imputer + One
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                                'Oversampler',
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↳Encoder + Drop '
                                'Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer
↳+ Imputer + '
                                'Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer
↳+ Select '
                                'Columns Transformer + Label Encoder +
↳Imputer + One '
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↳+ Oversampler '
                                '+ Select Columns Transformer + Select
↳Columns Transformer '
                                '+ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder
↳+ Oversampler',
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↳Select Columns '
                                'By Type Transformer + Label Encoder +
↳Drop Columns '

```

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```

Transformer + DateTime Featurizer +
↳Imputer + '
Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer
↳+ Select '
Columns Transformer + Label Encoder +
↳Imputer + One '
Hot Encoder + Oversampler',
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By Type Transformer + Label Encoder + Drop
↳Columns '
Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer
↳+ Oversampler '
+ Select Columns Transformer + Select
↳Columns Transformer '
+ Label Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder
↳+ Oversampler',
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↳Encoder + Drop '
Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer
↳+ Imputer + '
Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer
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'cv_data': [...],
'percent_better_than_baseline_all_objectives': {...},
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'validation_score': 0.3440507438306253},
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By Type Transformer + Label Encoder + Drop
↳Columns '
Transformer + DateTime Featurizer + Imputer
↳+ Oversampler '
+ Standard Scaler + Select Columns
↳Transformer + Select '

```

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```

        'Columns Transformer + Label Encoder +
↳Imputer + One Hot '
        'Encoder + Oversampler + Standard Scaler',
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↳Encoder + Drop '
        'Columns Transformer + DateTime Featurizer
↳+ Imputer + '
        'Oversampler + Standard Scaler + Select
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        'Transformer + Select Columns Transformer
↳+ Label '
        'Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +
↳Oversampler + '
        'Standard Scaler',
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        'training_time': 2.6298067569732666,
        'cv_data': [...],
        'percent_better_than_baseline_all_objectives': {...},
        'percent_better_than_baseline': 84.46507594927269,
        'validation_score': 0.6168022266338659},
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↳+ Oversampler '
    '+ Select Columns Transformer + Select
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    'By Type Transformer + Label Encoder +
↳Drop Columns '
    'Transformer + DateTime Featurizer +
↳Imputer + '
    'Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer
↳+ Select '
    'Columns Transformer + Label Encoder +
↳Imputer + '
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    'cv_data': [...],
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```

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```

        'percent_better_than_baseline': 84.29624910591494,
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↳+ '                                                 'Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer +
↳Select '                                           'Columns Transformer + Label Encoder +
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↳Drop Columns '                                     'Transformer + DateTime Featurizer +
↳Imputer + '                                         'Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer
↳+ Select '                                         'Columns Transformer + Label Encoder +
↳Imputer + One '                                   'Hot Encoder + Oversampler',
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        'high_variance_cv': False,
        'training_time': 2.82879376411438,
        'cv_data': [...],
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↳DateTime '                                         'Featurizer + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +
↳Oversampler '                                     '+ Standard Scaler + RF Classifier Select
↳From Model + '                                   'Logistic Regression Classifier + Label
↳Encoder + Drop '                                   'Columns Transformer + DateTime
↳Featurizer + Imputer + '                         'One Hot Encoder + Oversampler + RF
↳Classifier Select '                               'From Model + Random Forest Classifier +
↳Label Encoder '                                   '+ Select Columns By Type Transformer +
↳Label Encoder '                                   (continues on next page)

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```

↳Featurizer + '
↳Transformer + '
↳Encoder + Imputer '
↳Decision Tree '
↳Columns By Type '
↳Columns '
↳Imputer + '
↳+ Select '
↳Imputer + One '
↳Classifier + '
↳Transformer + '
↳+ DateTime '
↳Select Columns '
↳+ Label '
↳Oversampler + '
↳Select '
↳Encoder + Drop '
↳Featurizer + Imputer + '
↳+ Select '
↳Imputer + '
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↳Featurizer + '
↳Transformer + '
↳Encoder + Imputer '
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    '+ Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
    'Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns_
    'Select Columns Transformer + Label_
    '+ One Hot Encoder + Oversampler +_
    'Classifier + Label Encoder + Select_
    'Transformer + Label Encoder + Drop_
    'Transformer + DateTime Featurizer +_
    'Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer_
    'Columns Transformer + Label Encoder +_
    'Hot Encoder + Oversampler + LightGBM_
    'Label Encoder + Select Columns By Type_
    'Label Encoder + Drop Columns Transformer_
    'Featurizer + Imputer + Oversampler +_
    'Transformer + Select Columns Transformer_
    'Encoder + Imputer + One Hot Encoder +_
    'Extra Trees Classifier + Label Encoder +_
    'Columns By Type Transformer + Label_
    'Columns Transformer + DateTime_
    'Oversampler + Select Columns Transformer_
    'Columns Transformer + Label Encoder +_
    'Oversampler + CatBoost Classifier +_
    'Select Columns By Type Transformer +_
    'Drop Columns Transformer + DateTime_
    'Imputer + Oversampler + Select Columns_
    'Select Columns Transformer + Label_
    '+ One Hot Encoder + Oversampler +_

```

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```

        'cv_data': [...],
        'percent_better_than_baseline_all_objectives': {...},
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        'validation_score': 0.2453912669457092,
        'input_pipeline_ids': [...]}},
'search_order': [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]}

```

4.1.12 Parallel AutoML

By default, all pipelines in an AutoML batch are evaluated in series. Pipelines can be evaluated in parallel to improve performance during AutoML search. This is accomplished by a futures style submission and evaluation of pipelines in a batch. As of this writing, the pipelines use a threaded model for concurrent evaluation. This is similar to the currently implemented `n_jobs` parameter in the estimators, which uses increased numbers of threads to train and evaluate estimators.

Quick Start

To quickly use some parallelism to enhance the pipeline searching, a string can be passed through to `AutoMLSearch` during initialization to setup the parallel engine and client within the `AutoMLSearch` object. The current options are “`cf_threaded`”, “`cf_process`”, “`dask_threaded`” and “`dask_process`” and indicate the futures backend to use and whether to use threaded- or process-level parallelism.

```

[26]: automl_cf_threaded = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y,
                                     problem_type="binary",
                                     allowed_model_families=[ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL],
                                     engine="cf_threaded")
automl_cf_threaded.search(show_iteration_plot = False)
automl_cf_threaded.close_engine()

```

```

    High coefficient of variation (cv >= 0.5) within cross validation scores.
    Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Select Columns_
    ↳Transformer may not perform as estimated on unseen data.

```

Parallelism with Concurrent Futures

The `EngineBase` class is robust and extensible enough to support futures-like implementations from a variety of libraries. The `CFEngine` extends the `EngineBase` to use the native Python `concurrent.futures` library. The `CFEngine` supports both thread- and process-level parallelism. The type of parallelism can be chosen using either the `ThreadPoolExecutor` or the `ProcessPoolExecutor`. If either executor is passed a `max_workers` parameter, it will set the number of processes and threads spawned. If not, the default number of processes will be equal to the number of processors available and the number of threads set to five times the number of processors available.

Here, the `CFEngine` is invoked with default parameters, which is threaded parallelism using all available threads.

```

[27]: from concurrent.futures import ThreadPoolExecutor

from evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine import CFEngine, CFClient

cf_engine = CFEngine(CFClient(ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=4)))
automl_cf_threaded = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y,
                                problem_type="binary",
                                allowed_model_families=[ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL],

```

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```

engine=cf_engine)
automl_cf_threaded.search(show_iteration_plot = False)
automl_cf_threaded.close_engine()

```

High coefficient of variation (cv >= 0.5) within cross validation scores.
 Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Select Columns_
 ↳Transformer may not perform as estimated on unseen data.

Note: the cell demonstrating process-level parallelism is a markdown due to incompatibility with our ReadTheDocs build. It can be run successfully locally.

```

from concurrent.futures import ProcessPoolExecutor

# Repeat the process but using process-level parallelism\
cf_engine = CFEngine(CFClient(ProcessPoolExecutor(max_workers=2)))
automl_cf_process = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y,
                                problem_type="binary",
                                engine="cf_process")
automl_cf_process.search(show_iteration_plot = False)
automl_cf_process.close_engine()

```

Parallelism with Dask

Thread or process level parallelism can be explicitly invoked for the DaskEngine (as well as the CFEngine). The processes can be set to True and the number of processes set using n_workers. If processes is set to False, then the resulting parallelism will be threaded and n_workers will represent the threads used. Examples of both follow.

```

[28]: from dask.distributed import LocalCluster

from evalml.automl.engine import DaskEngine

dask_engine_p2 = DaskEngine(cluster=LocalCluster(processes=True, n_workers = 2))
automl_dask_p2 = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y,
                              problem_type="binary",
                              allowed_model_families=[ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL],
                              engine=dask_engine_p2)
automl_dask_p2.search(show_iteration_plot = False)

# Explicitly shutdown the automl object's LocalCluster
automl_dask_p2.close_engine()

```

High coefficient of variation (cv >= 0.5) within cross validation scores.
 Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Select Columns_
 ↳Transformer may not perform as estimated on unseen data.

Loky-backed parallel loops cannot be called in a multiprocessing, setting n_jobs=1
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 Loky-backed parallel loops cannot be called in a multiprocessing, setting n_jobs=1

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[illegible]

```
dask_engine_t4 = DaskEngine(cluster=LocalCluster(processes=False, n_workers = 4))

automl_dask_t4 = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X, y_train=y,
                              problem_type="binary",
                              allowed_model_families=[ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL],
                              engine=dask_engine_t4)

automl_dask_t4.search(show_iteration_plot = False)
automl_dask_t4.close_engine()
```

High coefficient of variation (cv >= 0.5) within cross validation scores.
Decision Tree Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer + Select Columns
→ Transformer may not perform as estimated on unseen data.

As we can see, a significant performance gain can result from simply using something other than the default `SequentialEngine`, ranging from a 100% speed up with multiple processes to 500% speedup with multiple threads!

```
print("Sequential search duration: %s" % str(automl.search_duration))
print("Concurrent futures (threaded) search duration: %s" % str(automl_cf_threaded.
    ↳search_duration))
print("Dask (two processes) search duration: %s" % str(automl_dask_p2.search_
    ↳duration))
```

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```
print("Dask (four threads) search duration: %s" % str(automl_dask_t4.search_duration))
```

Sequential search duration: 44.92300033569336
 Concurrent futures (threaded) search duration: 31.124618768692017
 Dask (two processes) search duration: 36.90347981452942
 Dask (four threads) search duration: 35.46495747566223

4.2 Pipelines

EvalML pipelines represent a sequence of operations to be applied to data, where each operation is either a data transformation or an ML modeling algorithm.

A pipeline holds a combination of one or more components, which will be applied to new input data in sequence.

Each component and pipeline supports a set of parameters which configure its behavior. The AutoML search process seeks to find the combination of pipeline structure and pipeline parameters which perform the best on the data.

4.2.1 Defining a Pipeline Instance

Pipeline instances can be instantiated using any of the following classes:

- RegressionPipeline
- BinaryClassificationPipeline
- MulticlassClassificationPipeline
- TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline
- TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline
- TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline

The class you want to use will depend on your problem type. The only required parameter input for instantiating a pipeline instance is `component_graph`, which can be a `ComponentGraph` instance, a list, or a dictionary containing a sequence of components to be fit and evaluated.

A `component_graph` list is the default representation, which represents a linear order of transforming components with an estimator as the final component. A `component_graph` dictionary is used to represent a non-linear graph of components, where the key is a unique name for each component and the value is a list with the component's class as the first element and any parents of the component as the following element(s). For these two `component_graph` formats, each component can be provided as a reference to the component class for custom components, and as either a string name or as a reference to the component class for components defined in EvalML.

If you choose to provide a `ComponentGraph` instance and want to set custom parameters for your pipeline, set it through the pipeline initialization rather than `ComponentGraph.instantiate()`.

```
[1]: from evalml.pipelines import MulticlassClassificationPipeline, ComponentGraph

component_graph_as_list = ['Imputer', 'Random Forest Classifier']
MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph=component_graph_as_list)

[1]: pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X
→', 'y'], 'Random Forest Classifier': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'Imputer.x', 'y']})
→, parameters={'Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'numeric_
→impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None, 'numeric_fill_value': _
→None}, 'Random Forest Classifier': {'n_estimators': 100, 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -
→1}}, random_seed=0)
```

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```
[2]: component_graph_as_dict = {
    'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'],
    'Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'y'],
    'Random Forest Clf': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'Encoder.x', 'y'],
    'Elastic Net Clf': ['Elastic Net Classifier', 'Encoder.x', 'y'],
    'Final Estimator': ['Logistic Regression Classifier', 'Random Forest Clf.x',
    ↪ 'Elastic Net Clf.x', 'y']
}
```

```
MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph=component_graph_as_dict)
```

```
[2]: pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X
    ↪ ', 'y'], 'Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'y'], 'Random Forest Clf': [
    ↪ 'Random Forest Classifier', 'Encoder.x', 'y'], 'Elastic Net Clf': ['Elastic Net_
    ↪ Classifier', 'Encoder.x', 'y'], 'Final Estimator': ['Logistic Regression Classifier
    ↪ ', 'Random Forest Clf.x', 'Elastic Net Clf.x', 'y']}, parameters={'Imputer':{
    ↪ 'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean',
    ↪ 'categorical_fill_value': None, 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Encoder':{'top_n': 10,
    ↪ 'features_to_encode': None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary', 'handle_
    ↪ unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing': 'error'}, 'Random Forest Clf':{'n_estimators':
    ↪ 100, 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}, 'Elastic Net Clf':{'penalty': 'elasticnet', 'C
    ↪ ': 1.0, 'l1_ratio': 0.15, 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_class': 'auto', 'solver': 'saga'},
    ↪ 'Final Estimator':{'penalty': 'l2', 'C': 1.0, 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_class': 'auto',
    ↪ 'solver': 'lbfgs'}}}, random_seed=0)
```

```
[3]: cg = ComponentGraph(component_graph_as_dict)
```

```
# set parameters in the pipeline rather than through cg.instantiate()
MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph=cg, parameters={})
```

```
[3]: pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X
    ↪ ', 'y'], 'Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'y'], 'Random Forest Clf': [
    ↪ 'Random Forest Classifier', 'Encoder.x', 'y'], 'Elastic Net Clf': ['Elastic Net_
    ↪ Classifier', 'Encoder.x', 'y'], 'Final Estimator': ['Logistic Regression Classifier
    ↪ ', 'Random Forest Clf.x', 'Elastic Net Clf.x', 'y']}, parameters={'Imputer':{
    ↪ 'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean',
    ↪ 'categorical_fill_value': None, 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Encoder':{'top_n': 10,
    ↪ 'features_to_encode': None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary', 'handle_
    ↪ unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing': 'error'}, 'Random Forest Clf':{'n_estimators':
    ↪ 100, 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}, 'Elastic Net Clf':{'penalty': 'elasticnet', 'C
    ↪ ': 1.0, 'l1_ratio': 0.15, 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_class': 'auto', 'solver': 'saga'},
    ↪ 'Final Estimator':{'penalty': 'l2', 'C': 1.0, 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_class': 'auto',
    ↪ 'solver': 'lbfgs'}}}, random_seed=0)
```

If you're using your own *custom components* you can refer to them like so:

```
[4]: from evalml.pipelines.components import Transformer
```

```
class NewTransformer(Transformer):
    name = 'New Transformer'
    hyperparameter_ranges = {
        "parameter_1": ['a', 'b', 'c']
    }

    def __init__(self, parameter_1=1, random_seed=0):
```

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```

parameters = {"parameter_1": parameter_1}
super().__init__(parameters=parameters,
                 random_seed=random_seed)

def transform(self, X, y=None):
    # Your code here!
    return X

```

```
MulticlassClassificationPipeline([NewTransformer, 'Random Forest Classifier'])
```

```

[4]: pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'New Transformer':
→ [NewTransformer, 'X', 'y'], 'Random Forest Classifier': ['Random Forest Classifier',
→ 'New Transformer.x', 'y']}, parameters={'New Transformer':{'parameter_1': 1},
→ 'Random Forest Classifier':{'n_estimators': 100, 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}},
→ random_seed=0)

```

4.2.2 Pipeline Usage

All pipelines define the following methods:

- `fit` fits each component on the provided training data, in order.
- `predict` computes the predictions of the component graph on the provided data.
- `score` computes the value of *an objective* on the provided data.

```

[5]: from evalml.demos import load_wine
X, y = load_wine()

pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph = {
    "Label Encoder": ["Label Encoder", "X", "y"],
    "Imputer": ["Imputer", "X", "Label Encoder.y"],
    "Random Forest Classifier": [
        "Random Forest Classifier",
        "Imputer.x",
        "Label Encoder.y",
    ],
})
pipeline.fit(X, y)
print(pipeline.predict(X))
print(pipeline.score(X, y, objectives=['log loss multiclass']))

```

```

      Number of Features
Numeric                13

```

```
Number of training examples: 178
```

```
Targets
```

```
class_1    39.89%
```

```
class_0    33.15%
```

```
class_2    26.97%
```

```
Name: target, dtype: object
```

```
0      class_0
```

```
1      class_0
```

```
2      class_0
```

```
3      class_0
```

```
4      class_0
```

```
...
```

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```

173     class_2
174     class_2
175     class_2
176     class_2
177     class_2
Length: 178, dtype: category
Categories (3, object): ['class_0', 'class_1', 'class_2']
OrderedDict([('Log Loss Multiclass', 0.04132737017536148)])

```

4.2.3 Custom Name

By default, a pipeline's name is created using the component graph that makes up the pipeline. E.g. A pipeline with an imputer, one-hot encoder, and logistic regression classifier will have the name 'Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Imputer + One Hot Encoder'.

If you'd like to override the pipeline's name attribute, you can set the `custom_name` parameter when initializing a pipeline, like so:

```

[6]: component_graph = ['Imputer', 'One Hot Encoder', 'Logistic Regression Classifier']
     pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph)
     print("Pipeline with default name:", pipeline.name)

     pipeline_with_name = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph, custom_name=
     ↪ "My cool custom pipeline")
     print("Pipeline with custom name:", pipeline_with_name.name)

Pipeline with default name: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Imputer + One Hot_
↪ Encoder
Pipeline with custom name: My cool custom pipeline

```

4.2.4 Pipeline Parameters

You can also pass in custom parameters by using the `parameters` parameter, which will then be used when instantiating each component in `component_graph`. The parameters dictionary needs to be in the format of a two-layered dictionary where the key-value pairs are the component name and corresponding component parameters dictionary. The component parameters dictionary consists of (parameter name, parameter values) key-value pairs.

An example will be shown below. The API reference for component parameters can also be found [\[here\]](#) (`./api_reference.rst#components`).

```

[7]: parameters = {
     'Imputer': {
         "categorical_impute_strategy": "most_frequent",
         "numeric_impute_strategy": "median"
     },
     'Logistic Regression Classifier': {
         'penalty': 'l2',
         'C': 1.0,
     }
 }

component_graph = ['Imputer', 'One Hot Encoder', 'Standard Scaler', 'Logistic_
↪ Regression Classifier']
MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph=component_graph,
↪ parameters=parameters)

```

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```
[7]: pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'], 'One Hot Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'y'], 'Standard Scaler': ['Standard Scaler', 'One Hot Encoder.x', 'y'], 'Logistic Regression Classifier': ['Logistic Regression Classifier', 'Standard Scaler.x', 'y']}, parameters={'Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'median', 'categorical_fill_value': None, 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'One Hot Encoder': {'top_n': 10, 'features_to_encode': None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary', 'handle_unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing': 'error'}, 'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'l2', 'C': 1.0, 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_class': 'auto', 'solver': 'lbfgs'}}}, random_seed=0)
```

4.2.5 Pipeline Description

You can call `.graph()` to see each component and its parameters. Each component takes in data and feeds it to the next.

```
[8]: component_graph = ['Imputer', 'One Hot Encoder', 'Standard Scaler', 'Logistic Regression Classifier']
pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph=component_graph, parameters=parameters)
pipeline.graph()
```

```
[8]:
[9]: component_graph_as_dict = {
    'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'],
    'Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'y'],
    'Random Forest Clf': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'Encoder.x', 'y'],
    'Elastic Net Clf': ['Elastic Net Classifier', 'Encoder.x', 'y'],
    'Final Estimator': ['Logistic Regression Classifier', 'Random Forest Clf.x', 'Elastic Net Clf.x', 'y']
}

nonlinear_pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph=component_graph_as_dict)
nonlinear_pipeline.graph()
```

[9]: You can see a textual representation of the pipeline by calling `.describe()`:

```
[10]: pipeline.describe()

*****
* Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Standard Scaler *
*****

Problem Type: multiclass
Model Family: Linear

Pipeline Steps
=====
1. Imputer
    * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
    * numeric_impute_strategy : median
    * categorical_fill_value : None
```

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```

    * numeric_fill_value : None
2. One Hot Encoder
    * top_n : 10
    * features_to_encode : None
    * categories : None
    * drop : if_binary
    * handle_unknown : ignore
    * handle_missing : error
3. Standard Scaler
4. Logistic Regression Classifier
    * penalty : l2
    * C : 1.0
    * n_jobs : -1
    * multi_class : auto
    * solver : lbfgs

```

```
[11]: nonlinear_pipeline.describe()
```

```

*****
* Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Imputer + One Hot Encoder + Random Forest_
↳Classifier + Elastic Net Classifier *
*****

Problem Type: multiclass
Model Family: Linear

Pipeline Steps
=====
1. Imputer
    * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
    * numeric_impute_strategy : mean
    * categorical_fill_value : None
    * numeric_fill_value : None
2. One Hot Encoder
    * top_n : 10
    * features_to_encode : None
    * categories : None
    * drop : if_binary
    * handle_unknown : ignore
    * handle_missing : error
3. Random Forest Classifier
    * n_estimators : 100
    * max_depth : 6
    * n_jobs : -1
4. Elastic Net Classifier
    * penalty : elasticnet
    * C : 1.0
    * l1_ratio : 0.15
    * n_jobs : -1
    * multi_class : auto
    * solver : saga
5. Logistic Regression Classifier
    * penalty : l2
    * C : 1.0
    * n_jobs : -1
    * multi_class : auto

```

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```
* solver : lbfgs
```

4.2.6 Component Graph

You can use `pipeline.get_component(name)` and provide the component name to access any component (API reference [here](#)):

```
[12]: pipeline.get_component('Imputer')
[12]: Imputer(categorical_impute_strategy='most_frequent', numeric_impute_strategy='median',
↳ categorical_fill_value=None, numeric_fill_value=None)
```

```
[13]: nonlinear_pipeline.get_component('Elastic Net Clf')
[13]: ElasticNetClassifier(penalty='elasticnet', C=1.0, l1_ratio=0.15, n_jobs=-1, multi_
↳ class='auto', solver='saga')
```

Alternatively, you can index directly into the pipeline to get a component

```
[14]: first_component = pipeline[0]
print(first_component.name)
Imputer
```

```
[15]: nonlinear_pipeline['Final Estimator']
[15]: LogisticRegressionClassifier(penalty='l2', C=1.0, n_jobs=-1, multi_class='auto',
↳ solver='lbfgs')
```

4.2.7 Pipeline Estimator

EvalML enforces that the last component of a linear pipeline is an estimator. You can access this estimator directly by using `pipeline.estimator`.

```
[16]: pipeline.estimator
[16]: LogisticRegressionClassifier(penalty='l2', C=1.0, n_jobs=-1, multi_class='auto',
↳ solver='lbfgs')
```

4.2.8 Input Feature Names

After a pipeline is fitted, you can access a pipeline's `input_feature_names` attribute to obtain a dictionary containing a list of feature names passed to each component of the pipeline. This could be especially useful for debugging where a feature might have been dropped or detecting unexpected behavior.

```
[17]: pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(['Imputer', 'Random Forest Classifier'])
pipeline.fit(X, y)
pipeline.input_feature_names
[17]: {'Imputer': ['alcohol',
'malic_acid',
'ash',
'alcalinity_of_ash',
```

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```

'magnesium',
'total_phenols',
'flavanoids',
'nonflavanoid_phenols',
'proanthocyanins',
'color_intensity',
'hue',
'od280/od315_of_diluted_wines',
'proline'],
'Random Forest Classifier': ['alcohol',
'malic_acid',
'ash',
'alcalinity_of_ash',
'magnesium',
'total_phenols',
'flavanoids',
'nonflavanoid_phenols',
'proanthocyanins',
'color_intensity',
'hue',
'od280/od315_of_diluted_wines',
'proline']]

```

4.2.9 Binary Classification Pipeline Thresholds

For binary classification pipelines, you can choose to tune the decision boundary threshold, which allows the pipeline to distinguish predictions from positive to negative. The default boundary, if none is set, is 0.5, which means that predictions with a probability of ≥ 0.5 are classified as the positive class, while all others are negative.

You can use the binary classification pipeline's `optimize_thresholds` method to choose the best threshold for an objective, or it can be manually set. EvalML's *AutoMLSearch* uses `optimize_thresholds` by default for binary problems, and it uses F1 as the default objective to optimize on. This can be turned off by passing in `optimize_thresholds=False`, or you can changed the objective used by changing the `objective` or `alternate_thresholding_objective` arguments.

```

[18]: from evalml.demos import load_breast_cancer
      from evalml.pipelines import BinaryClassificationPipeline

X, y = load_breast_cancer()
X_to_predict = X.tail(10)

bcp = BinaryClassificationPipeline({'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'],
                                   'Label Encoder': ['Label Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'y',
↳'],
                                   'RFC': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'Imputer.x',
↳'Label Encoder.y']})
bcp.fit(X, y)

predict_proba = bcp.predict_proba(X_to_predict)
predict_proba

```

Number of Features	
Numeric	30
Number of training examples:	569

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```
Targets
benign      62.74%
malignant   37.26%
Name: target, dtype: object
```

```
[18]:      benign  malignant
559  0.925711  0.074289
560  0.939512  0.060488
561  0.991177  0.008823
562  0.010155  0.989845
563  0.000155  0.999845
564  0.000100  0.999900
565  0.000155  0.999845
566  0.011528  0.988472
567  0.000155  0.999845
568  0.994452  0.005548
```

```
[19]: # view the current threshold
print("The threshold is {}".format(bcp.threshold))

# view the first few predictions
print(bcp.predict(X_to_predict))
```

```
The threshold is None
559      benign
560      benign
561      benign
562     malignant
563     malignant
564     malignant
565     malignant
566     malignant
567     malignant
568      benign
dtype: category
Categories (2, object): ['benign', 'malignant']
```

Note that the default threshold above is None, which means that the pipeline defaults to using 0.5 as the threshold.

You can manually set the threshold as well:

```
[20]: # you can manually set the threshold
bcp.threshold = 0.99
# view the threshold
print("The threshold is {}".format(bcp.threshold))

# view the first few predictions
print(bcp.predict(X_to_predict))
```

```
The threshold is 0.99
559      benign
560      benign
561      benign
562      benign
563     malignant
564     malignant
565     malignant
566      benign
```

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```

567     malignant
568     benign
Name: malignant, dtype: category
Categories (2, object): ['benign', 'malignant']

```

However, the best way to set the threshold is by using the pipeline's `optimize_threshold` method. This takes in the predicted values, as well as the true values and objective to optimize with, and it finds the best threshold to maximize this objective value.

This method is best used with validation data, since optimizing on training data could lead to overfitting and optimizing on test data would introduce large biases.

Below walks through threshold tuning using the F1 objective.

```

[21]: from evalml.objectives import F1

# get predictions for positive class only
predict_proba = predict_proba.iloc[:, -1]
bcp.optimize_threshold(X_to_predict, y.tail(10), predict_proba, F1())

print("The new threshold is {}".format(bcp.threshold))

# view the first few predictions
print(bcp.predict(X_to_predict))

The new threshold is 0.13521817340545206
559     benign
560     benign
561     benign
562     malignant
563     malignant
564     malignant
565     malignant
566     malignant
567     malignant
568     benign
Name: malignant, dtype: category
Categories (2, object): ['benign', 'malignant']

```

4.2.10 Grabbing rows near the decision boundary

For binary classification problems, you can also look at the rows closest to the decision boundary by using `rows_of_interest`. This method returns the indices of interest, which can then be used to obtain the subset of the data that falls closest to the decision boundary. This can help with further analysis of the model, and can give you better understanding of what rows the model could be having trouble with.

`rows_of_interest` takes in an `epsilon` parameter (defaulted to 0.1), which determines which rows to return. The rows that are returned are the rows where the probability of it being in the positive class fall between the threshold \pm epsilon range. Increase the epsilon value to get more rows, and decrease it to get fewer rows.

Below is a walkthrough of using `rows_of_interest`, building off the previous pipeline which is already thresholded.

```

[22]: from evalml.pipelines.utils import rows_of_interest

```

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```
indices = rows_of_interest(bcp, X, y, types='all')
X.iloc[indices].head()
```

```
[22]:
```

	mean radius	mean texture	mean perimeter	mean area	mean smoothness	\
375	16.17	16.07	106.30	788.5	0.09880	
472	14.92	14.93	96.45	686.9	0.08098	
191	12.77	21.41	82.02	507.4	0.08749	
290	14.41	19.73	96.03	651.0	0.08757	
413	14.99	22.11	97.53	693.7	0.08515	

	mean compactness	mean concavity	mean concave points	mean symmetry	\
375	0.14380	0.06651	0.05397	0.1990	
472	0.08549	0.05539	0.03221	0.1687	
191	0.06601	0.03112	0.02864	0.1694	
290	0.16760	0.13620	0.06602	0.1714	
413	0.10250	0.06859	0.03876	0.1944	

	mean fractal dimension	...	worst radius	worst texture	\
375	0.06572	...	16.97	19.14	
472	0.05669	...	17.18	18.22	
191	0.06287	...	13.75	23.50	
290	0.07192	...	15.77	22.13	
413	0.05913	...	16.76	31.55	

	worst perimeter	worst area	worst smoothness	worst compactness	\
375	113.10	861.5	0.12350	0.25500	
472	112.00	906.6	0.10650	0.27910	
191	89.04	579.5	0.09388	0.08978	
290	101.70	767.3	0.09983	0.24720	
413	110.20	867.1	0.10770	0.33450	

	worst concavity	worst concave points	worst symmetry	\
375	0.21140	0.12510	0.3153	
472	0.31510	0.11470	0.2688	
191	0.05186	0.04773	0.2179	
290	0.22200	0.10210	0.2272	
413	0.31140	0.13080	0.3163	

	worst fractal dimension
375	0.08960
472	0.08273
191	0.06871
290	0.08799
413	0.09251

```
[5 rows x 30 columns]
```

You can see what the probabilities are for these rows to determine how close they are to the new pipeline threshold. X is used here for brevity.

```
[23]: pred_proba = bcp.predict_proba(X)
pos_value_proba = pred_proba.iloc[:, -1]
pos_value_proba.iloc[indices].head()
```

```
[23]:
```

375	0.133328
472	0.130808
191	0.128998

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```

290     0.127939
413     0.149718
Name: malignant, dtype: float64

```

4.2.11 Saving and Loading Pipelines

You can save and load trained or untrained pipeline instances using the Python `pickle` format, like so:

```

[24]: import pickle

pipeline_to_pickle = BinaryClassificationPipeline(['Imputer', 'Random Forest_
↳Classifier'])

with open("pipeline.pkl", 'wb') as f:
    pickle.dump(pipeline_to_pickle, f)

pickled_pipeline = None
with open('pipeline.pkl', 'rb') as f:
    pickled_pipeline = pickle.load(f)

assert pickled_pipeline == pipeline_to_pickle
pickled_pipeline.fit(X, y)

[24]: pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X',
↳'y'], 'Random Forest Classifier': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'Imputer.x', 'y']},
↳parameters={'Imputer':{'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'numeric_
↳impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None, 'numeric_fill_value':
↳None}, 'Random Forest Classifier':{'n_estimators': 100, 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -
↳1}}, random_seed=0)

```

4.2.12 Generate Code

Once you have instantiated a pipeline, you can generate string Python code to recreate this pipeline, which can then be saved and run elsewhere with EvalML. `generate_pipeline_code` requires a pipeline instance as the input. It can also handle custom components, but it won't return the code required to define the component. Note that any external libraries used in creating the pipeline instance will also need to be imported to execute the returned code.

Code generation is not yet supported for nonlinear pipelines.

```

[25]: from evalml.pipelines.utils import generate_pipeline_code
from evalml.pipelines import BinaryClassificationPipeline
import pandas as pd
from evalml.utils import infer_feature_types
from skopt.space import Integer

class MyDropNullColumns(Transformer):
    """Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a
↳specified threshold"""
    name = "My Drop Null Columns Transformer"
    hyperparameter_ranges = {}

    def __init__(self, pct_null_threshold=1.0, random_seed=0, **kwargs):
        """Initializes an transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values
↳exceeds a specified threshold.

```

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```

    Args:
        pct_null_threshold(float): The percentage of NaN values in an input_
        feature to drop.
        Must be a value between [0, 1] inclusive. If equal to 0.0, will drop_
        columns with any null values.
        If equal to 1.0, will drop columns with all null values. Defaults to_
        0.95.
    """
    if pct_null_threshold < 0 or pct_null_threshold > 1:
        raise ValueError("pct_null_threshold must be a float between 0 and 1, _
        inclusive.")
    parameters = {"pct_null_threshold": pct_null_threshold}
    parameters.update(kwargs)

    self._cols_to_drop = None
    super().__init__(parameters=parameters,
                     component_obj=None,
                     random_seed=random_seed)

    def fit(self, X, y=None):
        pct_null_threshold = self.parameters["pct_null_threshold"]
        X = infer_feature_types(X)
        percent_null = X.isnull().mean()
        if pct_null_threshold == 0.0:
            null_cols = percent_null[percent_null > 0]
        else:
            null_cols = percent_null[percent_null >= pct_null_threshold]
        self._cols_to_drop = list(null_cols.index)
        return self

    def transform(self, X, y=None):
        """Transforms data X by dropping columns that exceed the threshold of null_
        values.
        Args:
            X (pd.DataFrame): Data to transform
            y (pd.Series, optional): Targets
        Returns:
            pd.DataFrame: Transformed X
        """
        X = infer_feature_types(X)
        return X.drop(columns=self._cols_to_drop)

pipeline_instance = BinaryClassificationPipeline(['Imputer', MyDropNullColumns,
        'DateTime Featurizer',
        'Natural Language Featurizer',
        'One Hot Encoder', 'Random Forest_
        Classifier'],
        custom_name="Pipeline with Custom_
        Component",
        random_seed=20)

code = generate_pipeline_code(pipeline_instance)
print(code)

```

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```
# This string can then be pasted into a separate window and run, although since the
↳ pipeline has custom component `MyDropNullColumns`,
# the code for that component must also be included
from evalml.demos import load_fraud
X, y = load_fraud(1000)
exec(code)
pipeline.fit(X, y)
```

```
from evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline import
↳ BinaryClassificationPipeline
pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X',
↳ 'y'], 'My Drop Null Columns Transformer': [MyDropNullColumns, 'Imputer.x', 'y'],
↳ 'DateTime Featurizer': ['DateTime Featurizer', 'My Drop Null Columns Transformer.x',
↳ 'y'], 'Natural Language Featurizer': ['Natural Language Featurizer', 'DateTime
↳ Featurizer.x', 'y'], 'One Hot Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Natural Language
↳ Featurizer.x', 'y'], 'Random Forest Classifier': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'One
↳ Hot Encoder.x', 'y']}, parameters={'Imputer':{'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_
↳ frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
↳ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'My Drop Null Columns Transformer':{'pct_null_threshold
↳ ': 1.0}, 'DateTime Featurizer':{'features_to_extract': ['year', 'month', 'day_of_
↳ week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_categories': False, 'time_index': None}, 'One Hot Encoder
↳ ': {'top_n': 10, 'features_to_encode': None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary',
↳ 'handle_unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing': 'error'}, 'Random Forest Classifier':
↳ {'n_estimators': 100, 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}}, custom_name='Pipeline with
↳ Custom Component', random_seed=20)
```

	Number of Features
Boolean	1
Categorical	6
Numeric	5

Number of training examples: 1000

Targets

False 85.90%

True 14.10%

Name: fraud, dtype: object

```
[25]: pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X',
↳ 'y'], 'My Drop Null Columns Transformer': [MyDropNullColumns, 'Imputer.x', 'y'],
↳ 'DateTime Featurizer': ['DateTime Featurizer', 'My Drop Null Columns Transformer.x',
↳ 'y'], 'Natural Language Featurizer': ['Natural Language Featurizer', 'DateTime
↳ Featurizer.x', 'y'], 'One Hot Encoder': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Natural Language
↳ Featurizer.x', 'y'], 'Random Forest Classifier': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'One
↳ Hot Encoder.x', 'y']}, parameters={'Imputer':{'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_
↳ frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
↳ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'My Drop Null Columns Transformer':{'pct_null_threshold
↳ ': 1.0}, 'DateTime Featurizer':{'features_to_extract': ['year', 'month', 'day_of_
↳ week', 'hour'], 'encode_as_categories': False, 'time_index': None}, 'One Hot Encoder
↳ ': {'top_n': 10, 'features_to_encode': None, 'categories': None, 'drop': 'if_binary',
↳ 'handle_unknown': 'ignore', 'handle_missing': 'error'}, 'Random Forest Classifier':
↳ {'n_estimators': 100, 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}}, custom_name='Pipeline with
↳ Custom Component', random_seed=20)
```

4.3 Component Graphs

EvalML component graphs represent and describe the flow of data in a collection of related components. A component graph is comprised of nodes representing components, and edges between pairs of nodes representing where the inputs and outputs of each component should go. It is the backbone of the features offered by the EvalML *pipeline*, but is also a powerful data structure on its own. EvalML currently supports component graphs as linear and *directed acyclic graphs* (DAG).

4.3.1 Defining a Component Graph

Component graphs can be defined by specifying the dictionary of components and edges that describe the graph.

In this dictionary, each key is a reference name for a component. Each corresponding value is a list, where the first element is the component itself, and the remaining elements are the input edges that should be connected to that component. The component as listed in the value can either be the component object itself or its string name.

This structure is very similar to that of *Dask computation graphs*.

For example, in the code example below, we have a simple component graph made up of two components: an Imputer and a Random Forest Classifier. The names used to reference these two components are given by the keys, “My Imputer” and “RF Classifier” respectively. Each value in the dictionary is a list where the first element is the component corresponding to the component name, and the remaining elements are the inputs, e.g. “My Imputer” represents an Imputer component which has inputs “X” (the original features matrix) and “y” (the original target).

Feature edges are specified as “X” or “{component_name}.x”. For example, {“My Component”: [MyComponent, “Imputer.x”, ...]} indicates that we should use the feature output of the Imputer as as part of the feature input for MyComponent. Similarly, target edges are specified as “y” or “{component_name}.y”. {“My Component”: [MyComponent, “Target Imputer.y”, ...]} indicates that we should use the target output of the Target Imputer as a target input for MyComponent.

Each component can have a number of feature inputs, but can only have one target input. All input edges must be explicitly defined.

Using a real example, we define a simple component graph consisting of three nodes: an Imputer (“My Imputer”), an One-Hot Encoder (“OHE”), and a Random Forest Classifier (“RF Classifier”).

- “My Imputer” takes the original X as a features input, and the original y as the target input
- “OHE” also takes the original X as a features input, and the original y as the target input
- “RF Classifier” takes the concatted feature outputs from “My Imputer” and “OHE” as a features input, and the original y as the target input.

```
[1]: from evalml.pipelines import ComponentGraph

component_dict = {
    'My Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'],
    'OHE': ['One Hot Encoder', 'X', 'y'],
    'RF Classifier': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'My Imputer.x', 'OHE.x', 'y'] #_
    ↪takes in multiple feature inputs
}
cg_simple = ComponentGraph(component_dict)
```

All component graphs must end with one final or terminus node. This can either be a transformer or an estimator. Below, the component graph is invalid because has two terminus nodes: the “RF Classifier” and the “EN Classifier”.

```
[2]: # Can't instantiate a component graph with more than one terminus node (here: RF_
↳Classifier, EN Classifier)
component_dict = {
    'My Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'],
    'RF Classifier': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'My Imputer.x', 'y'],
    'EN Classifier': ['Elastic Net Classifier', 'My Imputer.x', 'y']
}
```

Once we have defined a component graph, we can instantiate the graph with specific parameter values for each component using `.instantiate(parameters)`. All components in a component graph must be instantiated before fitting, transforming, or predicting.

Below, we instantiate our graph and set the value of our Imputer's `numeric_impute_strategy` to "most_frequent".

```
[3]: cg_simple.instantiate({'My Imputer': {'numeric_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent'}})
[3]: {'My Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'], 'OHE': ['One Hot Encoder', 'X', 'y'], 'RF_
↳Classifier': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'My Imputer.x', 'OHE.x', 'y']}
```

4.3.2 Components in the Component Graph

You can use `.get_component(name)` and provide the unique component name to access any component in the component graph. Below, we can grab our Imputer component and confirm that `numeric_impute_strategy` has indeed been set to "most_frequent".

```
[4]: cg_simple.get_component('My Imputer')
[4]: Imputer(categorical_impute_strategy='most_frequent', numeric_impute_strategy='most_
↳frequent', categorical_fill_value=None, numeric_fill_value=None)
```

You can also `.get_inputs(name)` and provide the unique component name to retrieve all inputs for that component.

Below, we can grab our 'RF Classifier' component and confirm that we use "My Imputer.x" as our features input and "y" as target input.

```
[5]: cg_simple.get_inputs('RF Classifier')
[5]: ['My Imputer.x', 'OHE.x', 'y']
```

4.3.3 Component Graph Computation Order

Upon initialization, each component graph will generate a topological order. We can access this generated order by calling the `.compute_order` attribute. This attribute is used to determine the order that components should be evaluated during calls to `fit` and `transform`.

```
[6]: cg_simple.compute_order
[6]: ['OHE', 'My Imputer', 'RF Classifier']
```

4.3.4 Visualizing Component Graphs

We can get more information about an instantiated component graph by calling `.describe()`. This method will pretty-print each of the components in the graph and its parameters.

```
[7]: # Using a more involved component graph with more complex edges
component_dict = {
    "Imputer": ["Imputer", "X", "y"],
    "Target Imputer": ["Target Imputer", "X", "y"],
    "OneHot_RandomForest": ["One Hot Encoder", "Imputer.x", "Target Imputer.y"],
    "OneHot_ElasticNet": ["One Hot Encoder", "Imputer.x", "y"],
    "Random Forest": ["Random Forest Classifier", "OneHot_RandomForest.x", "y"],
    "Elastic Net": ["Elastic Net Classifier", "OneHot_ElasticNet.x", "Target_
↪Imputer.y"],
    "Logistic Regression": [
        "Logistic Regression Classifier",
        "Random Forest.x",
        "Elastic Net.x",
        "y",
    ],
}
cg_with_estimators = ComponentGraph(component_dict)
cg_with_estimators.instantiate({})
cg_with_estimators.describe()
```

```
1. Imputer
    * categorical_impute_strategy : most_frequent
    * numeric_impute_strategy : mean
    * categorical_fill_value : None
    * numeric_fill_value : None
2. Target Imputer
    * impute_strategy : most_frequent
    * fill_value : None
3. One Hot Encoder
    * top_n : 10
    * features_to_encode : None
    * categories : None
    * drop : if_binary
    * handle_unknown : ignore
    * handle_missing : error
4. One Hot Encoder
    * top_n : 10
    * features_to_encode : None
    * categories : None
    * drop : if_binary
    * handle_unknown : ignore
    * handle_missing : error
5. Random Forest Classifier
    * n_estimators : 100
    * max_depth : 6
    * n_jobs : -1
6. Elastic Net Classifier
    * penalty : elasticnet
    * C : 1.0
    * l1_ratio : 0.15
    * n_jobs : -1
    * multi_class : auto
    * solver : saga
```

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```

7. Logistic Regression Classifier
   * penalty : l2
   * C : 1.0
   * n_jobs : -1
   * multi_class : auto
   * solver : lbfgs

```

We can also visualize a component graph by calling `.graph()`.

```
[8]: cg_with_estimators.graph()
```

```
[8]:
```

4.3.5 Component graph methods

Similar to the pipeline structure, we can call `fit`, `transform` or `predict`.

We can also call `fit_features` which will fit all but the final component and `compute_final_component_features` which will transform all but the final component. These two methods may be useful in cases where you want to understand what transformed features are being passed into the last component.

```

[9]: from evalml.demos import load_breast_cancer

X, y = load_breast_cancer()
component_dict = {
    'My Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'],
    'OHE': ['One Hot Encoder', 'My Imputer.x', 'y']
}
cg_with_final_transformer = ComponentGraph(component_dict)
cg_with_final_transformer.instantiate({})
cg_with_final_transformer.fit(X, y)

# We can call `transform` for ComponentGraphs with a final transformer
cg_with_final_transformer.transform(X, y)

```

```

      Number of Features
Numeric                30

```

```
Number of training examples: 569
```

```
Targets
```

```
benign      62.74%
```

```
malignant   37.26%
```

```
Name: target, dtype: object
```

```

[9]:
   mean radius  mean texture  mean perimeter  mean area  mean smoothness  \
0           17.99         10.38          122.80       1001.0           0.11840
1           20.57         17.77          132.90       1326.0           0.08474
2           19.69         21.25          130.00       1203.0           0.10960
3           11.42         20.38           77.58        386.1           0.14250
4           20.29         14.34          135.10       1297.0           0.10030
..          ...          ...          ...          ...          ...
564          21.56         22.39          142.00       1479.0           0.11100
565          20.13         28.25          131.20       1261.0           0.09780
566          16.60         28.08          108.30        858.1           0.08455
567          20.60         29.33          140.10       1265.0           0.11780
568           7.76         24.54           47.92        181.0           0.05263

```

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	mean compactness	mean concavity	mean concave points	mean symmetry	\
0	0.27760	0.30010	0.14710	0.2419	
1	0.07864	0.08690	0.07017	0.1812	
2	0.15990	0.19740	0.12790	0.2069	
3	0.28390	0.24140	0.10520	0.2597	
4	0.13280	0.19800	0.10430	0.1809	
..	
564	0.11590	0.24390	0.13890	0.1726	
565	0.10340	0.14400	0.09791	0.1752	
566	0.10230	0.09251	0.05302	0.1590	
567	0.27700	0.35140	0.15200	0.2397	
568	0.04362	0.00000	0.00000	0.1587	

	mean fractal dimension	...	worst radius	worst texture	\
0	0.07871	...	25.380	17.33	
1	0.05667	...	24.990	23.41	
2	0.05999	...	23.570	25.53	
3	0.09744	...	14.910	26.50	
4	0.05883	...	22.540	16.67	
..	
564	0.05623	...	25.450	26.40	
565	0.05533	...	23.690	38.25	
566	0.05648	...	18.980	34.12	
567	0.07016	...	25.740	39.42	
568	0.05884	...	9.456	30.37	

	worst perimeter	worst area	worst smoothness	worst compactness	\
0	184.60	2019.0	0.16220	0.66560	
1	158.80	1956.0	0.12380	0.18660	
2	152.50	1709.0	0.14440	0.42450	
3	98.87	567.7	0.20980	0.86630	
4	152.20	1575.0	0.13740	0.20500	
..	
564	166.10	2027.0	0.14100	0.21130	
565	155.00	1731.0	0.11660	0.19220	
566	126.70	1124.0	0.11390	0.30940	
567	184.60	1821.0	0.16500	0.86810	
568	59.16	268.6	0.08996	0.06444	

	worst concavity	worst concave points	worst symmetry	\
0	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601	
1	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750	
2	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613	
3	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638	
4	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364	
..	
564	0.4107	0.2216	0.2060	
565	0.3215	0.1628	0.2572	
566	0.3403	0.1418	0.2218	
567	0.9387	0.2650	0.4087	
568	0.0000	0.0000	0.2871	

	worst fractal dimension
0	0.11890
1	0.08902
2	0.08758

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```

3          0.17300
4          0.07678
..          ...
564        0.07115
565        0.06637
566        0.07820
567        0.12400
568        0.07039

[569 rows x 30 columns]

```

```

[10]: cg_with_estimators.fit(X, y)

# We can call `predict` for ComponentGraphs with a final transformer
cg_with_estimators.predict(X)

```

```

[10]: 0      malignant
      1      malignant
      2      malignant
      3      malignant
      4      malignant
      ...
      564    malignant
      565    malignant
      566    malignant
      567    malignant
      568      benign
      Length: 569, dtype: category
      Categories (2, object): ['benign', 'malignant']

```

4.4 Components

Components are the lowest level of building blocks in EvalML. Each component represents a fundamental operation to be applied to data.

All components accept parameters as keyword arguments to their `__init__` methods. These parameters can be used to configure behavior.

Each component class definition must include a human-readable `name` for the component. Additionally, each component class may expose parameters for AutoML search by defining a `hyperparameter_ranges` attribute containing the parameters in question.

EvalML splits components into two categories: **transformers** and **estimators**.

4.4.1 Transformers

Transformers subclass the `Transformer` class, and define a `fit` method to learn information from training data and a `transform` method to apply a learned transformation to new data.

For example, an *imputer* is configured with the desired impute strategy to follow, for instance the mean value. The imputers `fit` method would learn the mean from the training data, and the `transform` method would fill the learned mean value in for any missing values in new data.

All transformers can execute `fit` and `transform` separately or in one step by calling `fit_transform`. Defining a custom `fit_transform` method can facilitate useful performance optimizations in some cases.

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from evalml.pipelines.components import SimpleImputer

X = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3], [1, np.nan, 3]])
display(X)
```

```
   0    1    2
0  1    2    3
1  1   NaN    3
```

```
[2]: import woodwork as ww
imp = SimpleImputer(impute_strategy="mean")

X.ww.init()
X = imp.fit_transform(X)
display(X)
```

```
   0    1    2
0  1    2    3
1  1    2    3
```

Below is a list of all transformers included with EvalML:

```
[3]: from evalml.pipelines.components.utils import all_components, Estimator, Transformer
for component in all_components():
    if issubclass(component, Transformer):
        print(f"Transformer: {component.name}")
```

```
Transformer: Drop NaN Rows Transformer
Transformer: Replace Nullable Types Transformer
Transformer: Drop Rows Transformer
Transformer: URL Featurizer
Transformer: Email Featurizer
Transformer: Log Transformer
Transformer: Polynomial Detrender
Transformer: DFS Transformer
Transformer: Time Series Featurizer
Transformer: Natural Language Featurizer
Transformer: LSA Transformer
Transformer: Drop Null Columns Transformer
Transformer: DateTime Featurizer
Transformer: PCA Transformer
Transformer: Linear Discriminant Analysis Transformer
Transformer: Select Columns By Type Transformer
Transformer: Select Columns Transformer
Transformer: Drop Columns Transformer
```

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```

Transformer: Oversampler
Transformer: Undersampler
Transformer: Standard Scaler
Transformer: Target Imputer
Transformer: Imputer
Transformer: Per Column Imputer
Transformer: Simple Imputer
Transformer: RF Regressor Select From Model
Transformer: RF Classifier Select From Model
Transformer: Label Encoder
Transformer: Target Encoder
Transformer: One Hot Encoder

```

4.4.2 Estimators

Each estimator wraps an ML algorithm. Estimators subclass the `Estimator` class, and define a `fit` method to learn information from training data and a `predict` method for generating predictions from new data. Classification estimators should also define a `predict_proba` method for generating predicted probabilities.

Estimator classes each define a `model_family` attribute indicating what type of model is used.

Here's an example of using the *LogisticRegressionClassifier* estimator to fit and predict on a simple dataset:

```

[4]: from evalml.pipelines.components import LogisticRegressionClassifier

clf = LogisticRegressionClassifier()

X = X
y = [1, 0]

clf.fit(X, y)
clf.predict(X)

[4]: 0      0
      1      0
dtype: int64

```

Below is a list of all estimators included with EvalML:

```

[5]: from evalml.pipelines.components.utils import all_components, Estimator, Transformer
for component in all_components():
    if issubclass(component, Estimator):
        print(f"Estimator: {component.name}")

Estimator: Stacked Ensemble Regressor
Estimator: Stacked Ensemble Classifier
Estimator: Vowpal Wabbit Regressor
Estimator: ARIMA Regressor
Estimator: Exponential Smoothing Regressor
Estimator: SVM Regressor
Estimator: Time Series Baseline Estimator
Estimator: Decision Tree Regressor
Estimator: Baseline Regressor
Estimator: Extra Trees Regressor
Estimator: XGBoost Regressor
Estimator: CatBoost Regressor

```

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```

Estimator: Random Forest Regressor
Estimator: LightGBM Regressor
Estimator: Linear Regressor
Estimator: Elastic Net Regressor
Estimator: Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier
Estimator: Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier
Estimator: SVM Classifier
Estimator: KNN Classifier
Estimator: Decision Tree Classifier
Estimator: LightGBM Classifier
Estimator: Baseline Classifier
Estimator: Extra Trees Classifier
Estimator: Elastic Net Classifier
Estimator: CatBoost Classifier
Estimator: XGBoost Classifier
Estimator: Random Forest Classifier
Estimator: Logistic Regression Classifier

```

4.4.3 Defining Custom Components

EvalML allows you to easily create your own custom components by following the steps below.

Custom Transformers

Your transformer must inherit from the correct subclass. In this case *Transformer* for components that transform data. Next we will use EvalML's *DropNullColumns* as an example.

```

[6]: from evalml.pipelines.components import Transformer
    from evalml.utils import (
        infer_feature_types,
    )

    class DropNullColumns(Transformer):
        """Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a
        ↪specified threshold"""
        name = "Drop Null Columns Transformer"
        hyperparameter_ranges = {}

        def __init__(self, pct_null_threshold=1.0, random_seed=0, **kwargs):
            """Initializes an transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values
            ↪exceeds a specified threshold.

            Args:
                pct_null_threshold(float): The percentage of NaN values in an input
                ↪feature to drop.
                    Must be a value between [0, 1] inclusive. If equal to 0.0, will drop
                ↪columns with any null values.
                    If equal to 1.0, will drop columns with all null values. Defaults to
                ↪0.95.
            """
            if pct_null_threshold < 0 or pct_null_threshold > 1:
                raise ValueError("pct_null_threshold must be a float between 0 and 1,
                ↪inclusive.")
            parameters = {"pct_null_threshold": pct_null_threshold}

```

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```

parameters.update(kwargs)

self._cols_to_drop = None
super().__init__(parameters=parameters,
                 component_obj=None,
                 random_seed=random_seed)

def fit(self, X, y=None):
    """Fits DropNullColumns component to data

    Args:
        X (pd.DataFrame): The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
        y (pd.Series, optional): The target training data of length [n_samples]

    Returns:
        self
    """
    pct_null_threshold = self.parameters["pct_null_threshold"]
    X_t = infer_feature_types(X)
    percent_null = X_t.isnull().mean()
    if pct_null_threshold == 0.0:
        null_cols = percent_null[percent_null > 0]
    else:
        null_cols = percent_null[percent_null >= pct_null_threshold]
    self._cols_to_drop = list(null_cols.index)
    return self

def transform(self, X, y=None):
    """Transforms data X by dropping columns that exceed the threshold of null_
    ↪ values.

    Args:
        X (pd.DataFrame): Data to transform
        y (pd.Series, optional): Ignored.

    Returns:
        pd.DataFrame: Transformed X
    """
    X_t = infer_feature_types(X)
    return X_t.drop(self._cols_to_drop)

```

Required fields

- name: A human-readable name.
- modifies_features: A boolean that specifies whether this component modifies (subsets or transforms) the features variable during transform.
- modifies_target: A boolean that specifies whether this component modifies (subsets or transforms) the target variable during transform.

Required methods

Likewise, there are select methods you need to override as `Transformer` is an abstract base class:

- `__init__()`: The `__init__()` method of your transformer will need to call `super().__init__()` and pass three parameters in: a `parameters` dictionary holding the parameters to the component, the `component_obj`, and the `random_seed` value. You can see that `component_obj` is set to `None` above and we will discuss `component_obj` in depth later on.
- `fit()`: The `fit()` method is responsible for fitting your component on training data. It should return the component object.
- `transform()`: After fitting a component, the `transform()` method will take in new data and transform accordingly. It should return a pandas dataframe with woodwork initialized. Note: a component must call `fit()` before `transform()`.

You can also call or override `fit_transform()` that combines `fit()` and `transform()` into one method.

Custom Estimators

Your estimator must inherit from the correct subclass. In this case *Estimator* for components that predict new target values. Next we will use EvalML's *BaselineRegressor* as an example.

```
[7]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

from evalml.model_family import ModelFamily
from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators import Estimator
from evalml.problem_types import ProblemTypes

class BaselineRegressor(Estimator):
    """Regressor that predicts using the specified strategy.

    This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.
    """
    name = "Baseline Regressor"
    hyperparameter_ranges = {}
    model_family = ModelFamily.BASELINE
    supported_problem_types = [ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_
↪ REGRESSION]

    def __init__(self, strategy="mean", random_seed=0, **kwargs):
        """Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions.

        Args:
            strategy (str): Method used to predict. Valid options are "mean", "median
↪ ". Defaults to "mean".
            random_seed (int): Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

        """
        if strategy not in ["mean", "median"]:
            raise ValueError("'strategy' parameter must equal either 'mean' or 'median
↪ ")
        parameters = {"strategy": strategy}
        parameters.update(kwargs)
```

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```

self._prediction_value = None
self._num_features = None
super().__init__(parameters=parameters,
                 component_obj=None,
                 random_seed=random_seed)

def fit(self, X, y=None):
    if y is None:
        raise ValueError("Cannot fit Baseline regressor if y is None")
    X = infer_feature_types(X)
    y = infer_feature_types(y)

    if self.parameters["strategy"] == "mean":
        self._prediction_value = y.mean()
    elif self.parameters["strategy"] == "median":
        self._prediction_value = y.median()
    self._num_features = X.shape[1]
    return self

def predict(self, X):
    X = infer_feature_types(X)
    predictions = pd.Series([self._prediction_value] * len(X))
    return infer_feature_types(predictions)

@property
def feature_importance(self):
    """Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline regressors
    →do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

    Returns:
        np.ndarray (float): An array of zeroes

    """
    return np.zeros(self._num_features)

```

Required fields

- name: A human-readable name.
- model_family - EvalML *model_family* that this component belongs to
- supported_problem_types - list of EvalML *problem_types* that this component supports
- modifies_features: A boolean that specifies whether the return value from predict or predict_proba should be used as features.
- modifies_target: A boolean that specifies whether the return value from predict or predict_proba should be used as the target variable.

Model families and problem types include:

```

[8]: from evalml.model_family import ModelFamily
     from evalml.problem_types import ProblemTypes

print("Model Families:\n", [m.value for m in ModelFamily])
print("Problem Types:\n", [p.value for p in ProblemTypes])

```

Model Families:

```
['k_neighbors', 'random_forest', 'svm', 'xgboost', 'lightgbm', 'linear_model',
↪ 'catboost', 'extra_trees', 'ensemble', 'decision_tree', 'exponential_smoothing',
↪ 'arima', 'baseline', 'prophet', 'vowpal_wabbit', 'none']
```

Problem Types:

```
['binary', 'multiclass', 'regression', 'time series regression', 'time series binary',
↪ 'time series multiclass']
```

Required methods

- `__init__()` - the `__init__()` method of your estimator will need to call `super().__init__()` and pass three parameters in: a `parameters` dictionary holding the parameters to the component, the `component_obj`, and the `random_seed` value.
- `fit()` - the `fit()` method is responsible for fitting your component on training data.
- `predict()` - after fitting a component, the `predict()` method will take in new data and predict new target values. Note: a component must call `fit()` before `predict()`.
- `feature_importance` - `feature_importance` is a [Python property](#) that returns a list of importances associated with each feature.

If your estimator handles classification problems it also requires an additional method:

- `predict_proba()` - this method predicts probability estimates for classification labels

Components Wrapping Third-Party Objects

The `component_obj` parameter is used for wrapping third-party objects and using them in component implementation. If you're using a `component_obj` you will need to define `__init__()` and pass in the relevant object that has also implemented the required methods mentioned above. However, if the `component_obj` does not follow EvalML component conventions, you may need to override methods as needed. Below is an example of EvalML's *LinearRegressor*.

```
[9]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression as SKLinearRegression

from evalml.model_family import ModelFamily
from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators import Estimator
from evalml.problem_types import ProblemTypes

class LinearRegressor(Estimator):
    """Linear Regressor."""
    name = "Linear Regressor"
    model_family = ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
    supported_problem_types = [ProblemTypes.REGRESSION]

    def __init__(self, fit_intercept=True, normalize=False, n_jobs=-1, random_seed=0,
↪ **kwargs):
        parameters = {
            'fit_intercept': fit_intercept,
            'normalize': normalize,
            'n_jobs': n_jobs
        }
        parameters.update(kwargs)
        linear_regressor = SKLinearRegression(**parameters)
```

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```

    super().__init__(parameters=parameters,
                     component_obj=linear_regressor,
                     random_seed=random_seed)

    @property
    def feature_importance(self):
        return self._component_obj.coef_

```

Hyperparameter Ranges for AutoML

`hyperparameter_ranges` is a dictionary mapping the parameter name (str) to an allowed range (SkOpt Space) for that parameter. Both lists and `skopt.space.Categorical` values are accepted for categorical spaces.

AutoML will perform a search over the allowed ranges for each parameter to select models which produce optimal performance within those ranges. AutoML gets the allowed ranges for each component from the component's `hyperparameter_ranges` class attribute. Any component parameter you add an entry for in `hyperparameter_ranges` will be included in the AutoML search. If parameters are omitted, AutoML will use the default value in all pipelines.

4.4.4 Generate Component Code

Once you have a component defined in EvalML, you can generate string Python code to recreate this component, which can then be saved and run elsewhere with EvalML. `generate_component_code` requires a component instance as the input. This method works for custom components as well, although it won't return the code required to define the custom component.

```

[10]: from evalml.pipelines.components import LogisticRegressionClassifier
      from evalml.pipelines.components.utils import generate_component_code

      lr = LogisticRegressionClassifier(C=5)
      code = generate_component_code(lr)
      print(code)

      from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.logistic_regression_
      ↪ classifier import LogisticRegressionClassifier

      logisticRegressionClassifier = LogisticRegressionClassifier(**{'penalty': 'l2', 'C':
      ↪ 5, 'n_jobs': -1, 'multi_class': 'auto', 'solver': 'lbfgs'})

```

```

[11]: # this string can then be copy and pasted into a separate window and executed as
      ↪ python code
      exec(code)

```

```

[12]: # We can also do this for custom components
      from evalml.pipelines.components.utils import generate_component_code

      myDropNull = DropNullColumns()
      print(generate_component_code(myDropNull))

      dropNullColumnsTransformer = DropNullColumns(**{'pct_null_threshold': 1.0})

```

Expectations for Custom Classification Components

EvalML expects the following from custom classification component implementations:

- Classification targets will range from 0 to n-1 and are integers.
- For classification estimators, the order of `predict_proba`'s columns must match the order of the target, and the column names must be integers ranging from 0 to n-1

4.5 Objectives

4.5.1 Overview

One of the key choices to make when training an ML model is what metric to choose by which to measure the efficacy of the model at learning the signal. Such metrics are useful for comparing how well the trained models generalize to new similar data.

This choice of metric is a key component of AutoML because it defines the cost function the AutoML search will seek to optimize. In EvalML, these metrics are called **objectives**. AutoML will seek to minimize (or maximize) the objective score as it explores more pipelines and parameters and will use the feedback from scoring pipelines to tune the available hyperparameters and continue the search. Therefore, it is critical to have an objective function that represents how the model will be applied in the intended domain of use.

EvalML supports a variety of objectives from traditional supervised ML including [mean squared error](#) for regression problems and [cross entropy](#) or [area under the ROC curve](#) for classification problems. EvalML also allows the user to define a custom objective using their domain expertise, so that AutoML can search for models which provide the most value for the user's problem.

4.5.2 Core Objectives

Use the `get_core_objectives` method to get a list of which objectives are included with EvalML for each problem type:

```
[1]: from evalml.objectives import get_core_objectives
      from evalml.problem_types import ProblemTypes

      for objective in get_core_objectives(ProblemTypes.BINARY):
          print(objective.name)
```

```
MCC Binary
Log Loss Binary
Gini
AUC
Precision
F1
Balanced Accuracy Binary
Accuracy Binary
```

EvalML defines a base objective class for each problem type: `RegressionObjective`, `BinaryClassificationObjective` and `MulticlassClassificationObjective`. All EvalML objectives are a subclass of one of these.

Binary Classification Objectives and Thresholds

All binary classification objectives have a `threshold` property. Some binary classification objectives like log loss and AUC are unaffected by the choice of binary classification threshold, because they score based on predicted probabilities or examine a range of threshold values. These metrics are defined with `score_needs_proba` set to `False`. For all other binary classification objectives, we can compute the optimal binary classification threshold from the predicted probabilities and the target.

```
[2]: from evalml.pipelines import BinaryClassificationPipeline
from evalml.demos import load_fraud
from evalml.objectives import F1

X, y = load_fraud(n_rows=100)
X.ww.init(logical_types={"provider": "Categorical", "region": "Categorical",
                        "currency": "Categorical", "expiration_date": "Categorical"})

objective = F1()
pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph=['Simple Imputer', 'DateTime_
↳Featurizer', 'One Hot Encoder', 'Random Forest Classifier'])
pipeline.fit(X, y)
print(pipeline.threshold)
print(pipeline.score(X, y, objectives=[objective]))

y_pred_proba = pipeline.predict_proba(X)[True]
pipeline.threshold = objective.optimize_threshold(y_pred_proba, y)
print(pipeline.threshold)
print(pipeline.score(X, y, objectives=[objective]))
```

```

                Number of Features
Boolean                      1
Categorical                   6
Numeric                       5

Number of training examples: 100
Targets
False      91.00%
True       9.00%
Name: fraud, dtype: object
None
OrderedDict([('F1', 1.0)])
0.37905689607742854
OrderedDict([('F1', 1.0)])
```

4.5.3 Custom Objectives

Often times, the objective function is very specific to the use-case or business problem. To get the right objective to optimize requires thinking through the decisions or actions that will be taken using the model and assigning a cost/benefit to doing that correctly or incorrectly based on known outcomes in the training data.

Once you have determined the objective for your business, you can provide that to EvalML to optimize by defining a custom objective function.

Defining a Custom Objective Function

To create a custom objective class, we must define several elements:

- `name`: The printable name of this objective.
- `objective_function`: This function takes the predictions, true labels, and an optional reference to the inputs, and returns a score of how well the model performed.
- `greater_is_better`: True if a higher `objective_function` value represents a better solution, and otherwise False.
- `score_needs_proba`: Only for classification objectives. True if the objective is intended to function with predicted probabilities as opposed to predicted values (example: cross entropy for classifiers).
- `decision_function`: Only for binary classification objectives. This function takes predicted probabilities that were output from the model and a binary classification threshold, and returns predicted values.
- `perfect_score`: The score achieved by a perfect model on this objective.
- `expected_range`: The expected range of values we want this objective to output, which doesn't necessarily have to be equal to the possible range of values. For example, our expected R2 range is from `[-1, 1]`, although the actual range is `(-inf, 1]`.

Example: Fraud Detection

To give a concrete example, let's look at how the *fraud detection* objective function is built.

```
[3]: from evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective import _
      BinaryClassificationObjective
      import pandas as pd

class FraudCost(BinaryClassificationObjective):
    """Score the percentage of money lost of the total transaction amount process due
    to fraud"""
    name = "Fraud Cost"
    greater_is_better = False
    score_needs_proba = False
    perfect_score = 0.0

    def __init__(self, retry_percentage=.5, interchange_fee=.02,
                  fraud_payout_percentage=1.0, amount_col='amount'):
        """Create instance of FraudCost

        Args:
            retry_percentage (float): What percentage of customers that will retry a
            transaction if it
            is declined. Between 0 and 1. Defaults to .5

            interchange_fee (float): How much of each successful transaction you can
            collect.
            Between 0 and 1. Defaults to .02

            fraud_payout_percentage (float): Percentage of fraud you will not be able
            to collect.
            Between 0 and 1. Defaults to 1.0

            amount_col (str): Name of column in data that contains the amount.
            Defaults to "amount"
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```

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```

    """
    self.retry_percentage = retry_percentage
    self.interchange_fee = interchange_fee
    self.fraud_payout_percentage = fraud_payout_percentage
    self.amount_col = amount_col

    def decision_function(self, ypred_proba, threshold=0.0, X=None):
        """Determine if a transaction is fraud given predicted probabilities,
        threshold, and dataframe with transaction amount

        Args:
            ypred_proba (pd.Series): Predicted probabilities
            X (pd.DataFrame): Dataframe containing transaction amount
            threshold (float): Dollar threshold to determine if transaction is
            fraud

        Returns:
            pd.Series: Series of predicted fraud labels using X and threshold
        """
        if not isinstance(X, pd.DataFrame):
            X = pd.DataFrame(X)

        if not isinstance(ypred_proba, pd.Series):
            ypred_proba = pd.Series(ypred_proba)

        transformed_probs = (ypred_proba.values * X[self.amount_col])
        return transformed_probs > threshold

    def objective_function(self, y_true, y_predicted, X):
        """Calculate amount lost to fraud per transaction given predictions, true
        values, and dataframe with transaction amount

        Args:
            y_predicted (pd.Series): predicted fraud labels
            y_true (pd.Series): true fraud labels
            X (pd.DataFrame): dataframe with transaction amounts

        Returns:
            float: amount lost to fraud per transaction
        """
        if not isinstance(X, pd.DataFrame):
            X = pd.DataFrame(X)

        if not isinstance(y_predicted, pd.Series):
            y_predicted = pd.Series(y_predicted)

        if not isinstance(y_true, pd.Series):
            y_true = pd.Series(y_true)

        # extract transaction using the amount columns in users data
        try:
            transaction_amount = X[self.amount_col]
        except KeyError:
            raise ValueError("{} is not a valid column in X.".format(self.amount_
            col))

        # amount paid if transaction is fraud

```

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```

    fraud_cost = transaction_amount * self.fraud_payout_percentage

    # money made from interchange fees on transaction
    interchange_cost = transaction_amount * (1 - self.retry_percentage) * self.
↪interchange_fee

    # calculate cost of missing fraudulent transactions
    false_negatives = (y_true & ~y_predicted) * fraud_cost

    # calculate money lost from fees
    false_positives = (~y_true & y_predicted) * interchange_cost

    loss = false_negatives.sum() + false_positives.sum()

    loss_per_total_processed = loss / transaction_amount.sum()

    return loss_per_total_processed

```

4.6 Model Understanding

Simply examining a model’s performance metrics is not enough to select a model and promote it for use in a production setting. While developing an ML algorithm, it is important to understand how the model behaves on the data, to examine the key factors influencing its predictions and to consider where it may be deficient. Determination of what “success” may mean for an ML project depends first and foremost on the user’s domain expertise.

EvalML includes a variety of tools for understanding models, from graphing utilities to methods for explaining predictions.

** Graphing methods on Jupyter Notebook and Jupyter Lab require [ipywidgets](#) to be installed.

** If graphing on Jupyter Lab, [jupyterlab-plotly](#) required. To download this, make sure you have [npm](#) installed.

4.6.1 Graphing Utilities

First, let’s train a pipeline on some data.

```

[1]: import evalml
    from evalml.pipelines import BinaryClassificationPipeline
    X, y = evalml.demos.load_breast_cancer()

    X_train, X_holdout, y_train, y_holdout = evalml.preprocessing.split_data(X, y,
↪problem_type='binary',
                                                                    test_size=0.
↪2, random_seed=0)

    pipeline_binary = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph = {
        "Label Encoder": ["Label Encoder", "X", "y"],
        "Imputer": ["Imputer", "X", "Label Encoder.y"],
        "Random Forest Classifier": [
            "Random Forest Classifier",
            "Imputer.x",
            "Label Encoder.y",

```

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```

        ],
    })
pipeline_binary.fit(X_train, y_train)
print(pipeline_binary.score(X_holdout, y_holdout, objectives=['log loss binary']))

Number of Features
Numeric          30

Number of training examples: 569
Targets
benign          62.74%
malignant       37.26%
Name: target, dtype: object
OrderedDict([('Log Loss Binary', 0.1686746297113362)])

```

Feature Importance

We can get the importance associated with each feature of the resulting pipeline

```

[2]: pipeline_binary.feature_importance
[2]:
   feature importance
0  mean concave points    0.138857
1    worst perimeter     0.137780
2  worst concave points   0.117782
3    worst radius        0.100584
4    mean concavity       0.086402
5    worst area           0.072027
6    mean perimeter       0.046500
7  worst concavity        0.043408
8    mean radius          0.037664
9    mean area            0.033683
10   radius error         0.025036
11   area error           0.019324
12   worst texture         0.014754
13  worst compactness     0.014462
14   mean texture         0.013856
15  worst smoothness      0.013710
16  worst symmetry        0.011395
17  perimeter error       0.010284
18   mean compactness     0.008162
19   mean smoothness      0.008154
20  worst fractal dimension 0.007034
21  fractal dimension error 0.005502
22   compactness error    0.004953
23   smoothness error     0.004728
24   texture error        0.004384
25   symmetry error       0.004250
26  mean fractal dimension 0.004164
27   concavity error      0.004089
28   mean symmetry        0.003997
29  concave points error   0.003076

```

We can also create a bar plot of the feature importances

```

[3]: pipeline_binary.graph_feature_importance()

```

Data type cannot be displayed: application/vnd.plotly.v1+json, text/html

Permutation Importance

We can also compute and plot the permutation importance of the pipeline.

```
[4]: from evalml.model_understanding import calculate_permutation_importance
      calculate_permutation_importance(pipeline_binary, X_holdout, y_holdout, 'log loss_
      ↪binary')
```

```
[4]:
```

	feature	importance
0	worst perimeter	0.063657
1	worst area	0.045759
2	worst radius	0.041926
3	mean concave points	0.029325
4	worst concave points	0.021045
5	worst concavity	0.010105
6	worst texture	0.010044
7	mean texture	0.006178
8	mean symmetry	0.005857
9	mean area	0.004745
10	worst smoothness	0.003190
11	area error	0.003113
12	mean perimeter	0.002478
13	mean fractal dimension	0.001981
14	compactness error	0.001968
15	concavity error	0.001947
16	texture error	0.000291
17	smoothness error	-0.000206
18	mean smoothness	-0.000745
19	fractal dimension error	-0.000835
20	worst compactness	-0.002392
21	mean concavity	-0.003188
22	mean compactness	-0.005377
23	radius error	-0.006229
24	mean radius	-0.006870
25	worst fractal dimension	-0.007415
26	symmetry error	-0.008175
27	perimeter error	-0.008980
28	concave points error	-0.010415
29	worst symmetry	-0.018645

```
[5]: from evalml.model_understanding import graph_permutation_importance
      graph_permutation_importance(pipeline_binary, X_holdout, y_holdout, 'log loss binary')
```

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Human Readable Importance

We can generate a more human-comprehensible understanding of either the feature or permutation importance by using `readable_explanation(pipeline)`. This picks out a subset of features that have the highest impact on the output of the model, sorting them into either “heavily” or “somewhat” influential on the model. These features are selected either by feature importance or permutation importance with a given objective. If there are any features that actively decrease the performance of the pipeline, this function highlights those and recommends removal.

Note that permutation importance runs on the original input features, while feature importance runs on the features as they were passed in to the final estimator, having gone through a number of preprocessing steps. The two methods will highlight different features as being important, and feature names may vary as well.

```
[6]: from evalml.model_understanding import readable_explanation
readable_explanation(pipeline_binary, X_holdout, y_holdout, objective="log loss binary", importance_method="permutation")
```

Random Forest Classifier: The output as measured by log loss binary is heavily influenced by worst perimeter, and is somewhat influenced by worst area, worst radius, mean concave points, and worst concave points.
The features smoothness error, mean smoothness, fractal dimension error, worst compactness, mean concavity, mean compactness, radius error, mean radius, worst fractal dimension, symmetry error, perimeter error, concave points error, and worst symmetry detracted from model performance. We suggest removing these features.

```
[7]: readable_explanation(pipeline_binary, importance_method="feature") # feature importance doesn't require X and y
```

Random Forest Classifier: The output is somewhat influenced by mean concave points, worst perimeter, worst concave points, worst radius, and mean concavity.

We can adjust the number of most important features visible with the `max_features` argument, or modify the minimum threshold for “importance” with `min_importance_threshold`. However, these values will not affect any detrimental features displayed, as this function always displays all of them.

Partial Dependence Plots

We can calculate the one-way partial dependence plots for a feature.

```
[8]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import partial_dependence
partial_dependence(pipeline_binary, X_holdout, features='mean radius', grid_resolution=5)
```

	feature_values	partial_dependence	class_label
0	9.69092	0.392453	malignant
1	12.40459	0.395962	malignant
2	15.11826	0.417396	malignant
3	17.83193	0.429542	malignant
4	20.54560	0.429717	malignant

```
[9]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import graph_partial_dependence
graph_partial_dependence(pipeline_binary, X_holdout, features='mean radius', grid_resolution=5)
```

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You can also compute the partial dependence for a categorical feature. We will demonstrate this on the fraud dataset.

```
[10]: X_fraud, y_fraud = evalml.demos.load_fraud(100, verbose=False)
X_fraud.ww.init(logical_types={"provider": "Categorical", "region": "Categorical",
                                "currency": "Categorical", "expiration_date":
                                ↪ "Categorical"})

fraud_pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(["DateTime Featurizer", "One Hot Encoder
↪", "Random Forest Classifier"])
fraud_pipeline.fit(X_fraud, y_fraud)

graph_partial_dependence(fraud_pipeline, X_fraud, features='provider')
```

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Two-way partial dependence plots are also possible and invoke the same API.

```
[11]: partial_dependence(pipeline_binary, X_holdout, features=('worst_perimeter', 'worst_
↪radius'), grid_resolution=5)
```

```
[11]:      10.6876  14.404924999999999  18.12225  21.839575  25.5569  \
69.140700  0.279038                0.282898  0.435179  0.435355  0.435355
94.334275  0.304335                0.308194  0.458283  0.458458  0.458458
119.527850  0.464455                0.468314  0.612137  0.616932  0.616932
144.721425  0.483437                0.487297  0.631120  0.635915  0.635915
169.915000  0.483437                0.487297  0.631120  0.635915  0.635915

      class_label
69.140700  malignant
94.334275  malignant
119.527850  malignant
144.721425  malignant
169.915000  malignant
```

```
[12]: graph_partial_dependence(pipeline_binary, X_holdout, features=('worst_perimeter',
↪'worst radius'), grid_resolution=5)
```

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Confusion Matrix

For binary or multiclass classification, we can view a [confusion matrix](#) of the classifier's predictions. In the DataFrame output of `confusion_matrix()`, the column header represents the predicted labels while row header represents the actual labels.

```
[13]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import confusion_matrix
y_pred = pipeline_binary.predict(X_holdout)
confusion_matrix(y_holdout, y_pred)
```

```
[13]:      benign  malignant
benign   0.930556  0.069444
malignant 0.023810  0.976190
```

```
[14]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import graph_confusion_matrix
y_pred = pipeline_binary.predict(X_holdout)
graph_confusion_matrix(y_holdout, y_pred)
```

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Precision-Recall Curve

For binary classification, we can view the precision-recall curve of the pipeline.

```
[15]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import graph_precision_recall_curve
# get the predicted probabilities associated with the "true" label
import woodwork as ww
y_encoded = y_holdout.ww.map({'benign': 0, 'malignant': 1})
y_pred_proba = pipeline_binary.predict_proba(X_holdout)["malignant"]
graph_precision_recall_curve(y_encoded, y_pred_proba)
```

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ROC Curve

For binary and multiclass classification, we can view the [Receiver Operating Characteristic \(ROC\)](#) curve of the pipeline.

```
[16]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import graph_roc_curve
# get the predicted probabilities associated with the "malignant" label
y_pred_proba = pipeline_binary.predict_proba(X_holdout)["malignant"]
graph_roc_curve(y_encoded, y_pred_proba)
```

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The ROC curve can also be generated for multiclass classification problems. For multiclass problems, the graph will show a one-vs-many ROC curve for each class.

```
[17]: from evalml.pipelines import MulticlassClassificationPipeline
X_multi, y_multi = evalml.demos.load_wine()

pipeline_multi = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(['Simple Imputer', 'Random Forest_
↳Classifier'])
pipeline_multi.fit(X_multi, y_multi)

y_pred_proba = pipeline_multi.predict_proba(X_multi)
graph_roc_curve(y_multi, y_pred_proba)
```

```
      Number of Features
Numeric                13
```

```
Number of training examples: 178
Targets
```

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```
class_1    39.89%
class_0    33.15%
class_2    26.97%
Name: target, dtype: object
```

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Binary Objective Score vs. Threshold Graph

Some binary classification objectives (objectives that have `score_needs_proba` set to `False`) are sensitive to a decision threshold. For those objectives, we can obtain and graph the scores for thresholds from zero to one, calculated at evenly-spaced intervals determined by `steps`.

```
[18]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import binary_objective_vs_threshold
      binary_objective_vs_threshold(pipeline_binary, X_holdout, y_holdout, 'f1', steps=10)
```

```
[18]: threshold    score
      0         0.0  0.538462
      1         0.1  0.811881
      2         0.2  0.891304
      3         0.3  0.901099
      4         0.4  0.931818
      5         0.5  0.931818
      6         0.6  0.941176
      7         0.7  0.951220
      8         0.8  0.936709
      9         0.9  0.923077
     10         1.0  0.000000
```

```
[19]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import graph_binary_objective_vs_threshold
      graph_binary_objective_vs_threshold(pipeline_binary, X_holdout, y_holdout, 'f1',
      ↪ steps=100)
```

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Predicted Vs Actual Values Graph for Regression Problems

We can also create a scatterplot comparing predicted vs actual values for regression problems. We can specify an `outlier_threshold` to color values differently if the absolute difference between the actual and predicted values are outside of a given threshold.

```
[20]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import graph_prediction_vs_actual
      from evalml.pipelines import RegressionPipeline

      X_regress, y_regress = evalml.demos.load_diabetes()
      X_train_reg, X_test_reg, y_train_reg, y_test_reg = evalml.preprocessing.split_data(X_
      ↪ regress, y_regress, problem_type='regression')

      pipeline_regress = RegressionPipeline(['One Hot Encoder', 'Linear Regressor'])
      pipeline_regress.fit(X_train_reg, y_train_reg)
```

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```
y_pred = pipeline_regress.predict(X_test_reg)
graph_prediction_vs_actual(y_test_reg, y_pred, outlier_threshold=50)
```

```

      Number of Features
Numeric                10

Number of training examples: 442
Targets
200.0    1.36%
 72.0    1.36%
 90.0    1.13%
178.0    1.13%
 71.0    1.13%
    ...
 73.0    0.23%
222.0    0.23%
 86.0    0.23%
 79.0    0.23%
 57.0    0.23%
Name: target, Length: 214, dtype: object
```

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Now let's train a decision tree on some data.

```
[21]: pipeline_dt = BinaryClassificationPipeline(['Simple Imputer', 'Decision Tree_
↳ Classifier'])
pipeline_dt.fit(X_train, y_train)

[21]: pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph={'Simple Imputer': ['Simple_
↳ Imputer', 'X', 'y'], 'Decision Tree Classifier': ['Decision Tree Classifier',
↳ 'Simple Imputer.x', 'y']}, parameters={'Simple Imputer':{'impute_strategy': 'most_
↳ frequent', 'fill_value': None}, 'Decision Tree Classifier':{'criterion': 'gini',
↳ 'max_features': 'auto', 'max_depth': 6, 'min_samples_split': 2, 'min_weight_
↳ fraction_leaf': 0.0}}, random_seed=0)
```

Tree Visualization

We can visualize the structure of the Decision Tree that was fit to that data, and save it if necessary.

```
[22]: from evalml.model_understanding.graphs import visualize_decision_tree

visualize_decision_tree(pipeline_dt.estimator, max_depth=2, rotate=False, filled=True,
↳ filepath=None)
```

[22]:

4.6.2 Explaining Predictions

We can explain why the model made certain predictions with the `explain_predictions` function. This can use either the [Shapley Additive Explanations \(SHAP\)](#) algorithm or the [Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations \(LIME\)](#) algorithm to identify the top features that explain the predicted value.

This function can explain both classification and regression models - all you need to do is provide the pipeline, the input features, and a list of rows corresponding to the indices of the input features you want to explain. The function will return a table that you can print summarizing the top 3 most positive and negative contributing features to the predicted value.

In the example below, we explain the prediction for the third data point in the data set. We see that the `worst concave points` feature increased the estimated probability that the tumor is malignant by 20% while the `worst radius` feature decreased the probability the tumor is malignant by 5%.

```
[23]: from evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations import explain_predictions

table = explain_predictions(pipeline=pipeline_binary, input_features=X_holdout,
    y=None, indices_to_explain=[3],
    top_k_features=6, include_explainer_values=True)
print(table)
```

Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer

```
{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy':
    'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
    'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Random Forest Classifier': {'n_estimators': 100,
    'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}}
```

1 of 1

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
SHAP Value				
	worst concavity	0.18	-	-
0.02	mean concavity	0.04	-	-
0.03	worst area	599.50	-	-
0.03	worst radius	14.04	-	-
0.05	mean concave points	0.03	-	-
0.05	worst perimeter	92.80	-	-
0.06				

The interpretation of the table is the same for regression problems - but the SHAP value now corresponds to the change in the estimated value of the dependent variable rather than a change in probability. For multiclass classification problems, a table will be output for each possible class.

Below is an example of how you would explain three predictions with `explain_predictions`.

```
[24]: from evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations import explain_predictions
```

```
report = explain_predictions(pipeline=pipeline_binary,
                             input_features=X_holdout, y=y_holdout, indices_to_
→ explain=[0, 4, 9], include_explainer_values=True,
                             output_format='text')
print(report)
```

Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer

```
{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy':
→ 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
→ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Random Forest Classifier': {'n_estimators': 100,
→ 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}}
```

1 of 3

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction
→ SHAP Value			
→	=====		
→ -0.04	worst perimeter	101.20	-
→ -0.05	worst concave points	0.06	-
→ -0.05	mean concave points	0.01	-

2 of 3

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction
→ SHAP Value			
→	=====		
→ 0.05	worst radius	11.94	-
→ 0.06	worst perimeter	80.78	-
→ 0.06	mean concave points	0.02	-

3 of 3

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction
→ SHAP Value			
→	=====		
→ -0.05	worst concave points	0.10	-
→ -0.06	worst perimeter	99.21	-
→ -0.08	mean concave points	0.03	-

The above examples used the SHAP algorithm, since that is what `explain_predictions` uses by default. If you would like to use LIME instead, you can change that with the `algorithm="lime"` argument.

```
[25]: from evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations import explain_predictions

table = explain_predictions(pipeline=pipeline_binary, input_features=X_holdout,
    ↪ y=None, indices_to_explain=[3],
    ↪ top_k_features=6, include_explainer_values=True, algorithm=
    ↪ "lime")
print(table)
```

Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer

```
{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy':
    ↪ 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
    ↪ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Random Forest Classifier': {'n_estimators': 100,
    ↪ 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}}
```

1 of 1

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪ LIME Value				
↪				
	worst perimeter	92.80	+	
↪ 0.06				
	worst radius	14.04	+	
↪ 0.06				
	worst area	599.50	+	
↪ 0.05				
	mean concave points	0.03	+	
↪ 0.04				
	worst concave points	0.12	+	
↪ 0.04				
	worst concavity	0.18	+	
↪ 0.03				

```
[26]: from evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations import explain_predictions

report = explain_predictions(pipeline=pipeline_binary,
    ↪ input_features=X_holdout, y=None, indices_to_explain=[0,
    ↪ 4, 9], include_explainer_values=True,
    ↪ output_format='text', algorithm="lime")
print(report)
```

Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer

```
{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy':
    ↪ 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
    ↪ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Random Forest Classifier': {'n_estimators': 100,
    ↪ 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}}
```

1 of 3

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	LIME
↪ Value				

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=====				
	worst radius	15.14	+	0.06
	worst perimeter	101.20	+	0.06
	worst area	718.90	+	0.05
2 of 3				
	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	LIME
→Value				
=====				
	worst perimeter	80.78	+	0.06
	worst radius	11.94	+	0.06
	worst area	433.10	+	0.05
3 of 3				
	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	LIME
→Value				
=====				
	worst perimeter	99.21	+	0.06
	worst radius	14.42	+	0.06
	worst area	634.30	+	0.05

Explaining Best and Worst Predictions

When debugging machine learning models, it is often useful to analyze the best and worst predictions the model made. The `explain_predictions_best_worst` function can help us with this.

This function will display the output of `explain_predictions` for the best 2 and worst 2 predictions. By default, the best and worst predictions are determined by the absolute error for regression problems and `cross entropy` for classification problems.

We can specify our own ranking function by passing in a function to the `metric` parameter. This function will be called on `y_true` and `y_pred`. By convention, lower scores are better.

At the top of each table, we can see the predicted probabilities, target value, error, and row index for that prediction. For a regression problem, we would see the predicted value instead of predicted probabilities.

```
[27]: from evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations import explain_predictions_
      ↪ best_worst

      shap_report = explain_predictions_best_worst(pipeline=pipeline_binary, input_
      ↪ features=X_holdout, y_true=y_holdout,
                                          include_explainer_values=True, top_k_
      ↪ features=6, num_to_explain=2)

      print(shap_report)
```

```
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer

{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy':
↪ 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
↪ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Random Forest Classifier': {'n_estimators': 100,
↪ 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}}
```

Best 1 of 2

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 1.0, malignant: 0.0]
Predicted Value: benign
Target Value: benign
Cross Entropy: 0.0
Index ID: 502

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪ SHAP Value				
↪	=====			
	mean concavity	0.06	-	
↪ -0.03				
	worst area	552.00	-	
↪ -0.03				
	worst concave points	0.08	-	
↪ -0.05				
	worst radius	13.57	-	
↪ -0.05				
	mean concave points	0.03	-	
↪ -0.05				
	worst perimeter	86.67	-	
↪ -0.06				

Best 2 of 2

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 1.0, malignant: 0.0]
Predicted Value: benign
Target Value: benign
Cross Entropy: 0.0
Index ID: 52

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪ SHAP Value				
↪	=====			
	mean concavity	0.02	-	
↪ -0.02				
	worst area	527.20	-	
↪ -0.03				
	worst radius	13.10	-	
↪ -0.04				
	worst concave points	0.06	-	
↪ -0.04				
	mean concave points	0.01	-	
↪ -0.05				
	worst perimeter	83.67	-	
↪ -0.06				

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Worst 1 of 2

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 0.266, malignant: 0.734]
 Predicted Value: malignant
 Target Value: benign
 Cross Entropy: 1.325
 Index ID: 363

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	SHAP
↪Value				
↪=====				
	worst perimeter	117.20	+	0.13
	worst radius	18.13	+	0.12
	worst area	1009.00	+	0.11
	mean area	838.10	+	0.06
	mean radius	16.50	+	0.05
	worst concavity	0.17	-	-0.05

Worst 2 of 2

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 1.0, malignant: 0.0]
 Predicted Value: benign
 Target Value: malignant
 Cross Entropy: 7.987
 Index ID: 135

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪SHAP Value				
↪=====				
	mean concavity	0.05	-	
↪-0.03				
	worst area	653.60	-	
↪-0.04				
	worst concave points	0.09	-	
↪-0.05				
	worst radius	14.49	-	
↪-0.05				
	worst perimeter	92.04	-	
↪-0.06				
	mean concave points	0.03	-	
↪-0.06				

```
[28]: lime_report = explain_predictions_best_worst(pipeline=pipeline_binary, input_
↪features=X_holdout,
                                                    y_true=y_holdout, include_explainer_
↪values=True,
                                                    top_k_features=6, num_to_explain=2,
↪algorithm="lime")
```

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```
print(lime_report)
```

```
Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer
```

```
{ 'Label Encoder': { 'positive_label': None}, 'Imputer': { 'categorical_impute_strategy':
↳ 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
↳ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Random Forest Classifier': { 'n_estimators': 100,
↳ 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}}
```

```
Best 1 of 2
```

```
Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 1.0, malignant: 0.0]
```

```
Predicted Value: benign
```

```
Target Value: benign
```

```
Cross Entropy: 0.0
```

```
Index ID: 502
```

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↳ LIME Value				
↳	=====			
	worst radius	13.57	+	
↳ 0.06				
	worst perimeter	86.67	+	
↳ 0.06				
	worst area	552.00	+	
↳ 0.05				
	mean concave points	0.03	+	
↳ 0.04				
	worst concave points	0.08	+	
↳ 0.04				
	worst concavity	0.19	+	
↳ 0.02				

```
Best 2 of 2
```

```
Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 1.0, malignant: 0.0]
```

```
Predicted Value: benign
```

```
Target Value: benign
```

```
Cross Entropy: 0.0
```

```
Index ID: 52
```

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↳ LIME Value				
↳	=====			
	worst perimeter	83.67	+	
↳ 0.06				
	worst radius	13.10	+	
↳ 0.06				
	worst area	527.20	+	
↳ 0.05				
	mean concave points	0.01	+	
↳ 0.04				
	worst concave points	0.06	+	
↳ 0.04				

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```

    ↪ 0.02          worst concavity          0.09          +          ↪

```

Worst 1 of 2

```

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 0.266, malignant: 0.734]
Predicted Value: malignant
Target Value: benign
Cross Entropy: 1.325
Index ID: 363

```

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪LIME Value				↪
↪	=====			
	worst concavity	0.17	-	↪
↪-0.03	worst concave points	0.09	-	↪
↪-0.04	mean concave points	0.05	-	↪
↪-0.04	worst area	1009.00	-	↪
↪-0.05	worst perimeter	117.20	-	↪
↪-0.06	worst radius	18.13	-	↪
↪-0.06				

Worst 2 of 2

```

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 1.0, malignant: 0.0]
Predicted Value: benign
Target Value: malignant
Cross Entropy: 7.987
Index ID: 135

```

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪LIME Value				↪
↪	=====			
	worst perimeter	92.04	+	↪
↪ 0.06	worst radius	14.49	+	↪
↪ 0.06	worst area	653.60	+	↪
↪ 0.05	worst concave points	0.09	+	↪
↪ 0.04	mean concave points	0.03	+	↪
↪ 0.04	worst concavity	0.22	+	↪
↪ 0.03				

We use a custom metric ([hinge loss](#)) for selecting the best and worst predictions. See this example:

```
[29]: import numpy as np

def hinge_loss(y_true, y_pred_proba):

    probabilities = np.clip(y_pred_proba.iloc[:, 1], 0.001, 0.999)
    y_true[y_true == 0] = -1

    return np.clip(1 - y_true * np.log(probabilities / (1 - probabilities)), a_min=0,
↪ a_max=None)

report = explain_predictions_best_worst(pipeline=pipeline_binary, input_features=X, y_
↪ true=y,

                                         include_explainer_values=True, num_to_
↪ explain=5, metric=hinge_loss)

print(report)
```

Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Imputer

```
{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy':
↪ 'most_frequent', 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean', 'categorical_fill_value': None,
↪ 'numeric_fill_value': None}, 'Random Forest Classifier': {'n_estimators': 100,
↪ 'max_depth': 6, 'n_jobs': -1}}
```

Best 1 of 5

```
Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 0.03, malignant: 0.97]
Predicted Value: malignant
Target Value: malignant
hinge_loss: 0.0
Index ID: 0
```

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪ SHAP Value				
↪	=====			
	worst concave points	0.27	+	
↪ 0.08				
	worst perimeter	184.60	+	
↪ 0.08				
	mean concave points	0.15	+	
↪ 0.08				

Best 2 of 5

```
Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 0.998, malignant: 0.002]
Predicted Value: benign
Target Value: benign
hinge_loss: 0.0
Index ID: 388
```

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪ SHAP Value				
↪	=====			

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↪-0.05	worst concave points	0.08	-	↪
↪-0.06	mean concave points	0.03	-	↪
↪-0.07	worst perimeter	79.73	-	↪

Best 3 of 5

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 0.988, malignant: 0.012]
 Predicted Value: benign
 Target Value: benign
 hinge_loss: 0.0
 Index ID: 387

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪SHAP Value				↪
↪	=====			
↪-0.05	worst perimeter	99.66	-	↪
↪-0.05	worst concave points	0.05	-	↪
↪-0.05	mean concave points	0.01	-	↪

Best 4 of 5

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 1.0, malignant: 0.0]
 Predicted Value: benign
 Target Value: benign
 hinge_loss: 0.0
 Index ID: 386

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪SHAP Value				↪
↪	=====			
↪0.04	worst radius	13.13	-	-
↪0.06	worst perimeter	87.65	-	-
↪0.06	mean concave points	0.03	-	-

Best 5 of 5

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 0.969, malignant: 0.031]
 Predicted Value: benign
 Target Value: benign
 hinge_loss: 0.0
 Index ID: 384

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪SHAP Value				↪

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```
Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 0.409, malignant: 0.591]
Predicted Value: malignant
Target Value: benign
hinge_loss: 1.369
Index ID: 128
```

```
Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 0.39, malignant: 0.61]
Predicted Value: malignant
Target Value: benign
hinge_loss: 1.446
Index ID: 421
```

```
Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 0.343, malignant: 0.657]
Predicted Value: malignant
Target Value: benign
hinge_loss: 1.652
Index ID: 81
```

Chapter 4. User Guide

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	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪ SHAP Value				
↪	=====			
	worst concave points	0.17	++	
↪ 0.15	mean concave points	0.07	+	
↪ 0.11	worst compactness	0.48	+	
↪ 0.07				

Worst 4 of 5

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 0.266, malignant: 0.734]
 Predicted Value: malignant
 Target Value: benign
 hinge_loss: 2.016
 Index ID: 363

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	SHAP
↪ Value				
↪	=====			
	worst perimeter	117.20	+	0.13
	worst radius	18.13	+	0.12
	worst area	1009.00	+	0.11

Worst 5 of 5

Predicted Probabilities: [benign: 1.0, malignant: 0.0]
 Predicted Value: benign
 Target Value: malignant
 hinge_loss: 7.907
 Index ID: 135

	Feature Name	Feature Value	Contribution to Prediction	
↪ SHAP Value				
↪	=====			
	worst radius	14.49	-	-
↪ 0.05	worst perimeter	92.04	-	-
↪ 0.06	mean concave points	0.03	-	-
↪ 0.06				

Changing Output Formats

Instead of getting the prediction explanations as text, you can get the report as a python dictionary or pandas dataframe. All you have to do is pass `output_format="dict"` or `output_format="dataframe"` to either `explain_prediction`, `explain_predictions`, or `explain_predictions_best_worst`.

Single prediction as a dictionary

```
[30]: import json
single_prediction_report = explain_predictions(pipeline=pipeline_binary, input_
↳ features=X_holdout, indices_to_explain=[3],
y=y_holdout, top_k_features=6, include_
↳ explainer_values=True,
output_format="dict")
print(json.dumps(single_prediction_report, indent=2))

{
  "explanations": [
    {
      "explanations": [
        {
          "feature_names": [
            "worst concavity",
            "mean concavity",
            "worst area",
            "worst radius",
            "mean concave points",
            "worst perimeter"
          ],
          "feature_values": [
            0.1791,
            0.038,
            599.5,
            14.04,
            0.034,
            92.8
          ],
          "qualitative_explanation": [
            "-",
            "-",
            "-",
            "-",
            "-",
            "-"
          ],
          "quantitative_explanation": [
            -0.023008481104309524,
            -0.02621982146725469,
            -0.033821592020020774,
            -0.04666659740586632,
            -0.0541511910494414,
            -0.05523688273171911
          ],
          "drill_down": {},
          "class_name": "malignant",
          "expected_value": 0.3711208791208791
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

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```

    ]
  }
]
}

```

Single prediction as a dataframe

```
[31]: single_prediction_report = explain_predictions(pipeline=pipeline_binary, input_
↳ features=X_holdout,
                                     indices_to_explain=[3],
                                     y=y_holdout, top_k_features=6, include_
↳ explainer_values=True,
                                     output_format="dataframe")
single_prediction_report
```

```
[31]:
```

	feature_names	feature_values	qualitative_explanation	\
0	worst concavity	0.1791		-
1	mean concavity	0.0380		-
2	worst area	599.5000		-
3	worst radius	14.0400		-
4	mean concave points	0.0340		-
5	worst perimeter	92.8000		-

	quantitative_explanation	class_name	prediction_number
0	-0.023008	malignant	0
1	-0.026220	malignant	0
2	-0.033822	malignant	0
3	-0.046667	malignant	0
4	-0.054151	malignant	0
5	-0.055237	malignant	0

Best and worst predictions as a dictionary

```
[32]: report = explain_predictions_best_worst(pipeline=pipeline_binary, input_features=X, y_
↳ true=y,
                                     num_to_explain=1, top_k_features=6,
                                     include_explainer_values=True, output_format=
↳ "dict")
print(json.dumps(report, indent=2))
```

```
{
  "explanations": [
    {
      "rank": {
        "prefix": "best",
        "index": 1
      },
      "predicted_values": {
        "probabilities": {
          "benign": 1.0,
          "malignant": 0.0
        },
        "predicted_value": "benign",
        "target_value": "benign",

```

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```

    "error_name": "Cross Entropy",
    "error_value": 0.0001970443507070075,
    "index_id": 475
  },
  "explanations": [
    {
      "feature_names": [
        "mean concavity",
        "worst area",
        "worst radius",
        "worst concave points",
        "worst perimeter",
        "mean concave points"
      ],
      "feature_values": [
        0.05835,
        605.8,
        14.09,
        0.09783,
        93.22,
        0.03078
      ],
      "qualitative_explanation": [
        "-",
        "-",
        "-",
        "-",
        "-",
        "-"
      ],
      "quantitative_explanation": [
        -0.028481050954786636,
        -0.03050522196002462,
        -0.042922079201003216,
        -0.04429366151003684,
        -0.05486784013962313,
        -0.05639460900233733
      ],
      "drill_down": {},
      "class_name": "malignant",
      "expected_value": 0.3711208791208791
    }
  ]
},
{
  "rank": {
    "prefix": "worst",
    "index": 1
  },
  "predicted_values": {
    "probabilities": {
      "benign": 1.0,
      "malignant": 0.0
    },
    "predicted_value": "benign",
    "target_value": "malignant",
    "error_name": "Cross Entropy",

```

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```

    "error_value": 7.986911819330411,
    "index_id": 135
  },
  "explanations": [
    {
      "feature_names": [
        "mean concavity",
        "worst area",
        "worst concave points",
        "worst radius",
        "worst perimeter",
        "mean concave points"
      ],
      "feature_values": [
        0.04711,
        653.6,
        0.09331,
        14.49,
        92.04,
        0.02704
      ],
      "qualitative_explanation": [
        "-",
        "-",
        "-",
        "-",
        "-",
        "-"
      ],
      "quantitative_explanation": [
        -0.029936744551331215,
        -0.03748357654576422,
        -0.04553126236476177,
        -0.0483274199182721,
        -0.06039220265366764,
        -0.060441902449258976
      ],
      "drill_down": {},
      "class_name": "malignant",
      "expected_value": 0.3711208791208791
    }
  ]
}

```

Best and worst predictions as a dataframe

```
[33]: report = explain_predictions_best_worst(pipeline=pipeline_binary, input_features=X_
↳holdout, y_true=y_holdout,
                                     num_to_explain=1, top_k_features=6,
                                     include_explainer_values=True, output_format=
↳"dataframe")
report
```

```
[33]:
```

	feature_names	feature_values	qualitative_explanation	\
0	mean concavity	0.05928	-	
1	worst area	552.00000	-	
2	worst concave points	0.08411	-	
3	worst radius	13.57000	-	
4	mean concave points	0.03279	-	
5	worst perimeter	86.67000	-	
6	mean concavity	0.04711	-	
7	worst area	653.60000	-	
8	worst concave points	0.09331	-	
9	worst radius	14.49000	-	
10	worst perimeter	92.04000	-	
11	mean concave points	0.02704	-	

	quantitative_explanation	class_name	label_benign_probability	\
0	-0.029022	malignant	1.0	
1	-0.034112	malignant	1.0	
2	-0.046896	malignant	1.0	
3	-0.046928	malignant	1.0	
4	-0.052902	malignant	1.0	
5	-0.064320	malignant	1.0	
6	-0.029937	malignant	1.0	
7	-0.037484	malignant	1.0	
8	-0.045531	malignant	1.0	
9	-0.048327	malignant	1.0	
10	-0.060392	malignant	1.0	
11	-0.060442	malignant	1.0	

	label_malignant_probability	predicted_value	target_value	error_name	\
0	0.0	benign	benign	Cross Entropy	
1	0.0	benign	benign	Cross Entropy	
2	0.0	benign	benign	Cross Entropy	
3	0.0	benign	benign	Cross Entropy	
4	0.0	benign	benign	Cross Entropy	
5	0.0	benign	benign	Cross Entropy	
6	0.0	benign	malignant	Cross Entropy	
7	0.0	benign	malignant	Cross Entropy	
8	0.0	benign	malignant	Cross Entropy	
9	0.0	benign	malignant	Cross Entropy	
10	0.0	benign	malignant	Cross Entropy	
11	0.0	benign	malignant	Cross Entropy	

	error_value	index_id	rank	prefix
0	0.000197	502	1	best
1	0.000197	502	1	best
2	0.000197	502	1	best
3	0.000197	502	1	best
4	0.000197	502	1	best
5	0.000197	502	1	best

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6	7.986912	135	1	worst
7	7.986912	135	1	worst
8	7.986912	135	1	worst
9	7.986912	135	1	worst
10	7.986912	135	1	worst
11	7.986912	135	1	worst

Force Plots

Force plots can be generated to predict single or multiple rows for binary, multiclass and regression problem types. These use the SHAP algorithm. Here's an example of predicting a single row on a binary classification dataset. The force plots show the predictive power of each of the features in making the negative ("Class: 0") prediction and the positive ("Class: 1") prediction.

```
[34]: import shap

from evalml.model_understanding.force_plots import graph_force_plot

rows_to_explain = [0] # Should be a list of integer indices of the rows to explain.

results = graph_force_plot(pipeline_binary, rows_to_explain=rows_to_explain,
                           training_data=X_holdout, y=y_holdout)

for result in results:
    for cls in result:
        print("Class:", cls)
        display(result[cls]["plot"])

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

Class: malignant

<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6b790ebe0>
```

Here's an example of a force plot explaining multiple predictions on a multiclass problem. These plots show the force plots for each row arranged as consecutive columns that can be ordered by the dropdown above. Clicking the column indicates which row explanation is underneath.

```
[35]: rows_to_explain = [0,1,2,3,4] # Should be a list of integer indices of the rows to_
      ↪explain.

results = graph_force_plot(pipeline_multi,
                           rows_to_explain=rows_to_explain,
                           training_data=X_multi, y=y_multi)

for idx, result in enumerate(results):
    print("Row:", idx)
    for cls in result:
        print("Class:", cls)
        display(result[cls]["plot"])

<IPython.core.display.HTML object>

Row: 0
Class: class_0

<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6b7e1f280>
```

Class: class_1
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6b790b580>
Class: class_2
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6b790b2b0>
Row: 1
Class: class_0
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6b790b490>
Class: class_1
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6848c93a0>
Class: class_2
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6b795e940>
Row: 2
Class: class_0
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6885ef190>
Class: class_1
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6b7917bb0>
Class: class_2
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6885ef0a0>
Row: 3
Class: class_0
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc68487e820>
Class: class_1
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc687972b50>
Class: class_2
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc68487ea00>
Row: 4
Class: class_0
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6b79171f0>
Class: class_1
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc684868250>
Class: class_2
<shap.plots._force.AdditiveForceVisualizer at 0x7fc6885ef100>

4.6.3 Find Confusion Matrix and thresholds for Binary Classification Pipelines

For binary classification pipelines, EvalML also provides the ability to compare the actual positive and actual negative histograms, as well as obtaining the confusion matrices and ideal thresholds per objective.

```
[36]: from evalml.model_understanding import find_confusion_matrix_per_thresholds

df, objective_thresholds = find_confusion_matrix_per_thresholds(pipeline_binary, X, y,
    ↪ n_bins=10)
df.head(10)
```

```
[36]:
```

	true_pos_count	true_neg_count	true_positives	true_negatives	\
0.1	1	309	211	309	
0.2	0	35	211	344	
0.3	0	5	211	349	
0.4	0	3	211	352	
0.5	0	0	211	352	
0.6	3	2	208	354	
0.7	2	2	206	356	
0.8	9	1	197	357	
0.9	15	0	182	357	
1.0	182	0	0	357	

	false_positives	false_negatives	data_in_bins
0.1	48	1	[19, 20, 21, 37, 46]
0.2	13	1	[68, 92, 123, 133, 147]
0.3	8	1	[112, 157, 484, 491, 505]
0.4	5	1	[208, 340, 465]
0.5	5	1	[]
0.6	3	4	[40, 89, 128, 263, 297]
0.7	1	6	[13, 81, 385, 421]
0.8	0	15	[38, 41, 54, 73, 86]
0.9	0	30	[39, 44, 91, 99, 100]
1.0	0	212	[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]

```
[37]: objective_thresholds
```

```
[37]: {'accuracy': {'objective score': 0.9894551845342706, 'threshold value': 0.4},
      'balanced_accuracy': {'objective score': 0.9906387083135141,
                             'threshold value': 0.4},
      'precision': {'objective score': 1.0, 'threshold value': 0.8},
      'f1': {'objective score': 0.9859813084112149, 'threshold value': 0.4}}
```

In the above results, the first dataframe contains the histograms for the actual positive and negative classes, indicated by `true_pos_count` and `true_neg_count`. The columns `true_positives`, `true_negatives`, `false_positives`, and `false_negatives` contain the confusion matrix information for the associated threshold, and the `data_in_bins` holds a random subset of row indices (both positive and negative) that belong in each bin. The index of the dataframe represents the associated threshold. For instance, at index 0.1, there is 1 positive and 309 negative rows that fall between [0.0, 0.1].

The returned `objective_thresholds` dictionary has the objective measure as the key, and the dictionary value associated contains both the best objective score and the threshold that results in the associated score.

4.7 Data Checks

EvalML provides data checks to help guide you in achieving the highest performing model. These utility functions help deal with problems such as overfitting, abnormal data, and missing data. These data checks can be found under `evalml/data_checks`. Below we will cover examples for each available data check in EvalML, as well as the `DefaultDataChecks` collection of data checks.

4.7.1 Missing Data

Missing data or rows with NaN values provide many challenges for machine learning pipelines. In the worst case, many algorithms simply will not run with missing data! EvalML pipelines contain imputation *components* to ensure that doesn't happen. Imputation works by approximating missing values with existing values. However, if a column contains a high number of missing values, a large percentage of the column would be approximated by a small percentage. This could potentially create a column without useful information for machine learning pipelines. By using `NullDataCheck`, EvalML will alert you to this potential problem by returning the columns that pass the missing values threshold.

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

from evalml.data_checks import NullDataCheck

X = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3],
                  [0, 4, np.nan],
                  [1, 4, np.nan],
                  [9, 4, np.nan],
                  [8, 6, np.nan]])

null_check = NullDataCheck(pct_null_col_threshold=0.8, pct_null_row_threshold=0.8)
messages = null_check.validate(X)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

Warning: Column(s) '2' are 80.0% or more null
```

4.7.2 Abnormal Data

EvalML provides a few data checks to check for abnormal data:

- `NoVarianceDataCheck`
- `ClassImbalanceDataCheck`
- `TargetLeakageDataCheck`
- `InvalidTargetDataCheck`
- `IDColumnsDataCheck`
- `OutliersDataCheck`

- HighVarianceCVDataCheck
- MulticollinearityDataCheck
- UniquenessDataCheck
- TargetDistributionDataCheck
- DateTimeFormatDataCheck
- TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck
- TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck

Zero Variance

Data with zero variance indicates that all values are identical. If a feature has zero variance, it is not likely to be a useful feature. Similarly, if the target has zero variance, there is likely something wrong. `NoVarianceDataCheck` checks if the target or any feature has only one unique value and alerts you to any such columns.

```
[2]: from evalml.data_checks import NoVarianceDataCheck
X = pd.DataFrame({"no var col": [0, 0, 0],
                  "good col": [0, 4, 1]})
y = pd.Series([1, 0, 1])
no_variance_data_check = NoVarianceDataCheck()
messages = no_variance_data_check.validate(X, y)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

Error: 'no var col' has 1 unique value.
```

Note that you can set `NaN` to count as an unique value, but `NoVarianceDataCheck` will still return a warning if there is only one unique non-`NaN` value in a given column.

```
[3]: from evalml.data_checks import NoVarianceDataCheck

X = pd.DataFrame({"no var col": [0, 0, 0],
                  "no var col with nan": [1, np.nan, 1],
                  "good col": [0, 4, 1]})
y = pd.Series([1, 0, 1])

no_variance_data_check = NoVarianceDataCheck(count_nan_as_value=True)
messages = no_variance_data_check.validate(X, y)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])
```

```
Warning: 'no var col with nan' has two unique values including nulls. Consider
↳ encoding the nulls for this column to be useful for machine learning.
Error: 'no var col' has 1 unique value.
```

Class Imbalance

For classification problems, the distribution of examples across each class can vary. For small variations, this is normal and expected. However, when the number of examples for each class label is disproportionately biased or skewed towards a particular class (or classes), it can be difficult for machine learning models to predict well. In addition, having a low number of examples for a given class could mean that one or more of the CV folds generated for the training data could only have few or no examples from that class. This may cause the model to only predict the majority class and ultimately resulting in a poor-performant model.

`ClassImbalanceDataCheck` checks if the target labels are imbalanced beyond a specified threshold for a certain number of CV folds. It returns `DataCheckError` messages for any classes that have less samples than double the number of CV folds specified (since that indicates the likelihood of having at little to no samples of that class in a given fold), and `DataCheckWarning` messages for any classes that fall below the set threshold percentage.

```
[4]: from evalml.data_checks import ClassImbalanceDataCheck

X = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 0, 1],
                  [4, 1, 9, 0],
                  [4, 4, 8, 3],
                  [9, 2, 7, 1]])
y = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 1, 1])

class_imbalance_check = ClassImbalanceDataCheck(threshold=0.25, num_cv_folds=4)
messages = class_imbalance_check.validate(X, y)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

Warning: The following labels fall below 25% of the target: [0]
Warning: The following labels in the target have severe class imbalance because they
↳ fall under 25% of the target and have less than 100 samples: [0]
Error: The number of instances of these targets is less than 2 * the number of cross
↳ folds = 8 instances: [0, 1]
```

Target Leakage

Target leakage, also known as data leakage, can occur when you train your model on a dataset that includes information that should not be available at the time of prediction. This causes the model to score suspiciously well, but perform poorly in production. `TargetLeakageDataCheck` checks for features that could potentially be “leaking” information by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient between each feature and the target to warn users if there are features are highly correlated with the target. Currently, only numerical features are considered.

```
[5]: from evalml.data_checks import TargetLeakageDataCheck

X = pd.DataFrame({'leak': [10, 42, 31, 51, 61],
```

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```
'x': [42, 54, 12, 64, 12],
'y': [12, 5, 13, 74, 24])
y = pd.Series([10, 42, 31, 51, 40])

target_leakage_check = TargetLeakageDataCheck(pct_corr_threshold=0.8)
messages = target_leakage_check.validate(X, y)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])
```

Warning: Columns 'leak', 'x', 'y' are 80.0% or more correlated with the target

Invalid Target Data

The `InvalidTargetDataCheck` checks if the target data contains any missing or invalid values. Specifically:

- if any of the target values are missing, a `DataCheckError` message is returned
- if the specified problem type is a binary classification problem but there is more or less than two unique values in the target, a `DataCheckError` message is returned
- if binary classification target classes are numeric values not equal to `{0, 1}`, a `DataCheckError` message is returned because it can cause unpredictable behavior when passed to pipelines

```
[6]: from evalml.data_checks import InvalidTargetDataCheck

X = pd.DataFrame({})
y = pd.Series([0, 1, None, None])

invalid_target_check = InvalidTargetDataCheck('binary', 'Log Loss Binary')
messages = invalid_target_check.validate(X, y)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])
```

Warning: Input target and features have different lengths
Warning: Input target and features have mismatched indices. Details will include the_
↪first 10 mismatched indices.
Error: 2 row(s) (50.0%) of target values are null

ID Columns

ID columns in your dataset provide little to no benefit to a machine learning pipeline as the pipeline cannot extrapolate useful information from unique identifiers. Thus, `IDColumnsDataCheck` reminds you if these columns exists. In the given example, 'user_number' and 'id' columns are both identified as potentially being unique identifiers that should be removed.

```
[7]: from evalml.data_checks import IDColumnsDataCheck

X = pd.DataFrame([[0, 53, 6325, 5], [1, 90, 6325, 10], [2, 90, 18, 20]], columns=['user_
↪number', 'cost', 'revenue', 'id'])

id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck(id_threshold=0.9)
messages = id_col_check.validate(X)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

Warning: Columns 'id', 'user_number' are 90.0% or more likely to be an ID column
```

Multicollinearity

The `MulticollinearityDataCheck` data check is used in to detect if are any set of features that are likely to be multicollinear. Multicollinear features affect the performance of a model, but more importantly, it may greatly impact model interpretation. EvalML uses mutual information to determine collinearity.

```
[8]: from evalml.data_checks import MulticollinearityDataCheck

y = pd.Series([1, 0, 2, 3, 4])
X = pd.DataFrame({'col_1': y,
                  'col_2': y * 3,
                  'col_3': ~y,
                  'col_4': y / 2,
                  'col_5': y + 1,
                  'not_collinear': [0, 1, 0, 0, 0]})

multi_check = MulticollinearityDataCheck(threshold=0.95)
messages = multi_check.validate(X)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

Warning: Columns are likely to be correlated: [('col_1', 'col_2'), ('col_1', 'col_3'),
↪ ('col_1', 'col_4'), ('col_1', 'col_5'), ('col_2', 'col_3'), ('col_2', 'col_4'), (
↪ 'col_2', 'col_5'), ('col_3', 'col_4'), ('col_3', 'col_5'), ('col_4', 'col_5')]
```

Uniqueness

The `UniquenessDataCheck` is used to detect columns with either too unique or not unique enough values. For regression type problems, the data is checked for a lower limit of uniqueness. For multiclass type problems, the data is checked for an upper limit.

```
[9]: import pandas as pd
from evalml.data_checks import UniquenessDataCheck

X = pd.DataFrame({'most_unique': [float(x) for x in range(10)], # [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,
↪ 9]
                  'more_unique': [x % 5 for x in range(10)], # [0,1,2,3,4,0,1,2,3,4]
                  'unique': [x % 3 for x in range(10)], # [0,1,2,0,1,2,0,1,2,0]
                  'less_unique': [x % 2 for x in range(10)], # [0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1]
                  'not_unique': [float(1) for x in range(10)]}) # [1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1]
↪ 1]

uniqueness_check = UniquenessDataCheck(problem_type="regression",
                                       threshold=.5)
messages = uniqueness_check.validate(X)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

Warning: Input columns 'not_unique' for regression problem type are not unique enough.
```

Sparsity

The `SparsityDataCheck` is used to identify features that contain a sparsity of values.

```
[10]: from evalml.data_checks import SparsityDataCheck

X = pd.DataFrame({'most_sparse': [float(x) for x in range(10)], # [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,
↪ 9]
                  'more_sparse': [x % 5 for x in range(10)], # [0,1,2,3,4,0,1,2,3,
↪ 4]
                  'sparse': [x % 3 for x in range(10)], # [0,1,2,0,1,2,0,1,2,
↪ 0]
                  'less_sparse': [x % 2 for x in range(10)], # [0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,
↪ 1]
                  'not_sparse': [float(1) for x in range(10)]}) # [1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,
↪ 1]

sparsity_check = SparsityDataCheck(problem_type="multiclass",
                                   threshold=.4,
                                   unique_count_threshold=3)
messages = sparsity_check.validate(X)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']
```

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```

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

```

```

Warning: Input columns ('most_sparse', 'more_sparse', 'sparse') for multiclass_
↪problem type are too sparse.

```

Outliers

Outliers are observations that differ significantly from other observations in the same sample. Many machine learning pipelines suffer in performance if outliers are not dropped from the training set as they are not representative of the data. `OutliersDataCheck()` uses IQR to notify you if a sample can be considered an outlier.

Below we generate a random dataset with some outliers.

```

[11]: data = np.tile(np.arange(10) * 0.01, (100, 10))
      X = pd.DataFrame(data=data)

      # generate some outliers in columns 3, 25, 55, and 72
      X.iloc[0, 3] = -10000
      X.iloc[3, 25] = 10000
      X.iloc[5, 55] = 10000
      X.iloc[10, 72] = -10000

```

We then utilize `OutliersDataCheck()` to rediscover these outliers.

```

[12]: from evalml.data_checks import OutliersDataCheck

      outliers_check = OutliersDataCheck()
      messages = outliers_check.validate(X)

      errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
      warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

      for warning in warnings:
          print("Warning:", warning['message'])

      for error in errors:
          print("Error:", error['message'])

      Warning: Column(s) '3', '25', '55', '72' are likely to have outlier data.

```


Target Distribution

Target data can come in a variety of distributions, such as Gaussian or Lognormal. When we work with machine learning models, we feed data into an estimator that learns from the training data provided. Sometimes the data can be significantly spread out with a long tail or outliers, which could lead to a lognormal distribution. This can cause machine learning model performance to suffer.

To help the estimators better understand the underlying relationships in the data between the features and the target, we can use the `TargetDistributionDataCheck` to identify such a distribution.

```
[13]: from scipy.stats import lognorm
      from evalml.data_checks import TargetDistributionDataCheck

      data = np.tile(np.arange(10) * 0.01, (100, 10))
      X = pd.DataFrame(data=data)
      y = pd.Series(lognorm.rvs(s=0.4, loc=1, scale=1, size=100))

      target_dist_check = TargetDistributionDataCheck()
      messages = target_dist_check.validate(X, y)

      errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
      warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

      for warning in warnings:
          print("Warning:", warning['message'])

      for error in errors:
          print("Error:", error['message'])

Warning: Target may have a lognormal distribution.
```

Datetime Format

Datetime information is a necessary component of time series problems, but sometimes the data we deal with may contain flaws that make it impossible for time series models to work with them. For example, in order to identify a frequency in the datetime information there has to be equal interval spacing between data points i.e. January 1, 2021, January 3, 2021, January 5, 2021, ... etc which are separated by two days. If instead there are random jumps in the datetime data i.e. January 1, 2021, January 3, 2021, January 12, 2021, then a frequency can't be inferred. Another common issue with time series models are that they can't handle datetime information that isn't properly sorted. Datetime values that aren't monotonically increasing (sorted in ascending order) will encounter this issue and their frequency cannot be inferred.

To make it easy to verify that the datetime column you're working with is properly spaced and sorted, we can leverage the `DatetimeFormatDataCheck`. When initializing the data check, pass in the name of the column that contains your datetime information (or pass in "index" if it's found in either your X or y indices).

```
[14]: from evalml.data_checks import DateTimeFormatDataCheck

      X = pd.DataFrame(pd.date_range("January 1, 2021", periods=8, freq='2D'), columns=[
          ↪ "dates"])
      y = pd.Series([1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1])

      # Replaces the last entry with January 16th instead of January 15th
      # so that the data is no longer evenly spaced.
      X.iloc[7] = "January 16, 2021"
```

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```

datetime_format_check = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="dates")
messages = datetime_format_check.validate(X, y)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

print("-----")

# Reverses the order of the index datetime values to be decreasing.
X = X[::-1]
messages = datetime_format_check.validate(X, y)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

Error: Column 'dates' has datetime values missing between start and end date.
-----
Error: No frequency could be detected in column 'dates', possibly due to uneven_
↪ intervals.
Error: Datetime values must be sorted in ascending order.

```

Time Series Parameters

In order to support time series problem types in AutoML, certain conditions have to be met. - The parameters `gap`, `max_delay`, `forecast_horizon`, and `time_index` have to be passed in to `problem_configuration`. - The values of `gap`, `max_delay`, `forecast_horizon` have to be appropriate for the size of the data.

For point 2 above, this means that the window size (as defined by `gap + max_delay + forecast_horizon`) has to be less than the number of observations in the data divided by the number of splits + 1. For example, with 100 observations and 3 splits, the split size would be 25. This means that the window size has to be less than 25.

```

[15]: from evalml.data_checks import TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck

X = pd.DataFrame(pd.date_range("1/1/21", periods=100), columns=["dates"])
y = pd.Series([i % 2 for i in range(100)])

problem_config = {"gap": 1, "max_delay": 23, "forecast_horizon": 1, "time_index":
↪ "dates"}

# With 3 splits, the split size will be 25 (100/3+1)
# Since gap + max_delay + forecast_horizon is 25, this will
# throw an error for window size.
ts_params_data_check = TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck(problem_configuration=problem_
↪ config,

```

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```

n_splits=3)
messages = ts_params_data_check.validate(X, y)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

```

Error: Since the data has 100 observations and n_splits=3, the smallest split would have 25 observations. Since 25 (gap + max_delay + forecast_horizon) >= 25, then at least one of the splits would be empty by the time it reaches the pipeline. Please use a smaller number of splits, reduce one or more these parameters, or collect more data.

Time Series Splitting

Due to the nature of time series data, splitting cannot involve shuffling and has to be done in a sequential manner. This means splitting the data into `n_splits + 1` different sections and increasing the size of the training data by the split size every iteration while keeping the test size equal to the split size.

For every split in the data, the training and validation segments must contain target data that has an example of every class found in the entire target set for time series binary and time series multiclass problems. The reason for this is that many classification machine learning models run into issues if they're trained on data that doesn't contain an instance of a class but then the model is expected to be able to predict for it. For example, with 3 splits and a split size of 25, this means that every training/validation split: (0:25)/(25:50), (0:50)/(50:75), (0:75)/(75:100) must contain at least one instance of all unique target classes in the training and validation set. - At least one instance of both classes in a time series binary problem. - At least one instance of all classes in a time series multiclass problem.

```

[16]: from evalml.data_checks import TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck

X = None
y = pd.Series([0 if i < 50 else i % 2 for i in range(100)])

ts_splitting_check = TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck("time series binary", 3)
messages = ts_splitting_check.validate(X, y)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])

```

Error: Time Series Binary and Time Series Multiclass problem types require every training and validation split to have at least one instance of all the target classes. The following splits are invalid: [1, 2]

4.7.3 Data Check Messages

Each data check's `validate` method returns a list of `DataCheckMessage` objects indicating warnings or errors found; warnings are stored as a `DataCheckWarning` object ([API reference](#)) and errors are stored as a `DataCheckError` object ([API reference](#)). You can filter the messages returned by a data check by checking for the type of message returned. Below, `NoVarianceDataCheck` returns a list containing a `DataCheckWarning` and a `DataCheckError` message. We can determine which is which by checking the type of each message.

```
[17]: from evalml.data_checks import NoVarianceDataCheck, DataCheckError, DataCheckWarning

X = pd.DataFrame({"no var col": [0, 0, 0],
                  "no var col with nan": [1, np.nan, 1],
                  "good col": [0, 4, 1]})
y = pd.Series([1, 0, 1])

no_variance_data_check = NoVarianceDataCheck(count_nan_as_value=True)
messages = no_variance_data_check.validate(X, y)

errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
warnings = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'warning']

for warning in warnings:
    print("Warning:", warning['message'])

for error in errors:
    print("Error:", error['message'])
```

Warning: 'no var col with nan' has two unique values including nulls. Consider encoding the nulls for this column to be useful for machine learning.

Error: 'no var col' has 1 unique value.

4.7.4 Writing Your Own Data Check

If you would prefer to write your own data check, you can do so by extending the `DataCheck` class and implementing the `validate(self, X, y)` class method. Below, we've created a new `DataCheck`, `ZeroVarianceDataCheck`, which is similar to `NoVarianceDataCheck` defined in EvalML. The `validate(self, X, y)` method should return a dictionary with 'warnings' and 'errors' as keys mapping to list of warnings and errors, respectively.

```
[18]: from evalml.data_checks import DataCheck

class ZeroVarianceDataCheck(DataCheck):
    def validate(self, X, y):
        messages = []
        if not isinstance(X, pd.DataFrame):
            X = pd.DataFrame(X)
        warning_msg = "Column '{}' has zero variance"
        messages.extend([DataCheckError(warning_msg.format(column), self.name) for
            column in X.columns if len(X[column].unique()) == 1])
        return messages
```

4.7.5 Defining Collections of Data Checks

For convenience, EvalML provides a `DataChecks` class to represent a collection of data checks. We will go over `DefaultDataChecks` ([API reference](#)), a collection defined to check for some of the most common data issues.

Default Data Checks

`DefaultDataChecks` is a collection of data checks defined to check for some of the most common data issues. They include:

- `NullDataCheck`
- `IDColumnsDataCheck`
- `TargetLeakageDataCheck`
- `InvalidTargetDataCheck`
- `TargetDistributionDataCheck` (for regression problem types)
- `ClassImbalanceDataCheck` (for classification problem types)
- `NoVarianceDataCheck`
- `DateTimeFormatDataCheck` (for time series problem types)
- `TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck` (for time series problem types)
- `TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck` (for time series classification problem types)

4.7.6 Writing Your Own Collection of Data Checks

If you would prefer to create your own collection of data checks, you could either write your own data checks class by extending the `DataChecks` class and setting the `self.data_checks` attribute to the list of `DataCheck` classes or objects, or you could pass that list of data checks to the constructor of the `DataChecks` class. Below, we create two identical collections of data checks using the two different methods.

```
[19]: # Create a subclass of `DataChecks`
from evalml.data_checks import DataChecks, NullDataCheck, InvalidTargetDataCheck,
    ↪NoVarianceDataCheck, ClassImbalanceDataCheck, TargetLeakageDataCheck
from evalml.problem_types import ProblemTypes, handle_problem_types

class MyCustomDataChecks(DataChecks):

    data_checks = [NullDataCheck, InvalidTargetDataCheck, NoVarianceDataCheck,
    ↪TargetLeakageDataCheck]

    def __init__(self, problem_type, objective):
        """
        A collection of basic data checks.
        Args:
            problem_type (str): The problem type that is being validated. Can be
    ↪regression, binary, or multiclass.
        """
        if handle_problem_types(problem_type) == ProblemTypes.REGRESSION:
            super().__init__(self.data_checks,
                             data_check_params={"InvalidTargetDataCheck": {"problem_
    ↪type": problem_type,
                                                                 "objective
    ↪": objective}})
```

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```

    else:
        super().__init__(self.data_checks + [ClassImbalanceDataCheck],
                          data_check_params={"InvalidTargetDataCheck": {"problem_
↪type": problem_type,
                                                                    "objective
↪": objective}})

custom_data_checks = MyCustomDataChecks(problem_type=ProblemTypes.REGRESSION,
↪objective="R2")
for data_check in custom_data_checks.data_checks:
    print(data_check.name)

```

NullDataCheck
 InvalidTargetDataCheck
 NoVarianceDataCheck
 TargetLeakageDataCheck

```

[20]: # Pass list of data checks to the `data_checks` parameter of DataChecks
same_custom_data_checks = DataChecks(data_checks=[NullDataCheck,
↪InvalidTargetDataCheck, NoVarianceDataCheck, TargetLeakageDataCheck],
                                      data_check_params={"InvalidTargetDataCheck": {
↪"problem_type": ProblemTypes.REGRESSION,
                                                                    "objective": "R2"}})
for data_check in custom_data_checks.data_checks:
    print(data_check.name)

```

NullDataCheck
 InvalidTargetDataCheck
 NoVarianceDataCheck
 TargetLeakageDataCheck

4.8 Understanding Data Check Actions

EvalML streamlines the creation and implementation of machine learning models for tabular data. One of the many features it offers is [data checks](#), which help determine the health of our data before we train a model on it. These data checks have associated actions with them and will be shown in this notebook. In our default data checks, we have the following checks:

- **NullDataCheck:** Checks whether the rows or columns are null or highly null
- **IDColumnsDataCheck:** Checks for columns that could be ID columns
- **TargetLeakageDataCheck:** Checks if any of the input features have high association with the targets
- **InvalidTargetDataCheck:** Checks if there are null or other invalid values in the target
- **NoVarianceDataCheck:** Checks if either the target or any features have no variance

EvalML has additional data checks that can be seen [here](#), with usage examples [here](#). Below, we will walk through usage of EvalML's default data checks and actions.

First, we import the necessary requirements to demonstrate these checks.

```

[1]: import woodwork as ww
import pandas as pd

```

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```
from evalml import AutoMLSearch
from evalml.demos import load_fraud
from evalml.preprocessing import split_data
```

Let's look at the input feature data. EvalML uses the [Woodwork](#) library to represent this data. The demo data that EvalML returns is a Woodwork DataTable and DataColumn.

```
[2]: X, y = load_fraud(n_rows=1500)
X.head()
```

```

                Number of Features
Boolean                      1
Categorical                   6
Numeric                       5

Number of training examples: 1500
Targets
False      86.60%
True       13.40%
Name: fraud, dtype: object
```

```
[2]:
   card_id  store_id      datetime  amount  currency  customer_present  \
id
0    32261     8516 2019-01-01 00:12:26   24900         CUC              True
1    16434     8516 2019-01-01 09:42:03   15789         MYR              False
2    23468     8516 2019-04-17 08:17:01    1883         AUD              False
3    14364     8516 2019-01-30 11:54:30   82120         KRW              True
4    29407     8516 2019-05-01 17:59:36   25745         MUR              True

   expiration_date      provider      lat      lng      region  \
id
0          08/24      Mastercard  38.58894 -89.99038  Fairview Heights
1          11/21      Discover   38.58894 -89.99038  Fairview Heights
2          09/27      Discover   38.58894 -89.99038  Fairview Heights
3          09/20      JCB 16 digit  38.58894 -89.99038  Fairview Heights
4          09/22  American Express  38.58894 -89.99038  Fairview Heights

   country
id
0      US
1      US
2      US
3      US
4      US
```

4.8.1 Adding noise and unclean data

This data is already clean and compatible with EvalML's AutoMLSearch. In order to demonstrate EvalML default data checks, we will add the following:

- A column of mostly null values (<0.5% non-null)
- A column with low/no variance
- A row of null values
- A missing target value

We will add the first two columns to the whole dataset and we will only add the last two to the training data. Note: these only represent some of the scenarios that EvalML default data checks can catch.

```
[3]: # add a column with no variance in the data
X['no_variance'] = [1 for _ in range(X.shape[0])]

# add a column with >99.5% null values
X['mostly_nulls'] = [None] * (X.shape[0] - 5) + [i for i in range(5)]

# since we changed the data, let's reinitialize the woodwork datatable
X.ww.init()
# let's split some training and validation data
X_train, X_valid, y_train, y_valid = split_data(X, y, problem_type='binary')
```

```
[4]: # let's copy the datetime at row 1 for future use
date = X_train.iloc[1]['datetime']

# make row 1 all nan values
X_train.iloc[1] = [None] * X_train.shape[1]

# make one of the target values null
y_train[990] = None

X_train.ww.init()
y_train = ww.init_series(y_train)
# Let's take another look at the new X_train data
X_train
```

```
[4]:
```

	card_id	store_id		datetime	amount	currency	\
id							
872	15492.0	2868.0	2019-08-03	02:50:04	80719.0	HNL	
1477	NaN	NaN		NaT	NaN	NaN	
158	22440.0	6813.0	2019-07-12	11:07:25	1849.0	SEK	
808	8096.0	8096.0	2019-06-11	21:33:36	41358.0	MOP	
336	33270.0	1529.0	2019-03-23	21:44:00	32594.0	CUC	
...	
339	8484.0	5358.0	2019-01-10	07:47:28	89503.0	GMD	
1383	17565.0	3929.0	2019-01-15	01:11:02	14264.0	DKK	
893	108.0	44.0	2019-05-17	00:53:39	93218.0	SLI	
385	29983.0	152.0	2019-06-09	06:50:29	41105.0	RWF	
1074	26197.0	4927.0	2019-05-22	15:57:27	50481.0	MNT	

	customer_present	expiration_date		provider	lat	lng	\
id							
872	True	08/27		American Express	5.47090	100.24529	
1477	NaN	NaN		NaN	NaN	NaN	
158	True	09/20		American Express	26.26490	81.54855	
808	True	04/29		VISA 13 digit	59.37722	28.19028	
336	False	04/22		Mastercard	51.39323	0.47713	
...	
339	False	11/24		Maestro	47.30997	8.52462	
1383	True	06/20		VISA 13 digit	50.72043	11.34046	
893	True	12/24		JCB 16 digit	15.72892	120.57224	
385	False	07/20		JCB 16 digit	-6.80000	39.25000	
1074	False	05/26		JCB 15 digit	41.00510	-73.78458	

	region	country	no_variance	mostly_nulls
id				

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872	Batu Feringgi	MY	1.0	NaN
1477	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
158	Jais	IN	1.0	NaN
808	Narva	EE	1.0	NaN
336	Strood	GB	1.0	NaN
...
339	Adliswil	CH	1.0	NaN
1383	Rudolstadt	DE	1.0	NaN
893	Burgos	PH	1.0	NaN
385	Magomeni	TZ	1.0	NaN
1074	Scarsdale	US	1.0	NaN

[1200 rows x 14 columns]

If we call `AutoMLSearch.search()` on this data, the search will fail due to the columns and issues we've added above. Note: we use a `try/except` here to catch the resulting `ValueError` that `AutoMLSearch` raises.

```
[5]: automl = AutoMLSearch(X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train, problem_type='binary')
try:
    automl.search()
except ValueError as e:
    # to make the error message more distinct
    print("=" * 80, "\n")
    print("Search errored out! Message received is: {}".format(e))
    print("=" * 80, "\n")
```

```
=====
Search errored out! Message received is: Input contains NaN, infinity or a value too
↳ large for dtype('float64').
=====
```

We can use the `search_iterative()` function provided in EvalML to determine what potential health issues our data has. We can see that this `search_iterative` function is a public method available through `evalml.automl` and is different from the `search` function of the `AutoMLSearch` class in EvalML. This `search_iterative()` function allows us to run the default data checks on the data, and, if there are no errors, automatically runs `AutoMLSearch.search()`.

```
[6]: from evalml.automl import search_iterative
automl, messages = search_iterative(X_train, y_train, problem_type='binary')
automl, messages
```

```
[6]: (None,
[{'message': '1 out of 1200 rows are 95.0% or more null',
 'data_check_name': 'NullDataCheck',
 'level': 'warning',
 'details': {'columns': None,
 'rows': [1477],
 'pct_null_cols': id
1477      1.0
dtype: float64},
 'code': 'HIGHLY_NULL_ROWS',
 'action_options': [{'code': 'DROP_ROWS',
 'data_check_name': 'NullDataCheck',
 'metadata': {'columns': None, 'rows': [1477]}},
 'parameters': {}]}],
```

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```

{'message': "Column(s) 'mostly_nulls' are 95.0% or more null",
 'data_check_name': 'NullDataCheck',
 'level': 'warning',
 'details': {'columns': ['mostly_nulls'],
 'rows': None,
 'pct_null_rows': {'mostly_nulls': 0.9966666666666667}},
 'code': 'HIGHLY_NULL_COLS',
 'action_options': [{'code': 'DROP_COL',
 'data_check_name': 'NullDataCheck',
 'metadata': {'columns': ['mostly_nulls'], 'rows': None},
 'parameters': {}}]},
{'message': "Column(s) 'card_id', 'store_id', 'amount', 'currency', 'customer_
↪present', 'expiration_date', 'provider', 'lat', 'lng', 'region', 'country', 'no_
↪variance' have null values",
 'data_check_name': 'NullDataCheck',
 'level': 'warning',
 'details': {'columns': ['card_id',
 'store_id',
 'amount',
 'currency',
 'customer_present',
 'expiration_date',
 'provider',
 'lat',
 'lng',
 'region',
 'country',
 'no_variance'],
 'rows': None},
 'code': 'COLS_WITH_NULL',
 'action_options': [{'code': 'IMPUTE_COL',
 'data_check_name': 'NullDataCheck',
 'metadata': {'columns': ['card_id',
 'store_id',
 'amount',
 'currency',
 'customer_present',
 'expiration_date',
 'provider',
 'lat',
 'lng',
 'region',
 'country',
 'no_variance'],
 'rows': None,
 'is_target': False},
 'parameters': {'impute_strategies': {'parameter_type': 'column',
 'columns': {'card_id': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean',
 'most_frequent'],
 'type': 'category',
 'default_value': 'mean'}},
 'store_id': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean',
 'most_frequent'],
 'type': 'category',
 'default_value': 'mean'}},
 'amount': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean', 'most_frequent'],
 'type': 'category',

```

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```

        'default_value': 'mean'}},
    'currency': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
        'type': 'category',
        'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'customer_present': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
        'type': 'category',
        'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'expiration_date': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
        'type': 'category',
        'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'provider': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
        'type': 'category',
        'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'lat': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean', 'most_frequent'],
        'type': 'category',
        'default_value': 'mean'}},
    'lng': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean', 'most_frequent'],
        'type': 'category',
        'default_value': 'mean'}},
    'region': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
        'type': 'category',
        'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'country': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
        'type': 'category',
        'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'no_variance': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean',
        'most_frequent'],
        'type': 'category',
        'default_value': 'mean'}}}}}}},
{'message': '1 row(s) (0.08333333333333334%) of target values are null',
 'data_check_name': 'InvalidTargetDataCheck',
 'level': 'error',
 'details': {'columns': None,
 'rows': None,
 'num_null_rows': 1,
 'pct_null_rows': 0.08333333333333334},
 'code': 'TARGET_HAS_NULL',
 'action_options': [{'code': 'IMPUTE_COL',
 'data_check_name': 'InvalidTargetDataCheck',
 'metadata': {'columns': None, 'rows': None, 'is_target': True},
 'parameters': {'impute_strategy': {'parameter_type': 'global',
 'type': 'category',
 'categories': ['most_frequent'],
 'default_value': 'most_frequent'}}}],
{'message': "'no_variance' has 1 unique value.",
 'data_check_name': 'NoVarianceDataCheck',
 'level': 'error',
 'details': {'columns': ['no_variance'], 'rows': None},
 'code': 'NO_VARIANCE',
 'action_options': [{'code': 'DROP_COL',
 'data_check_name': 'NoVarianceDataCheck',
 'metadata': {'columns': ['no_variance'], 'rows': None},
 'parameters': {}}]

```

The return value of the `search_iterative` function above is a tuple. The first element is the `AutoMLSearch` object if it runs (and `None` otherwise), and the second element is a dictionary of potential warnings and errors that the default data checks find on the passed-in `X` and `y` data. In this dictionary, warnings are suggestions that the data

checks give that can useful to address to make the search better but will not break `AutoMLSearch`. On the flip side, errors indicate issues that will break `AutoMLSearch` and need to be addressed by the user.

Above, we can see that there were errors so search did not automatically run.

4.8.2 Addressing warnings and errors

We can automatically address the warnings and errors returned by `search_iterative` by using `make_pipeline_from_data_check_output`, a utility method that creates a pipeline that will automatically clean up our data. We just need to pass this method the messages from running `DataCheck.validate()` and our problem type.

```
[7]: from evalml.pipelines.utils import make_pipeline_from_data_check_output

actions_pipeline = make_pipeline_from_data_check_output("binary", messages)
actions_pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)
X_train_cleaned, y_train_cleaned = actions_pipeline.transform(X_train, y_train)
print("The new length of X_train is {} and y_train is {}".format(len(X_train_cleaned),
    ↳ len(y_train_cleaned)))

The new length of X_train is 1199 and y_train is 1199
```

Now, we can run `search_iterative` to completion.

```
[8]: results_cleaned = search_iterative(X_train_cleaned, y_train_cleaned, problem_type=
    ↳ 'binary')
```

Note that this time, we get an `AutoMLSearch` object returned to us as the first element of the tuple. We can use and inspect the `AutoMLSearch` object as needed.

```
[9]: automl_object = results_cleaned[0]
automl_object.rankings
```

```
[9]:
```

	id	pipeline_name	search_order	\
0	2	Random Forest Classifier w/ Label Encoder + Da...	2	
1	1	Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Label Encode...	1	
2	0	Mode Baseline Binary Classification Pipeline	0	

	mean_cv_score	standard_deviation_cv_score	validation_score	\
0	0.269118	0.007188	0.269118	
1	0.393342	0.022323	0.393342	
2	4.637776	0.043230	4.637776	

	percent_better_than_baseline	high_variance_cv	\
0	94.197251	False	
1	91.518737	False	
2	0.000000	False	

	parameters
0	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'D...
1	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'D...
2	{'Label Encoder': {'positive_label': None}, 'B...

If we check the second element in the tuple, we can see that there are no longer any warnings or errors detected!

```
[10]: data_check_results = results_cleaned[1]
data_check_results
```

```
[10]: []
```

4.8.3 Only addressing DataCheck errors

Previously, we used `make_pipeline_from_actions` to address all of the warnings and errors returned by `search_iterative`. We will now show how we can also manually address errors to allow `AutoMLSearch` to run, and how ignoring warnings will come at the expense of performance.

We can print out the errors first to make it easier to read, and then we'll create new features and targets from the original training data.

```
[11]: errors = [message for message in messages if message['level'] == 'error']
errors
```

```
[11]: [{'message': '1 row(s) (0.08333333333333334%) of target values are null',
      'data_check_name': 'InvalidTargetDataCheck',
      'level': 'error',
      'details': {'columns': None,
                  'rows': None,
                  'num_null_rows': 1,
                  'pct_null_rows': 0.08333333333333334},
      'code': 'TARGET_HAS_NULL',
      'action_options': [{'code': 'IMPUTE_COL',
                          'data_check_name': 'InvalidTargetDataCheck',
                          'metadata': {'columns': None, 'rows': None, 'is_target': True},
                          'parameters': {'impute_strategy': {'parameter_type': 'global',
                                                             'type': 'category',
                                                             'categories': ['most_frequent'],
                                                             'default_value': 'most_frequent'}}}]},
      {'message': '"no_variance" has 1 unique value.',
      'data_check_name': 'NoVarianceDataCheck',
      'level': 'error',
      'details': {'columns': ['no_variance'], 'rows': None},
      'code': 'NO_VARIANCE',
      'action_options': [{'code': 'DROP_COL',
                          'data_check_name': 'NoVarianceDataCheck',
                          'metadata': {'columns': ['no_variance'], 'rows': None},
                          'parameters': {}}]}]}
```

```
[12]: # copy the DataTables to new variables
X_train_no_errors = X_train.copy()
y_train_no_errors = y_train.copy()

# We address the errors by looking at the resulting dictionary errors listed

# first, let's address the `TARGET_HAS_NULL` error
y_train_no_errors.fillna(False, inplace=True)

# here, we address the `NO_VARIANCE` error
X_train_no_errors.drop("no_variance", axis=1, inplace=True)

# lastly, we address the `DATETIME_HAS_NAN` error with the date we had saved earlier
X_train_no_errors.iloc[1, 2] = date

# let's reinitialize the Woodwork DataTable
```

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```
X_train_no_errors.ww.init()
X_train_no_errors.head()
```

```
[12]:
```

	card_id	store_id		datetime	amount	currency	\
id							
872	15492.0	2868.0	2019-08-03	02:50:04	80719.0	HNL	
1477	NaN	NaN	2019-08-05	21:05:57	NaN	NaN	
158	22440.0	6813.0	2019-07-12	11:07:25	1849.0	SEK	
808	8096.0	8096.0	2019-06-11	21:33:36	41358.0	MOP	
336	33270.0	1529.0	2019-03-23	21:44:00	32594.0	CUC	

	customer_present	expiration_date		provider	lat	lng	\
id							
872	True	08/27	American Express	5.47090	100.24529		
1477	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
158	True	09/20	American Express	26.26490	81.54855		
808	True	04/29	VISA 13 digit	59.37722	28.19028		
336	False	04/22	Mastercard	51.39323	0.47713		

	region	country	mostly_nulls
id			
872	Batu Feringgi	MY	NaN
1477	NaN	NaN	NaN
158	Jais	IN	NaN
808	Narva	EE	NaN
336	Strood	GB	NaN

We can now run search on `X_train_no_errors` and `y_train_no_errors`. Note that the search here doesn't fail since we addressed the errors, but there will still exist warnings in the returned tuple. This search allows the `mostly_nulls` column to remain in the features during search.

```
[13]: results_no_errors = search_iterative(X_train_no_errors, y_train_no_errors, problem_
      ↪type='binary')
      results_no_errors
```

```
[13]: (<evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch at 0x7f91287441f0>,
      [{ 'message': "Column(s) 'mostly_nulls' are 95.0% or more null",
        'data_check_name': 'NullDataCheck',
        'level': 'warning',
        'details': {'columns': ['mostly_nulls']},
        'rows': None,
        'pct_null_rows': {'mostly_nulls': 0.9966666666666667}},
      { 'code': 'HIGHLY_NULL_COLS',
        'action_options': [{ 'code': 'DROP_COL',
                              'data_check_name': 'NullDataCheck',
                              'metadata': {'columns': ['mostly_nulls'], 'rows': None},
                              'parameters': {} } ]},
      { 'message': "Column(s) 'card_id', 'store_id', 'amount', 'currency', 'customer_
      ↪present', 'expiration_date', 'provider', 'lat', 'lng', 'region', 'country' have_
      ↪null values",
        'data_check_name': 'NullDataCheck',
        'level': 'warning',
        'details': {'columns': ['card_id',
                              'store_id',
                              'amount',
                              'currency',
                              'customer_present',
```

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```

    'expiration_date',
    'provider',
    'lat',
    'lng',
    'region',
    'country'],
    'rows': None},
    'code': 'COLS_WITH_NULL',
    'action_options': [{'code': 'IMPUTE_COL',
    'data_check_name': 'NullDataCheck',
    'metadata': {'columns': ['card_id',
    'store_id',
    'amount',
    'currency',
    'customer_present',
    'expiration_date',
    'provider',
    'lat',
    'lng',
    'region',
    'country'],
    'rows': None,
    'is_target': False},
    'parameters': {'impute_strategies': {'parameter_type': 'column',
    'columns': {'card_id': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean',
    'most_frequent'],
    'type': 'category',
    'default_value': 'mean'}},
    'store_id': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean',
    'most_frequent'],
    'type': 'category',
    'default_value': 'mean'}},
    'amount': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean', 'most_frequent'],
    'type': 'category',
    'default_value': 'mean'}},
    'currency': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
    'type': 'category',
    'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'customer_present': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
    'type': 'category',
    'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'expiration_date': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
    'type': 'category',
    'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'provider': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
    'type': 'category',
    'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'lat': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean', 'most_frequent'],
    'type': 'category',
    'default_value': 'mean'}},
    'lng': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['mean', 'most_frequent'],
    'type': 'category',
    'default_value': 'mean'}},
    'region': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],
    'type': 'category',
    'default_value': 'most_frequent'}},
    'country': {'impute_strategy': {'categories': ['most_frequent'],

```

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```
'type': 'category',
'default_value': 'most_frequent'}}}}}}}}))
```

4.8.4 Comparing removing only errors versus removing both warnings and errors

Let's see the differences in model performance when we remove only errors versus remove both warnings and errors. To do this, we compare the performance of the best pipelines on the validation data. Remember that in the search where we only address errors, we still have the `mostly_nulls` column present in the data, so we leave that column in the validation data for its respective search. We drop the other `no_variance` column from both searches.

Additionally, we do some logical type setting since we had added additional noise to just the training data. This allows the data to be of the same types in both training and validation.

```
[14]: # drop the no_variance column
X_valid.drop("no_variance", axis=1, inplace=True)

# logical type management
X_valid.ww.init(logical_types={"customer_present": "Categorical"})
y_valid = ww.init_series(y_valid, logical_type="Categorical")

best_pipeline_no_errors = results_no_errors[0].best_pipeline
print("Only dropping errors:", best_pipeline_no_errors.score(X_valid, y_valid, ["Log_
↳ Loss Binary"]), "\n")

# drop the mostly_nulls column and reinitialize the DataTable
X_valid.drop("mostly_nulls", axis=1, inplace=True)
X_valid.ww.init()

best_pipeline_clean = results_cleaned[0].best_pipeline
print("Addressing all actions:", best_pipeline_clean.score(X_valid, y_valid, ["Log_
↳ Loss Binary"]), "\n")

Only dropping errors: OrderedDict([('Log Loss Binary', 0.26989110176765374)])

Addressing all actions: OrderedDict([('Log Loss Binary', 0.2661190195742235)])
```

We can compare the differences in model performance when we address all action items (warnings and errors) in comparison to when we only address errors. While it isn't guaranteed that addressing all actions will always have better performance, we do recommend doing so since we only raise these issues when we believe the features have problems that could negatively impact or not benefit the search.

4.9 Utilities

4.9.1 Configuring Logging

EvalML uses the standard Python logging package. Default logging behavior prints WARNING level logs and above (ERROR and CRITICAL) to stdout. To configure different behavior, please refer to the Python logging documentation.

To see up-to-date feedback as `AutoMLSearch` runs, use the argument `verbose=True` when instantiating the object. This will temporarily set up a logging object to print INFO level logs and above to stdout, as well as display a graph of the best score over pipeline iterations.

4.9.2 System Information

EvalML provides a command-line interface (CLI) tool prints the version of EvalML and core dependencies installed, as well as some basic system information. To use this tool, just run `evalml info` in your shell or terminal. This could be useful for debugging purposes or tracking down any version-related issues.

```
[1]: !evalml info
```

```
EvalML version: 0.46.0
EvalML installation directory: /home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/
    ↪ feature-labs-inc-evalml/envs/v0.46.0/lib/python3.8/site-packages/evalml
```

SYSTEM INFO

```
-----
python: 3.8.6.final.0
python-bits: 64
OS: Linux
OS-release: 5.4.0-1045-aws
machine: x86_64
processor: x86_64
byteorder: little
LC_ALL: None
LANG: C.UTF-8
LOCALE: en_US.UTF-8
```

INSTALLED VERSIONS

```
-----
regex: 2022.3.2
tiffle: 2022.2.9
distributed: 2022.2.1
dask: 2022.2.1
fsspec: 2022.2.0
sphinx-inline-tabs: 2022.1.2b11
certifi: 2021.10.8
pytz: 2021.3
setuptools: 60.9.3
types-setuptools: 57.4.9
pyzmq: 22.3.0
pip: 22.0.3
pyaml: 21.10.1
attrs: 21.4.0
argon2-cffi: 21.3.0
packaging: 21.3
argon2-cffi-bindings: 21.2.0
pillow: 9.0.1
vowpalwabbit: 9.0.1
ipython: 8.1.1
click: 8.0.4
tenacity: 8.0.1
ipywidgets: 7.6.5
jupyter-client: 7.1.2
ipykernel: 6.9.1
notebook: 6.4.8
nbconvert: 6.4.2
tornado: 6.1
pyyaml: 6.0
psutil: 5.9.0
plotly: 5.6.0
```

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```
importlib-resources: 5.4.0
nbformat: 5.1.3
traitlets: 5.1.1
tqdm: 4.63.0
fonttools: 4.29.1
beautifulsoup4: 4.10.0
jupyter-core: 4.9.2
pexpect: 4.8.0
decorator: 4.4.2
jsonschema: 4.4.0
bleach: 4.1.0
zipp: 3.7.0
nltk: 3.7
sphinx: 3.5.4
widgetsnbextension: 3.5.2
matplotlib: 3.5.1
lightgbm: 3.3.2
idna: 3.3
threadpoolctl: 3.1.0
prompt-toolkit: 3.0.28
pyparsing: 3.0.7
jinja2: 3.0.3
requests: 2.27.1
pyparser: 2.21
imageio: 2.16.1
pygments: 2.11.2
babel: 2.9.1
python-dateutil: 2.8.2
astroid: 2.6.6
networkx: 2.5.1
sortedcontainers: 2.4.0
convertdate: 2.4.0
soupsieve: 2.3.1
category-encoders: 2.3.0
nlp-primitives: 2.3.0
hijri-converter: 2.2.3
snowballstemmer: 2.2.0
readthedocs-sphinx-ext: 2.1.4
markupsafe: 2.1.0
zict: 2.1.0
charset-normalizer: 2.0.12
asttokens: 2.0.5
markdown-it-py: 2.0.1
sphinxcontrib-htmlhelp: 2.0.0
cloudpickle: 2.0.0
urllib3: 1.26.8
numpy: 1.21.5
six: 1.16.0
cffi: 1.15.0
wrapt: 1.12.1
pmdarima: 1.8.5
sphinx-autoapi: 1.8.3
send2trash: 1.8.0
scipy: 1.7.3
lazy-object-proxy: 1.7.1
tblib: 1.7.0
texttable: 1.6.4
```

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```
featuretools: 1.6.0
nest-asyncio: 1.5.4
xgboost: 1.5.2
debugpy: 1.5.1
pandocfilters: 1.5.0
pandas: 1.4.1
unidecode: 1.3.3
kiwisolver: 1.3.2
imagesize: 1.3.0
deprecated: 1.2.13
sphinxcontrib-websupport: 1.2.4
pywavelets: 1.2.0
partd: 1.2.0
sphinxcontrib-serializinghtml: 1.1.5
joblib: 1.1.0
catboost: 1.0.4
msgpack: 1.0.3
sphinxcontrib-qthelp: 1.0.3
sphinxcontrib-applehelp: 1.0.2
sphinxcontrib-devhelp: 1.0.2
scikit-learn: 1.0.2
jupyterlab-widgets: 1.0.2
heapdict: 1.0.1
mock: 1.0.1
sphinxcontrib-jsmath: 1.0.1
numba: 0.55.1
evalml: 0.46.0
shap: 0.40.0
llvmlite: 0.38.0
wheel: 0.37.1
cython: 0.29.28
scikit-image: 0.19.2
graphviz: 0.19.1
future: 0.18.2
jedi: 0.18.1
pyrsistent: 0.18.1
myst-parser: 0.16.1
docutils: 0.16
terminado: 0.13.2
statsmodels: 0.13.2
prometheus-client: 0.13.1
holidays: 0.13
woodwork: 0.13.0
toolz: 0.11.2
seaborn: 0.11.2
cycller: 0.11.0
sktime: 0.10.1
imbalanced-learn: 0.9.0
scikit-optimize: 0.9.0
nbsphinx: 0.8.8
mistune: 0.8.4
parso: 0.8.3
executing: 0.8.3
commonmark: 0.8.1
pydata-sphinx-theme: 0.8.0
alabaster: 0.7.12
pickleshare: 0.7.5
```

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```
defusedxml: 0.7.1
ptyprocess: 0.7.0
testpath: 0.6.0
nbclient: 0.5.11
pymeeus: 0.5.11
patsy: 0.5.2
webencodings: 0.5.1
requirements-parser: 0.5.0
recommonmark: 0.5.0
colorama: 0.4.4
sphinx-rtd-theme: 0.4.3
entrypoints: 0.4
sphinx-copybutton: 0.4.0
mdit-py-plugins: 0.3.0
wcwidth: 0.2.5
pure-eval: 0.2.2
loket: 0.2.1
kaleido: 0.2.1
korean-lunar-calendar: 0.2.1
lime: 0.2.0.1
backcall: 0.2.0
ipython-genutils: 0.2.0
stack-data: 0.2.0
matplotlib-inline: 0.1.3
jupyterlab-pygments: 0.1.2
mdurl: 0.1.0
slicer: 0.0.7
```

4.10 AutoMLSearch for time series problems

In this guide, we'll show how you can use EvalML to perform an automated search of machine learning pipelines for time series problems. Time series support is still being actively developed in EvalML so expect this page to improve over time.

4.10.1 But first, what is a time series?

A time series is a series of measurements taken at different moments in time ([Wikipedia](#)). The main difference between a time series dataset and a normal dataset is that the rows of a time series dataset are ordered with time. This relationship between the rows does not exist in non-time series datasets. In a non-time-series dataset, you can shuffle the rows and the dataset still has the same meaning. If you shuffle the rows of a time series dataset, the relationship between the rows is completely different!

4.10.2 What does AutoMLSearch for time series do?

In a machine learning setting, we are usually interested in using past values of the time series to predict future values. That is what EvalML's time series functionality is built to do.

4.10.3 Loading the data

In this guide, we work with daily minimum temperature recordings from Melbourne, Australia from the beginning of 1981 to end of 1990.

We start by loading the temperature data into two splits. The first split will be a training split consisting of data from 1981 to end of 1989. This is the data we'll use to find the best pipeline with AutoML. The second split will be a testing split consisting of data from 1990. This is the split we'll use to evaluate how well our pipeline generalizes on unseen data.

```
[1]: from evalml.demos import load_weather
X, y = load_weather()
```

```

                Number of Features
Categorical                      1

Number of training examples: 3650
Targets
10.0      1.40%
11.0      1.40%
13.0      1.32%
12.5      1.21%
10.5      1.21%
...
0.2       0.03%
24.0      0.03%
25.2      0.03%
22.7      0.03%
21.6      0.03%
Name: Temp, Length: 229, dtype: object
```

```
[2]: train_dates, test_dates = X.Date < "1990-01-01", X.Date >= "1990-01-01"
X_train, y_train = X.ww.loc[train_dates], y.ww.loc[train_dates]
X_test, y_test = X.ww.loc[test_dates], y.ww.loc[test_dates]
```

Visualizing the training set

```
[3]: import plotly.graph_objects as go
```

```
[4]: data = [
    go.Scatter(
        x=X_train["Date"],
        y=y_train,
        mode="lines+markers",
        name="Temperature (C)",
        line=dict(color="#1f77b4"),
    )
]
# Let plotly pick the best date format.
```

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```

layout = go.Layout(
    title={"text": "Min Daily Temperature, Melbourne 1980-1989"},
    xaxis={"title": "Time"},
    yaxis={"title": "Temperature (C)"},
)

go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)

```

Data type cannot be displayed: application/vnd.plotly.v1+json, text/html

4.10.4 Running AutoMLSearch

AutoMLSearch for time series problems works very similarly to the other problem types with the exception that users need to pass in a new parameter called `problem_configuration`.

The `problem_configuration` is a dictionary specifying the following values:

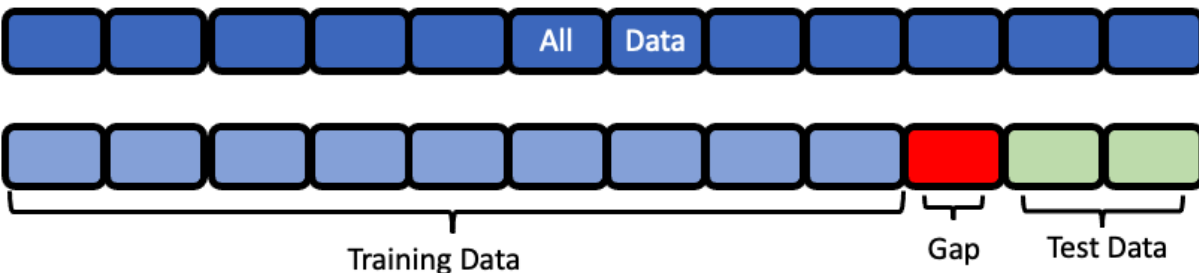
- **forecast_horizon:** The number of time periods we are trying to forecast. In this example, we're interested in predicting weather for the next 7 days, so the value is 7.
- **gap:** The number of time periods between the end of the training set and the start of the test set. For example, in our case we are interested in predicting the weather for the next 7 days with the data as it is "today", so the gap is 0. However, if we had to predict the weather for next Monday-Sunday with the data as it was on the previous Friday, the gap would be 2 (Saturday and Sunday separate Monday from Friday). It is important to select a value that matches the realistic delay between the forecast date and the most recently available data that can be used to make that forecast.
- **max_delay:** The maximum number of rows to look in the past from the current row in order to compute features. In our example, we'll say we can use the previous week's weather to predict the current week's.
- **time_index:** The column of the training dataset that contains the date corresponding to each observation. Currently, this parameter is only used by some time-series specific models so in this example, we are passing in `None`.

Note that the values of these parameters must be in the same units as the training/testing data.

Visualization of forecast horizon and gap

Forecast Horizon: 2

Gap: 1



```
[5]: from evalml.automl import AutoMLSearch

problem_config = {"gap": 0, "max_delay": 7, "forecast_horizon": 7, "time_index": "Date
↳"}

automl = AutoMLSearch(X_train, y_train, problem_type="time series regression",
                      max_batches=1,
                      problem_configuration=problem_config,
                      allowed_model_families=["xgboost", "random_forest", "linear_
↳model", "extra_trees",
                                           "decision_tree"]
                      )

/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/feature-labs-inc-evalml/envs/v0.46.0/
↳lib/python3.8/site-packages/evalml/automl/automl_search.py:474: UserWarning:

Time series support in evalml is still in beta, which means we are still actively_
↳building its core features. Please be mindful of that when running search().
```

```
[6]: automl.search()

/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/feature-labs-inc-evalml/envs/v0.46.0/
↳lib/python3.8/site-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_coordinate_descent.py:647:
↳ConvergenceWarning:

Objective did not converge. You might want to increase the number of iterations,
↳check the scale of the features or consider increasing regularisation. Duality gap:
↳3.874e+03, tolerance: 1.703e+00

/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/feature-labs-inc-evalml/envs/v0.46.0/
↳lib/python3.8/site-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_coordinate_descent.py:647:
↳ConvergenceWarning:

Objective did not converge. You might want to increase the number of iterations,
↳check the scale of the features or consider increasing regularisation. Duality gap:
↳7.307e+03, tolerance: 2.964e+00

/home/docs/checkouts/readthedocs.org/user_builds/feature-labs-inc-evalml/envs/v0.46.0/
↳lib/python3.8/site-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_coordinate_descent.py:647:
↳ConvergenceWarning:

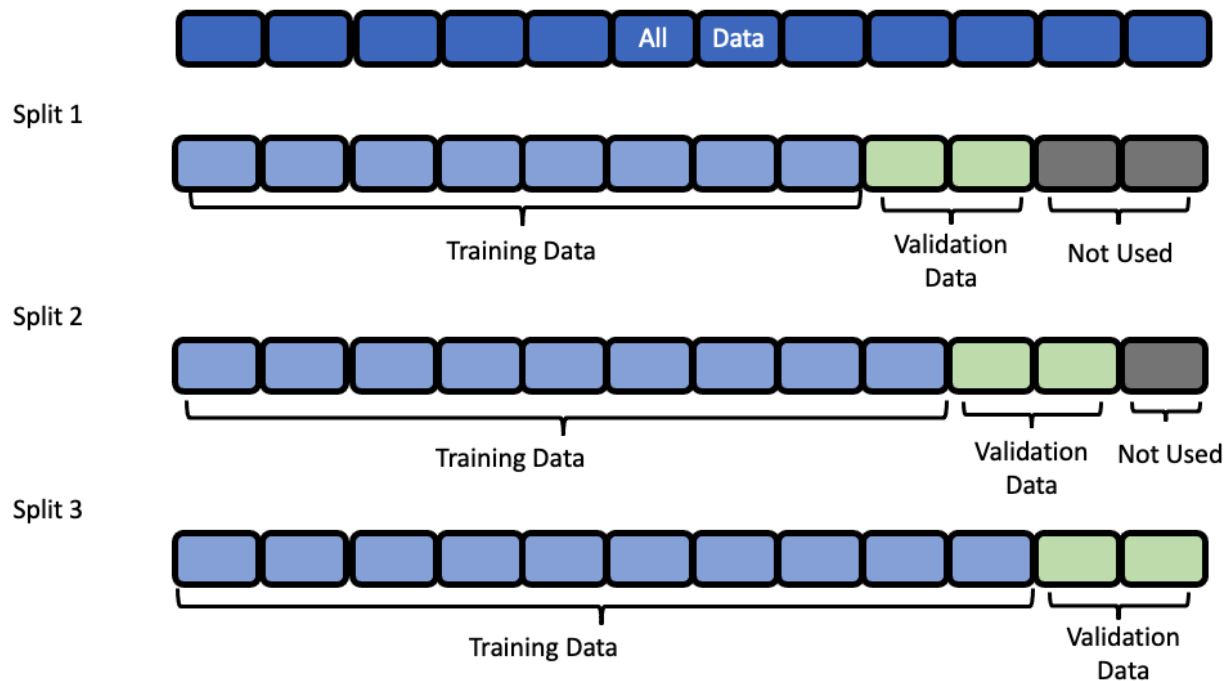
Objective did not converge. You might want to increase the number of iterations,
↳check the scale of the features or consider increasing regularisation. Duality gap:
↳1.040e+04, tolerance: 4.094e+00
```

4.10.5 Understanding what happened under the hood

This is great, AutoMLSearch is able to find a pipeline that scores an R2 value of 0.44 compared to a baseline pipeline that is only able to score 0.07. But how did it do that?

Data Splitting

EvalML uses [rolling origin cross validation](#) for time series problems. Basically, we take successive cuts of the training data while keeping the validation set size fixed. Note that the splits are not separated by `gap` number of units. This is because we need access to all the data to generate features for every row of the validation set. However, the feature engineering done by our pipelines respects the `gap` value. This is explained more in the [feature engineering section](#).



Baseline Pipeline

The most naive thing we can do in a time series problem is use the most recently available observation to predict the next observation. In our example, this means we'll use the measurement from 7 days ago as the prediction for the current date.

```
[7]: import pandas as pd
baseline = automl.get_pipeline(0)
baseline.fit(X_train, y_train)
naive_baseline_preds = baseline.predict_in_sample(X_test, y_test, objective=None,
                                                X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train)
expected_preds = pd.concat([y_train.iloc[-7:], y_test]).shift(7).iloc[7:]
pd.testing.assert_series_equal(expected_preds, naive_baseline_preds)
```


Feature Engineering

EvalML uses the values of `gap`, `forecast_horizon`, and `max_delay` to calculate a “window” of allowed dates that can be used for engineering the features of each row in the validation/test set. The formula for computing the bounds of the window is:

$$[t - (\text{max_delay} + \text{forecast_horizon} + \text{gap}), t - (\text{forecast_horizon} + \text{gap})]$$

As an example, this is what the features for the first five days of August would look like in our current problem:

Forecast Horizon: 7

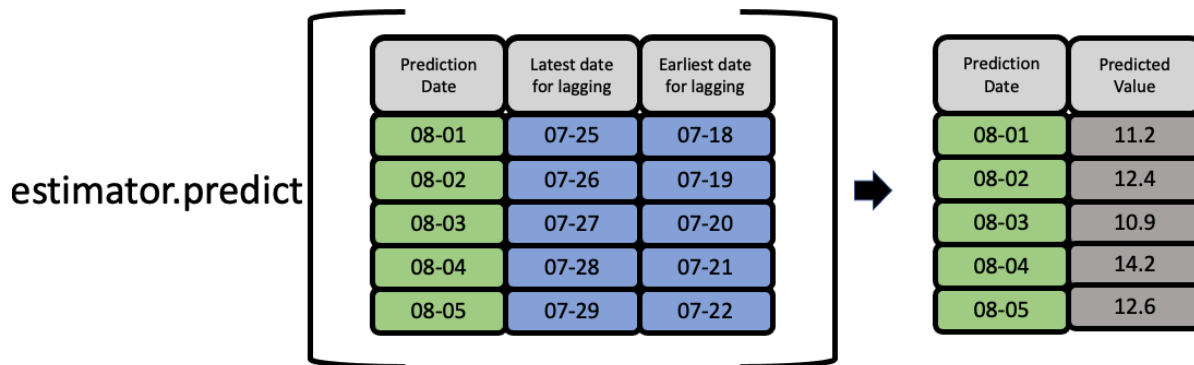
Gap: 0

Max Delay: 7

	Prediction Date	Latest date for lagging	Earliest date for lagging
■ Prediction point	08-01	07-25	07-18
■ Data before the forecast point	08-02	07-26	07-19
	08-03	07-27	07-20
	08-04	07-28	07-21
	08-05	07-29	07-22

The estimator then takes these features to generate predictions:

How the estimator generates predictions



Feature engineering components for time series

For an example of a time-series feature engineering component see [TimeSeriesFeaturizer](#)

4.10.6 Evaluate best pipeline on test data

Now that we have covered the mechanics of how EvalML runs AutoMLSearch for time series pipelines, we can compare the performance on the test set of the best pipeline found during search and the baseline pipeline.

```
[8]: pl = automl.best_pipeline

pl.fit(X_train, y_train)

best_pipeline_score = pl.score(X_test, y_test, ['MedianAE'], X_train, y_train)[
    ↳ 'MedianAE']

[9]: best_pipeline_score

[9]: 1.5252435247344698

[10]: baseline = automl.get_pipeline(0)
baseline.fit(X_train, y_train)
naive_baseline_score = baseline.score(X_test, y_test, ['MedianAE'], X_train, y_train)[
    ↳ 'MedianAE']

[11]: naive_baseline_score

[11]: 2.3
```

The pipeline found by AutoMLSearch has a 31% improvement over the naive forecast!

```
[12]: automl.objective.calculate_percent_difference(best_pipeline_score, naive_baseline_
    ↳ score)

[12]: 33.68506414197957
```

4.10.7 Visualize the predictions over time

```
[13]: from evalml.model_understanding import graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time

fig = graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time(pl, X_test, y_test, X_train, y_train,
    ↳ dates=X_test['Date'])
fig
```

Data type cannot be displayed: application/vnd.plotly.v1+json, text/html

4.10.8 Predicting on unseen data

You'll notice that in the code snippets here, we use the `predict_in_sample` pipeline method as opposed to the usual `predict` method. What's the difference?

- `predict_in_sample` is used when the target value is known on the dates we are predicting on. This is true in cross validation. This method has an expected `y` parameter so that we can compute features using previous target values for all of the observations on the holdout set.
- `predict` is used when the target value is not known, e.g. the test dataset. The `y` parameter is not expected as only the target is observed in the training set. The test dataset must be separated by `gap` units from the training dataset. For the moment, the test set size must be less than or equal to `forecast_horizon`.

Here is an example of these two methods in action:

predict_in_sample

```
[14]: pl.predict_in_sample(X_test, y_test, objective=None, X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train)
[14]: 3287    14.461731
      3288    14.405880
      3289    14.639265
      3290    14.118989
      3291    14.074054
      ...
      3647    14.031675
      3648    13.953069
      3649    13.992977
      3650    14.033945
      3651    13.706983
      Name: Temp, Length: 365, dtype: float64
```

4.10.9 Validating the holdout data

Before we predict on our holdout data, it is important to validate that it meets the requirements we summarized in the second point above in **Predicting on sunseen data**. We can call on `validate_holdout_datasets` in order to verify the two requirements:

1. The holdout data is separated by `gap` units from the training dataset. This is determined by the `time_index` column, not the index e.g. if your datetime frequency for the column “Date” is 2 days with a gap of 3, then the holdout data must start 2 days x 3 = 6 days after the training data.
2. The length of the holdout data must be less than or equal to the `forecast_horizon`.

```
[15]: from evalml.utils.gen_utils import validate_holdout_datasets

      # Holdout dataset has 365 observations
      validation_results = validate_holdout_datasets(X_test, X_train, problem_config)
      assert not validation_results.is_valid
      # Holdout dataset has 7 observations
      validation_results = validate_holdout_datasets(X_test.iloc[:pl.forecast_horizon], X_
      ↪train, problem_config)
      assert validation_results.is_valid
```

predict – Test set size matches forecast horizon

```
[16]: pl.predict(X_test.iloc[:pl.forecast_horizon], objective=None, X_train=X_train, y_
      ↪train=y_train)
[16]: 3287    14.461731
      3288    14.405880
      3289    14.639265
      3290    14.118989
      3291    14.074054
      3292    14.129104
      3293    14.340058
      Name: Temp, dtype: float64
```

predict – Test set size is less than forecast horizon

```
[17]: pl.predict(X_test.iloc[:pl.forecast_horizon - 2], objective=None, X_train=X_train, y_
      ↪train=y_train)
```

```
[17]: 3287    14.461731
      3288    14.405880
      3289    14.639265
      3290    14.118989
      3291    14.074054
      Name: Temp, dtype: float64
```

predict – Test set size index starts at 0

```
[18]: pl.predict(X_test.iloc[:pl.forecast_horizon].reset_index(drop=True), objective=None,
      ↪X_train=X_train, y_train=y_train)
```

```
[18]: 3287    14.461731
      3288    14.405880
      3289    14.639265
      3290    14.118989
      3291    14.074054
      3292    14.129104
      3293    14.340058
      Name: Temp, dtype: float64
```

4.11 FAQ

4.11.1 Q: What is the difference between EvalML and other AutoML libraries?

EvalML optimizes machine learning pipelines on *custom practical objectives* instead of vague machine learning loss functions so that it will find the best pipelines for your specific needs. Furthermore, EvalML *pipelines* are able to take in all kinds of data (missing values, categorical, etc.) as long as the data are in a single table. EvalML also allows you to build your own pipelines with existing or custom components so you can have more control over the AutoML process. Moreover, EvalML also provides you with support in the form of *data checks* to ensure that you are aware of potential issues your data may cause with machine learning algorithms.

4.11.2 Q: How does EvalML handle missing values?

EvalML contains imputation components in its pipelines so that missing values are taken care of. EvalML optimizes over different types of imputation to search for the best possible pipeline. You can find more information about components [here](#) and in the API reference [here] (`../generated/evalml.pipelines.components.Imputer.ipynb`).

4.11.3 Q: How does EvalML handle categorical encoding?

EvalML provides a [one-hot-encoding component] ([../generated/evalml.pipelines.components.OneHotEncoder.ipynb](#)) in its pipelines for categorical variables. EvalML plans to support other encoders in the future.

4.11.4 Q: How does EvalML handle feature selection?

EvalML currently utilizes scikit-learn's [SelectFromModel](#) with a Random Forest classifier/regressor to handle feature selection. EvalML plans on supporting more feature selectors in the future. You can find more information in the API reference [\[here\]](#) ([../generated/evalml.pipelines.components.RFClassifierSelectFromModel.ipynb](#)).

4.11.5 Q: How is feature importance calculated?

Feature importance depends on the estimator used. Variable coefficients are used for regression-based estimators (Logistic Regression and Linear Regression) and Gini importance is used for tree-based estimators (Random Forest and XGBoost).

4.11.6 Q: How does hyperparameter tuning work?

EvalML tunes hyperparameters for its pipelines through Bayesian optimization. In the future we plan to support more optimization techniques such as random search.

4.11.7 Q: Can I create my own objective metric?

Yes you can! You can *create your own custom objective* so that EvalML optimizes the best model for your needs.

4.11.8 Q: How does EvalML avoid overfitting?

EvalML provides *data checks* to combat overfitting. Such data checks include detecting label leakage, unstable pipelines, hold-out datasets and cross validation. EvalML defaults to using Stratified K-Fold cross-validation for classification problems and K-Fold cross-validation for regression problems but allows you to utilize your own cross-validation methods as well.

4.11.9 Q: Can I create my own pipeline for EvalML?

Yes! EvalML allows you to create *custom pipelines* using modular components. This allows you to customize EvalML pipelines for your own needs or for AutoML.

4.11.10 Q: Does EvalML work with X algorithm?

EvalML is constantly improving and adding new components and will allow your own algorithms to be used as components in our pipelines.

API REFERENCE**5.1 Demo Datasets**

<i>load_breast_cancer</i>	Load breast cancer dataset. Binary classification problem.
<i>load_diabetes</i>	Load diabetes dataset. Used for regression problem.
<i>load_fraud</i>	Load credit card fraud dataset.
<i>load_wine</i>	Load wine dataset. Multiclass problem.
<i>load_churn</i>	Load churn dataset, which can be used for binary classification problems.

5.2 Preprocessing

Utilities to preprocess data before using evalml.

<i>load_data</i>	Load features and target from file.
<i>target_distribution</i>	Get the target distributions.
<i>number_of_features</i>	Get the number of features of each specific dtype in a DataFrame.
<i>split_data</i>	Split data into train and test sets.

5.3 Exceptions

<i>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</i>	Exception to raise when a class does not have an expected method or property.
<i>PipelineNotFoundError</i>	An exception raised when a particular pipeline is not found in automl search results.
<i>ObjectiveNotFoundError</i>	Exception to raise when specified objective does not exist.
<i>MissingComponentError</i>	An exception raised when a component is not found in <code>all_components()</code> .
<i>ComponentNotYetFittedError</i>	An exception to be raised when <code>predict/predict_proba/transform</code> is called on a component without fitting first.

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Table 3 – continued from previous page

<i>PipelineNotYetFittedError</i>	An exception to be raised when predict/predict_proba/transform is called on a pipeline without fitting first.
<i>AutoMLSearchException</i>	Exception raised when all pipelines in an automl batch return a score of NaN for the primary objective.
<i>PipelineScoreError</i>	An exception raised when a pipeline errors while scoring any objective in a list of objectives.
<i>DataCheckInitError</i>	Exception raised when a data check can't initialize with the parameters given.
<i>NullsInColumnWarning</i>	Warning thrown when there are null values in the column of interest.

5.4 AutoML

5.4.1 AutoML Search Interface

<i>AutoMLSearch</i>	Automated Pipeline search.
---------------------	----------------------------

5.4.2 AutoML Utils

<i>search</i>	Given data and configuration, run an automl search.
<i>get_default_primary_search_objective</i>	Get the default primary search objective for a problem type.
<i>make_data_splitter</i>	Given the training data and ML problem parameters, compute a data splitting method to use during AutoML search.

5.4.3 AutoML Algorithm Classes

<i>AutoMLAlgorithm</i>	Base class for the AutoML algorithms which power EvalML.
<i>IterativeAlgorithm</i>	An automl algorithm which first fits a base round of pipelines with default parameters, then does a round of parameter tuning on each pipeline in order of performance.

5.4.4 AutoML Callbacks

<i>silent_error_callback</i>	No-op.
<i>log_error_callback</i>	Logs the exception thrown as an error.
<i>raise_error_callback</i>	Raises the exception thrown by the AutoMLSearch object.

5.4.5 AutoML Engines

<i>SequentialEngine</i>	The default engine for the AutoML search.
<i>CFEngine</i>	The concurrent.futures (CF) engine.
<i>DaskEngine</i>	The dask engine.

5.5 Pipelines

5.5.1 Pipeline Base Classes

<i>PipelineBase</i>	Machine learning pipeline.
<i>ClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all classification pipelines.
<i>BinaryClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all binary classification pipelines.
<i>MulticlassClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all multiclass classification pipelines.
<i>RegressionPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all regression pipelines.
<i>TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series classification problems.
<i>TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series binary classification problems.
<i>TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series multiclass classification problems.
<i>TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series regression problems.

5.5.2 Pipeline Utils

<i>make_pipeline</i>	Given input data, target data, an estimator class and the problem type, generates a pipeline class with a preprocessing chain which was recommended based on the inputs. The pipeline will be a subclass of the appropriate pipeline base class for the specified problem_type.
<i>generate_pipeline_code</i>	Creates and returns a string that contains the Python imports and code required for running the EvalML pipeline.
<i>rows_of_interest</i>	Get the row indices of the data that are closest to the threshold. Works only for binary classification problems and pipelines.

5.6 Component Graphs

<i>ComponentGraph</i>	Component graph for a pipeline as a directed acyclic graph (DAG).
-----------------------	---

5.7 Components

5.7.1 Component Base Classes

Components represent a step in a pipeline.

<i>ComponentBase</i>	Base class for all components.
<i>Transformer</i>	A component that may or may not need fitting that transforms data. These components are used before an estimator.
<i>Estimator</i>	A component that fits and predicts given data.

5.7.2 Component Utils

<i>allowed_model_families</i>	List the model types allowed for a particular problem type.
<i>get_estimators</i>	Returns the estimators allowed for a particular problem type.
<i>generate_component_code</i>	Creates and returns a string that contains the Python imports and code required for running the EvalML component.

5.7.3 Transformers

Transformers are components that take in data as input and output transformed data.

<i>DropColumns</i>	Drops specified columns in input data.
<i>SelectColumns</i>	Selects specified columns in input data.
<i>SelectByType</i>	Selects columns by specified Woodwork logical type or semantic tag in input data.
<i>OneHotEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.
<i>TargetEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.
<i>PerColumnImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.
<i>Imputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.
<i>SimpleImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy. Natural language columns are ignored.

continues on next page

Table 14 – continued from previous page

<i>StandardScaler</i>	A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.
<i>RFRegressorSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.
<i>RFClassifierSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.
<i>DropNullColumns</i>	Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a specified threshold.
<i>DateTimeFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from datetime columns.
<i>NaturalLanguageFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically featurize text columns using featuretools' nlp_primitives.
<i>TimeSeriesFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.
<i>DFSTransformer</i>	Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.
<i>PolynomialDetrender</i>	Removes trends from time series by fitting a polynomial to the data.
<i>Undersampler</i>	Initializes an undersampling transformer to downsample the majority classes in the dataset.
<i>Oversampler</i>	SMOTE Oversampler component. Will automatically select whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMO-TENC based on inputs to the component.

5.7.4 Estimators

Classifiers

Classifiers are components that output a predicted class label.

<i>CatBoostClassifier</i>	CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
<i>ElasticNetClassifier</i>	Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.
<i>ExtraTreesClassifier</i>	Extra Trees Classifier.
<i>RandomForestClassifier</i>	Random Forest Classifier.
<i>LightGBMClassifier</i>	LightGBM Classifier.
<i>LogisticRegressionClassifier</i>	Logistic Regression Classifier.
<i>XGBoostClassifier</i>	XGBoost Classifier.
<i>BaselineClassifier</i>	Classifier that predicts using the specified strategy.
<i>StackedEnsembleClassifier</i>	Stacked Ensemble Classifier.
<i>DecisionTreeClassifier</i>	Decision Tree Classifier.
<i>KNeighborsClassifier</i>	K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.
<i>SVMClassifier</i>	Support Vector Machine Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.

Regressors

Regressors are components that output a predicted target value.

<i>ARIMAREgressor</i>	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html .
<i>CatBoostRegressor</i>	CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
<i>ElasticNetRegressor</i>	Elastic Net Regressor.
<i>ExponentialSmoothingRegressor</i>	Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.
<i>LinearRegressor</i>	Linear Regressor.
<i>ExtraTreesRegressor</i>	Extra Trees Regressor.
<i>RandomForestRegressor</i>	Random Forest Regressor.
<i>XGBoostRegressor</i>	XGBoost Regressor.
<i>BaselineRegressor</i>	Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions. This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.
<i>TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator</i>	Time series estimator that predicts using the naive forecasting approach.
<i>StackedEnsembleRegressor</i>	Stacked Ensemble Regressor.
<i>DecisionTreeRegressor</i>	Decision Tree Regressor.
<i>LightGBMRegressor</i>	LightGBM Regressor.
<i>SVMRegressor</i>	Support Vector Machine Regressor.
<i>VowpalWabbitRegressor</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.

5.8 Model Understanding

5.8.1 Utility Methods

<i>confusion_matrix</i>	Confusion matrix for binary and multiclass classification.
<i>normalize_confusion_matrix</i>	Normalizes a confusion matrix.
<i>precision_recall_curve</i>	Given labels and binary classifier predicted probabilities, compute and return the data representing a precision-recall curve.
<i>roc_curve</i>	Given labels and classifier predicted probabilities, compute and return the data representing a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. Works with binary or multiclass problems.
<i>calculate_permutation_importance</i>	Calculates permutation importance for features.
<i>calculate_permutation_importance_one_column</i>	Calculates permutation importance for one column in the original dataframe.
<i>binary_objective_vs_threshold</i>	Computes objective score as a function of potential binary classification decision thresholds for a fitted binary classification pipeline.

continues on next page

Table 17 – continued from previous page

<code>get_prediction_vs_actual_over_time_data</code>	Get the data needed for the prediction_vs_actual_over_time plot.
<code>partial_dependence</code>	Calculates one or two-way partial dependence.
<code>get_prediction_vs_actual_data</code>	Combines <code>y_true</code> and <code>y_pred</code> into a single dataframe and adds a column for outliers. Used in <code>graph_prediction_vs_actual()</code> .
<code>get_linear_coefficients</code>	Returns a dataframe showing the features with the greatest predictive power for a linear model.
<code>t_sne</code>	Get the transformed output after fitting X to the embedded space using t-SNE.
<code>find_confusion_matrix_per_thresholds</code>	Gets the confusion matrix and histogram bins for each threshold as well as the best threshold per objective. Only works with Binary Classification Pipelines.

5.8.2 Graph Utility Methods

<code>graph_precision_recall_curve</code>	Generate and display a precision-recall plot.
<code>graph_roc_curve</code>	Generate and display a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) plot for binary and multiclass classification problems.
<code>graph_confusion_matrix</code>	Generate and display a confusion matrix plot.
<code>graph_permutation_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's permutation importance.
<code>graph_binary_objective_vs_threshold</code>	Generates a plot graphing objective score vs. decision thresholds for a fitted binary classification pipeline.
<code>graph_prediction_vs_actual</code>	Generate a scatter plot comparing the true and predicted values. Used for regression plotting.
<code>graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time</code>	Plot the target values and predictions against time on the x-axis.
<code>graph_partial_dependence</code>	Create an one-way or two-way partial dependence plot.
<code>graph_t_sne</code>	Plot high dimensional data into lower dimensional space using t-SNE.

5.8.3 Prediction Explanations

<code>explain_predictions</code>	Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for each data point in the input features.
<code>explain_predictions_best_worst</code>	Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for the best and worst points in the dataset as measured by error to true labels.

5.9 Objectives

5.9.1 Objective Base Classes

<i>ObjectiveBase</i>	Base class for all objectives.
<i>BinaryClassificationObjective</i>	Base class for all binary classification objectives.
<i>MulticlassClassificationObjective</i>	Base class for all multiclass classification objectives.
<i>RegressionObjective</i>	Base class for all regression objectives.

5.9.2 Domain-Specific Objectives

<i>FraudCost</i>	Score the percentage of money lost of the total transaction amount process due to fraud.
<i>LeadScoring</i>	Lead scoring.
<i>CostBenefitMatrix</i>	Score using a cost-benefit matrix. Scores quantify the benefits of a given value, so greater numeric scores represents a better score. Costs and scores can be negative, indicating that a value is not beneficial. For example, in the case of monetary profit, a negative cost and/or score represents loss of cash flow.

5.9.3 Classification Objectives

<i>AccuracyBinary</i>	Accuracy score for binary classification.
<i>AccuracyMulticlass</i>	Accuracy score for multiclass classification.
<i>AUC</i>	AUC score for binary classification.
<i>AUCMacro</i>	AUC score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<i>AUCMicro</i>	AUC score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>AUCWeighted</i>	AUC Score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>Gini</i>	Gini coefficient for binary classification.
<i>BalancedAccuracyBinary</i>	Balanced accuracy score for binary classification.
<i>BalancedAccuracyMulticlass</i>	Balanced accuracy score for multiclass classification.
<i>F1</i>	F1 score for binary classification.
<i>F1Micro</i>	F1 score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>F1Macro</i>	F1 score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<i>F1Weighted</i>	F1 score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>LogLossBinary</i>	Log Loss for binary classification.
<i>LogLossMulticlass</i>	Log Loss for multiclass classification.
<i>MCCBinary</i>	Matthews correlation coefficient for binary classification.

continues on next page

Table 22 – continued from previous page

<i>MCCMulticlass</i>	Matthews correlation coefficient for multiclass classification.
<i>Precision</i>	Precision score for binary classification.
<i>PrecisionMicro</i>	Precision score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>PrecisionMacro</i>	Precision score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.
<i>PrecisionWeighted</i>	Precision score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>Recall</i>	Recall score for binary classification.
<i>RecallMicro</i>	Recall score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>RecallMacro</i>	Recall score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<i>RecallWeighted</i>	Recall score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

5.9.4 Regression Objectives

<i>R2</i>	Coefficient of determination for regression.
<i>MAE</i>	Mean absolute error for regression.
<i>MAPE</i>	Mean absolute percentage error for time series regression. Scaled by 100 to return a percentage.
<i>MSE</i>	Mean squared error for regression.
<i>MeanSquaredLogError</i>	Mean squared log error for regression.
<i>MedianAE</i>	Median absolute error for regression.
<i>MaxError</i>	Maximum residual error for regression.
<i>ExpVariance</i>	Explained variance score for regression.
<i>RootMeanSquaredError</i>	Root mean squared error for regression.
<i>RootMeanSquaredLogError</i>	Root mean squared log error for regression.

5.9.5 Objective Utils

<i>get_all_objective_names</i>	Get a list of the names of all objectives.
<i>get_core_objectives</i>	Returns all core objective instances associated with the given problem type.
<i>get_core_objective_names</i>	Get a list of all valid core objectives.
<i>get_non_core_objectives</i>	Get non-core objective classes.
<i>get_objective</i>	Returns the Objective class corresponding to a given objective name.

5.10 Problem Types

<i>handle_problem_types</i>	Handles <code>problem_type</code> by either returning the <code>ProblemTypes</code> or converting from a str.
<i>detect_problem_type</i>	Determine the type of problem is being solved based on the targets (binary vs multiclass classification, regression). Ignores missing and null data.
<i>ProblemTypes</i>	Enum defining the supported types of machine learning problems.

5.11 Model Family

<i>handle_model_family</i>	Handles <code>model_family</code> by either returning the <code>ModelFamily</code> or converting from a string.
<i>ModelFamily</i>	Enum for family of machine learning models.

5.12 Tuners

<i>Tuner</i>	Base Tuner class.
<i>SKOptTuner</i>	Bayesian Optimizer.
<i>GridSearchTuner</i>	Grid Search Optimizer, which generates all of the possible points to search for using a grid.
<i>RandomSearchTuner</i>	Random Search Optimizer.

5.13 Data Checks

5.13.1 Data Check Classes

<i>DataCheck</i>	Base class for all data checks.
<i>InvalidTargetDataCheck</i>	Check if the target data is considered invalid.
<i>NullDataCheck</i>	Check if there are any highly-null numerical, boolean, categorical, natural language, and unknown columns and rows in the input.
<i>IDColumnsDataCheck</i>	Check if any of the features are likely to be ID columns.
<i>TargetLeakageDataCheck</i>	Check if any of the features are highly correlated with the target by using mutual information or Pearson correlation.
<i>OutliersDataCheck</i>	Checks if there are any outliers in input data by using IQR to determine score anomalies.
<i>NoVarianceDataCheck</i>	Check if the target or any of the features have no variance.

continues on next page

Table 28 – continued from previous page

<i>ClassImbalanceDataCheck</i>	Check if any of the target labels are imbalanced, or if the number of values for each target are below 2 times the number of CV folds. Use for classification problems.
<i>MulticollinearityDataCheck</i>	Check if any set features are likely to be multicollinear.
<i>DateTimeFormatDataCheck</i>	Check if the datetime column has equally spaced intervals and is monotonically increasing or decreasing in order to be supported by time series estimators.
<i>TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck</i>	Checks whether the time series parameters are compatible with data splitting.
<i>TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck</i>	Checks whether the time series target data is compatible with splitting.
<i>DataChecks</i>	A collection of data checks.
<i>DefaultDataChecks</i>	A collection of basic data checks that is used by AutoML by default.

5.13.2 Data Check Messages

<i>DataCheckMessage</i>	Base class for a message returned by a DataCheck, tagged by name.
<i>DataCheckError</i>	DataCheckMessage subclass for errors returned by data checks.
<i>DataCheckWarning</i>	DataCheckMessage subclass for warnings returned by data checks.

5.13.3 Data Check Message Types

<i>DataCheckMessageType</i>	Enum for type of data check message: WARNING or ERROR.
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5.13.4 Data Check Message Codes

<i>DataCheckMessageCode</i>	Enum for data check message code.
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5.14 Utils

5.14.1 General Utils

<i>import_or_raise</i>	Attempts to import the requested library by name. If the import fails, raises an ImportError or warning.
<i>convert_to_seconds</i>	Converts a string describing a length of time to its length in seconds.
<i>get_random_state</i>	Generates a <code>numpy.random.RandomState</code> instance using seed.

continues on next page

Table 32 – continued from previous page

<code>get_random_seed</code>	Given a <code>numpy.random.RandomState</code> object, generate an int representing a seed value for another random number generator. Or, if given an int, return that int.
<code>pad_with_nans</code>	Pad the beginning <code>num_to_pad</code> rows with nans.
<code>drop_rows_with_nans</code>	Drop rows that have any NaNs in all dataframes or series.
<code>infer_feature_types</code>	Create a Woodwork structure from the given list, pandas, or numpy input, with specified types for columns. If a column's type is not specified, it will be inferred by Woodwork.
<code>save_plot</code>	Saves fig to filepath if specified, or to a default location if not.
<code>is_all_numeric</code>	Checks if the given DataFrame contains only numeric values.
<code>get_importable_subclasses</code>	Get importable subclasses of a base class. Used to list all of our estimators, transformers, components and pipelines dynamically.

Evalml

EvalML.

Subpackages

Automl

AutoMLSearch and related modules.

Subpackages

automl_algorithm

AutoML algorithms that power EvalML.

Submodules

automl_algorithm

Base class for the AutoML algorithms which power EvalML.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>AutoMLAlgorithm</i>	Base class for the AutoML algorithms which power EvalML.
------------------------	--

Exceptions Summary

—

Contents

```
class evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.automl_algorithm.AutoMLAlgorithm(allowed_pipelines=None,
                                                                    cus-
                                                                    tom_hyperparameters=None,
                                                                    tuner_class=None,
                                                                    text_in_ensembling=False,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    n_jobs=-
                                                                    1)
```

Base class for the AutoML algorithms which power EvalML.

This class represents an automated machine learning (AutoML) algorithm. It encapsulates the decision-making logic behind an automl search, by both deciding which pipelines to evaluate next and by deciding what set of parameters to configure the pipeline with.

To use this interface, you must define a `next_batch` method which returns the next group of pipelines to evaluate on the training data. That method may access state and results recorded from the previous batches, although that information is not tracked in a general way in this base class. Overriding `add_result` is a convenient way to record pipeline evaluation info if necessary.

Parameters

- **allowed_pipelines** (*list(class)*) – A list of PipelineBase subclasses indicating the pipelines allowed in the search. The default of None indicates all pipelines for this problem type are allowed.
- **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameter ranges specified for pipelines to iterate over.
- **tuner_class** (*class*) – A subclass of Tuner, to be used to find parameters for each pipeline. The default of None indicates the SKOptTuner will be used.
- **text_in_ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True and ensembling is True, then `n_jobs` will be set to 1 to avoid downstream sklearn stacking issues related to nltk. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Methods

<i>add_result</i>	Register results from evaluating a pipeline.
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Table 35 – continued from previous page

<code>batch_number</code>	Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.
<code>default_max_batches</code>	Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.
<code>next_batch</code>	Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.
<code>pipeline_number</code>	Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

add_result (*self*, *score_to_minimize*, *pipeline*, *trained_pipeline_results*)
Register results from evaluating a pipeline.

Parameters

- **score_to_minimize** (*float*) – The score obtained by this pipeline on the primary objective, converted so that lower values indicate better pipelines.
- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The trained pipeline object which was used to compute the score.
- **trained_pipeline_results** (*dict*) – Results from training a pipeline.

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – If pipeline is not allowed in search.

property **batch_number** (*self*)
Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.

property **default_max_batches** (*self*)
Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.

abstract **next_batch** (*self*)
Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.

Returns A list of instances of PipelineBase subclasses, ready to be trained and evaluated.

Return type list[PipelineBase]

property **pipeline_number** (*self*)
Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

exception `evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.automl_algorithm.AutoMLAlgorithmException`
Exception raised when an error is encountered during the computation of the automl algorithm.

default_algorithm

An automl algorithm that consists of two modes: fast and long, where fast is a subset of long.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<code>DefaultAlgorithm</code>	An automl algorithm that consists of two modes: fast and long, where fast is a subset of long.
-------------------------------	--

Contents

```
class evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.default_algorithm.DefaultAlgorithm(X,
                                                                    y,
                                                                    prob-
                                                                    lem_type,
                                                                    sam-
                                                                    pler_name,
                                                                    tuner_class=None,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    pipeline_params=None,
                                                                    cus-
                                                                    tom_hyperparameters=None,
                                                                    n_jobs=-
                                                                    1,
                                                                    text_in_ensembling=False,
                                                                    top_n=3,
                                                                    num_long_explore_pipeline
                                                                    num_long_pipelines_per_ba
                                                                    al-
                                                                    low_long_running_models=
                                                                    ver-
                                                                   bose=False)
```

An automl algorithm that consists of two modes: fast and long, where fast is a subset of long.

1. Naive pipelines:

- a. run baseline with default preprocessing pipeline
- b. run naive linear model with default preprocessing pipeline
- c. run basic RF pipeline with default preprocessing pipeline

2. Naive pipelines with feature selection

- a. subsequent pipelines will use the selected features with a SelectedColumns transformer

At this point we have a single pipeline candidate for preprocessing and feature selection

3. Pipelines with preprocessing components:

- a. scan rest of estimators (our current batch 1).

4. First ensembling run

Fast mode ends here. Begin long mode.

6. Run top 3 estimators:

- a. Generate 50 random parameter sets. Run all 150 in one batch

7. Second ensembling run

8. Repeat these indefinitely until stopping criterion is met:

- a. For each of the previous top 3 estimators, sample 10 parameters from the tuner. Run all 30 in one batch
- b. Run ensembling

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.
- **problem_type** (*ProblemType*) – Problem type associated with training data.
- **sampler_name** (*BaseSampler*) – Sampler to use for preprocessing.
- **tuner_class** (*class*) – A subclass of Tuner, to be used to find parameters for each pipeline. The default of None indicates the SKOptTuner will be used.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **pipeline_params** (*dict or None*) – Pipeline-level parameters that should be passed to the proposed pipelines. Defaults to None.
- **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict or None*) – Custom hyperparameter ranges specified for pipelines to iterate over. Defaults to None.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **text_in_ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True and ensembling is True, then n_jobs will be set to 1 to avoid downstream sklearn stacking issues related to nltk. Defaults to False.
- **top_n** (*int*) – top n number of pipelines to use for long mode.
- **num_long_explore_pipelines** (*int*) – number of pipelines to explore for each top n pipeline at the start of long mode.
- **num_long_pipelines_per_batch** (*int*) – number of pipelines per batch for each top n pipeline through long mode.
- **allow_long_running_models** (*bool*) – Whether or not to allow longer-running models for large multiclass problems. If False and no pipelines, component graphs, or model families are provided, AutoMLSearch will not use Elastic Net or XGBoost when there are more than 75 multiclass targets and will not use CatBoost when there are more than 150 multiclass targets. Defaults to False.
- **verbose** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to display logging information regarding pipeline building. Defaults to False.

Methods

<code>add_result</code>	Register results from evaluating a pipeline. In batch number 2, the selected column names from the feature selector are taken to be used in a column selector. Information regarding the best pipeline is updated here as well.
<code>batch_number</code>	Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.
<code>default_max_batches</code>	Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.
<code>next_batch</code>	Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.
<code>pipeline_number</code>	Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

add_result (*self, score_to_minimize, pipeline, trained_pipeline_results*)

Register results from evaluating a pipeline. In batch number 2, the selected column names from the feature selector are taken to be used in a column selector. Information regarding the best pipeline is updated here

as well.

Parameters

- **score_to_minimize** (*float*) – The score obtained by this pipeline on the primary objective, converted so that lower values indicate better pipelines.
- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The trained pipeline object which was used to compute the score.
- **trained_pipeline_results** (*dict*) – Results from training a pipeline.

property batch_number (*self*)

Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.

property default_max_batches (*self*)

Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.

next_batch (*self*)

Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.

Returns a list of instances of PipelineBase subclasses, ready to be trained and evaluated.

Return type list(PipelineBase)

property pipeline_number (*self*)

Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

iterative_algorithm

An automl algorithm which first fits a base round of pipelines with default parameters, then does a round of parameter tuning on each pipeline in order of performance.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

IterativeAlgorithm

An automl algorithm which first fits a base round of pipelines with default parameters, then does a round of parameter tuning on each pipeline in order of performance.

Contents

```
class evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.iterative_algorithm.IterativeAlgorithm(X,
                                                                           y,
                                                                           prob-
                                                                           lem_type,
                                                                           sam-
                                                                           pler_name=None,
                                                                           al-
                                                                           lowed_model_families=None,
                                                                           al-
                                                                           lowed_component_graders=None,
                                                                           max_batches=None,
                                                                           max_iterations=None,
                                                                           tuner_class=None,
                                                                           ran-
                                                                           dom_seed=0,
                                                                           pipelines_per_batch=10,
                                                                           n_jobs=-1,
                                                                           number_features=None,
                                                                           en-
                                                                           sem-
                                                                           bling=False,
                                                                           text_in_ensembling=False,
                                                                           pipeline_params=None,
                                                                           custom_hyperparameters=None,
                                                                           _es-
                                                                           ti-
                                                                           mator_family_order=None,
                                                                           al-
                                                                           low_long_running_models=True,
                                                                           verbose=False)
```

An automl algorithm which first fits a base round of pipelines with default parameters, then does a round of parameter tuning on each pipeline in order of performance.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.
- **problem_type** (*ProblemType*) – Problem type associated with training data.
- **sampler_name** (*BaseSampler*) – Sampler to use for preprocessing. Defaults to None.
- **allowed_model_families** (*list(str, ModelFamily)*) – The model families to search. The default of None searches over all model families. Run `evalml.pipelines.components.utils.allowed_model_families("binary")` to see options. Change *binary* to *multiclass* or *regression* depending on the problem type. Note that if `allowed_pipelines` is provided, this parameter will be ignored.

- **allowed_component_graphs** (*dict*) – A dictionary of lists or ComponentGraphs indicating the component graphs allowed in the search. The format should follow { “Name_0”: [list_of_components], “Name_1”: [ComponentGraph(...)] }

The default of None indicates all pipeline component graphs for this problem type are allowed. Setting this field will cause allowed_model_families to be ignored.

e.g. allowed_component_graphs = { “My_Graph”: [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Random Forest Classifier”] }

- **max_batches** (*int*) – The maximum number of batches to be evaluated. Used to determine ensembling. Defaults to None.
- **max_iterations** (*int*) – The maximum number of iterations to be evaluated. Used to determine ensembling. Defaults to None.
- **tuner_class** (*class*) – A subclass of Tuner, to be used to find parameters for each pipeline. The default of None indicates the SKOptTuner will be used.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **pipelines_per_batch** (*int*) – The number of pipelines to be evaluated in each batch, after the first batch. Defaults to 5.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to None.
- **number_features** (*int*) – The number of columns in the input features. Defaults to None.
- **ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True, runs ensembling in a separate batch after every allowed pipeline class has been iterated over. Defaults to False.
- **text_in_ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True and ensembling is True, then n_jobs will be set to 1 to avoid downstream sklearn stacking issues related to nltk. Defaults to False.
- **pipeline_params** (*dict or None*) – Pipeline-level parameters that should be passed to the proposed pipelines. Defaults to None.
- **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict or None*) – Custom hyperparameter ranges specified for pipelines to iterate over. Defaults to None.
- **_estimator_family_order** (*list (ModelFamily) or None*) – specify the sort order for the first batch. Defaults to None, which uses _ESTIMATOR_FAMILY_ORDER.
- **allow_long_running_models** (*bool*) – Whether or not to allow longer-running models for large multiclass problems. If False and no pipelines, component graphs, or model families are provided, AutoMLSearch will not use Elastic Net or XGBoost when there are more than 75 multiclass targets and will not use CatBoost when there are more than 150 multiclass targets. Defaults to False.
- **verbose** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to display logging information regarding pipeline building. Defaults to False.

Methods

<code>add_result</code>	Register results from evaluating a pipeline.
<code>batch_number</code>	Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.

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Table 39 – continued from previous page

<code>default_max_batches</code>	Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.
<code>next_batch</code>	Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.
<code>pipeline_number</code>	Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

add_result (*self*, *score_to_minimize*, *pipeline*, *trained_pipeline_results*)
Register results from evaluating a pipeline.

Parameters

- **score_to_minimize** (*float*) – The score obtained by this pipeline on the primary objective, converted so that lower values indicate better pipelines.
- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The trained pipeline object which was used to compute the score.
- **trained_pipeline_results** (*dict*) – Results from training a pipeline.

Raises ValueError – If default parameters are not in the acceptable hyperparameter ranges.

property batch_number (*self*)
Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.

property default_max_batches (*self*)
Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.

next_batch (*self*)
Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.

Returns A list of instances of PipelineBase subclasses, ready to be trained and evaluated.

Return type list[PipelineBase]

Raises AutoMLAlgorithmException – If no results were reported from the first batch.

property pipeline_number (*self*)
Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<code>AutoMLAlgorithm</code>	Base class for the AutoML algorithms which power EvalML.
<code>DefaultAlgorithm</code>	An automl algorithm that consists of two modes: fast and long, where fast is a subset of long.
<code>IterativeAlgorithm</code>	An automl algorithm which first fits a base round of pipelines with default parameters, then does a round of parameter tuning on each pipeline in order of performance.

Exceptions Summary

Contents

```
class evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.AutoMLAlgorithm(allowed_pipelines=None, custom_hyperparameters=None, tuner_class=None, text_in_ensembling=False, random_seed=0, n_jobs=- 1)
```

Base class for the AutoML algorithms which power EvalML.

This class represents an automated machine learning (AutoML) algorithm. It encapsulates the decision-making logic behind an automl search, by both deciding which pipelines to evaluate next and by deciding what set of parameters to configure the pipeline with.

To use this interface, you must define a `next_batch` method which returns the next group of pipelines to evaluate on the training data. That method may access state and results recorded from the previous batches, although that information is not tracked in a general way in this base class. Overriding `add_result` is a convenient way to record pipeline evaluation info if necessary.

Parameters

- **allowed_pipelines** (*list(class)*) – A list of PipelineBase subclasses indicating the pipelines allowed in the search. The default of None indicates all pipelines for this problem type are allowed.
- **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameter ranges specified for pipelines to iterate over.
- **tuner_class** (*class*) – A subclass of Tuner, to be used to find parameters for each pipeline. The default of None indicates the SKOptTuner will be used.
- **text_in_ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True and ensembling is True, then `n_jobs` will be set to 1 to avoid downstream sklearn stacking issues related to nltk. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Methods

<code>add_result</code>	Register results from evaluating a pipeline.
<code>batch_number</code>	Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.
<code>default_max_batches</code>	Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.
<code>next_batch</code>	Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.
<code>pipeline_number</code>	Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

add_result (*self, score_to_minimize, pipeline, trained_pipeline_results*)
Register results from evaluating a pipeline.

Parameters

- **score_to_minimize** (*float*) – The score obtained by this pipeline on the primary objective, converted so that lower values indicate better pipelines.

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The trained pipeline object which was used to compute the score.
- **trained_pipeline_results** (*dict*) – Results from training a pipeline.

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – If pipeline is not allowed in search.

property **batch_number** (*self*)

Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.

property **default_max_batches** (*self*)

Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.

abstract **next_batch** (*self*)

Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.

Returns A list of instances of PipelineBase subclasses, ready to be trained and evaluated.

Return type list[PipelineBase]

property **pipeline_number** (*self*)

Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

exception evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.**AutoMLAlgorithmException**

Exception raised when an error is encountered during the computation of the automl algorithm.

```
class evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.DefaultAlgorithm(X, y, problem_type,
                                                    sampler_name,
                                                    tuner_class=None,
                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                    pipeline_params=None, custom_hyperparameters=None,
                                                    n_jobs=-1,
                                                    text_in_ensembling=False,
                                                    top_n=3,
                                                    num_long_explore_pipelines=50,
                                                    num_long_pipelines_per_batch=10,
                                                    allow_long_running_models=False,
                                                    verbose=False)
```

An automl algorithm that consists of two modes: fast and long, where fast is a subset of long.

1. **Naive pipelines:**

- run baseline with default preprocessing pipeline
- run naive linear model with default preprocessing pipeline
- run basic RF pipeline with default preprocessing pipeline

2. **Naive pipelines with feature selection**

- subsequent pipelines will use the selected features with a SelectedColumns transformer

At this point we have a single pipeline candidate for preprocessing and feature selection

3. **Pipelines with preprocessing components:**

- scan rest of estimators (our current batch 1).

4. **First ensembling run**

Fast mode ends here. Begin long mode.

6. **Run top 3 estimators:**

- a. Generate 50 random parameter sets. Run all 150 in one batch
7. Second ensembling run
8. **Repeat these indefinitely until stopping criterion is met:**
 - a. For each of the previous top 3 estimators, sample 10 parameters from the tuner. Run all 30 in one batch
 - b. Run ensembling

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.
- **problem_type** (*ProblemType*) – Problem type associated with training data.
- **sampler_name** (*BaseSampler*) – Sampler to use for preprocessing.
- **tuner_class** (*class*) – A subclass of Tuner, to be used to find parameters for each pipeline. The default of None indicates the SKOptTuner will be used.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **pipeline_params** (*dict or None*) – Pipeline-level parameters that should be passed to the proposed pipelines. Defaults to None.
- **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict or None*) – Custom hyperparameter ranges specified for pipelines to iterate over. Defaults to None.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **text_in_ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True and ensembling is True, then n_jobs will be set to 1 to avoid downstream sklearn stacking issues related to nltk. Defaults to False.
- **top_n** (*int*) – top n number of pipelines to use for long mode.
- **num_long_explore_pipelines** (*int*) – number of pipelines to explore for each top n pipeline at the start of long mode.
- **num_long_pipelines_per_batch** (*int*) – number of pipelines per batch for each top n pipeline through long mode.
- **allow_long_running_models** (*bool*) – Whether or not to allow longer-running models for large multiclass problems. If False and no pipelines, component graphs, or model families are provided, AutoMLSearch will not use Elastic Net or XGBoost when there are more than 75 multiclass targets and will not use CatBoost when there are more than 150 multiclass targets. Defaults to False.
- **verbose** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to display logging information regarding pipeline building. Defaults to False.

Methods

`add_result`

Register results from evaluating a pipeline. In batch number 2, the selected column names from the feature selector are taken to be used in a column selector. Information regarding the best pipeline is updated here as well.

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Table 43 – continued from previous page

<i>batch_number</i>	Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.
<i>default_max_batches</i>	Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.
<i>next_batch</i>	Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.
<i>pipeline_number</i>	Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

add_result (*self*, *score_to_minimize*, *pipeline*, *trained_pipeline_results*)

Register results from evaluating a pipeline. In batch number 2, the selected column names from the feature selector are taken to be used in a column selector. Information regarding the best pipeline is updated here as well.

Parameters

- **score_to_minimize** (*float*) – The score obtained by this pipeline on the primary objective, converted so that lower values indicate better pipelines.
- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The trained pipeline object which was used to compute the score.
- **trained_pipeline_results** (*dict*) – Results from training a pipeline.

property batch_number (*self*)

Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.

property default_max_batches (*self*)

Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.

next_batch (*self*)

Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.

Returns a list of instances of PipelineBase subclasses, ready to be trained and evaluated.

Return type list(PipelineBase)

property pipeline_number (*self*)

Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

```
class evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.IterativeAlgorithm(X, y, problem_type,
                                                         sampler_name=None, allowed_model_families=None,
                                                         allowed_component_graphs=None,
                                                         max_batches=None,
                                                         max_iterations=None,
                                                         tuner_class=None,
                                                         random_seed=0,
                                                         pipelines_per_batch=5,
                                                         n_jobs=-1, number_features=None,
                                                         ensembling=False,
                                                         text_in_ensembling=False,
                                                         pipeline_params=None,
                                                         custom_hyperparameters=None,
                                                         estimator_family_order=None,
                                                         allow_long_running_models=False,
                                                         verbose=False)
```

An automl algorithm which first fits a base round of pipelines with default parameters, then does a round of parameter tuning on each pipeline in order of performance.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data.
 - **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.
 - **problem_type** (*ProblemType*) – Problem type associated with training data.
 - **sampler_name** (*BaseSampler*) – Sampler to use for preprocessing. Defaults to None.
 - **allowed_model_families** (*list(str, ModelFamily)*) – The model families to search. The default of None searches over all model families. Run `evalml.pipelines.components.utils.allowed_model_families("binary")` to see options. Change *binary* to *multiclass* or *regression* depending on the problem type. Note that if `allowed_pipelines` is provided, this parameter will be ignored.
 - **allowed_component_graphs** (*dict*) – A dictionary of lists or *ComponentGraphs* indicating the component graphs allowed in the search. The format should follow { "Name_0": [list_of_components], "Name_1": [ComponentGraph(...)] }
- The default of None indicates all pipeline component graphs for this problem type are allowed. Setting this field will cause `allowed_model_families` to be ignored.
- e.g. `allowed_component_graphs = { "My_Graph": ["Imputer", "One Hot Encoder", "Random Forest Classifier"] }`
- **max_batches** (*int*) – The maximum number of batches to be evaluated. Used to determine ensembling. Defaults to None.
 - **max_iterations** (*int*) – The maximum number of iterations to be evaluated. Used to determine ensembling. Defaults to None.
 - **tuner_class** (*class*) – A subclass of *Tuner*, to be used to find parameters for each pipeline. The default of None indicates the *SKOptTuner* will be used.
 - **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

- **pipelines_per_batch** (*int*) – The number of pipelines to be evaluated in each batch, after the first batch. Defaults to 5.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to None.
- **number_features** (*int*) – The number of columns in the input features. Defaults to None.
- **ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True, runs ensembling in a separate batch after every allowed pipeline class has been iterated over. Defaults to False.
- **text_in_ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True and ensembling is True, then n_jobs will be set to 1 to avoid downstream sklearn stacking issues related to nltk. Defaults to False.
- **pipeline_params** (*dict or None*) – Pipeline-level parameters that should be passed to the proposed pipelines. Defaults to None.
- **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict or None*) – Custom hyperparameter ranges specified for pipelines to iterate over. Defaults to None.
- **_estimator_family_order** (*list (ModelFamily) or None*) – specify the sort order for the first batch. Defaults to None, which uses `_ESTIMATOR_FAMILY_ORDER`.
- **allow_long_running_models** (*bool*) – Whether or not to allow longer-running models for large multiclass problems. If False and no pipelines, component graphs, or model families are provided, AutoMLSearch will not use Elastic Net or XGBoost when there are more than 75 multiclass targets and will not use CatBoost when there are more than 150 multiclass targets. Defaults to False.
- **verbose** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to display logging information regarding pipeline building. Defaults to False.

Methods

<code>add_result</code>	Register results from evaluating a pipeline.
<code>batch_number</code>	Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.
<code>default_max_batches</code>	Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.
<code>next_batch</code>	Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.
<code>pipeline_number</code>	Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

add_result (*self, score_to_minimize, pipeline, trained_pipeline_results*)

Register results from evaluating a pipeline.

Parameters

- **score_to_minimize** (*float*) – The score obtained by this pipeline on the primary objective, converted so that lower values indicate better pipelines.
- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The trained pipeline object which was used to compute the score.
- **trained_pipeline_results** (*dict*) – Results from training a pipeline.

Raises ValueError – If default parameters are not in the acceptable hyperparameter ranges.

property batch_number (*self*)

Returns the number of batches which have been recommended so far.

property `default_max_batches` (*self*)

Returns the number of max batches AutoMLSearch should run by default.

property `next_batch` (*self*)

Get the next batch of pipelines to evaluate.

Returns A list of instances of PipelineBase subclasses, ready to be trained and evaluated.

Return type list[PipelineBase]

Raises `AutoMLAlgorithmException` – If no results were reported from the first batch.

property `pipeline_number` (*self*)

Returns the number of pipelines which have been recommended so far.

engine

EvalML Engine classes used to evaluate pipelines in AutoMLSearch.

Submodules

cf_engine

Custom CFClient API to match Dask's CFClient and allow context management.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<code>CFClient</code>	Custom CFClient API to match Dask's CFClient and allow context management.
<code>CFComputation</code>	A Future-like wrapper around jobs created by the CFEngine.
<code>CFEngine</code>	The concurrent.futures (CF) engine.

Contents

class `evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFClient` (*pool*)

Custom CFClient API to match Dask's CFClient and allow context management.

Parameters `pool` (`cf.ThreadPoolExecutor` or `cf.ProcessPoolExecutor`) – The resource pool to execute the futures work on.

Methods

<code>close</code>	Closes the underlying Executor.
<code>is_closed</code>	Property that determines whether the Engine's Client's resources are closed.
<code>submit</code>	Pass through to imitate Dask's Client API.

close (*self*)

Closes the underlying Executor.

property is_closed (*self*)

Property that determines whether the Engine's Client's resources are closed.

submit (*self*, *args, **kwargs)

Pass through to imitate Dask's Client API.

class evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.**CFComputation** (*future*)

A Future-like wrapper around jobs created by the CFEngine.

Parameters **future** (*cf.Future*) – The concurrent.futures.Future that is desired to be executed.

Methods

<i>cancel</i>	Cancel the current computation.
<i>done</i>	Returns whether the computation is done.
<i>get_result</i>	Gets the computation result. Will block until the computation is finished.
<i>is_cancelled</i>	Returns whether computation was cancelled.

cancel (*self*)

Cancel the current computation.

Returns

False if the call is currently being executed or finished running and cannot be cancelled.
True if the call can be canceled.

Return type bool

done (*self*)

Returns whether the computation is done.

get_result (*self*)

Gets the computation result. Will block until the computation is finished.

Raises

- **Exception** – If computation fails. Returns traceback.
- **cf.TimeoutError** – If computation takes longer than default timeout time.
- **cf.CancelledError** – If computation was canceled before completing.

Returns The result of the requested job.

property is_cancelled (*self*)

Returns whether computation was cancelled.

class evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.**CFEngine** (*client=None*)

The concurrent.futures (CF) engine.

Parameters **client** (*None* or *CFClient*) – If None, creates a threaded pool for processing.
Defaults to None.

Methods

<i>close</i>	Function to properly shutdown the Engine's Client's resources.
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Table 48 – continued from previous page

<code>is_closed</code>	Property that determines whether the Engine's Client's resources are shutdown.
<code>setup_job_log</code>	Set up logger for job.
<code>submit_evaluation_job</code>	Send evaluation job to cluster.
<code>submit_scoring_job</code>	Send scoring job to cluster.
<code>submit_training_job</code>	Send training job to cluster.

close (*self*)

Function to properly shutdown the Engine's Client's resources.

property is_closed (*self*)

Property that determines whether the Engine's Client's resources are shutdown.

static setup_job_log ()

Set up logger for job.

submit_evaluation_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Send evaluation job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to evaluate.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the resource pool

Return type *CFComputation*

submit_scoring_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Send scoring job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training target. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **objectives** (*list [ObjectiveBase]*) – Objectives to score on.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the resource pool.

Return type *CFComputation*

submit_training_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Send training job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the resource pool

Return type *CFComputation*

dask_engine

A Future-like wrapper around jobs created by the DaskEngine.

Module Contents**Classes Summary**

<i>DaskComputation</i>	A Future-like wrapper around jobs created by the DaskEngine.
<i>DaskEngine</i>	The dask engine.

Contents

class evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.**DaskComputation** (*dask_future*)

A Future-like wrapper around jobs created by the DaskEngine.

Parameters **dask_future** (*callable*) – Computation to do.

Methods

<i>cancel</i>	Cancel the current computation.
<i>done</i>	Returns whether the computation is done.
<i>get_result</i>	Gets the computation result. Will block until the computation is finished.
<i>is_cancelled</i>	Returns whether computation was cancelled.

cancel (*self*)

Cancel the current computation.

done (*self*)

Returns whether the computation is done.

get_result (*self*)

Gets the computation result. Will block until the computation is finished.

Raises Exception – If computation fails. Returns traceback.

Returns Computation results.

property is_cancelled (*self*)

Returns whether computation was cancelled.

class evalml.engine.dask_engine.**DaskEngine** (*cluster=None*)

The dask engine.

Parameters **cluster** (*None* or *dd.Client*) – If *None*, creates a local, threaded Dask client for processing. Defaults to *None*.

Methods

<i>close</i>	Closes the underlying cluster.
<i>is_closed</i>	Property that determines whether the Engine's Client's resources are shutdown.
<i>send_data_to_cluster</i>	Send data to the cluster.
<i>setup_job_log</i>	Set up logger for job.
<i>submit_evaluation_job</i>	Send evaluation job to cluster.
<i>submit_scoring_job</i>	Send scoring job to cluster.
<i>submit_training_job</i>	Send training job to cluster.

close (*self*)

Closes the underlying cluster.

property is_closed (*self*)

Property that determines whether the Engine's Client's resources are shutdown.

send_data_to_cluster (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Send data to the cluster.

The implementation uses caching so the data is only sent once. This follows dask best practices.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns The modeling data.

Return type *dask.Future*

static setup_job_log ()

Set up logger for job.

submit_evaluation_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Send evaluation job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to evaluate.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the dask cluster.

Return type *DaskComputation*

submit_scoring_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)
Send scoring job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training target. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **objectives** (*list[ObjectiveBase]*) – List of objectives to score on.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the dask cluster.

Return type *DaskComputation*

submit_training_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)
Send training job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the dask cluster.

Return type *DaskComputation*

engine_base

Base class for EvalML engines.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>EngineBase</i>	Base class for EvalML engines.
<i>EngineComputation</i>	Wrapper around the result of a (possibly asynchronous) engine computation.
<i>JobLogger</i>	Mimic the behavior of a python logging.Logger but stores all messages rather than actually logging them.

Functions

<i>evaluate_pipeline</i>	Function submitted to the submit_evaluation_job engine method.
<i>score_pipeline</i>	Wrap around pipeline.score method to make it easy to score pipelines with dask.
<i>train_and_score_pipeline</i>	Given a pipeline, config and data, train and score the pipeline and return the CV or TV scores.
<i>train_pipeline</i>	Train a pipeline and tune the threshold if necessary.

Contents

class evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.**EngineBase**

Base class for EvalML engines.

Methods

<i>setup_job_log</i>	Set up logger for job.
<i>submit_evaluation_job</i>	Submit job for pipeline evaluation during AutoMLSearch.
<i>submit_scoring_job</i>	Submit job for pipeline scoring.
<i>submit_training_job</i>	Submit job for pipeline training.

static **setup_job_log()**

Set up logger for job.

abstract **submit_evaluation_job**(*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Submit job for pipeline evaluation during AutoMLSearch.

abstract **submit_scoring_job**(*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Submit job for pipeline scoring.

abstract **submit_training_job**(*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Submit job for pipeline training.

class evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.**EngineComputation**

Wrapper around the result of a (possibly asynchronous) engine computation.

Methods

<code>cancel</code>	Cancel the computation.
<code>done</code>	Whether the computation is done.
<code>get_result</code>	Gets the computation result. Will block until the computation is finished.

abstract `cancel(self)`

Cancel the computation.

abstract `done(self)`

Whether the computation is done.

abstract `get_result(self)`

Gets the computation result. Will block until the computation is finished.

Raises Exception: If computation fails. Returns traceback.

`evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.evaluate_pipeline(pipeline, automl_config, X, y, logger)`

Function submitted to the `submit_evaluation_job` engine method.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The pipeline to score.
- **automl_config** (*AutoMLConfig*) – The *AutoMLSearch* object, used to access config and the error callback.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Training target.
- **logger** – Logger object to write to.

Returns

First - A dict containing `cv_score_mean`, `cv_scores`, `training_time` and a `cv_data` structure with details.

Second - The pipeline class we trained and scored. Third - the job logger instance with all the recorded messages.

Return type tuple of three items

class `evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.JobLogger`

Mimic the behavior of a python logging.Logger but stores all messages rather than actually logging them.

This is used during engine jobs so that log messages are recorded after the job completes. This is desired so that all of the messages for a single job are grouped together in the log.

Methods

<code>debug</code>	Store message at the debug level.
<code>error</code>	Store message at the error level.
<code>info</code>	Store message at the info level.
<code>warning</code>	Store message at the warning level.
<code>write_to_logger</code>	Write all the messages to the logger, first in, first out (FIFO) order.

debug (*self*, *msg*)

Store message at the debug level.

error (*self*, *msg*)

Store message at the error level.

info (*self*, *msg*)

Store message at the info level.

warning (*self*, *msg*)

Store message at the warning level.

write_to_logger (*self*, *logger*)

Write all the messages to the logger, first in, first out (FIFO) order.

`evalml automl engine engine_base .score_pipeline` (*pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*,
X_train=None, *y_train=None*,
X_schema=None, *y_schema=None*)

Wrap around pipeline.score method to make it easy to score pipelines with dask.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The pipeline to score.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to score on.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target used to calculate scores.
- **objectives** (*list[ObjectiveBase]*) – List of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training target. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **X_schema** (*ww.TableSchema*) – Schema for features. Defaults to None.
- **y_schema** (*ww.ColumnSchema*) – Schema for columns. Defaults to None.

Returns Dictionary object containing pipeline scores.

Return type dict

`evalml automl engine engine_base .train_and_score_pipeline` (*pipeline*, *automl_config*,
full_X_train,
full_y_train, *logger*)

Given a pipeline, config and data, train and score the pipeline and return the CV or TV scores.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The pipeline to score.
- **automl_config** (*AutoMLSearch*) – The AutoMLSearch object, used to access config and the error callback.
- **full_X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **full_y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training target.
- **logger** – Logger object to write to.

Raises Exception – If there are missing target values in the training set after data split.

Returns

First - A dict containing **cv_score_mean**, **cv_scores**, **training_time** and a **cv_data** structure with details.
 Second - The pipeline class we trained and scored. Third - the job logger instance with all the recorded messages.

Return type tuple of three items

`evalml automl engine engine_base.train_pipeline` (*pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *automl_config*,
schema=True)

Train a pipeline and tune the threshold if necessary.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to train on.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target to train on.
- **automl_config** (*AutoMLSearch*) – The AutoMLSearch object, used to access config and the error callback.
- **schema** (*bool*) – Whether to use the schemas for X and y. Defaults to True.

Returns A trained pipeline instance.

Return type pipeline (*PipelineBase*)

sequential_engine

A Future-like api for jobs created by the SequentialEngine, an Engine that sequentially computes the submitted jobs.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>SequentialComputation</i>	A Future-like api for jobs created by the SequentialEngine, an Engine that sequentially computes the submitted jobs.
<i>SequentialEngine</i>	The default engine for the AutoML search.

Contents

class `evalml automl engine sequential_engine.SequentialComputation` (*work*,
***kwargs*)

A Future-like api for jobs created by the SequentialEngine, an Engine that sequentially computes the submitted jobs.

In order to separate the engine from the AutoMLSearch loop, we need the sequential computations to behave the same way as concurrent computations from AutoMLSearch’s point-of-view. One way to do this is by delaying the computation in the sequential engine until `get_result` is called. Since AutoMLSearch will call `get_result` only when the computation is “done”, by always returning True in `done()` we make sure that `get_result` is called in the order that the jobs are submitted. So the computations happen sequentially!

Parameters **work** (*callable*) – Computation that should be done by the engine.

Methods

<i>cancel</i>	Cancel the current computation.
<i>done</i>	Whether the computation is done.

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Table 58 – continued from previous page

<code>get_result</code>	Gets the computation result. Will block until the computation is finished.
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cancel (*self*)

Cancel the current computation.

done (*self*)

Whether the computation is done.

Returns Always returns True.

Return type bool

get_result (*self*)

Gets the computation result. Will block until the computation is finished.

Raises **Exception** – If computation fails. Returns traceback.

Returns Computation results.

class evalml automl engine sequential_engine **SequentialEngine**

The default engine for the AutoML search.

Trains and scores pipelines locally and sequentially.

Methods

<code>close</code>	No-op.
<code>setup_job_log</code>	Set up logger for job.
<code>submit_evaluation_job</code>	Submit a job to evaluate a pipeline.
<code>submit_scoring_job</code>	Submit a job to score a pipeline.
<code>submit_training_job</code>	Submit a job to train a pipeline.

close (*self*)

No-op.

static setup_job_log ()

Set up logger for job.

submit_evaluation_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Submit a job to evaluate a pipeline.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to evaluate.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns Computation result.

Return type *SequentialComputation*

submit_scoring_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Submit a job to score a pipeline.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.

- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training target. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **objectives** (*list[ObjectiveBase]*) – List of objectives to score on.

Returns Computation result.

Return type *SequentialComputation*

submit_training_job (*self, automl_config, pipeline, X, y*)

Submit a job to train a pipeline.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to evaluate.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns Computation result.

Return type *SequentialComputation*

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>CFEngine</i>	The concurrent.futures (CF) engine.
<i>DaskEngine</i>	The dask engine.
<i>EngineBase</i>	Base class for EvalML engines.
<i>EngineComputation</i>	Wrapper around the result of a (possibly asynchronous) engine computation.
<i>SequentialEngine</i>	The default engine for the AutoML search.

Functions

<i>evaluate_pipeline</i>	Function submitted to the submit_evaluation_job engine method.
<i>train_and_score_pipeline</i>	Given a pipeline, config and data, train and score the pipeline and return the CV or TV scores.
<i>train_pipeline</i>	Train a pipeline and tune the threshold if necessary.

Contents

class evalml.engine.CFEngine (*client=None*)

The concurrent.futures (CF) engine.

Parameters **client** (*None or CFClient*) – If None, creates a threaded pool for processing. Defaults to None.

Methods

<i>close</i>	Function to properly shutdown the Engine's Client's resources.
<i>is_closed</i>	Property that determines whether the Engine's Client's resources are shutdown.
<i>setup_job_log</i>	Set up logger for job.
<i>submit_evaluation_job</i>	Send evaluation job to cluster.
<i>submit_scoring_job</i>	Send scoring job to cluster.
<i>submit_training_job</i>	Send training job to cluster.

close (*self*)

Function to properly shutdown the Engine's Client's resources.

property is_closed (*self*)

Property that determines whether the Engine's Client's resources are shutdown.

static setup_job_log ()

Set up logger for job.

submit_evaluation_job (*self, automl_config, pipeline, X, y*)

Send evaluation job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to evaluate.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the resource pool

Return type CFComputation

submit_scoring_job (*self, automl_config, pipeline, X, y, objectives, X_train=None, y_train=None*)

Send scoring job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features. Used for feature engineering in time series.

- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training target. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **objectives** (*list[ObjectiveBase]*) – Objectives to score on.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the resource pool.

Return type CFComputation

submit_training_job (*self, automl_config, pipeline, X, y*)
Send training job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the resource pool

Return type CFComputation

class evalml.automl.engine.**DaskEngine** (*cluster=None*)
The dask engine.

Parameters **cluster** (*None or dd.Client*) – If None, creates a local, threaded Dask client for processing. Defaults to None.

Methods

<i>close</i>	Closes the underlying cluster.
<i>is_closed</i>	Property that determines whether the Engine's Client's resources are shutdown.
<i>send_data_to_cluster</i>	Send data to the cluster.
<i>setup_job_log</i>	Set up logger for job.
<i>submit_evaluation_job</i>	Send evaluation job to cluster.
<i>submit_scoring_job</i>	Send scoring job to cluster.
<i>submit_training_job</i>	Send training job to cluster.

close (*self*)
Closes the underlying cluster.

property is_closed (*self*)
Property that determines whether the Engine's Client's resources are shutdown.

send_data_to_cluster (*self, X, y*)
Send data to the cluster.

The implementation uses caching so the data is only sent once. This follows dask best practices.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns The modeling data.

Return type `dask.Future`

static setup_job_log()

Set up logger for job.

submit_evaluation_job(*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Send evaluation job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to evaluate.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the dask cluster.

Return type `DaskComputation`

submit_scoring_job(*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Send scoring job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training target. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **objectives** (*list[ObjectiveBase]*) – List of objectives to score on.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the dask cluster.

Return type `DaskComputation`

submit_training_job(*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Send training job to cluster.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns

An object wrapping a reference to a future-like computation occurring in the `dask` cluster.

Return type `DaskComputation`

class `evalml.automl.engine.EngineBase`

Base class for EvalML engines.

Methods

<code>setup_job_log</code>	Set up logger for job.
<code>submit_evaluation_job</code>	Submit job for pipeline evaluation during <code>AutoMLSearch</code> .
<code>submit_scoring_job</code>	Submit job for pipeline scoring.
<code>submit_training_job</code>	Submit job for pipeline training.

static `setup_job_log()`

Set up logger for job.

abstract `submit_evaluation_job(self, automl_config, pipeline, X, y)`

Submit job for pipeline evaluation during `AutoMLSearch`.

abstract `submit_scoring_job(self, automl_config, pipeline, X, y, objectives, X_train=None, y_train=None)`

Submit job for pipeline scoring.

abstract `submit_training_job(self, automl_config, pipeline, X, y)`

Submit job for pipeline training.

class `evalml.automl.engine.EngineComputation`

Wrapper around the result of a (possibly asynchronous) engine computation.

Methods

<code>cancel</code>	Cancel the computation.
<code>done</code>	Whether the computation is done.
<code>get_result</code>	Gets the computation result. Will block until the computation is finished.

abstract `cancel(self)`

Cancel the computation.

abstract `done(self)`

Whether the computation is done.

abstract `get_result(self)`

Gets the computation result. Will block until the computation is finished.

Raises `Exception`: If computation fails. Returns `traceback`.

`evalml.automl.engine.evaluate_pipeline(pipeline, automl_config, X, y, logger)`

Function submitted to the `submit_evaluation_job` engine method.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (`PipelineBase`) – The pipeline to score.
- **automl_config** (`AutoMLConfig`) – The `AutoMLSearch` object, used to access config and the error callback.
- **X** (`pd.DataFrame`) – Training features.

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Training target.
- **logger** – Logger object to write to.

Returns

First - A dict containing **cv_score_mean**, **cv_scores**, **training_time** and a **cv_data** structure with details.
 Second - The pipeline class we trained and scored. Third - the job logger instance with all the recorded messages.

Return type tuple of three items

class evalml.automl.engine.**SequentialEngine**

The default engine for the AutoML search.

Trains and scores pipelines locally and sequentially.

Methods

<code>close</code>	No-op.
<code>setup_job_log</code>	Set up logger for job.
<code>submit_evaluation_job</code>	Submit a job to evaluate a pipeline.
<code>submit_scoring_job</code>	Submit a job to score a pipeline.
<code>submit_training_job</code>	Submit a job to train a pipeline.

close (*self*)

No-op.

static setup_job_log ()

Set up logger for job.

submit_evaluation_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Submit a job to evaluate a pipeline.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to evaluate.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns Computation result.

Return type SequentialComputation

submit_scoring_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Submit a job to score a pipeline.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training target. Used for feature engineering in time series.

- **objectives** (*list[ObjectiveBase]*) – List of objectives to score on.

Returns Computation result.

Return type SequentialComputation

submit_training_job (*self, automl_config, pipeline, X, y*)

Submit a job to train a pipeline.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to evaluate.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns Computation result.

Return type SequentialComputation

`evalml.automl.engine.train_and_score_pipeline` (*pipeline, automl_config, full_X_train, full_y_train, logger*)

Given a pipeline, config and data, train and score the pipeline and return the CV or TV scores.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The pipeline to score.
- **automl_config** (*AutoMLSearch*) – The AutoMLSearch object, used to access config and the error callback.
- **full_X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **full_y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training target.
- **logger** – Logger object to write to.

Raises **Exception** – If there are missing target values in the training set after data split.

Returns

First - A dict containing **cv_score_mean**, **cv_scores**, **training_time** and a **cv_data** structure with details.
Second - The pipeline class we trained and scored. **Third** - the job logger instance with all the recorded messages.

Return type tuple of three items

`evalml.automl.engine.train_pipeline` (*pipeline, X, y, automl_config, schema=True*)

Train a pipeline and tune the threshold if necessary.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to train on.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target to train on.
- **automl_config** (*AutoMLSearch*) – The AutoMLSearch object, used to access config and the error callback.
- **schema** (*bool*) – Whether to use the schemas for X and y. Defaults to True.

Returns A trained pipeline instance.

Return type pipeline (PipelineBase)

Submodules

automl_search

EvalML's core AutoML object.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>AutoMLSearch</i>	Automated Pipeline search.
---------------------	----------------------------

Functions

<i>build_engine_from_str</i>	Function that converts a convenience string for an parallel engine type and returns an instance of that engine.
<i>search</i>	Given data and configuration, run an automl search.
<i>search_iterative</i>	Given data and configuration, run an automl search.

Contents

```
class evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch(X_train=None, y_train=None,
                                              problem_type=None, objective='auto',
                                              max_iterations=None, max_time=None,
                                              patience=None, tolerance=None,
                                              data_splitter=None, allowed_component_graphs=None,
                                              allowed_model_families=None,
                                              start_iteration_callback=None,
                                              add_result_callback=None,
                                              error_callback=None,
                                              additional_objectives=None,
                                              alternate_thresholding_objective='F1',
                                              random_seed=0, n_jobs=-1,
                                              tuner_class=None, optimize_thresholds=True,
                                              ensembling=False, max_batches=None,
                                              problem_configuration=None,
                                              train_best_pipeline=True,
                                              pipeline_parameters=None,
                                              custom_hyperparameters=None,
                                              sampler_method='auto',
                                              sampler_balanced_ratio=0.25,
                                              allow_long_running_models=False,
                                              _ensembling_split_size=0.2,
                                              _pipelines_per_batch=5,
                                              automl_algorithm='default',
                                              engine='sequential', verbose=False)
```

Automated Pipeline search.

Parameters

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Required.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Required for supervised learning tasks.
- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – Type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to optimize for. Used to propose and rank pipelines, but not for optimizing each pipeline during fit-time. When set to 'auto', chooses: - `LogLossBinary` for binary classification problems, - `LogLossMulticlass` for multiclass classification problems, and - `R2` for regression problems.
- **max_iterations** (*int*) – Maximum number of iterations to search. If `max_iterations` and `max_time` is not set, then `max_iterations` will default to `max_iterations` of 5.
- **max_time** (*int*, *str*) – Maximum time to search for pipelines. This will not start a new pipeline search after the duration has elapsed. If it is an integer, then the time will be in seconds. For strings, time can be specified as seconds, minutes, or hours.
- **patience** (*int*) – Number of iterations without improvement to stop search early. Must be positive. If `None`, early stopping is disabled. Defaults to `None`.

- **tolerance** (*float*) – Minimum percentage difference to qualify as score improvement for early stopping. Only applicable if patience is not None. Defaults to None.
- **allowed_component_graphs** (*dict*) – A dictionary of lists or ComponentGraphs indicating the component graphs allowed in the search. The format should follow { “Name_0”: [list_of_components], “Name_1”: ComponentGraph(...) }

The default of None indicates all pipeline component graphs for this problem type are allowed. Setting this field will cause allowed_model_families to be ignored.

e.g. allowed_component_graphs = { “My_Graph”: [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Random Forest Classifier”] }

- **allowed_model_families** (*list(str, ModelFamily)*) – The model families to search. The default of None searches over all model families. Run evalml.pipelines.components.utils.allowed_model_families(“binary”) to see options. Change *binary* to *multiclass* or *regression* depending on the problem type. Note that if allowed_pipelines is provided, this parameter will be ignored.
- **data_splitter** (*sklearn.model_selection.BaseCrossValidator*) – Data splitting method to use. Defaults to StratifiedKFold.
- **tuner_class** – The tuner class to use. Defaults to SKOptTuner.
- **optimize_thresholds** (*bool*) – Whether or not to optimize the binary pipeline threshold. Defaults to True.
- **start_iteration_callback** (*callable*) – Function called before each pipeline training iteration. Callback function takes three positional parameters: The pipeline instance and the AutoMLSearch object.
- **add_result_callback** (*callable*) – Function called after each pipeline training iteration. Callback function takes three positional parameters: A dictionary containing the training results for the new pipeline, an untrained_pipeline containing the parameters used during training, and the AutoMLSearch object.
- **error_callback** (*callable*) – Function called when *search()* errors and raises an Exception. Callback function takes three positional parameters: the Exception raised, the traceback, and the AutoMLSearch object. Must also accepts kwargs, so AutoMLSearch is able to pass along other appropriate parameters by default. Defaults to None, which will call *log_error_callback*.
- **additional_objectives** (*list*) – Custom set of objectives to score on. Will override default objectives for problem type if not empty.
- **alternate_thresholding_objective** (*str*) – The objective to use for thresholding binary classification pipelines if the main objective provided isn’t tuneable. Defaults to F1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For n_jobs below -1, (n_cpus + 1 + n_jobs) are used.
- **ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True, runs ensembling in a separate batch after every allowed pipeline class has been iterated over. If the number of unique pipelines to search over per batch is one, ensembling will not run. Defaults to False.
- **max_batches** (*int*) – The maximum number of batches of pipelines to search. Parameters max_time, and max_iterations have precedence over stopping the search.

- **problem_configuration** (*dict*, *None*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the `time_index`, `gap`, `forecast_horizon`, and `max_delay` variables.
- **train_best_pipeline** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to train the best pipeline before returning it. Defaults to `True`.
- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – A dict of the parameters used to initialize a pipeline with. Keys should consist of the component names and values should specify parameter values
e.g. `pipeline_parameters = { 'Imputer' : { 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent' } }`
- **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – A dict of the hyperparameter ranges used to iterate over during search. Keys should consist of the component names and values should specify a singular value or `skopt.Space`.
e.g. `custom_hyperparameters = { 'Imputer' : { 'numeric_impute_strategy': Categorical(['most_frequent', 'median']) } }`
- **sampler_method** (*str*) – The data sampling component to use in the pipelines if the problem type is classification and the target balance is smaller than the `sampler_balanced_ratio`. Either `'auto'`, which will use our preferred sampler for the data, `'Undersampler'`, `'Oversampler'`, or `None`. Defaults to `'auto'`.
- **sampler_balanced_ratio** (*float*) – The minority:majority class ratio that we consider balanced, so a 1:4 ratio would be equal to 0.25. If the class balance is larger than this provided value, then we will not add a sampler since the data is then considered balanced. Overrides the `sampler_ratio` of the samplers. Defaults to 0.25.
- **allow_long_running_models** (*bool*) – Whether or not to allow longer-running models for large multiclass problems. If `False` and no pipelines, component graphs, or model families are provided, `AutoMLSearch` will not use Elastic Net or XGBoost when there are more than 75 multiclass targets and will not use CatBoost when there are more than 150 multiclass targets. Defaults to `False`.
- **_ensembling_split_size** (*float*) – The amount of the training data we'll set aside for training ensemble metalearners. Only used when `ensembling` is `True`. Must be between 0 and 1, exclusive. Defaults to 0.2
- **_pipelines_per_batch** (*int*) – The number of pipelines to train for every batch after the first one. The first batch will train a baseline pipeline + one of each pipeline family allowed in the search.
- **automl_algorithm** (*str*) – The automl algorithm to use. Currently the two choices are `'iterative'` and `'default'`. Defaults to `default`.
- **engine** (*EngineBase* or *str*) – The engine instance used to evaluate pipelines. Dask or `concurrent.futures` engines can also be chosen by providing a string from the list [`"sequential"`, `"cf_threaded"`, `"cf_process"`, `"dask_threaded"`, `"dask_process"`]. If a parallel engine is selected this way, the maximum amount of parallelism, as determined by the engine, will be used. Defaults to `"sequential"`.
- **verbose** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to display semi-real-time updates to stdout while search is running. Defaults to `False`.

Methods

<code>add_to_rankings</code>	Fits and evaluates a given pipeline then adds the results to the automl rankings with the requirement that automl search has been run.
<code>best_pipeline</code>	Returns a trained instance of the best pipeline and parameters found during automl search. If <code>train_best_pipeline</code> is set to False, returns an untrained pipeline instance.
<code>close_engine</code>	Function to explicitly close the engine, client, parallel resources.
<code>describe_pipeline</code>	Describe a pipeline.
<code>full_rankings</code>	Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from all pipelines searched.
<code>get_ensembler_input_pipelines</code>	Returns a list of input pipeline IDs given an ensembler pipeline ID.
<code>get_pipeline</code>	Given the ID of a pipeline training result, returns an untrained instance of the specified pipeline initialized with the parameters used to train that pipeline during automl search.
<code>load</code>	Loads AutoML object at file path.
<code>plot</code>	Return an instance of the plot with the latest scores.
<code>rankings</code>	Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from the highest-scoring set of parameters used with each pipeline.
<code>results</code>	Class that allows access to a copy of the results from <code>automl_search</code> .
<code>save</code>	Saves AutoML object at file path.
<code>score_pipelines</code>	Score a list of pipelines on the given holdout data.
<code>search</code>	Find the best pipeline for the data set.
<code>train_pipelines</code>	Train a list of pipelines on the training data.

add_to_rankings (*self*, *pipeline*)

Fits and evaluates a given pipeline then adds the results to the automl rankings with the requirement that automl search has been run.

Parameters **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – pipeline to train and evaluate.

property best_pipeline (*self*)

Returns a trained instance of the best pipeline and parameters found during automl search. If `train_best_pipeline` is set to False, returns an untrained pipeline instance.

Returns A trained instance of the best pipeline and parameters found during automl search. If `train_best_pipeline` is set to False, returns an untrained pipeline instance.

Return type *PipelineBase*

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – If this is called before `.search()` is called.

close_engine (*self*)

Function to explicitly close the engine, client, parallel resources.

describe_pipeline (*self*, *pipeline_id*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a pipeline.

Parameters

- **pipeline_id** (*int*) – pipeline to describe

- **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Description of specified pipeline. Includes information such as type of pipeline components, problem, training time, cross validation, etc.

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – If pipeline_id is not a valid ID.

property full_rankings (*self*)

Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from all pipelines searched.

get_ensembler_input_pipelines (*self*, *ensemble_pipeline_id*)

Returns a list of input pipeline IDs given an ensembler pipeline ID.

Parameters **ensemble_pipeline_id** (*id*) – Ensemble pipeline ID to get input pipeline IDs from.

Returns A list of ensemble input pipeline IDs.

Return type list[int]

Raises **ValueError** – If *ensemble_pipeline_id* does not correspond to a valid ensemble pipeline ID.

get_pipeline (*self*, *pipeline_id*)

Given the ID of a pipeline training result, returns an untrained instance of the specified pipeline initialized with the parameters used to train that pipeline during automl search.

Parameters **pipeline_id** (*int*) – Pipeline to retrieve.

Returns Untrained pipeline instance associated with the provided ID.

Return type PipelineBase

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – if pipeline_id is not a valid ID.

static load (*file_path*, *pickle_type*='cloudpickle')

Loads AutoML object at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to find file to load
- **pickle_type** ({*"pickle"*, *"cloudpickle"*}) – The pickling library to use. Currently not used since the standard pickle library can handle cloudpickles.

Returns AutoSearchBase object

property plot (*self*)

Return an instance of the plot with the latest scores.

property rankings (*self*)

Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from the highest-scoring set of parameters used with each pipeline.

property results (*self*)

Class that allows access to a copy of the results from *automl_search*.

Returns

Dictionary containing *pipeline_results*, a dict with results from each pipeline, and *search_order*, a list describing the order the pipelines were searched.

Return type dict

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_type*='cloudpickle', *pickle_protocol*=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)
Saves AutoML object at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_type** (*{ "pickle", "cloudpickle" }*) – The pickling library to use.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

Raises **ValueError** – If *pickle_type* is not “pickle” or “cloudpickle”.

score_pipelines (*self*, *pipelines*, *X_holdout*, *y_holdout*, *objectives*)
Score a list of pipelines on the given holdout data.

Parameters

- **pipelines** (*list [PipelineBase]*) – List of pipelines to train.
- **X_holdout** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Holdout features.
- **y_holdout** (*pd.Series*) – Holdout targets for scoring.
- **objectives** (*list [str], list [ObjectiveBase]*) – Objectives used for scoring.

Returns Dictionary keyed by pipeline name that maps to a dictionary of scores. Note that the any pipelines that error out during scoring will not be included in the dictionary but the exception and stacktrace will be displayed in the log.

Return type dict[str, Dict[str, float]]

search (*self*, *show_iteration_plot*=True)
Find the best pipeline for the data set.

Parameters **show_iteration_plot** (*boolean, True*) – Shows an iteration vs. score plot in Jupyter notebook. Disabled by default in non-Jupyter environments.

Raises **AutoMLSearchException** – If all pipelines in the current AutoML batch produced a score of np.nan on the primary objective.

train_pipelines (*self*, *pipelines*)
Train a list of pipelines on the training data.

This can be helpful for training pipelines once the search is complete.

Parameters **pipelines** (*list [PipelineBase]*) – List of pipelines to train.

Returns Dictionary keyed by pipeline name that maps to the fitted pipeline. Note that the any pipelines that error out during training will not be included in the dictionary but the exception and stacktrace will be displayed in the log.

Return type Dict[str, PipelineBase]

`evalml.automl.automl_search.build_engine_from_str` (*engine_str*)

Function that converts a convenience string for an parallel engine type and returns an instance of that engine.

Parameters **engine_str** (*str*) – String representing the requested engine.

Returns Instance of the requested engine.

Return type (EngineBase)

Raises **ValueError** – If *engine_str* is not a valid engine.

```
evalml automl automl_search.search(X_train=None, y_train=None, problem_type=None,
                                   objective='auto', mode='fast', max_time=None,
                                   patience=None, tolerance=None, problem_configuration=None, n_splits=3, verbose=False)
```

Given data and configuration, run an automl search.

This method will run EvalML's default suite of data checks. If the data checks produce errors, the data check results will be returned before running the automl search. In that case we recommend you alter your data to address these errors and try again. This method is provided for convenience. If you'd like more control over when each of these steps is run, consider making calls directly to the various pieces like the data checks and AutoMLSearch, instead of using this method.

Parameters

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Required.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Required for supervised learning tasks.
- **problem_type** (*str or ProblemTypes*) – Type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.
- **objective** (*str, ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to optimize for. Used to propose and rank pipelines, but not for optimizing each pipeline during fit-time. When set to 'auto', chooses: - LogLossBinary for binary classification problems, - LogLossMulticlass for multiclass classification problems, and - R2 for regression problems.
- **mode** (*str*) – mode for DefaultAlgorithm. There are two modes: fast and long, where fast is a subset of long. Please look at DefaultAlgorithm for more details.
- **max_time** (*int, str*) – Maximum time to search for pipelines. This will not start a new pipeline search after the duration has elapsed. If it is an integer, then the time will be in seconds. For strings, time can be specified as seconds, minutes, or hours.
- **patience** (*int*) – Number of iterations without improvement to stop search early. Must be positive. If None, early stopping is disabled. Defaults to None.
- **tolerance** (*float*) – Minimum percentage difference to qualify as score improvement for early stopping. Only applicable if patience is not None. Defaults to None.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the `time_index`, `gap`, `forecast_horizon`, and `max_delay` variables.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of splits to use with the default data splitter.
- **verbose** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to display semi-real-time updates to stdout while search is running. Defaults to False.

Returns The automl search object containing pipelines and rankings, and the results from running the data checks. If the data check results contain errors, automl search will not be run and an automl search object will not be returned.

Return type (*AutoMLSearch*, dict)

Raises ValueError – If search configuration is not valid.

```
evalml automl automl_search.search_iterative(X_train=None, y_train=None, problem_type=None,
                                              objective='auto', problem_configuration=None,
                                              n_splits=3, **kwargs)
```

Given data and configuration, run an automl search.

This method will run EvalML's default suite of data checks. If the data checks produce errors, the data check results will be returned before running the automl search. In that case we recommend you alter your data to address these errors and try again. This method is provided for convenience. If you'd like more control over when each of these steps is run, consider making calls directly to the various pieces like the data checks and AutoMLSearch, instead of using this method.

Parameters

- **x_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Required.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Required for supervised learning tasks.
- **problem_type** (*str or ProblemTypes*) – Type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.
- **objective** (*str, ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to optimize for. Used to propose and rank pipelines, but not for optimizing each pipeline during fit-time. When set to 'auto', chooses: - LogLossBinary for binary classification problems, - LogLossMulticlass for multiclass classification problems, and - R2 for regression problems.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the `time_index`, `gap`, `forecast_horizon`, and `max_delay` variables.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of splits to use with the default data splitter.
- ****kwargs** – Other keyword arguments which are provided will be passed to AutoMLSearch.

Returns the automl search object containing pipelines and rankings, and the results from running the data checks. If the data check results contain errors, automl search will not be run and an automl search object will not be returned.

Return type (*AutoMLSearch*, dict)

Raises **ValueError** – If the search configuration is invalid.

callbacks

Callbacks available to pass to AutoML.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>log_error_callback</code>	Logs the exception thrown as an error.
<code>raise_error_callback</code>	Raises the exception thrown by the AutoMLSearch object.
<code>silent_error_callback</code>	No-op.

Attributes Summary

logger

Contents

`evalml automl callbacks.log_error_callback(exception, traceback, automl, **kwargs)`

Logs the exception thrown as an error.

Will not throw. This is the default behavior for AutoMLSearch.

Parameters

- **exception** – Exception to log.
- **traceback** – Exception traceback to log.
- **automl** – AutoMLSearch object.
- ****kwargs** – Other relevant keyword arguments to log.

`evalml automl callbacks.logger`

`evalml automl callbacks.raise_error_callback(exception, traceback, automl, **kwargs)`

Raises the exception thrown by the AutoMLSearch object.

Also logs the exception as an error.

Parameters

- **exception** – Exception to log and raise.
- **traceback** – Exception traceback to log.
- **automl** – AutoMLSearch object.
- ****kwargs** – Other relevant keyword arguments to log.

Raises **exception** – Raises the input exception.

`evalml automl callbacks.silent_error_callback(exception, traceback, automl, **kwargs)`

No-op.

pipeline_search_plots

Plots displayed during pipeline search.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

PipelineSearchPlots

Plots for the AutoMLSearch class during search.

SearchIterationPlot

Search iteration plot.

Contents

class evalml automl pipeline_search_plots **PipelineSearchPlots** (*results*, *objective*)

Plots for the AutoMLSearch class during search.

Parameters

- **results** (*dict*) – Dictionary of current results.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Objective that AutoML is optimizing for.

Methods

<i>search_iteration_plot</i>	Shows a plot of the best score at each iteration using data gathered during training.
------------------------------	---

search_iteration_plot (*self*, *interactive_plot=False*)

Shows a plot of the best score at each iteration using data gathered during training.

Parameters *interactive_plot* (*bool*) – Whether or not to show an interactive plot. Defaults to False.

Returns plot

Raises **ValueError** – If engine_str is not a valid engine.

class evalml automl pipeline_search_plots **SearchIterationPlot** (*results*, *objective*)

Search iteration plot.

Parameters

- **results** (*dict*) – Dictionary of current results.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Objective that AutoML is optimizing for.

Methods

<i>update</i>	Update the search plot.
---------------	-------------------------

update (*self*, *results*, *objective*)

Update the search plot.

utils

Utilities useful in AutoML.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>check_all_pipeline_names_unique</code>	Checks whether all the pipeline names are unique.
<code>get_best_sampler_for_data</code>	Returns the name of the sampler component to use for AutoMLSearch.
<code>get_default_primary_search_objective</code>	Get the default primary search objective for a problem type.
<code>get_pipelines_from_component_graphs</code>	Returns created pipelines from passed component graphs based on the specified problem type.
<code>make_data_splitter</code>	Given the training data and ML problem parameters, compute a data splitting method to use during AutoML search.
<code>tune_binary_threshold</code>	Tunes the threshold of a binary pipeline to the X and y thresholding data.

Attributes Summary

<code>AutoMLConfig</code>

Contents

`evalml automl utils` **AutoMLConfig**

`evalml automl utils` **check_all_pipeline_names_unique** (*pipelines*)

Checks whether all the pipeline names are unique.

Parameters **pipelines** (*list [PipelineBase]*) – List of pipelines to check if all names are unique.

Raises **ValueError** – If any pipeline names are duplicated.

`evalml automl utils` **get_best_sampler_for_data** (*X*, *y*, *sampler_method*, *sampler_balanced_ratio*)

Returns the name of the sampler component to use for AutoMLSearch.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input feature data
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The input target data
- **sampler_method** (*str*) – The *sampler_type* argument passed to AutoMLSearch
- **sampler_balanced_ratio** (*float*) – The ratio of min:majority targets that we would consider balanced, or should balance the classes to.

Returns The string name of the sampling component to use, or None if no sampler is necessary

Return type *str*, None

`evalml automl utils` **get_default_primary_search_objective** (*problem_type*)

Get the default primary search objective for a problem type.

Parameters `problem_type` (*str or ProblemType*) – Problem type of interest.

Returns primary objective instance for the problem type.

Return type `ObjectiveBase`

`evalml.automl.utils.get_pipelines_from_component_graphs` (*component_graphs_dict, problem_type, parameters=None, random_seed=0*)

Returns created pipelines from passed component graphs based on the specified problem type.

Parameters

- **component_graphs_dict** (*dict*) – The dict of component graphs.
- **problem_type** (*str or ProblemType*) – The problem type for which pipelines will be created.
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Pipeline-level parameters that should be passed to the proposed pipelines. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Random seed. Defaults to 0.

Returns List of pipelines made from the passed component graphs.

Return type `list`

`evalml.automl.utils.make_data_splitter` (*X, y, problem_type, problem_configuration=None, n_splits=3, shuffle=True, random_seed=0*)

Given the training data and ML problem parameters, compute a data splitting method to use during AutoML search.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.
- **problem_type** (*ProblemType*) – The type of machine learning problem.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict, None*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the `time_index`, `gap`, and `max_delay` variables. Defaults to `None`.
- **n_splits** (*int, None*) – The number of CV splits, if applicable. Defaults to 3.
- **shuffle** (*bool*) – Whether or not to shuffle the data before splitting, if applicable. Defaults to `True`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns Data splitting method.

Return type `sklearn.model_selection.BaseCrossValidator`

Raises **ValueError** – If `problem_configuration` is not given for a time-series problem.

`evalml.automl.utils.tune_binary_threshold` (*pipeline, objective, problem_type, X_threshold_tuning, y_threshold_tuning, X=None, y=None*)

Tunes the threshold of a binary pipeline to the X and y thresholding data.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*Pipeline*) – Pipeline instance to threshold.

- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – The objective we want to tune with. If not tuneable and `best_pipeline` is `True`, will use F1.
- **problem_type** (*ProblemType*) – The problem type of the pipeline.
- **x_threshold_tuning** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to which the pipeline will be tuned.
- **y_threshold_tuning** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to which the pipeline will be tuned.
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to which the pipeline will be trained (used for time series binary). Defaults to `None`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target to which the pipeline will be trained (used for time series binary). Defaults to `None`.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>AutoMLSearch</i>	Automated Pipeline search.
<i>EngineBase</i>	Base class for EvalML engines.
<i>SequentialEngine</i>	The default engine for the AutoML search.

Functions

<i>get_default_primary_search_objective</i>	Get the default primary search objective for a problem type.
<i>make_data_splitter</i>	Given the training data and ML problem parameters, compute a data splitting method to use during AutoML search.
<i>search</i>	Given data and configuration, run an automl search.
<i>search_iterative</i>	Given data and configuration, run an automl search.
<i>tune_binary_threshold</i>	Tunes the threshold of a binary pipeline to the X and y thresholding data.

Contents

```
class evalml automl AutoMLSearch (X_train=None, y_train=None, problem_type=None,
                                   objective='auto', max_iterations=None,
                                   max_time=None, patience=None, tolerance=None,
                                   data_splitter=None, allowed_component_graphs=None,
                                   allowed_model_families=None,
                                   start_iteration_callback=None, add_result_callback=None,
                                   error_callback=None, additional_objectives=None, al-
                                   ternate_thresholding_objective='F1', random_seed=0,
                                   n_jobs=- 1, tuner_class=None, optimize_thresholds=True,
                                   ensembling=False, max_batches=None, prob-
                                   lem_configuration=None, train_best_pipeline=True,
                                   pipeline_parameters=None, custom_hyperparameters=None,
                                   sampler_method='auto', sampler_balanced_ratio=0.25,
                                   allow_long_running_models=False, _ensem-
                                   bling_split_size=0.2, _pipelines_per_batch=5, au-
                                   toml_algorithm='default', engine='sequential', ver-
                                   bose=False)
```

Automated Pipeline search.

Parameters

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Required.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Required for supervised learning tasks.
- **problem_type** (*str or ProblemTypes*) – Type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.
- **objective** (*str, ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to optimize for. Used to propose and rank pipelines, but not for optimizing each pipeline during fit-time. When set to 'auto', chooses: - LogLossBinary for binary classification problems, - LogLossMulticlass for multiclass classification problems, and - R2 for regression problems.
- **max_iterations** (*int*) – Maximum number of iterations to search. If max_iterations and max_time is not set, then max_iterations will default to max_iterations of 5.
- **max_time** (*int, str*) – Maximum time to search for pipelines. This will not start a new pipeline search after the duration has elapsed. If it is an integer, then the time will be in seconds. For strings, time can be specified as seconds, minutes, or hours.
- **patience** (*int*) – Number of iterations without improvement to stop search early. Must be positive. If None, early stopping is disabled. Defaults to None.
- **tolerance** (*float*) – Minimum percentage difference to qualify as score improvement for early stopping. Only applicable if patience is not None. Defaults to None.
- **allowed_component_graphs** (*dict*) – A dictionary of lists or ComponentGraphs indicating the component graphs allowed in the search. The format should follow { "Name_0": [list_of_components], "Name_1": ComponentGraph(...) }

The default of None indicates all pipeline component graphs for this problem type are allowed. Setting this field will cause allowed_model_families to be ignored.

e.g. `allowed_component_graphs = { "My_Graph": ["Imputer", "One Hot Encoder", "Random Forest Classifier"] }`

- **allowed_model_families** (*list(str, ModelFamily)*) – The model families to search. The default of None searches over all model families. Run `evalml.pipelines.components.utils.allowed_model_families("binary")` to see options. Change *binary* to *multiclass* or *regression* depending on the problem type. Note that if `allowed_pipelines` is provided, this parameter will be ignored.
- **data_splitter** (*sklearn.model_selection.BaseCrossValidator*) – Data splitting method to use. Defaults to StratifiedKFold.
- **tuner_class** – The tuner class to use. Defaults to SKOptTuner.
- **optimize_thresholds** (*bool*) – Whether or not to optimize the binary pipeline threshold. Defaults to True.
- **start_iteration_callback** (*callable*) – Function called before each pipeline training iteration. Callback function takes three positional parameters: The pipeline instance and the AutoMLSearch object.
- **add_result_callback** (*callable*) – Function called after each pipeline training iteration. Callback function takes three positional parameters: A dictionary containing the training results for the new pipeline, an `untrained_pipeline` containing the parameters used during training, and the AutoMLSearch object.
- **error_callback** (*callable*) – Function called when `search()` errors and raises an Exception. Callback function takes three positional parameters: the Exception raised, the traceback, and the AutoMLSearch object. Must also accepts kwargs, so AutoMLSearch is able to pass along other appropriate parameters by default. Defaults to None, which will call `log_error_callback`.
- **additional_objectives** (*list*) – Custom set of objectives to score on. Will override default objectives for problem type if not empty.
- **alternate_thresholding_objective** (*str*) – The objective to use for thresholding binary classification pipelines if the main objective provided isn't tuneable. Defaults to F1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For `n_jobs` below -1, (`n_cpus + 1 + n_jobs`) are used.
- **ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True, runs ensembling in a separate batch after every allowed pipeline class has been iterated over. If the number of unique pipelines to search over per batch is one, ensembling will not run. Defaults to False.
- **max_batches** (*int*) – The maximum number of batches of pipelines to search. Parameters `max_time`, and `max_iterations` have precedence over stopping the search.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict, None*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the `time_index`, `gap`, `forecast_horizon`, and `max_delay` variables.
- **train_best_pipeline** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to train the best pipeline before returning it. Defaults to True.
- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – A dict of the parameters used to initialize a pipeline with. Keys should consist of the component names and values should specify parameter values
e.g. `pipeline_parameters = { 'Imputer' : { 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent' } }`

- **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – A dict of the hyperparameter ranges used to iterate over during search. Keys should consist of the component names and values should specify a singular value or `skopt.Space`.
e.g. `custom_hyperparameters = { 'Imputer' : { 'numeric_impute_strategy': Categorical(['most_frequent', 'median']) } }`
- **sampler_method** (*str*) – The data sampling component to use in the pipelines if the problem type is classification and the target balance is smaller than the `sampler_balanced_ratio`. Either 'auto', which will use our preferred sampler for the data, 'Undersampler', 'Oversampler', or None. Defaults to 'auto'.
- **sampler_balanced_ratio** (*float*) – The minority:majority class ratio that we consider balanced, so a 1:4 ratio would be equal to 0.25. If the class balance is larger than this provided value, then we will not add a sampler since the data is then considered balanced. Overrides the `sampler_ratio` of the samplers. Defaults to 0.25.
- **allow_long_running_models** (*bool*) – Whether or not to allow longer-running models for large multiclass problems. If False and no pipelines, component graphs, or model families are provided, AutoMLSearch will not use Elastic Net or XGBoost when there are more than 75 multiclass targets and will not use CatBoost when there are more than 150 multiclass targets. Defaults to False.
- **_ensembling_split_size** (*float*) – The amount of the training data we'll set aside for training ensemble metalearners. Only used when `ensembling` is True. Must be between 0 and 1, exclusive. Defaults to 0.2
- **_pipelines_per_batch** (*int*) – The number of pipelines to train for every batch after the first one. The first batch will train a baseline pipeline + one of each pipeline family allowed in the search.
- **automl_algorithm** (*str*) – The automl algorithm to use. Currently the two choices are 'iterative' and 'default'. Defaults to *default*.
- **engine** (*EngineBase or str*) – The engine instance used to evaluate pipelines. Dask or `concurrent.futures` engines can also be chosen by providing a string from the list ["sequential", "cf_threaded", "cf_process", "dask_threaded", "dask_process"]. If a parallel engine is selected this way, the maximum amount of parallelism, as determined by the engine, will be used. Defaults to "sequential".
- **verbose** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to display semi-real-time updates to stdout while search is running. Defaults to False.

Methods

<code>add_to_rankings</code>	Fits and evaluates a given pipeline then adds the results to the automl rankings with the requirement that automl search has been run.
<code>best_pipeline</code>	Returns a trained instance of the best pipeline and parameters found during automl search. If <code>train_best_pipeline</code> is set to False, returns an untrained pipeline instance.
<code>close_engine</code>	Function to explicitly close the engine, client, parallel resources.
<code>describe_pipeline</code>	Describe a pipeline.
<code>full_rankings</code>	Returns a <code>pandas.DataFrame</code> with scoring results from all pipelines searched.

continues on next page

Table 79 – continued from previous page

<code>get_ensembler_input_pipelines</code>	Returns a list of input pipeline IDs given an ensemble pipeline ID.
<code>get_pipeline</code>	Given the ID of a pipeline training result, returns an untrained instance of the specified pipeline initialized with the parameters used to train that pipeline during automl search.
<code>load</code>	Loads AutoML object at file path.
<code>plot</code>	Return an instance of the plot with the latest scores.
<code>rankings</code>	Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from the highest-scoring set of parameters used with each pipeline.
<code>results</code>	Class that allows access to a copy of the results from <code>automl_search</code> .
<code>save</code>	Saves AutoML object at file path.
<code>score_pipelines</code>	Score a list of pipelines on the given holdout data.
<code>search</code>	Find the best pipeline for the data set.
<code>train_pipelines</code>	Train a list of pipelines on the training data.

add_to_rankings (*self*, *pipeline*)

Fits and evaluates a given pipeline then adds the results to the automl rankings with the requirement that automl search has been run.

Parameters *pipeline* (*PipelineBase*) – pipeline to train and evaluate.

property best_pipeline (*self*)

Returns a trained instance of the best pipeline and parameters found during automl search. If *train_best_pipeline* is set to False, returns an untrained pipeline instance.

Returns A trained instance of the best pipeline and parameters found during automl search. If *train_best_pipeline* is set to False, returns an untrained pipeline instance.

Return type *PipelineBase*

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – If this is called before `.search()` is called.

close_engine (*self*)

Function to explicitly close the engine, client, parallel resources.

describe_pipeline (*self*, *pipeline_id*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a pipeline.

Parameters

- **pipeline_id** (*int*) – pipeline to describe
- **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Description of specified pipeline. Includes information such as type of pipeline components, problem, training time, cross validation, etc.

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – If *pipeline_id* is not a valid ID.

property full_rankings (*self*)

Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from all pipelines searched.

get_ensembler_input_pipelines (*self*, *ensemble_pipeline_id*)

Returns a list of input pipeline IDs given an ensemble pipeline ID.

Parameters `ensemble_pipeline_id` (*id*) – Ensemble pipeline ID to get input pipeline IDs from.

Returns A list of ensemble input pipeline IDs.

Return type list[int]

Raises **ValueError** – If *ensemble_pipeline_id* does not correspond to a valid ensemble pipeline ID.

get_pipeline (*self*, *pipeline_id*)

Given the ID of a pipeline training result, returns an untrained instance of the specified pipeline initialized with the parameters used to train that pipeline during automl search.

Parameters `pipeline_id` (*int*) – Pipeline to retrieve.

Returns Untrained pipeline instance associated with the provided ID.

Return type PipelineBase

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – if *pipeline_id* is not a valid ID.

static load (*file_path*, *pickle_type*='cloudpickle')

Loads AutoML object at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to find file to load
- **pickle_type** ({*"pickle"*, *"cloudpickle"*}) – The pickling library to use. Currently not used since the standard pickle library can handle cloudpickles.

Returns AutoSearchBase object

property plot (*self*)

Return an instance of the plot with the latest scores.

property rankings (*self*)

Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from the highest-scoring set of parameters used with each pipeline.

property results (*self*)

Class that allows access to a copy of the results from *automl_search*.

Returns

Dictionary containing *pipeline_results*, a dict with results from each pipeline, and *search_order*, a list describing the order the pipelines were searched.

Return type dict

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_type*='cloudpickle', *pickle_protocol*=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)

Saves AutoML object at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_type** ({*"pickle"*, *"cloudpickle"*}) – The pickling library to use.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

Raises **ValueError** – If *pickle_type* is not “pickle” or “cloudpickle”.

score_pipelines (*self*, *pipelines*, *X_holdout*, *y_holdout*, *objectives*)

Score a list of pipelines on the given holdout data.

Parameters

- **pipelines** (*list* [*PipelineBase*]) – List of pipelines to train.
- **X_holdout** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Holdout features.
- **y_holdout** (*pd.Series*) – Holdout targets for scoring.
- **objectives** (*list* [*str*], *list* [*ObjectiveBase*]) – Objectives used for scoring.

Returns Dictionary keyed by pipeline name that maps to a dictionary of scores. Note that the any pipelines that error out during scoring will not be included in the dictionary but the exception and stacktrace will be displayed in the log.

Return type dict[str, Dict[str, float]]

search (*self*, *show_iteration_plot=True*)

Find the best pipeline for the data set.

Parameters **show_iteration_plot** (*boolean*, *True*) – Shows an iteration vs. score plot in Jupyter notebook. Disabled by default in non-Jupyter enviroments.

Raises **AutoMLSearchException** – If all pipelines in the current AutoML batch produced a score of np.nan on the primary objective.

train_pipelines (*self*, *pipelines*)

Train a list of pipelines on the training data.

This can be helpful for training pipelines once the search is complete.

Parameters **pipelines** (*list* [*PipelineBase*]) – List of pipelines to train.

Returns Dictionary keyed by pipeline name that maps to the fitted pipeline. Note that the any pipelines that error out during training will not be included in the dictionary but the exception and stacktrace will be displayed in the log.

Return type Dict[str, PipelineBase]

class evalml.automl.EngineBase

Base class for EvalML engines.

Methods

<i>setup_job_log</i>	Set up logger for job.
<i>submit_evaluation_job</i>	Submit job for pipeline evaluation during AutoMLSearch.
<i>submit_scoring_job</i>	Submit job for pipeline scoring.
<i>submit_training_job</i>	Submit job for pipeline training.

static **setup_job_log** ()

Set up logger for job.

abstract **submit_evaluation_job** (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Submit job for pipeline evaluation during AutoMLSearch.

abstract **submit_scoring_job** (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Submit job for pipeline scoring.

abstract **submit_training_job** (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Submit job for pipeline training.

`evalml automl.get_default_primary_search_objective(problem_type)`

Get the default primary search objective for a problem type.

Parameters `problem_type` (*str* or *ProblemType*) – Problem type of interest.

Returns primary objective instance for the problem type.

Return type *ObjectiveBase*

`evalml automl.make_data_splitter(X, y, problem_type, problem_configuration=None, n_splits=3, shuffle=True, random_seed=0)`

Given the training data and ML problem parameters, compute a data splitting method to use during AutoML search.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].
- **problem_type** (*ProblemType*) – The type of machine learning problem.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict*, *None*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the `time_index`, `gap`, and `max_delay` variables. Defaults to *None*.
- **n_splits** (*int*, *None*) – The number of CV splits, if applicable. Defaults to 3.
- **shuffle** (*bool*) – Whether or not to shuffle the data before splitting, if applicable. Defaults to *True*.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns Data splitting method.

Return type *sklearn.model_selection.BaseCrossValidator*

Raises **ValueError** – If `problem_configuration` is not given for a time-series problem.

`evalml automl.search(X_train=None, y_train=None, problem_type=None, objective='auto', mode='fast', max_time=None, patience=None, tolerance=None, problem_configuration=None, n_splits=3, verbose=False)`

Given data and configuration, run an automl search.

This method will run EvalML's default suite of data checks. If the data checks produce errors, the data check results will be returned before running the automl search. In that case we recommend you alter your data to address these errors and try again. This method is provided for convenience. If you'd like more control over when each of these steps is run, consider making calls directly to the various pieces like the data checks and `AutoMLSearch`, instead of using this method.

Parameters

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Required.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Required for supervised learning tasks.
- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – Type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to optimize for. Used to propose and rank pipelines, but not for optimizing each pipeline during fit-time. When set to 'auto', chooses: - `LogLossBinary` for binary classification problems, - `LogLossMulticlass` for multiclass classification problems, and - `R2` for regression problems.

- **mode** (*str*) – mode for DefaultAlgorithm. There are two modes: fast and long, where fast is a subset of long. Please look at DefaultAlgorithm for more details.
- **max_time** (*int*, *str*) – Maximum time to search for pipelines. This will not start a new pipeline search after the duration has elapsed. If it is an integer, then the time will be in seconds. For strings, time can be specified as seconds, minutes, or hours.
- **patience** (*int*) – Number of iterations without improvement to stop search early. Must be positive. If None, early stopping is disabled. Defaults to None.
- **tolerance** (*float*) – Minimum percentage difference to qualify as score improvement for early stopping. Only applicable if patience is not None. Defaults to None.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the time_index, gap, forecast_horizon, and max_delay variables.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of splits to use with the default data splitter.
- **verbose** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to display semi-real-time updates to stdout while search is running. Defaults to False.

Returns The automl search object containing pipelines and rankings, and the results from running the data checks. If the data check results contain errors, automl search will not be run and an automl search object will not be returned.

Return type (*AutoMLSearch*, dict)

Raises **ValueError** – If search configuration is not valid.

```
evalml.automl.search_iterative(X_train=None, y_train=None, problem_type=None, ob-  
jective='auto', problem_configuration=None, n_splits=3,  
**kwargs)
```

Given data and configuration, run an automl search.

This method will run EvalML's default suite of data checks. If the data checks produce errors, the data check results will be returned before running the automl search. In that case we recommend you alter your data to address these errors and try again. This method is provided for convenience. If you'd like more control over when each of these steps is run, consider making calls directly to the various pieces like the data checks and AutoMLSearch, instead of using this method.

Parameters

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Required.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Required for supervised learning tasks.
- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – Type of supervised learning problem. See evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types for a full list.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to optimize for. Used to propose and rank pipelines, but not for optimizing each pipeline during fit-time. When set to 'auto', chooses: - LogLossBinary for binary classification problems, - LogLossMulticlass for multiclass classification problems, and - R2 for regression problems.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the time_index, gap, forecast_horizon, and max_delay variables.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of splits to use with the default data splitter.

- ****kwargs** – Other keyword arguments which are provided will be passed to AutoMLSearch.

Returns the automl search object containing pipelines and rankings, and the results from running the data checks. If the data check results contain errors, automl search will not be run and an automl search object will not be returned.

Return type (*AutoMLSearch*, dict)

Raises **ValueError** – If the search configuration is invalid.

class evalml.automl.**SequentialEngine**

The default engine for the AutoML search.

Trains and scores pipelines locally and sequentially.

Methods

<code>close</code>	No-op.
<code>setup_job_log</code>	Set up logger for job.
<code>submit_evaluation_job</code>	Submit a job to evaluate a pipeline.
<code>submit_scoring_job</code>	Submit a job to score a pipeline.
<code>submit_training_job</code>	Submit a job to train a pipeline.

close (*self*)

No-op.

static setup_job_log ()

Set up logger for job.

submit_evaluation_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*)

Submit a job to evaluate a pipeline.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to evaluate.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns Computation result.

Return type SequentialComputation

submit_scoring_job (*self*, *automl_config*, *pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Submit a job to score a pipeline.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to train.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features. Used for feature engineering in time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training target. Used for feature engineering in time series.

- **objectives** (*list[ObjectiveBase]*) – List of objectives to score on.

Returns Computation result.

Return type SequentialComputation

submit_training_job (*self, automl_config, pipeline, X, y*)

Submit a job to train a pipeline.

Parameters

- **automl_config** – Structure containing data passed from AutoMLSearch instance.
- **pipeline** (*pipeline.PipelineBase*) – Pipeline to evaluate.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data for modeling.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data for modeling.

Returns Computation result.

Return type SequentialComputation

evalml.automl.tune_binary_threshold (*pipeline, objective, problem_type, X_threshold_tuning, y_threshold_tuning, X=None, y=None*)

Tunes the threshold of a binary pipeline to the X and y thresholding data.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*Pipeline*) – Pipeline instance to threshold.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – The objective we want to tune with. If not tuneable and best_pipeline is True, will use F1.
- **problem_type** (*ProblemType*) – The problem type of the pipeline.
- **X_threshold_tuning** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to which the pipeline will be tuned.
- **y_threshold_tuning** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to which the pipeline will be tuned.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to which the pipeline will be trained (used for time series binary). Defaults to None.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target to which the pipeline will be trained (used for time series binary). Defaults to None.

Data Checks

Data checks.

Submodules

class_imbalance_data_check

Data check that checks if any of the target labels are imbalanced, or if the number of values for each target are below 2 times the number of CV folds.

Use for classification problems.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ClassImbalanceDataCheck</i>	Check if any of the target labels are imbalanced, or if the number of values for each target are below 2 times the number of CV folds. Use for classification problems.
--------------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.class_imbalance_data_check.**ClassImbalanceDataCheck** (*threshold=0.1, min_samples=100, num_cv_folds=3, test_size=None*)

Check if any of the target labels are imbalanced, or if the number of values for each target are below 2 times the number of CV folds. Use for classification problems.

Parameters

- **threshold** (*float*) – The minimum threshold allowed for class imbalance before a warning is raised. This threshold is calculated by comparing the number of samples in each class to the sum of samples in that class and the majority class. For example, a multi-class case with [900, 900, 100] samples per classes 0, 1, and 2, respectively, would have a 0.10 threshold for class 2 ($100 / (900 + 100)$). Defaults to 0.10.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples per accepted class. If the minority class is both below the threshold and min_samples, then we consider this severely imbalanced. Must be greater than 0. Defaults to 100.
- **num_cv_folds** (*int*) – The number of cross-validation folds. Must be positive. Choose 0 to ignore this warning. Defaults to 3.
- **test_size** (*None, float, int*) – Percentage of test set size. Used to calculate class imbalance prior to splitting the data into training and validation/test sets.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If threshold is not within 0 and 0.5
- **ValueError** – If min_samples is not greater than 0
- **ValueError** – If number of cv folds is negative
- **ValueError** – If test_size is not between 0 and 1

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if any target labels are imbalanced beyond a threshold for binary and multiclass problems.

name (*cls*)
Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y*)
Check if any target labels are imbalanced beyond a threshold for binary and multiclass problems.

Ignores NaN values in target labels if they appear.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Target labels to check for imbalanced data.

Returns

Dictionary with DataCheckWarnings if imbalance in classes is less than the threshold,
and DataCheckErrors if the number of values for each target is below $2 * \text{num_cv_folds}$.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> X = pd.DataFrame()
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
```

In this binary example, the target class 0 is present in fewer than 10% ($\text{threshold}=0.10$) of instances, and fewer than $2 * \text{the number of cross folds}$ ($2 * 3 = 6$). Therefore, both a warning and an error are returned as part of the Class Imbalance Data Check. In addition, if a target is present with fewer than *min_samples* occurrences (default is 100) and is under the threshold, a severe class imbalance warning will be raised.

```
>>> class_imb_dc = ClassImbalanceDataCheck(threshold=0.10)
>>> assert class_imb_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "The number of instances of these targets is less than_
↪ 2 * the number of cross folds = 6 instances: [0]",
...         "data_check_name": "ClassImbalanceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "CLASS_IMBALANCE_BELOW_FOLDS",
...         "details": {"target_values": [0], "rows": None, "columns": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "The following labels fall below 10% of the target: [0]
↪ ",
...         "data_check_name": "ClassImbalanceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "CLASS_IMBALANCE_BELOW_THRESHOLD",
...         "details": {"target_values": [0], "rows": None, "columns": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "The following labels in the target have severe class_
↪ imbalance because they fall under 10% of the target and have less than 100_
↪ samples: [0]",
...         "data_check_name": "ClassImbalanceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "CLASS_IMBALANCE_SEVERE",
...         "details": {"target_values": [0], "rows": None, "columns": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

In this multiclass example, the target class 0 is present in fewer than 30% of observations, however with 1 cv fold, the minimum number of instances required is $2 * 1 = 2$. Therefore a warning, but not an error, is raised.

```
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2])
>>> class_imb_dc = ClassImbalanceDataCheck(threshold=0.30, min_samples=5, num_
↳cv_folds=1)
>>> assert class_imb_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "The following labels fall below 30% of the target: [0]
↳",
...         "data_check_name": "ClassImbalanceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "CLASS_IMBALANCE_BELOW_THRESHOLD",
...         "details": {"target_values": [0], "rows": None, "columns": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "The following labels in the target have severe class_
↳imbalance because they fall under 30% of the target and have less than 5_
↳samples: [0]",
...         "data_check_name": "ClassImbalanceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "CLASS_IMBALANCE_SEVERE",
...         "details": {"target_values": [0], "rows": None, "columns": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
...
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2])
>>> class_imb_dc = ClassImbalanceDataCheck(threshold=0.30, num_cv_folds=1)
>>> assert class_imb_dc.validate(X, y) == []
```

data_check

Base class for all data checks.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

DataCheck

Base class for all data checks.

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.data_check.**DataCheck**

Base class for all data checks.

Data checks are a set of heuristics used to determine if there are problems with input data.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Inspect and validate the input data, runs any necessary calculations or algorithms, and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

abstract validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Inspect and validate the input data, runs any necessary calculations or algorithms, and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target data of length [n_samples]

Returns Dictionary of DataCheckError and DataCheckWarning messages

Return type dict (DataCheckMessage)

data_check_action

Recommended action returned by a DataCheck.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DataCheckAction</i>	A recommended action returned by a DataCheck.
------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.data_check_action.**DataCheckAction** (*action_code*,
data_check_name,
metadata=None)

A recommended action returned by a DataCheck.

Parameters

- **action_code** (*str*, *DataCheckActionCode*) – Action code associated with the action.
- **data_check_name** (*str*) – Name of data check.

- **metadata** (*dict*, *optional*) – Additional useful information associated with the action. Defaults to None.

Methods

<code>convert_dict_to_action</code>	Convert a dictionary into a DataCheckAction.
<code>to_dict</code>	Return a dictionary form of the data check action.

static convert_dict_to_action (*action_dict*)

Convert a dictionary into a DataCheckAction.

Parameters *action_dict* – Dictionary to convert into action. Should have keys “code”, “data_check_name”, and “metadata”.

Raises **ValueError** – If input dictionary does not have keys *code* and *metadata* and if the *metadata* dictionary does not have keys *columns* and *rows*.

Returns DataCheckAction object from the input dictionary.

to_dict (*self*)

Return a dictionary form of the data check action.

data_check_action_code

Enum for data check action code.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<code>DataCheckActionCode</code>	Enum for data check action code.
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_code.**DataCheckActionCode**

Enum for data check action code.

Attributes

DROP_COL	Action code for dropping a column.
DROP_ROWS	Action code for dropping rows.
IM- PUTE_COL	Action code for imputing a column.
TRANS- FORM_TARGET	Action code for transforming the target data.

Methods

<code>name</code>	The name of the Enum member.
<code>value</code>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

data_check_action_option

Recommended action returned by a DataCheck.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DataCheckActionOption</i>	A recommended action option returned by a DataCheck.
<i>DCAOPParameterAllowedValuesType</i>	Enum for data check action option parameter allowed values type.
<i>DCAOPParameterType</i>	Enum for data check action option parameter type.

Contents

```
class evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DataCheckActionOption (action_code,  
data_check_name,  
pa-  
ram-  
e-  
ters=None,  
meta-  
data=None)
```

A recommended action option returned by a DataCheck.

It contains an action code that indicates what the action should be, a data check name that indicates what data check was used to generate the action, and parameters and metadata which can be used to further refine the action.

Parameters

- **action_code** (*DataCheckActionCode*) – Action code associated with the action option.
- **data_check_name** (*str*) – Name of the data check that produced this option.
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Parameters associated with the action option. Defaults to None.
- **metadata** (*dict, optional*) – Additional useful information associated with the action option. Defaults to None.

Examples

```
>>> parameters = {
...     "global_parameter_name": {
...         "parameter_type": "global",
...         "type": "float",
...         "default_value": 0.0,
...     },
...     "column_parameter_name": {
...         "parameter_type": "column",
...         "columns": {
...             "a": {
...                 "impute_strategy": {
...                     "categories": ["mean", "most_frequent"],
...                     "type": "category",
...                     "default_value": "mean",
...                 },
...                 "constant_fill_value": {"type": "float", "default_value": 0},
...             },
...         },
...     },
... }
>>> data_check_action = DataCheckActionOption(DataCheckActionCode.DROP_COL, None,
↳ metadata={}, parameters=parameters)
```

Methods

<code>convert_dict_to_option</code>	Convert a dictionary into a DataCheckActionOption.
<code>get_action_from_defaults</code>	Returns an action based on the defaults parameters.
<code>to_dict</code>	Return a dictionary form of the data check action option.

static `convert_dict_to_option(action_dict)`

Convert a dictionary into a DataCheckActionOption.

Parameters `action_dict` – Dictionary to convert into an action option. Should have keys “code”, “data_check_name”, and “metadata”.

Raises **ValueError** – If input dictionary does not have keys `code` and `metadata` and if the `metadata` dictionary does not have keys `columns` and `rows`.

Returns DataCheckActionOption object from the input dictionary.

`get_action_from_defaults(self)`

Returns an action based on the defaults parameters.

Returns An based on the defaults parameters the option.

Return type DataCheckAction

`to_dict(self)`

Return a dictionary form of the data check action option.

class `evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DCAOPParameterAllowedValuesType`
Enum for data check action option parameter allowed values type.

Attributes

CATEGORICAL	Categorical allowed values type. Parameters that have a set of allowed values.
NUMERICAL	Numerical allowed values type. Parameters that have a range of allowed values.

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

class evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DCAOParameType

Enum for data check action option parameter type.

Attributes

COLUMN	Column parameter type. Parameters that apply to a specific column in the data set.
GLOBAL	Global parameter type. Parameters that apply to the entire data set.

Methods

<i>all_parameter_types</i>	Get a list of all defined parameter types.
<i>handle_dcao_parameter_type</i>	Handles the data check action option parameter type by either returning the DCAOParameType enum or converting from a str.
<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

all_parameter_types (*cls*)

Get a list of all defined parameter types.

Returns List of all defined parameter types.

Return type list(*DCAOParameType*)

static **handle_dcao_parameter_type** (*dcao_parameter_type*)

Handles the data check action option parameter type by either returning the DCAOParameType enum or converting from a str.

Parameters **dcao_parameter_type** (*str* or *DCAOParameType*) – Data check action option parameter type that needs to be handled.

Returns DCAOParameType enum

Raises

- **KeyError** – If input is not a valid DCAOParameType enum value.
- **ValueError** – If input is not a string or DCAOParameType object.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

data_check_message

Messages returned by a DataCheck, tagged by name.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DataCheckError</i>	DataCheckMessage subclass for errors returned by data checks.
<i>DataCheckMessage</i>	Base class for a message returned by a DataCheck, tagged by name.
<i>DataCheckWarning</i>	DataCheckMessage subclass for warnings returned by data checks.

Contents

```
class evalml.data_checks.data_check_message.DataCheckError (message,  

data_check_name,  

message_code=None,  

details=None, action_options=None)
```

DataCheckMessage subclass for errors returned by data checks.

Attributes

message_type	DataCheckMessageType.ERROR
---------------------	----------------------------

Methods

<i>to_dict</i>	Return a dictionary form of the data check message.
----------------	---

to_dict (*self*)

Return a dictionary form of the data check message.

```
class evalml.data_checks.data_check_message.DataCheckMessage (message,  

data_check_name,  

message_code=None,  

details=None, action_options=None)
```

Base class for a message returned by a DataCheck, tagged by name.

Parameters

- **message** (*str*) – Message string.

- **data_check_name** (*str*) – Name of data check.
- **message_code** (*DataCheckMessageCode*) – Message code associated with message. Defaults to None.
- **details** (*dict*) – Additional useful information associated with the message. Defaults to None.

Attributes

message_type	None
---------------------	------

Methods

<i>to_dict</i>	Return a dictionary form of the data check message.
----------------	---

to_dict (*self*)
Return a dictionary form of the data check message.

```
class evalml.data_checks.data_check_message.DataCheckWarning (message,  
                                                         data_check_name,  
                                                         mes-  
                                                         sage_code=None,  
                                                         details=None, ac-  
                                                         tion_options=None)
```

DataCheckMessage subclass for warnings returned by data checks.

Attributes

message_type	DataCheckMessageType.WARNING
---------------------	------------------------------

Methods

<i>to_dict</i>	Return a dictionary form of the data check message.
----------------	---

to_dict (*self*)
Return a dictionary form of the data check message.

data_check_message_code

Enum for data check message code.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DataCheckMessageCode</i>	Enum for data check message code.
-----------------------------	-----------------------------------

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_code.**DataCheckMessageCode**
Enum for data check message code.

Attributes

CLASS_IMBALANCE_BELOW_FOLDS	Message code for when number of values for each target is below 2 * number of CV folds.
CLASS_IMBALANCE_BELOW_THRESHOLD	Message code for when number of classes is less than the threshold.
CLASS_IMBALANCE_SEVERE	Message code for when balance in classes is less than the threshold and minimum class is less than minimum number of accepted samples.
COLS_WITH_NULLS	Message code for columns with null values.
DATE-TIME_HAS_NAN	Message code for when input datetime columns contain NaN values.
DATE-TIME_HAS_REDUNDANT_ROW	Message code for when datetime information has more than one row per datetime
DATE-TIME_HAS_UNEVEN_INTERVALS	Message code for when the datetime values have uneven intervals.
DATE-TIME_INFORMATION_NOT_FOUND	Message code for when datetime information can not be found or is in an unaccepted format.
DATE-TIME_IS_MISSING_VALUES	Message code for when datetime feature has values missing between the start and end dates
DATE-TIME_IS_NOT_MONOTONIC	Message code for when the datetime values are not monotonically increasing.
HAS_ID_COLUMNS	Message code for data that has ID columns.
HAS_OUTLIERS	Message code for when outliers are detected.
HIGH_VARIANCE	Message code for when high variance is detected for cross-validation.
HIGHLY_NULL_COLS	Message code for highly null columns.
HIGHLY_NULL_ROWS	Message code for highly null rows.
IS_MULTICOLLINEAR	Message code for when data is potentially multicollinear.
MIS-MATCHED_INDICES	Message code for when input target and features have mismatched indices.
MIS-MATCHED_INDICES_ORDER	Message code for when input target and features have mismatched indices order. The two have same index values, but shuffled.
MIS-MATCHED_LENGTHS	Message code for when input target and features have different lengths.
NATURAL_LANGUAGE_HAS_NAN	Message code for when input natural language columns contain NaN values.
NO_VARIANCE	Message code for when data has no variance (1 unique value).
NO_VARIANCE_WITH_NULL	Message code for when data has one unique value and NaN values.
NOT_UNIQUE_ENOUGH	Message code for when data does not possess enough unique values.
TARGET_BINARY_NOT_TWO_UNIQUE_VALUES	Message code for target data for a binary classification problem that does not have two unique values.

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Table 99 – continued from previous page

TAR-GET_HAS_NULL	Message code for target data that has null values.
TAR-GET_INCOMPATIBLE_OBJECTIVE	Message code for target data that has incompatible values for the specified objective
TAR-GET_IS_EMPTY_OR_FULLY_NULL	Message code for target data that is empty or has all null values.
TAR-GET_IS_NONE	Message code for when target is None.
TAR-GET_LEAKAGE	Message code for when target leakage is detected.
TAR-GET_LOGNORMAL_DISTRIBUTION	Message code for target data with a lognormal distribution.
TAR-GET_MULTICLASS_HIGH_UNIQUE_CLASS	Message code for target data for a multi classification problem that has an abnormally large number of target values.
TAR-GET_MULTICLASS_NOT_ENOUGH_CLASSES	Message code for target data for a multi classification problem that does not have more than a minimum number of classes.
TAR-GET_MULTICLASS_NOT_TWO_EXAMPLES_PER_CLASS	Message code for target data for a multi classification problem that does not have two examples per class.
TAR-GET_UNSUPPORTED_PROBLEM_TYPE	Message code for target data that is being checked against an unsupported problem type.
TAR-GET_UNSUPPORTED_TYPE	Message code for target data that is of an unsupported type.
TIME-SERIES_PARAMETERS_NOT_COMPATIBLE_WITH_SPLIT	Message code when the time series parameters are too large for the smallest data split.
TIME-SERIES_TARGET_NOT_COMPATIBLE_WITH_SPLIT	Message code when any training and validation split of the time series target doesn't contain the same target values.
TOO_SPARSE	Message code for when multiclass data has values that are too sparsely populated.
TOO_UNIQUE	Message code for when data possesses too many unique values.

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

data_check_message_type

Enum for type of data check message.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DataCheckMessageType</i>	Enum for type of data check message: WARNING or ERROR.
-----------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_type.**DataCheckMessageType**
 Enum for type of data check message: WARNING or ERROR.

Attributes

ERROR	Error message returned by a data check.
WARNING	Warning message returned by a data check.

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)
 The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)
 The value of the Enum member.

data_checks

A collection of data checks.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DataChecks</i>	A collection of data checks.
-------------------	------------------------------

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.data_checks.**DataChecks** (*data_checks=None*,
data_check_params=None)

A collection of data checks.

Parameters

- **data_checks** (*list* (*DataCheck*)) – List of DataCheck objects.
- **data_check_params** (*dict*) – Parameters for passed DataCheck objects.

Methods

<i>validate</i>	Inspect and validate the input data against data checks and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.
-----------------	--

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Inspect and validate the input data against data checks and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target data of length [n_samples]

Returns Dictionary containing DataCheckMessage objects

Return type dict

datetime_format_data_check

Data check that checks if the datetime column has equally spaced intervals and is monotonically increasing or decreasing in order to be supported by time series estimators.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DateTimeFormatDataCheck</i>	Check if the datetime column has equally spaced intervals and is monotonically increasing or decreasing in order to be supported by time series estimators.
--------------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.datetime_format_data_check.**DateTimeFormatDataCheck** (*datetime_column='index'*)

Check if the datetime column has equally spaced intervals and is monotonically increasing or decreasing in order to be supported by time series estimators.

Parameters **datetime_column** (*str, int*) – The name of the datetime column. If the datetime values are in the index, then pass “index”.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Checks if the target data has equal intervals and is sorted.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y*)

Checks if the target data has equal intervals and is sorted.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Target data.

Returns List with DataCheckErrors if unequal intervals are found in the datetime column.

Return type dict (DataCheckError)

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

The column “dates” has a set of dates with hourly frequency appended to the end of a series of days, which is inconsistent with the frequency of the previous 9 dates (1 day).

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame(pd.date_range("2021-01-01", periods=6).append(pd.date_
↳range("2021-01-07", periods=3, freq="H")), columns=["dates"])
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="dates")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column 'dates' has datetime values missing between_
↳start and end date.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "DATETIME_IS_MISSING_VALUES",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "No frequency could be detected in column 'dates',_
↳possibly due to uneven intervals.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
```

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```

...         "code": "DATETIME_HAS_UNEVEN_INTERVALS",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

The column “dates” has the date 2021-01-31 appended to the end, which implies there are many dates missing.

```

>>> X = pd.DataFrame(pd.date_range("2021-01-01", periods=9).append(pd.date_
↳range("2021-01-31", periods=1)), columns=["dates"])
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="dates")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column 'dates' has datetime values missing between_
↳start and end date.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "DATETIME_IS_MISSING_VALUES",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

The column “dates” has a repeat of the date 2021-01-09 appended to the end, which is considered redundant and will raise an error.

```

>>> X = pd.DataFrame(pd.date_range("2021-01-01", periods=9).append(pd.date_
↳range("2021-01-09", periods=1)), columns=["dates"])
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="dates")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column 'dates' has more than one row with the same_
↳datetime value.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "DATETIME_HAS_REDUNDANT_ROW",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

The column “Weeks” passed integers instead of datetime data, which will raise an error.

```

>>> X = pd.DataFrame([1, 2, 3, 4], columns=["Weeks"])
>>> y = pd.Series([0] * 4)
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="Weeks")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Datetime information could not be found in the data,
↳or was not in a supported datetime format.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...     }
... ]

```

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```

...         "code": "DATETIME_INFORMATION_NOT_FOUND",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

Converting that same integer data to datetime, however, is valid.

```

>>> X = pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime([1, 2, 3, 4]), columns=["Weeks"])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="Weeks")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == []

```

```

>>> X = pd.DataFrame(pd.date_range("2021-01-01", freq="W", periods=10),
↳ columns=["Weeks"])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="Weeks")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == []

```

While the data passed in is of datetime type, time series requires the datetime information in `datetime_column` to be monotonically increasing (ascending).

```

>>> X = X.iloc[::-1]
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="Weeks")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Datetime values must be sorted in ascending order.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "code": "DATETIME_IS_NOT_MONOTONIC",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

The first value in the column “index” is replaced with NaT, which will raise an error in this data check.

```

>>> dates = [
...     ["2-1-21", "3-1-21"],
...     ["2-2-21", "3-2-21"],
...     ["2-3-21", "3-3-21"],
...     ["2-4-21", "3-4-21"]
... ]
>>> dates[0][0] = None
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(dates, columns=["days", "days2"])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="days")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(df, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Input datetime column 'days' contains NaN values.↳
↳ Please impute NaN values or drop these rows.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "code": "DATETIME_HAS_NAN",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

default_data_checks

A default set of data checks that can be used for a variety of datasets.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DefaultDataChecks</i>	A collection of basic data checks that is used by AutoML by default.
--------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.default_data_checks.**DefaultDataChecks** (*problem_type*,
objective,
n_splits=3,
problem_configuration=None)

A collection of basic data checks that is used by AutoML by default.

Includes:

- *NullDataCheck*
- *HighlyNullRowsDataCheck*
- *IDColumnsDataCheck*
- *TargetLeakageDataCheck*
- *InvalidTargetDataCheck*
- *NoVarianceDataCheck*
- *ClassImbalanceDataCheck* (for classification problem types)
- *TargetDistributionDataCheck* (for regression problem types)
- *DateTimeFormatDataCheck* (for time series problem types)
- 'TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck' (for time series problem types)
- *TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck* (for time series classification problem types)

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str*) – The problem type that is being validated. Can be regression, binary, or multiclass.
- **objective** (*str* or *ObjectiveBase*) – Name or instance of the objective class.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – The number of splits as determined by the data splitter being used. Defaults to 3.
- **datetime_column** (*str*) – The name of the column containing datetime information to be used for time series problems.
- **to "index" indicating that the datetime information is in the index of X or y. (Default) –**

Methods

<code>validate</code>	Inspect and validate the input data against data checks and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.
-----------------------	--

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Inspect and validate the input data against data checks and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target data of length [n_samples]

Returns Dictionary containing DataCheckMessage objects

Return type dict

id_columns_data_check

Data check that checks if any of the features are likely to be ID columns.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<code>IDColumnsDataCheck</code>	Check if any of the features are likely to be ID columns.
---------------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.id_columns_data_check.**IDColumnsDataCheck** (*id_threshold=1.0*)
Check if any of the features are likely to be ID columns.

Parameters **id_threshold** (*float*) – The probability threshold to be considered an ID column.
Defaults to 1.0.

Methods

<code>name</code>	Return a name describing the data check.
<code>validate</code>	Check if any of the features are likely to be ID columns. Currently performs a number of simple checks.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Check if any of the features are likely to be ID columns. Currently performs a number of simple checks.

Checks performed are:

- column name is “id”

- column name ends in “_id”
- column contains all unique values (and is categorical / integer type)

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input features to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target. Defaults to None. Ignored.

Returns A dictionary of features with column name or index and their probability of being ID columns

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Columns that end in “_id” and are completely unique are likely to be ID columns.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "customer_id": [123, 124, 125, 126, 127],
...     "Sales": [10, 42, 31, 51, 61]
... })
...
>>> id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck()
>>> assert id_col_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Columns 'customer_id' are 100.0% or more likely to be_
↳an ID column",
...         "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "HAS_ID_COLUMN",
...         "details": {"columns": ["customer_id"], "rows": None},
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["customer_id"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]
```

Columns named “ID” with all unique values will also be identified as ID columns.

```
>>> df = df.rename(columns={"customer_id": "ID"})
>>> id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck()
>>> assert id_col_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Columns 'ID' are 100.0% or more likely to be an ID_
↳column",
...         "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "HAS_ID_COLUMN",
...         "details": {"columns": ["ID"], "rows": None},
...     }
... ]
```

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```

...     "action_options": [
...         {
...             "code": "DROP_COL",
...             "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...             "parameters": {},
...             "metadata": {"columns": ["ID"], "rows": None}
...         }
...     ]
... }
... ]

```

Despite being all unique, “Country_Rank” will not be identified as an ID column as `id_threshold` is set to 1.0 by default and its name doesn’t indicate that it’s an ID.

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "Country_Rank": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
...     "Sales": ["very high", "high", "high", "medium", "very low"]
... })
...
>>> id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck()
>>> assert id_col_check.validate(df) == []

```

However lowering the threshold will cause this column to be identified as an ID.

```

>>> id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck()
>>> id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck(id_threshold=0.95)
>>> assert id_col_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Columns 'Country_Rank' are 95.0% or more likely to be_
↪an ID column",
...         "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["Country_Rank"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "HAS_ID_COLUMN",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["Country_Rank"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]

```

invalid_target_data_check

Data check that checks if the target data contains missing or invalid values.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>InvalidTargetDataCheck</i>	Check if the target data is considered invalid.
-------------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.invalid_target_data_check.InvalidTargetDataCheck(*problem_type*,
ob-
jec-
tive,
n_unique=100)

Check if the target data is considered invalid.

Target data is considered invalid if:

- Target is None.
- Target has NaN or None values.
- Target is of an unsupported Woodwork logical type.
- Target and features have different lengths or indices.
- Target does not have enough instances of a class in a classification problem.
- Target does not contain numeric data for regression problems.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – The specific problem type to data check for. e.g. ‘binary’, ‘multiclass’, ‘regression’, ‘time series regression’
- **objective** (*str* or *ObjectiveBase*) – Name or instance of the objective class.
- **n_unique** (*int*) – Number of unique target values to store when problem type is binary and target incorrectly has more than 2 unique values. Non-negative integer. If None, stores all unique values. Defaults to 100.

Attributes

multi-class_continuous_threshold	0.05
---	------

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
-------------	--

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Table 112 – continued from previous page

<code>validate</code>	Check if the target data is considered invalid. If the input features argument is not None, it will be used to check that the target and features have the same dimensions and indices.
-----------------------	---

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Check if the target data is considered invalid. If the input features argument is not None, it will be used to check that the target and features have the same dimensions and indices.

Target data is considered invalid if:

- Target is None.
- Target has NaN or None values.
- Target is of an unsupported Woodwork logical type.
- Target and features have different lengths or indices.
- Target does not have enough instances of a class in a classification problem.
- Target does not contain numeric data for regression problems.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Features. If not None, will be used to check that the target and features have the same dimensions and indices.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Target data to check for invalid values.

Returns List with DataCheckErrors if any invalid values are found in the target data.

Return type dict (DataCheckError)

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Target values must be integers, doubles, or booleans.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame({"col": [1, 2, 3, 1]})
>>> y = pd.Series(["cat_1", "cat_2", "cat_1", "cat_2"])
>>> target_check = InvalidTargetDataCheck("regression", "R2")
>>> assert target_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Target is unsupported Unknown type. Valid Woodwork_
↪logical types include: integer, double, boolean, integer_nullable, boolean_
↪nullable, age_nullable",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None, "unsupported_type":
↪"unknown"}},
...         "code": "TARGET_UNSUPPORTED_TYPE",
...         "action_options": []
...     },
... ]
```

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```

...     {
...         "message": "Target data type should be numeric for regression_
↪type problems.",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "code": "TARGET_UNSUPPORTED_TYPE",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

The target cannot have null values.

```

>>> y = pd.Series([None, pd.NA, pd.NaT, None])
>>> assert target_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Target is either empty or fully null.",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "code": "TARGET_IS_EMPTY_OR_FULLY_NULL",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
...
>>> y = pd.Series([1, None, 3, None])
>>> assert target_check.validate(None, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "2 row(s) (50.0%) of target values are null",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": None,
...             "rows": None,
...             "num_null_rows": 2,
...             "pct_null_rows": 50.0
...         },
...         "code": "TARGET_HAS_NULL",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "IMPUTE_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {
...                     "impute_strategy": {
...                         "parameter_type": "global",
...                         "type": "category",
...                         "categories": ["mean", "most_frequent"],
...                         "default_value": "mean"
...                     }
...                 },
...                 "metadata": {"columns": None, "rows": None, "is_target":_
↪True},
...             }
...         ],
...     }
... ]

```

If the target values don't match the problem type passed, an error will be raised. In this instance, only two values exist in the target column, but multiclass has been passed as the problem type.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([i for i in range(50)])
>>> y = pd.Series([i%2 for i in range(50)])
>>> target_check = InvalidTargetDataCheck("multiclass", "Log Loss Multiclass")
>>> assert target_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Target has two or less classes, which is too few for_
↳ multiclass problems. Consider changing to binary.",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None, "num_classes": 2},
...         "code": "TARGET_MULTICLASS_NOT_ENOUGH_CLASSES",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

If the length of X and y differ, a warning will be raised. A warning will also be raised for indices that don't match.

```
>>> target_check = InvalidTargetDataCheck("regression", "R2")
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([i for i in range(5)])
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 2, 4, 3], index=[1, 2, 4, 3])
>>> assert target_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Input target and features have different lengths",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None, "features_length": 5,
↳ "target_length": 4},
...         "code": "MISMATCHED_LENGTHS",
...         "action_options": []
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Input target and features have mismatched indices._
↳ Details will include the first 10 mismatched indices.",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": None,
...             "rows": None,
...             "indices_not_in_features": [],
...             "indices_not_in_target": [0]
...         },
...         "code": "MISMATCHED_INDICES",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

multicollinearity_data_check

Data check to check if any set features are likely to be multicollinear.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>MulticollinearityDataCheck</i>	Check if any set features are likely to be multicollinear.
-----------------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.multicollinearity_data_check.**MulticollinearityDataCheck** (*threshold=0.9*)

Check if any set features are likely to be multicollinear.

Parameters **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold to be considered. Defaults to 0.9.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if any set of features are likely to be multicollinear.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y=None*)

Check if any set of features are likely to be multicollinear.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input features to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target. Ignored.

Returns dict with a DataCheckWarning if there are any potentially multicollinear columns.

Return type dict

Example

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Columns in X that are highly correlated with each other will be identified using mutual information.

```
>>> col = pd.Series([1, 0, 2, 3, 4])
>>> X = pd.DataFrame({"col_1": col, "col_2": col * 3})
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 0, 0, 1, 0])
...
>>> multicollinearity_check = MulticollinearityDataCheck(threshold=1.0)
>>> assert multicollinearity_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Columns are likely to be correlated: [('col_1', 'col_2'
→ ')]",
```

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```

...     "data_check_name": "MulticollinearityDataCheck",
...     "level": "warning",
...     "code": "IS_MULTICOLLINEAR",
...     "details": {"columns": [("col_1", "col_2")], "rows": None},
...     "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

no_variance_data_check

Data check that checks if the target or any of the features have no variance.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>NoVarianceDataCheck</i>	Check if the target or any of the features have no variance.
----------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.no_variance_data_check.**NoVarianceDataCheck** (*count_nan_as_value=False*)
 Check if the target or any of the features have no variance.

Parameters **count_nan_as_value** (*bool*) – If True, missing values will be counted as their own unique value. Additionally, if true, will return a DataCheckWarning instead of an error if the feature has mostly missing data and only one unique value. Defaults to False.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if the target or any of the features have no variance (1 unique value).

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y=None*)

Check if the target or any of the features have no variance (1 unique value).

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – The input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Optional, the target data.

Returns A dict of warnings/errors corresponding to features or target with no variance.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Columns or target data that have only one unique value will raise an error.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2], columns=["First_Column"])
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
...
>>> novar_dc = NoVarianceDataCheck()
>>> assert novar_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "'First_Column' has 1 unique value.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Y has 1 unique value.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": ["Y"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

By default, NaNs will not be counted as distinct values. In the first example, there are still two distinct values besides None. In the second, there are no distinct values as the target is entirely null.

```
>>> X["First_Column"] = [2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, None, None]
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, None, None])
>>> assert novar_dc.validate(X, y) == []
...
>>> y = pd.Series([None] * 7)
>>> assert novar_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Y has 0 unique values.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": ["Y"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

As None is not considered a distinct value by default, there is only one unique value in X and y.

```

>>> X["First_Column"] = [2, 2, 2, 2, None, None, None, None]
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 1, None, None, None, None])
>>> assert novar_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "'First_Column' has 1 unique value.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None}
...             },
...         ]
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Y has 1 unique value.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": ["Y"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

If `count_nan_as_value` is set to `True`, then NaNs are counted as unique values. In the event that there is an adequate number of unique values only because `count_nan_as_value` is set to `True`, a warning will be raised so the user can encode these values.

```

>>> novar_dc = NoVarianceDataCheck(count_nan_as_value=True)
>>> assert novar_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "'First_Column' has two unique values including nulls.
↳ Consider encoding the nulls for this column to be useful for machine
↳ learning.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE_WITH_NULL",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None}
...             },
...         ]
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Y has two unique values including nulls. Consider
↳ encoding the nulls for this column to be useful for machine learning.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["Y"], "rows": None},
...     }
... ]

```

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```

...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE_WITH_NULL",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

null_data_check

Data check that checks if there are any highly-null columns and rows in the input.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>NullDataCheck</i>	Check if there are any highly-null numerical, boolean, categorical, natural language, and unknown columns and rows in the input.
----------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.null_data_check.**NullDataCheck** (*pct_null_col_threshold=0.95*, *pct_null_row_threshold=0.95*)

Check if there are any highly-null numerical, boolean, categorical, natural language, and unknown columns and rows in the input.

Parameters

- **pct_null_col_threshold** (*float*) – If the percentage of NaN values in an input feature exceeds this amount, that column will be considered highly-null. Defaults to 0.95.
- **pct_null_row_threshold** (*float*) – If the percentage of NaN values in an input row exceeds this amount, that row will be considered highly-null. Defaults to 0.95.

Methods

<i>get_null_column_information</i>	Finds columns that are considered highly null (percentage null is greater than threshold) and returns dictionary mapping column name to percentage null and dictionary mapping column name to null indices.
<i>get_null_row_information</i>	Finds rows that are considered highly null (percentage null is greater than threshold).
<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if there are any highly-null columns or rows in the input.

static **get_null_column_information** (*X*, *pct_null_col_threshold=0.0*)

Finds columns that are considered highly null (percentage null is greater than threshold) and returns dictionary mapping column name to percentage null and dictionary mapping column name to null indices.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – DataFrame to check for highly null columns.

- **pct_null_col_threshold** (*float*) – Percentage threshold for a column to be considered null. Defaults to 0.0.

Returns Tuple containing: dictionary mapping column name to its null percentage and dictionary mapping column name to null indices in that column.

Return type tuple

static get_null_row_information (*X*, *pct_null_row_threshold=0.0*)

Finds rows that are considered highly null (percentage null is greater than threshold).

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – DataFrame to check for highly null rows.
- **pct_null_row_threshold** (*float*) – Percentage threshold for a row to be considered null. Defaults to 0.0.

Returns Series containing the percentage null for each row.

Return type *pd.Series*

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Check if there are any highly-null columns or rows in the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns dict with a DataCheckWarning if there are any highly-null columns or rows.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> class SeriesWrap():
...     def __init__(self, series):
...         self.series = series
...
...     def __eq__(self, series_2):
...         return all(self.series.eq(series_2.series))
```

With `pct_null_col_threshold` set to 0.50, any column that has 50% or more of its observations set to null will be included in the warning, as well as the percentage of null values identified (“all_null”: 1.0, “lots_of_null”: 0.8).

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "all_null": [None, pd.NA, None, None, None],
...     "lots_of_null": [None, None, None, None, 5],
...     "few_null": [1, 2, None, 2, 3],
...     "no_null": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
... })
...
>>> highly_null_dc = NullDataCheck(pct_null_col_threshold=0.50)
```

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```

>>> assert highly_null_dc.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column(s) 'all_null', 'lots_of_null' are 50.0% or_
↪ more null",
...         "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": ["all_null", "lots_of_null"],
...             "rows": None,
...             "pct_null_rows": {"all_null": 1.0, "lots_of_null": 0.8}
...         },
...         "code": "HIGHLY_NULL_COLS",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["all_null", "lots_of_null"],
↪ "rows": None}
...             }
...         ],
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Column(s) 'few_null' have null values",
...         "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["few_null"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "COLS_WITH_NULL",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "IMPUTE_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["few_null"], "rows": None, "is_
↪ target": False},
...                 "parameters": {
...                     "impute_strategies": {
...                         "parameter_type": "column",
...                         "columns": {
...                             "few_null": {
...                                 "impute_strategy": {"categories": ["mean",
↪ "most_frequent"], "type": "category", "default_value": "mean"}
...                             }
...                         }
...                     }
...                 }
...             }
...         ],
...     }
... ]

```

With `pct_null_row_threshold` set to 0.50, any row with 50% or more of its respective column values set to null will be included in the warning, as well as the offending rows (`"rows": [0, 1, 2, 3]`). Since the default value for `pct_null_col_threshold` is 0.95, `"all_null"` is also included in the warnings since the percentage of null values in that row is over 95%.

```


>>> highly_null_dc = NullDataCheck(pct_null_row_threshold=0.50)

```

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```

>>> validation_messages = highly_null_dc.validate(df)
>>> validation_messages[0]["details"]["pct_null_cols"] = 
<SeriesWrap(validation_messages[0]["details"]["pct_null_cols"])
>>> highly_null_rows = SeriesWrap(pd.Series([0.5, 0.5, 0.75, 0.5]))
>>> assert validation_messages == [
...     {
...         "message": "4 out of 5 rows are 50.0% or more null",
...         "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": None,
...             "rows": [0, 1, 2, 3],
...             "pct_null_cols": highly_null_rows
...         },
...         "code": "HIGHLY_NULL_ROWS",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_ROWS",
...                 "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": None, "rows": [0, 1, 2, 3]}
...             }
...         ]
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Column(s) 'all_null' are 95.0% or more null",
...         "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": ["all_null"],
...             "rows": None,
...             "pct_null_rows": {"all_null": 1.0}
...         },
...         "code": "HIGHLY_NULL_COLS",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["all_null"], "rows": None},
...                 "parameters": {}
...             }
...         ]
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Column(s) 'lots_of_null', 'few_null' have null values
<img alt="red arrow icon" data-bbox="195 735 205 745"/>,
...         "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["lots_of_null", "few_null"], "rows": None}
<img alt="red arrow icon" data-bbox="195 790 205 800"/>,
...         "code": "COLS_WITH_NULL",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "IMPUTE_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["lots_of_null", "few_null"], "rows
<img alt="red arrow icon" data-bbox="195 885 205 895"/>: None, "is_target": False},

```

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```

...         "parameters": {
...             "impute_strategies": {
...                 "parameter_type": "column",
...                 "columns": {
...                     "lots_of_null": {"impute_strategy": {
↪ "categories": ["mean", "most_frequent"], "type": "category", "default_value
↪ ": "mean"}},
...                     "few_null": {"impute_strategy": {"categories": ↪
↪ ["mean", "most_frequent"], "type": "category", "default_value": "mean"}}
...                 }
...             }
...         }
...     ]
... }

```

outliers_data_check

Data check that checks if there are any outliers in input data by using IQR to determine score anomalies.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>OutliersDataCheck</i>	Checks if there are any outliers in input data by using IQR to determine score anomalies.
--------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.outliers_data_check.**OutliersDataCheck**

Checks if there are any outliers in input data by using IQR to determine score anomalies.

Columns with score anomalies are considered to contain outliers.

Methods

<i>get_boxplot_data</i>	Returns box plot information for the given data.
<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if there are any outliers in a dataframe by using IQR to determine column anomalies. Column with anomalies are considered to contain outliers.

static *get_boxplot_data* (*data_*)

Returns box plot information for the given data.

Parameters *data* (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Input data.

Returns A payload of box plot statistics.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "x": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
...     "y": [6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
...     "z": [-1, -2, -3, -1201, -4]
... })
>>> box_plot_data = OutliersDataCheck.get_boxplot_data(df["z"])
>>> box_plot_data["score"] = round(box_plot_data["score"], 2)
>>> assert box_plot_data == {
...     "score": 0.89,
...     "pct_outliers": 0.2,
...     "values": {"q1": -4.0,
...                 "median": -3.0,
...                 "q3": -2.0,
...                 "low_bound": -7.0,
...                 "high_bound": -1.0,
...                 "low_values": [-1201],
...                 "high_values": [],
...                 "low_indices": [3],
...                 "high_indices": []}
... }
```

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y=None*)

Check if there are any outliers in a dataframe by using IQR to determine column anomalies. Column with anomalies are considered to contain outliers.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns A dictionary with warnings if any columns have outliers.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

The column “z” has an outlier so a warning is added to alert the user of its location.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "x": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
...     "y": [6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
...     "z": [-1, -2, -3, -1201, -4]
... })
...
>>> outliers_check = OutliersDataCheck()
>>> assert outliers_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column(s) 'z' are likely to have outlier data.",
...     }
... ]
```

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```

...     "data_check_name": "OutliersDataCheck",
...     "level": "warning",
...     "code": "HAS_OUTLIERS",
...     "details": {"columns": ["z"], "rows": [3], "column_indices": {"z":
↪ [3]}}},
...     "action_options": [
...         {
...             "code": "DROP_ROWS",
...             "data_check_name": "OutliersDataCheck",
...             "parameters": {},
...             "metadata": {"rows": [3], "columns": None}
...         }
...     ]
... }
... ]

```

sparsity_data_check

Data check that checks if there are any columns with sparsely populated values in the input.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>SparsityDataCheck</i>	Check if there are any columns with sparsely populated values in the input.
--------------------------	---

Attributes Summary

<i>warning_too_unique</i>

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.sparsity_data_check.**SparsityDataCheck** (*problem_type*, *threshold*, *unique_count_threshold=10*)

Check if there are any columns with sparsely populated values in the input.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – The specific problem type to data check for. ‘multiclass’ or ‘time series multiclass’ is the only accepted problem type.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold value, or percentage of each column’s unique values, below which, a column exhibits sparsity. Should be between 0 and 1.
- **unique_count_threshold** (*int*) – The minimum number of times a unique value has to be present in a column to not be considered “sparse.” Defaults to 10.

Methods

<code>name</code>	Return a name describing the data check.
<code>sparsity_score</code>	Calculate a sparsity score for the given value counts by calculating the percentage of unique values that exceed the <code>count_threshold</code> .
<code>validate</code>	Calculate what percentage of each column's unique values exceed the count threshold and compare that percentage to the sparsity threshold stored in the class instance.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

static sparsity_score (*col*, *count_threshold=10*)

Calculate a sparsity score for the given value counts by calculating the percentage of unique values that exceed the `count_threshold`.

Parameters

- **col** (*pd.Series*) – Feature values.
- **count_threshold** (*int*) – The number of instances below which a value is considered sparse. Default is 10.

Returns Sparsity score, or the percentage of the unique values that exceed `count_threshold`.

Return type (float)

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Calculate what percentage of each column's unique values exceed the count threshold and compare that percentage to the sparsity threshold stored in the class instance.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Ignored.

Returns dict with a `DataCheckWarning` if there are any sparse columns.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

For multiclass problems, if a column doesn't have enough representation from unique values, it will be considered sparse.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "sparse": [float(x) for x in range(100)],
...     "not_sparse": [float(1) for x in range(100)]
... })
...
>>> sparsity_check = SparsityDataCheck(problem_type="multiclass", threshold=0.
↳5, unique_count_threshold=10)
>>> assert sparsity_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
```

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```

...     "message": "Input columns ('sparse') for multiclass problem type_
↳are too sparse.",
...     "data_check_name": "SparsityDataCheck",
...     "level": "warning",
...     "code": "TOO_SPARSE",
...     "details": {
...         "columns": ["sparse"],
...         "sparsity_score": {"sparse": 0.0},
...         "rows": None
...     },
...     "action_options": [
...         {
...             "code": "DROP_COL",
...             "data_check_name": "SparsityDataCheck",
...             "parameters": {},
...             "metadata": {"columns": ["sparse"], "rows": None}
...         }
...     ]
... }
... ]

```

```

... >>> df["sparse"] = [float(x % 10) for x in range(100)] >>> sparsity_check = Sparsi-
tyDataCheck(problem_type="multiclass", threshold=1, unique_count_threshold=5) >>> assert spar-
sity_check.validate(df) == [] ... >>> sparse_array = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3] * 3) >>> assert Spar-
sityDataCheck.sparsity_score(sparse_array, count_threshold=5) == 0.6666666666666666

```

```
evalml.data_checks.sparsity_data_check.warning_too_unique = Input columns ({} for {} prob.
```

target_distribution_data_check

Data check that checks if the target data contains certain distributions that may need to be transformed prior training to improve model performance.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TargetDistributionDataCheck</i>	Check if the target data contains certain distributions that may need to be transformed prior training to improve model performance. Uses the Shapiro-Wilks test when the dataset is <=5000 samples, otherwise uses Jarque-Bera.
------------------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.target_distribution_data_check.TargetDistributionDataCheck

Check if the target data contains certain distributions that may need to be transformed prior training to improve model performance. Uses the Shapiro-Wilks test when the dataset is ≤ 5000 samples, otherwise uses Jarque-Bera.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if the target data has a certain distribution.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Check if the target data has a certain distribution.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Target data to check for underlying distributions.

Returns List with DataCheckErrors if certain distributions are found in the target data.

Return type dict (DataCheckError)

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Targets that exhibit a lognormal distribution will raise a warning for the user to transform the target.

```
>>> y = [0.946, 0.972, 1.154, 0.954, 0.969, 1.222, 1.038, 0.999, 0.973, 0.897]
>>> target_check = TargetDistributionDataCheck()
>>> assert target_check.validate(None, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Target may have a lognormal distribution.",
...         "data_check_name": "TargetDistributionDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "TARGET_LOGNORMAL_DISTRIBUTION",
...         "details": {"normalization_method": "shapiro", "statistic": 0.8,
...         ↪ "p-value": 0.045, "columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "TRANSFORM_TARGET",
...                 "data_check_name": "TargetDistributionDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {
...                     "transformation_strategy": "lognormal",
...                     "is_target": True,
...                     "columns": None,
...                     "rows": None
...                 }
...             }
...         ]
...     }
```

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```

...     }
... ]
...
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5])
>>> assert target_check.validate(None, y) == []
...
...
>>> y = pd.Series(pd.date_range("1/1/21", periods=10))
>>> assert target_check.validate(None, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Target is unsupported datetime type. Valid Woodwork_
↪logical types include: integer, double",
...         "data_check_name": "TargetDistributionDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None, "unsupported_type":
↪"datetime"},
...         "code": "TARGET_UNSUPPORTED_TYPE",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

target_leakage_data_check

Data check that checks if any of the features are highly correlated with the target by using mutual information or Pearson correlation.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TargetLeakageDataCheck</i>	Check if any of the features are highly correlated with the target by using mutual information or Pearson correlation.
-------------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.target_leakage_data_check.**TargetLeakageDataCheck** (*pct_corr_threshold=0.95*, *method='mutual'*)

Check if any of the features are highly correlated with the target by using mutual information or Pearson correlation.

If *method='mutual'*, this data check uses mutual information and supports all target and feature types. Otherwise, if *method='pearson'*, it uses Pearson correlation and only supports binary with numeric and boolean dtypes. Pearson correlation returns a value in [-1, 1], while mutual information returns a value in [0, 1].

Parameters

- **pct_corr_threshold** (*float*) – The correlation threshold to be considered leakage. Defaults to 0.95.
- **method** (*string*) – The method to determine correlation. Use 'mutual' for mutual information, otherwise 'pearson' for Pearson correlation. Defaults to 'mutual'.

Methods

<code>name</code>	Return a name describing the data check.
<code>validate</code>	Check if any of the features are highly correlated with the target by using mutual information or Pearson correlation.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Check if any of the features are highly correlated with the target by using mutual information or Pearson correlation.

If *method*='mutual', supports all target and feature types. Otherwise, if *method*='pearson' only supports binary with numeric and boolean dtypes. Pearson correlation returns a value in [-1, 1], while mutual information returns a value in [0, 1].

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input features to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target data.

Returns dict with a DataCheckWarning if target leakage is detected.

Return type dict (DataCheckWarning)

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Any columns that are strongly correlated with the target will raise a warning. This could be indicative of data leakage.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame({
...     "leak": [10, 42, 31, 51, 61],
...     "x": [42, 54, 12, 64, 12],
...     "y": [13, 5, 13, 74, 24],
... })
>>> y = pd.Series([10, 42, 31, 51, 40])
...
>>> target_leakage_check = TargetLeakageDataCheck(pct_corr_threshold=0.95)
>>> assert target_leakage_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column 'leak' is 95.0% or more correlated with the_
↳target",
...         "data_check_name": "TargetLeakageDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "TARGET_LEAKAGE",
...         "details": {"columns": ["leak"], "rows": None},
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "TargetLeakageDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["leak"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
```

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```

...         }
...     ]
... }
... ]

```

The default method can be changed to pearson from mutual information.

```

>>> X["x"] = y / 2
>>> target_leakage_check = TargetLeakageDataCheck(pct_corr_threshold=0.8,
↳method="pearson")
>>> assert target_leakage_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Columns 'leak', 'x' are 80.0% or more correlated with_
↳the target",
...         "data_check_name": "TargetLeakageDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["leak", "x"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "TARGET_LEAKAGE",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "TargetLeakageDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["leak", "x"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]

```

ts_parameters_data_check

Data check that checks whether the time series parameters are compatible with the data size.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck</i>	Checks whether the time series parameters are compatible with data splitting.
--------------------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.ts_parameters_data_check.**TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck** (*problem_config*, *n_splits*)

Checks whether the time series parameters are compatible with data splitting.

If $gap + max_delay + forecast_horizon > X.shape[0] // (n_splits + 1)$

then the feature engineering window is larger than the smallest split. This will cause the pipeline to create features from data that does not exist, which will cause errors.

Parameters

- **problem_configuration** (*dict*) – Dict containing problem_configuration parameters.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of time series splits.

Methods

<code>name</code>	Return a name describing the data check.
<code>validate</code>	Check if the time series parameters are compatible with data splitting.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y=None*)

Check if the time series parameters are compatible with data splitting.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns dict with a DataCheckError if parameters are too big for the split sizes.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

The time series parameters have to be compatible with the data passed. If the window size (gap + max_delay + forecast_horizon) is greater than or equal to the split size, then an error will be raised.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame({
...     "dates": pd.date_range("1/1/21", periods=100),
...     "first": [i for i in range(100)],
... })
>>> y = pd.Series([i for i in range(100)])
...
>>> problem_config = {"gap": 7, "max_delay": 2, "forecast_horizon": 12, "time_
↳ index": "dates"}
>>> target_leakage_check = TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck(problem_
↳ configuration=problem_config, n_splits=4)
>>> assert target_leakage_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Since the data has 100 observations and n_splits=4,
↳ the smallest "
...         "split would have 20 observations. Since 21 (gap + max_
↳ delay + forecast_horizon)"
...         " >= 20, then at least one of the splits would be
↳ empty by the time it reaches "
...         "the pipeline. Please use a smaller number of splits,
↳ reduce one or more these "
...         "parameters, or collect more data.",
...         "data_check_name": "TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "TIMESERIES_PARAMETERS_NOT_COMPATIBLE_WITH_SPLIT",
...     }
```

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```
...         "details": {
...             "columns": None,
...             "rows": None,
...             "max_window_size": 21,
...             "min_split_size": 20,
...             "n_obs": 100,
...             "n_splits": 4
...         },
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

ts_splitting_data_check

Data check that checks whether the time series training and validation splits have adequate class representation.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck</i>	Checks whether the time series target data is compatible with splitting.
-------------------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.ts_splitting_data_check.**TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck** (*problem_type*, *n_splits*)

Checks whether the time series target data is compatible with splitting.

If the target data in the training and validation of every split doesn't have representation from all classes (for time series classification problems) this will prevent the estimators from training on all potential outcomes which will cause errors during prediction.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – Problem type.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of time series splits.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if the training and validation targets are compatible with time series data splitting.

name (*cls*)
Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y*)
Check if the training and validation targets are compatible with time series data splitting.

Parameters

- **X** (`pd.DataFrame`, `np.ndarray`) – Ignored. Features.
- **y** (`pd.Series`, `np.ndarray`) – Target data.

Returns dict with a `DataCheckError` if splitting would result in inadequate class representation.

Return type dict

Example

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Passing `n_splits` as 3 means that the data will be segmented into 4 parts to be iterated over for training and validation splits. The first split results in training indices of [0:25] and validation indices of [25:50]. The training indices of the first split result in only one unique value (0). The third split results in training indices of [0:75] and validation indices of [75:100]. The validation indices of the third split result in only one unique value (1).

```
>>> X = None
>>> y = pd.Series([0 if i < 45 else i % 2 if i < 55 else 1 for i in_
↳ range(100)])
>>> ts_splitting_check = TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck("time series binary", 3)
>>> assert ts_splitting_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Time Series Binary and Time Series Multiclass problem
↳ "
...         "types require every training and validation split to "
...         "have at least one instance of all the target classes.
↳ "
...         "The following splits are invalid: [1, 3]",
...         "data_check_name": "TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": None, "rows": None,
...             "invalid_splits": {
...                 1: {"Training": [0, 25]},
...                 3: {"Validation": [75, 100]}
...             }
...         },
...         "code": "TIMESERIES_TARGET_NOT_COMPATIBLE_WITH_SPLIT",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

uniqueness_data_check

Data check that checks if there are any columns in the input that are either too unique for classification problems or not unique enough for regression problems.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>UniquenessDataCheck</i>	Check if there are any columns in the input that are either too unique for classification problems or not unique enough for regression problems.
----------------------------	--

Attributes Summary

`warning_not_unique_enough`

`warning_too_unique`

Contents

[illegible]

Check if there are any columns in the input that are either too unique for classification problems or not unique enough for regression problems.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – The specific problem type to data check for. e.g. ‘binary’, ‘multiclass’, ‘regression’, ‘time series regression’
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold to set as an upper bound on uniqueness for classification type problems or lower bound on for regression type problems. Defaults to 0.50.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>uniqueness_score</i>	Calculate a uniqueness score for the provided field. NaN values are not considered as unique values in the calculation.
<i>validate</i>	Check if there are any columns in the input that are too unique in the case of classification problems or not unique enough in the case of regression problems.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

```
static uniqueness_score(col, drop_na=True)
```

Calculate a uniqueness score for the provided field. NaN values are not considered as unique values in the calculation.

Based on the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index.

Parameters

- `col` (`pd.Series`) – Feature values.
- `drop_na` (`bool`) – Whether to drop null values when computing the uniqueness score. Defaults to `True`.

Returns Uniqueness score.

Return type (`float`)

validate (`self`, `X`, `y=None`)

Check if there are any columns in the input that are too unique in the case of classification problems or not unique enough in the case of regression problems.

Parameters

- `X` (`pd.DataFrame`, `np.ndarray`) – Features.
- `y` (`pd.Series`, `np.ndarray`) – Ignored. Defaults to `None`.

Returns

dict with a `DataCheckWarning` if there are any too unique or not unique enough columns.

Return type `dict`

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Because the problem type is regression, the column “`regression_not_unique_enough`” raises a warning for having just one value.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "regression_unique_enough": [float(x) for x in range(100)],
...     "regression_not_unique_enough": [float(1) for x in range(100)]
... })
...
>>> uniqueness_check = UniquenessDataCheck(problem_type="regression",
↳ threshold=0.8)
>>> assert uniqueness_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Input columns 'regression_not_unique_enough' for_
↳ regression problem type are not unique enough.",
...         "data_check_name": "UniquenessDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "NOT_UNIQUE_ENOUGH",
...         "details": {"columns": ["regression_not_unique_enough"]},
↳ "uniqueness_score": {"regression_not_unique_enough": 0.0}, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "data_check_name": "UniquenessDataCheck",
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["regression_not_unique_enough"]},
↳ "rows": None}
...             ]
...         }
...     ]
```

```

For multiclass, the column "regression_unique_enough" has too many unique values and will raise an
appropriate warning. >>> y = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3]) >>> uniqueness_check = Uniqueness-
DataCheck(problem_type="multiclass", threshold=0.8) >>> assert uniqueness_check.validate(df) == [
... { ... "message": "Input columns 'regression_unique_enough' for multiclass problem type are too
unique.", ... "data_check_name": "UniquenessDataCheck", ... "level": "warning", ... "details": {
... "columns": ["regression_unique_enough"], ... "rows": None, ... "uniqueness_score": {"regres-
sion_unique_enough": 0.99} ... }, ... "code": "TOO_UNIQUE", ... "action_options": [ ... { ...
"code": "DROP_COL", ... "data_check_name": "UniquenessDataCheck", ... "parameters": {}, ...
"metadata": {"columns": ["regression_unique_enough"], "rows": None} ... } ... ] ... } ... ] ... >>>
assert UniquenessDataCheck.uniqueness_score(y) == 0.65625

```

```

evalml.data_checks.uniqueness_data_check.warning_not_unique_enough = Input columns {} for
evalml.data_checks.uniqueness_data_check.warning_too_unique = Input columns {} for {} prob

```

utils

Utility methods for the data checks in EvalML.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>handle_data_check_action_code</code>	Handles data check action codes by either returning the DataCheckActionCode or converting from a str.
--	---

Contents

`evalml.data_checks.utils.handle_data_check_action_code(action_code)`

Handles data check action codes by either returning the DataCheckActionCode or converting from a str.

Parameters `action_code` (*str or DataCheckActionCode*) – Data check action code that needs to be handled.

Returns DataCheckActionCode enum

Raises

- **KeyError** – If input is not a valid DataCheckActionCode enum value.
- **ValueError** – If input is not a string or DataCheckActionCode object.

Examples

```

>>> assert handle_data_check_action_code("drop_col") == DataCheckActionCode.DROP_
↳COL
>>> assert handle_data_check_action_code("DROP_ROWS") == DataCheckActionCode.DROP_
↳ROWS
>>> assert handle_data_check_action_code("Impute_col") == DataCheckActionCode.
↳IMPUTE_COL

```

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ClassImbalanceDataCheck</i>	Check if any of the target labels are imbalanced, or if the number of values for each target are below 2 times the number of CV folds. Use for classification problems.
<i>DataCheck</i>	Base class for all data checks.
<i>DataCheckAction</i>	A recommended action returned by a <i>DataCheck</i> .
<i>DataCheckActionCode</i>	Enum for data check action code.
<i>DataCheckActionOption</i>	A recommended action option returned by a <i>DataCheck</i> .
<i>DataCheckError</i>	<i>DataCheckMessage</i> subclass for errors returned by data checks.
<i>DataCheckMessage</i>	Base class for a message returned by a <i>DataCheck</i> , tagged by name.
<i>DataCheckMessageCode</i>	Enum for data check message code.
<i>DataCheckMessageType</i>	Enum for type of data check message: WARNING or ERROR.
<i>DataChecks</i>	A collection of data checks.
<i>DataCheckWarning</i>	<i>DataCheckMessage</i> subclass for warnings returned by data checks.
<i>DateTimeFormatDataCheck</i>	Check if the datetime column has equally spaced intervals and is monotonically increasing or decreasing in order to be supported by time series estimators.
<i>DCAOPParameterAllowedValuesType</i>	Enum for data check action option parameter allowed values type.
<i>DCAOPParameterType</i>	Enum for data check action option parameter type.
<i>DefaultDataChecks</i>	A collection of basic data checks that is used by AutoML by default.
<i>IDColumnsDataCheck</i>	Check if any of the features are likely to be ID columns.
<i>InvalidTargetDataCheck</i>	Check if the target data is considered invalid.
<i>MulticollinearityDataCheck</i>	Check if any set features are likely to be multicollinear.
<i>NoVarianceDataCheck</i>	Check if the target or any of the features have no variance.
<i>NullDataCheck</i>	Check if there are any highly-null numerical, boolean, categorical, natural language, and unknown columns and rows in the input.
<i>OutliersDataCheck</i>	Checks if there are any outliers in input data by using IQR to determine score anomalies.
<i>SparsityDataCheck</i>	Check if there are any columns with sparsely populated values in the input.
<i>TargetDistributionDataCheck</i>	Check if the target data contains certain distributions that may need to be transformed prior training to improve model performance. Uses the Shapiro-Wilks test when the dataset is ≤ 5000 samples, otherwise uses Jarque-Bera.
<i>TargetLeakageDataCheck</i>	Check if any of the features are highly correlated with the target by using mutual information or Pearson correlation.
<i>TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck</i>	Checks whether the time series parameters are compatible with data splitting.

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Table 136 – continued from previous page

<i>TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck</i>	Checks whether the time series target data is compatible with splitting.
<i>UniquenessDataCheck</i>	Check if there are any columns in the input that are either too unique for classification problems or not unique enough for regression problems.

Contents

class evalml.data_checks.**ClassImbalanceDataCheck** (*threshold=0.1*, *min_samples=100*, *num_cv_folds=3*, *test_size=None*)

Check if any of the target labels are imbalanced, or if the number of values for each target are below 2 times the number of CV folds. Use for classification problems.

Parameters

- **threshold** (*float*) – The minimum threshold allowed for class imbalance before a warning is raised. This threshold is calculated by comparing the number of samples in each class to the sum of samples in that class and the majority class. For example, a multi-class case with [900, 900, 100] samples per classes 0, 1, and 2, respectively, would have a 0.10 threshold for class 2 ($100 / (900 + 100)$). Defaults to 0.10.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples per accepted class. If the minority class is both below the threshold and min_samples, then we consider this severely imbalanced. Must be greater than 0. Defaults to 100.
- **num_cv_folds** (*int*) – The number of cross-validation folds. Must be positive. Choose 0 to ignore this warning. Defaults to 3.
- **test_size** (*None, float, int*) – Percentage of test set size. Used to calculate class imbalance prior to splitting the data into training and validation/test sets.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If threshold is not within 0 and 0.5
- **ValueError** – If min_samples is not greater than 0
- **ValueError** – If number of cv folds is negative
- **ValueError** – If test_size is not between 0 and 1

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if any target labels are imbalanced beyond a threshold for binary and multiclass problems.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y*)

Check if any target labels are imbalanced beyond a threshold for binary and multiclass problems.

Ignores NaN values in target labels if they appear.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Features. Ignored.

- `y` (`pd.Series`, `np.ndarray`) – Target labels to check for imbalanced data.

Returns

Dictionary with `DataCheckWarnings` if imbalance in classes is less than the threshold, and `DataCheckErrors` if the number of values for each target is below $2 * \text{num_cv_folds}$.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> X = pd.DataFrame()
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
```

In this binary example, the target class 0 is present in fewer than 10% (threshold=0.10) of instances, and fewer than $2 * \text{the number of cross folds}$ ($2 * 3 = 6$). Therefore, both a warning and an error are returned as part of the Class Imbalance Data Check. In addition, if a target is present with fewer than *min_samples* occurrences (default is 100) and is under the threshold, a severe class imbalance warning will be raised.

```
>>> class_imb_dc = ClassImbalanceDataCheck(threshold=0.10)
>>> assert class_imb_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "The number of instances of these targets is less than_
↪ 2 * the number of cross folds = 6 instances: [0]",
...         "data_check_name": "ClassImbalanceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "CLASS_IMBALANCE_BELOW_FOLDS",
...         "details": {"target_values": [0], "rows": None, "columns": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "The following labels fall below 10% of the target: [0]
↪ ",
...         "data_check_name": "ClassImbalanceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "CLASS_IMBALANCE_BELOW_THRESHOLD",
...         "details": {"target_values": [0], "rows": None, "columns": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "The following labels in the target have severe class_
↪ imbalance because they fall under 10% of the target and have less than 100_
↪ samples: [0]",
...         "data_check_name": "ClassImbalanceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "CLASS_IMBALANCE_SEVERE",
...         "details": {"target_values": [0], "rows": None, "columns": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

In this multiclass example, the target class 0 is present in fewer than 30% of observations, however with 1 cv fold, the minimum number of instances required is $2 * 1 = 2$. Therefore a warning, but not an error, is raised.

```

>>> y = pd.Series([0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2])
>>> class_imb_dc = ClassImbalanceDataCheck(threshold=0.30, min_samples=5, num_
↪cv_folds=1)
>>> assert class_imb_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "The following labels fall below 30% of the target: [0]
↪",
...         "data_check_name": "ClassImbalanceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "CLASS_IMBALANCE_BELOW_THRESHOLD",
...         "details": {"target_values": [0], "rows": None, "columns": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "The following labels in the target have severe class_
↪imbalance because they fall under 30% of the target and have less than 5_
↪samples: [0]",
...         "data_check_name": "ClassImbalanceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "CLASS_IMBALANCE_SEVERE",
...         "details": {"target_values": [0], "rows": None, "columns": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2])
>>> class_imb_dc = ClassImbalanceDataCheck(threshold=0.30, num_cv_folds=1)
>>> assert class_imb_dc.validate(X, y) == []

```

class evalml.data_checks.DataCheck

Base class for all data checks.

Data checks are a set of heuristics used to determine if there are problems with input data.

Methods

<code>name</code>	Return a name describing the data check.
<code>validate</code>	Inspect and validate the input data, runs any necessary calculations or algorithms, and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.

`name (cls)`

Return a name describing the data check.

`abstract validate (self, X, y=None)`

Inspect and validate the input data, runs any necessary calculations or algorithms, and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.

Parameters

- **X** (`pd.DataFrame`) – The input data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (`pd.Series`, *optional*) – The target data of length `[n_samples]`

Returns Dictionary of `DataCheckError` and `DataCheckWarning` messages

Return type dict (`DataCheckMessage`)

```

class evalml.data_checks.DataCheckAction(action_code,      data_check_name,      meta-
                                         data=None)

```

A recommended action returned by a DataCheck.

Parameters

- **action_code** (*str*, `DataCheckActionCode`) – Action code associated with the action.
- **data_check_name** (*str*) – Name of data check.
- **metadata** (*dict*, *optional*) – Additional useful information associated with the action. Defaults to None.

Methods

<code>convert_dict_to_action</code>	Convert a dictionary into a DataCheckAction.
<code>to_dict</code>	Return a dictionary form of the data check action.

static `convert_dict_to_action` (*action_dict*)

Convert a dictionary into a DataCheckAction.

Parameters `action_dict` – Dictionary to convert into action. Should have keys “code”, “data_check_name”, and “metadata”.

Raises `ValueError` – If input dictionary does not have keys *code* and *metadata* and if the *metadata* dictionary does not have keys *columns* and *rows*.

Returns DataCheckAction object from the input dictionary.

`to_dict` (*self*)

Return a dictionary form of the data check action.

class `evalml.data_checks.DataCheckActionCode`

Enum for data check action code.

Attributes

DROP_COL	Action code for dropping a column.
DROP_ROWS	Action code for dropping rows.
IM- PUTE_COL	Action code for imputing a column.
TRANS- FORM_TARGET	Action code for transforming the target data.

Methods

<code>name</code>	The name of the Enum member.
<code>value</code>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

class `evalml.data_checks.DataCheckActionOption` (*action_code*, *data_check_name*, *parameters=None*, *metadata=None*)

A recommended action option returned by a DataCheck.

It contains an action code that indicates what the action should be, a data check name that indicates

what data check was used to generate the action, and parameters and metadata which can be used to further refine the action.

Parameters

- **action_code** (`DataCheckActionCode`) – Action code associated with the action option.
- **data_check_name** (`str`) – Name of the data check that produced this option.
- **parameters** (`dict`) – Parameters associated with the action option. Defaults to `None`.
- **metadata** (`dict`, *optional*) – Additional useful information associated with the action option. Defaults to `None`.

Examples

```
>>> parameters = {
...     "global_parameter_name": {
...         "parameter_type": "global",
...         "type": "float",
...         "default_value": 0.0,
...     },
...     "column_parameter_name": {
...         "parameter_type": "column",
...         "columns": {
...             "a": {
...                 "impute_strategy": {
...                     "categories": ["mean", "most_frequent"],
...                     "type": "category",
...                     "default_value": "mean",
...                 },
...                 "constant_fill_value": {"type": "float", "default_value": 0},
...             },
...         },
...     },
... }
>>> data_check_action = DataCheckActionOption(DataCheckActionCode.DROP_COL, None,
↪ metadata={}, parameters=parameters)
```

Methods

<code>convert_dict_to_option</code>	Convert a dictionary into a <code>DataCheckActionOption</code> .
<code>get_action_from_defaults</code>	Returns an action based on the defaults parameters.
<code>to_dict</code>	Return a dictionary form of the data check action option.

static `convert_dict_to_option` (*action_dict*)

Convert a dictionary into a `DataCheckActionOption`.

Parameters `action_dict` – Dictionary to convert into an action option. Should have keys “code”, “data_check_name”, and “metadata”.

Raises `ValueError` – If input dictionary does not have keys `code` and `metadata` and if the `metadata` dictionary does not have keys `columns` and `rows`.

Returns `DataCheckActionOption` object from the input dictionary.

get_action_from_defaults (*self*)

Returns an action based on the defaults parameters.

Returns An based on the defaults parameters the option.

Return type *DataCheckAction*

to_dict (*self*)

Return a dictionary form of the data check action option.

class evalml.data_checks.**DataCheckError** (*message, data_check_name, message_code=None, details=None, action_options=None*)

DataCheckMessage subclass for errors returned by data checks.

Attributes

message_type	DataCheckMessageType.ERROR
---------------------	----------------------------

Methods

<i>to_dict</i>	Return a dictionary form of the data check message.
----------------	---

to_dict (*self*)

Return a dictionary form of the data check message.

class evalml.data_checks.**DataCheckMessage** (*message, data_check_name, message_code=None, details=None, action_options=None*)

Base class for a message returned by a DataCheck, tagged by name.

Parameters

- **message** (*str*) – Message string.
- **data_check_name** (*str*) – Name of data check.
- **message_code** (*DataCheckMessageCode*) – Message code associated with message. Defaults to None.
- **details** (*dict*) – Additional useful information associated with the message. Defaults to None.

Attributes

message_type	None
---------------------	------

Methods

<i>to_dict</i>	Return a dictionary form of the data check message.
----------------	---

to_dict (*self*)

Return a dictionary form of the data check message.

class evalml.data_checks.**DataCheckMessageCode**

Enum for data check message code.

Attributes

CLASS_IMBALANCE_BELOW_FOLDS	Message code for when number of values for each target is below 2 * number of CV folds.
CLASS_IMBALANCE_BELOW_THRESHOLD	Message code for when number of classes is less than the threshold.
CLASS_IMBALANCE_SEVERE	Message code for when balance in classes is less than the threshold and minimum class is less than minimum number of accepted samples.
COLS_WITH_NULLS	Message code for columns with null values.
DATE-TIME_HAS_NAN	Message code for when input datetime columns contain NaN values.
DATE-TIME_HAS_REDUNDANT_ROW	Message code for when datetime information has more than one row per datetime
DATE-TIME_HAS_UNEVEN_INTERVALS	Message code for when the datetime values have uneven intervals.
DATE-TIME_INFORMATION_NOT_FOUND	Message code for when datetime information can not be found or is in an unaccepted format.
DATE-TIME_IS_MISSING_VALUES	Message code for when datetime feature has values missing between the start and end dates
DATE-TIME_IS_NOT_MONOTONIC	Message code for when the datetime values are not monotonically increasing.
HAS_ID_COLUMNS	Message code for data that has ID columns.
HAS_OUTLIERS	Message code for when outliers are detected.
HIGH_VARIANCE	Message code for when high variance is detected for cross-validation.
HIGHLY_NULL_COLS	Message code for highly null columns.
HIGHLY_NULL_ROWS	Message code for highly null rows.
IS_MULTICOLLINEAR	Message code for when data is potentially multicollinear.
MIS-MATCHED_INDICES	Message code for when input target and features have mismatched indices.
MIS-MATCHED_INDICES_ORDER	Message code for when input target and features have mismatched indices order. The two indices have same index values, but shuffled.
MIS-MATCHED_LENGTHS	Message code for when input target and features have different lengths.
NATURAL_LANGUAGE_HAS_NAN	Message code for when input natural language columns contain NaN values.
NO_VARIANCE	Message code for when data has no variance (1 unique value).
NO_VARIANCE_WITH_NULL	Message code for when data has one unique value and NaN values.
NOT_UNIQUE_ENOUGH	Message code for when data does not possess enough unique values.
TARGET_NOT_TWO_UNIQUE_VALUES	Message code for target data for a binary classification problem that does not have two unique values.
TARGET_HAS_NULL	Message code for target data that has null values.
TARGET_INCOMPATIBLE_OBJECTIVE	Message code for target data that has incompatible values for the specified objective
TARGET_IS_EMPTY_OR_FULLY_NULL	Message code for target data that is empty or has all null values.
TARGET_IS_NONE	Message code for when target is None.
TARGET_LEAKAGE	Message code for when target leakage is detected.
TARGET_LOGNORMAL_DISTRIBUTION	Message code for target data with a lognormal distribution.
TARGET_MULTICLASS_HIGH_UNIQUE_CLASS	Message code for target data for a multi classification problem that has an abnormally large number of target values.

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Table 144 – continued from previous page

TAR- GET_MULTICLASS_NOT_ENOUGH_CLASSES	Message code for target data for a multi classification problem that does not have more than 10 classes.
TAR- GET_MULTICLASS_NOT_TWO_EXAMPLES_PER_CLASS	Message code for target data for a multi classification problem that does not have two examples per class.
TAR- GET_UNSUPPORTED_PROBLEM_TYPE	Message code for target data that is being checked against an unsupported problem type.
TAR- GET_UNSUPPORTED_TYPE	Message code for target data that is of an unsupported type.
TIME- SERIES_PARAMETERS_NOT_COMPATIBLE_WITH_SPLIT	Message code when the time series parameters are too large for the smallest data split.
TIME- SERIES_TARGET_NOT_COMPATIBLE_WITH_SPLIT	Message code when any training and validation split of the time series target doesn't contain the target.
TOO_SPARSE	Message code for when multiclass data has values that are too sparsely populated.
TOO_UNIQUE	Message code for when data possesses too many unique values.

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

class evalml.data_checks.DataCheckMessageType

Enum for type of data check message: WARNING or ERROR.

Attributes

ERROR	Error message returned by a data check.
WARNING	Warning message returned by a data check.

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

class evalml.data_checks.DataChecks (*data_checks=None, data_check_params=None*)

A collection of data checks.

Parameters

- **data_checks** (*list* (*DataCheck*)) – List of DataCheck objects.
- **data_check_params** (*dict*) – Parameters for passed DataCheck objects.

Methods

<i>validate</i>	Inspect and validate the input data against data checks and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.
-----------------	--

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Inspect and validate the input data against data checks and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target data of length [n_samples]

Returns Dictionary containing DataCheckMessage objects

Return type dict

class evalml.data_checks.**DataCheckWarning** (*message*, *data_check_name*, *message_code=None*, *details=None*, *action_options=None*)

DataCheckMessage subclass for warnings returned by data checks.

Attributes

message_type	DataCheckMessageType.WARNING
---------------------	------------------------------

Methods

<i>to_dict</i>	Return a dictionary form of the data check message.
----------------	---

to_dict (*self*)

Return a dictionary form of the data check message.

class evalml.data_checks.**DateTimeFormatDataCheck** (*datetime_column='index'*)

Check if the datetime column has equally spaced intervals and is monotonically increasing or decreasing in order to be supported by time series estimators.

Parameters **datetime_column** (*str*, *int*) – The name of the datetime column. If the datetime values are in the index, then pass “index”.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Checks if the target data has equal intervals and is sorted.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Checks if the target data has equal intervals and is sorted.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Target data.

Returns List with DataCheckErrors if unequal intervals are found in the datetime column.

Return type dict (*DataCheckError*)

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

The column “dates” has a set of dates with hourly frequency appended to the end of a series of days, which is inconsistent with the frequency of the previous 9 dates (1 day).

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame(pd.date_range("2021-01-01", periods=6).append(pd.date_
↳range("2021-01-07", periods=3, freq="H")), columns=["dates"])
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="dates")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column 'dates' has datetime values missing between_
↳start and end date.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "DATETIME_IS_MISSING_VALUES",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "No frequency could be detected in column 'dates',_
↳possibly due to uneven intervals.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "DATETIME_HAS_UNEVEN_INTERVALS",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

The column “dates” has the date 2021-01-31 appended to the end, which implies there are many dates missing.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame(pd.date_range("2021-01-01", periods=9).append(pd.date_
↳range("2021-01-31", periods=1)), columns=["dates"])
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="dates")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column 'dates' has datetime values missing between_
↳start and end date.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "DATETIME_IS_MISSING_VALUES",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

The column “dates” has a repeat of the date 2021-01-09 appended to the end, which is considered redundant and will raise an error.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame(pd.date_range("2021-01-01", periods=9).append(pd.date_
↳range("2021-01-09", periods=1)), columns=["dates"])
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="dates")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column 'dates' has more than one row with the same_
↳datetime value.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "DATETIME_HAS_REDUNDANT_ROW",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

The column “Weeks” passed integers instead of datetime data, which will raise an error.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([1, 2, 3, 4], columns=["Weeks"])
>>> y = pd.Series([0] * 4)
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="Weeks")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Datetime information could not be found in the data,
↳or was not in a supported datetime format.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "code": "DATETIME_INFORMATION_NOT_FOUND",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

Converting that same integer data to datetime, however, is valid.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime([1, 2, 3, 4]), columns=["Weeks"])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="Weeks")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == []
```

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame(pd.date_range("2021-01-01", freq="W", periods=10),
↳columns=["Weeks"])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="Weeks")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == []
```

While the data passed in is of datetime type, time series requires the datetime information in date-time_column to be monotonically increasing (ascending).

```
>>> X = X.iloc[::-1]
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="Weeks")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Datetime values must be sorted in ascending order.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "code": "DATETIME_IS_NOT_MONOTONIC",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
```

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```
...     }
... ]
```

The first value in the column “index” is replaced with NaT, which will raise an error in this data check.

```
>>> dates = [{"2-1-21", "3-1-21"},
...          ["2-2-21", "3-2-21"],
...          ["2-3-21", "3-3-21"],
...          ["2-4-21", "3-4-21"]]
>>> dates[0][0] = None
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(dates, columns=["days", "days2"])
>>> datetime_format_dc = DateTimeFormatDataCheck(datetime_column="days")
>>> assert datetime_format_dc.validate(df, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Input datetime column 'days' contains NaN values.
↳ Please impute NaN values or drop these rows.",
...         "data_check_name": "DateTimeFormatDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "code": "DATETIME_HAS_NAN",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
>>>
```

class evalml.data_checks.DCAOPParameterAllowedValuesType

Enum for data check action option parameter allowed values type.

Attributes

CATEGORICAL	Categorical allowed values type. Parameters that have a set of allowed values.
NUMERICAL	Numerical allowed values type. Parameters that have a range of allowed values.

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

class evalml.data_checks.DCAOPParameterType

Enum for data check action option parameter type.

Attributes

COLUMN	Column parameter type. Parameters that apply to a specific column in the data set.
GLOBAL	Global parameter type. Parameters that apply to the entire data set.

Methods

<code>all_parameter_types</code>	Get a list of all defined parameter types.
<code>handle_dcao_parameter_type</code>	Handles the data check action option parameter type by either returning the <code>DCAOParameType</code> enum or converting from a str.
<code>name</code>	The name of the Enum member.
<code>value</code>	The value of the Enum member.

all_parameter_types (*cls*)

Get a list of all defined parameter types.

Returns List of all defined parameter types.

Return type list(`DCAOParameType`)

static handle_dcao_parameter_type (*dcao_parameter_type*)

Handles the data check action option parameter type by either returning the `DCAOParameType` enum or converting from a str.

Parameters `dcao_parameter_type` (*str* or `DCAOParameType`) – Data check action option parameter type that needs to be handled.

Returns `DCAOParameType` enum

Raises

- **KeyError** – If input is not a valid `DCAOParameType` enum value.
- **ValueError** – If input is not a string or `DCAOParameType` object.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

class evalml.data_checks.**DefaultDataChecks** (*problem_type*, *objective*, *n_splits=3*, *problem_configuration=None*)

A collection of basic data checks that is used by AutoML by default.

Includes:

- `NullDataCheck`
- `HighlyNullRowsDataCheck`
- `IDColumnsDataCheck`
- `TargetLeakageDataCheck`
- `InvalidTargetDataCheck`
- `NoVarianceDataCheck`
- `ClassImbalanceDataCheck` (for classification problem types)
- `TargetDistributionDataCheck` (for regression problem types)
- `DateTimeFormatDataCheck` (for time series problem types)
- `TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck` (for time series problem types)
- `TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck` (for time series classification problem types)

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str*) – The problem type that is being validated. Can be regression, binary, or multiclass.
- **objective** (*str* or *ObjectiveBase*) – Name or instance of the objective class.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – The number of splits as determined by the data splitter being used. Defaults to 3.
- **datetime_column** (*str*) – The name of the column containing datetime information to be used for time series problems.
- **to "index" indicating that the datetime information is in the index of X or y. (Default)** –

Methods

<i>validate</i>	Inspect and validate the input data against data checks and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.
-----------------	--

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Inspect and validate the input data against data checks and returns a list of warnings and errors if applicable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target data of length [n_samples]

Returns Dictionary containing DataCheckMessage objects

Return type dict

class evalml.data_checks.IDColumnsDataCheck (*id_threshold=1.0*)

Check if any of the features are likely to be ID columns.

Parameters **id_threshold** (*float*) – The probability threshold to be considered an ID column. Defaults to 1.0.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if any of the features are likely to be ID columns. Currently performs a number of simple checks.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Check if any of the features are likely to be ID columns. Currently performs a number of simple checks.

Checks performed are:

- column name is “id”
- column name ends in “_id”
- column contains all unique values (and is categorical / integer type)

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input features to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target. Defaults to *None*. Ignored.

Returns A dictionary of features with column name or index and their probability of being ID columns

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Columns that end in “_id” and are completely unique are likely to be ID columns.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "customer_id": [123, 124, 125, 126, 127],
...     "Sales": [10, 42, 31, 51, 61]
... })
...
>>> id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck()
>>> assert id_col_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Columns 'customer_id' are 100.0% or more likely to be_
↪an ID column",
...         "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "HAS_ID_COLUMN",
...         "details": {"columns": ["customer_id"], "rows": None},
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["customer_id"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]
```

Columns named “ID” with all unique values will also be identified as ID columns.

```
>>> df = df.rename(columns={"customer_id": "ID"})
>>> id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck()
>>> assert id_col_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Columns 'ID' are 100.0% or more likely to be an ID_
↪column",
...         "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "HAS_ID_COLUMN",
...         "details": {"columns": ["ID"], "rows": None},
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["ID"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]
```

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```

...         "metadata": {"columns": ["ID"], "rows": None}
...     }
... ]

```

Despite being all unique, “Country_Rank” will not be identified as an ID column as `id_threshold` is set to 1.0 by default and its name doesn’t indicate that it’s an ID.

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "Country_Rank": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
...     "Sales": ["very high", "high", "high", "medium", "very low"]
... })
>>> id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck()
>>> assert id_col_check.validate(df) == []

```

However lowering the threshold will cause this column to be identified as an ID.

```

>>> id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck()
>>> id_col_check = IDColumnsDataCheck(id_threshold=0.95)
>>> assert id_col_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Columns 'Country_Rank' are 95.0% or more likely to be_
↪an ID column",
...         "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["Country_Rank"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "HAS_ID_COLUMN",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "IDColumnsDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["Country_Rank"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]

```

class `evalml.data_checks.InvalidTargetDataCheck` (*problem_type*, *objective*, *n_unique=100*)

Check if the target data is considered invalid.

Target data is considered invalid if:

- Target is None.
- Target has NaN or None values.
- Target is of an unsupported Woodwork logical type.
- Target and features have different lengths or indices.
- Target does not have enough instances of a class in a classification problem.
- Target does not contain numeric data for regression problems.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str or ProblemTypes*) – The specific problem type to data check for. e.g. ‘binary’, ‘multiclass’, ‘regression’, ‘time series regression’
- **objective** (*str or ObjectiveBase*) – Name or instance of the objective class.
- **n_unique** (*int*) – Number of unique target values to store when problem type is binary and target incorrectly has more than 2 unique values. Non-negative integer. If None, stores all unique values. Defaults to 100.

Attributes

multi-class_continuous_threshold	0.05
---	------

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if the target data is considered invalid. If the input features argument is not None, it will be used to check that the target and features have the same dimensions and indices.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y*)

Check if the target data is considered invalid. If the input features argument is not None, it will be used to check that the target and features have the same dimensions and indices.

Target data is considered invalid if:

- Target is None.
- Target has NaN or None values.
- Target is of an unsupported Woodwork logical type.
- Target and features have different lengths or indices.
- Target does not have enough instances of a class in a classification problem.
- Target does not contain numeric data for regression problems.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Features. If not None, will be used to check that the target and features have the same dimensions and indices.
- **y** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Target data to check for invalid values.

Returns List with DataCheckErrors if any invalid values are found in the target data.

Return type dict (*DataCheckError*)

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Target values must be integers, doubles, or booleans.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame({"col": [1, 2, 3, 1]})
>>> y = pd.Series(["cat_1", "cat_2", "cat_1", "cat_2"])
>>> target_check = InvalidTargetDataCheck("regression", "R2")
>>> assert target_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Target is unsupported Unknown type. Valid Woodwork_
↳logical types include: integer, double, boolean, integer_nullable, boolean_
↳nullable, age_nullable",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None, "unsupported_type":
↳"unknown"},
...         "code": "TARGET_UNSUPPORTED_TYPE",
...         "action_options": []
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Target data type should be numeric for regression_
↳type problems.",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "code": "TARGET_UNSUPPORTED_TYPE",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

The target cannot have null values.

```
>>> y = pd.Series([None, pd.NA, pd.NaT, None])
>>> assert target_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Target is either empty or fully null.",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "code": "TARGET_IS_EMPTY_OR_FULLY_NULL",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
...
>>> y = pd.Series([1, None, 3, None])
>>> assert target_check.validate(None, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "2 row(s) (50.0%) of target values are null",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": None,
...             "rows": None,
...             "num_null_rows": 2,
...         }
...     }
... ]
```

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```

...         "pct_null_rows": 50.0
...     },
...     "code": "TARGET_HAS_NULL",
...     "action_options": [
...         {
...             "code": "IMPUTE_COL",
...             "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...             "parameters": {
...                 "impute_strategy": {
...                     "parameter_type": "global",
...                     "type": "category",
...                     "categories": ["mean", "most_frequent"],
...                     "default_value": "mean"
...                 }
...             },
...             "metadata": {"columns": None, "rows": None, "is_target":
↪True},
...         }
...     ],
... ]

```

If the target values don't match the problem type passed, an error will be raised. In this instance, only two values exist in the target column, but multiclass has been passed as the problem type.

```

>>> X = pd.DataFrame([i for i in range(50)])
>>> y = pd.Series([i%2 for i in range(50)])
>>> target_check = InvalidTargetDataCheck("multiclass", "Log Loss Multiclass")
>>> assert target_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Target has two or less classes, which is too few for
↪multiclass problems. Consider changing to binary.",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None, "num_classes": 2},
...         "code": "TARGET_MULTICLASS_NOT_ENOUGH_CLASSES",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

If the length of X and y differ, a warning will be raised. A warning will also be raised for indices that don't match.

```

>>> target_check = InvalidTargetDataCheck("regression", "R2")
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([i for i in range(5)])
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 2, 4, 3], index=[1, 2, 4, 3])
>>> assert target_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Input target and features have different lengths",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None, "features_length": 5,
↪"target_length": 4},
...         "code": "MISMATCHED_LENGTHS",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

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```

...     {
...         "message": "Input target and features have mismatched indices.
↳Details will include the first 10 mismatched indices.",
...         "data_check_name": "InvalidTargetDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": None,
...             "rows": None,
...             "indices_not_in_features": [],
...             "indices_not_in_target": [0]
...         },
...         "code": "MISMATCHED_INDICES",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

class evalml.data_checks.MulticollinearityDataCheck (*threshold=0.9*)

Check if any set features are likely to be multicollinear.

Parameters *threshold* (*float*) – The threshold to be considered. Defaults to 0.9.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if any set of features are likely to be multicollinear.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y=None*)

Check if any set of features are likely to be multicollinear.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input features to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target. Ignored.

Returns dict with a DataCheckWarning if there are any potentially multicollinear columns.

Return type dict

Example

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Columns in X that are highly correlated with each other will be identified using mutual information.

```

>>> col = pd.Series([1, 0, 2, 3, 4])
>>> X = pd.DataFrame({"col_1": col, "col_2": col * 3})
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 0, 0, 1, 0])
...
>>> multicollinearity_check = MulticollinearityDataCheck(threshold=1.0)
>>> assert multicollinearity_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {

```

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```

...         "message": "Columns are likely to be correlated: [('col_1', 'col_2'
↪      ')]",
...         "data_check_name": "MulticollinearityDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "IS_MULTICOLLINEAR",
...         "details": {"columns": [("col_1", "col_2")], "rows": None},
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

class evalml.data_checks.NoVarianceDataCheck (count_nan_as_value=False)

Check if the target or any of the features have no variance.

Parameters **count_nan_as_value** (*bool*) – If True, missing values will be counted as their own unique value. Additionally, if true, will return a DataCheckWarning instead of an error if the feature has mostly missing data and only one unique value. Defaults to False.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if the target or any of the features have no variance (1 unique value).

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Check if the target or any of the features have no variance (1 unique value).

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Optional, the target data.

Returns A dict of warnings/errors corresponding to features or target with no variance.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Columns or target data that have only one unique value will raise an error.

```

>>> X = pd.DataFrame([2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2], columns=["First_Column"])
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
...
>>> novar_dc = NoVarianceDataCheck()
>>> assert novar_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "'First_Column' has 1 unique value.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE",

```

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```

...     "action_options": [
...         {
...             "code": "DROP_COL",
...             "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...             "parameters": {},
...             "metadata": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None}
...         },
...     ],
...     {
...         "message": "Y has 1 unique value.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": ["Y"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

By default, NaNs will not be counted as distinct values. In the first example, there are still two distinct values besides None. In the second, there are no distinct values as the target is entirely null.

```

>>> X["First_Column"] = [2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, None, None]
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, None, None])
>>> assert novar_dc.validate(X, y) == []
...
>>> y = pd.Series([None] * 7)
>>> assert novar_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Y has 0 unique values.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": ["Y"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

As None is not considered a distinct value by default, there is only one unique value in X and y.

```

>>> X["First_Column"] = [2, 2, 2, 2, None, None, None, None]
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 1, None, None, None, None])
>>> assert novar_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "'First_Column' has 1 unique value.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]

```

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```

...         },
...     ],
... },
... {
...     "message": "Y has 1 unique value.",
...     "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...     "level": "error",
...     "details": {"columns": ["Y"], "rows": None},
...     "code": "NO_VARIANCE",
...     "action_options": []
... }
... ]

```

If `count_nan_as_value` is set to `True`, then NaNs are counted as unique values. In the event that there is an adequate number of unique values only because `count_nan_as_value` is set to `True`, a warning will be raised so the user can encode these values.

```

>>> novar_dc = NoVarianceDataCheck(count_nan_as_value=True)
>>> assert novar_dc.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "'First_Column' has two unique values including nulls.
↳ Consider encoding the nulls for this column to be useful for machine
↳ learning.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE_WITH_NULL",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["First_Column"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ],
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Y has two unique values including nulls. Consider
↳ encoding the nulls for this column to be useful for machine learning.",
...         "data_check_name": "NoVarianceDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["Y"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "NO_VARIANCE_WITH_NULL",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

class evalml.data_checks.NullDataCheck (*pct_null_col_threshold=0.95*,
pct_null_row_threshold=0.95)

Check if there are any highly-null numerical, boolean, categorical, natural language, and unknown columns and rows in the input.

Parameters

- **pct_null_col_threshold** (*float*) – If the percentage of NaN values in an input feature exceeds this amount, that column will be considered highly-null. Defaults to 0.95.
- **pct_null_row_threshold** (*float*) – If the percentage of NaN values in an input

row exceeds this amount, that row will be considered highly-null. Defaults to 0.95.

Methods

<code>get_null_column_information</code>	Finds columns that are considered highly null (percentage null is greater than threshold) and returns dictionary mapping column name to percentage null and dictionary mapping column name to null indices.
<code>get_null_row_information</code>	Finds rows that are considered highly null (percentage null is greater than threshold).
<code>name</code>	Return a name describing the data check.
<code>validate</code>	Check if there are any highly-null columns or rows in the input.

static `get_null_column_information(X, pct_null_col_threshold=0.0)`

Finds columns that are considered highly null (percentage null is greater than threshold) and returns dictionary mapping column name to percentage null and dictionary mapping column name to null indices.

Parameters

- **X** (`pd.DataFrame`) – DataFrame to check for highly null columns.
- **pct_null_col_threshold** (`float`) – Percentage threshold for a column to be considered null. Defaults to 0.0.

Returns Tuple containing: dictionary mapping column name to its null percentage and dictionary mapping column name to null indices in that column.

Return type tuple

static `get_null_row_information(X, pct_null_row_threshold=0.0)`

Finds rows that are considered highly null (percentage null is greater than threshold).

Parameters

- **X** (`pd.DataFrame`) – DataFrame to check for highly null rows.
- **pct_null_row_threshold** (`float`) – Percentage threshold for a row to be considered null. Defaults to 0.0.

Returns Series containing the percentage null for each row.

Return type `pd.Series`

name (`cls`)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (`self, X, y=None`)

Check if there are any highly-null columns or rows in the input.

Parameters

- **X** (`pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray`) – Features.
- **y** (`pd.Series, np.ndarray`) – Ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns dict with a `DataCheckWarning` if there are any highly-null columns or rows.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> class SeriesWrap():
...     def __init__(self, series):
...         self.series = series
...
...     def __eq__(self, series_2):
...         return all(self.series.eq(series_2.series))
```

With `pct_null_col_threshold` set to 0.50, any column that has 50% or more of its observations set to null will be included in the warning, as well as the percentage of null values identified (“all_null”: 1.0, “lots_of_null”: 0.8).

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "all_null": [None, pd.NA, None, None, None],
...     "lots_of_null": [None, None, None, None, 5],
...     "few_null": [1, 2, None, 2, 3],
...     "no_null": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
... })
...
>>> highly_null_dc = NullDataCheck(pct_null_col_threshold=0.50)
>>> assert highly_null_dc.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column(s) 'all_null', 'lots_of_null' are 50.0% or_
↪ more null",
...         "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": ["all_null", "lots_of_null"],
...             "rows": None,
...             "pct_null_rows": {"all_null": 1.0, "lots_of_null": 0.8}
...         },
...         "code": "HIGHLY_NULL_COLS",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["all_null", "lots_of_null"],
↪ "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Column(s) 'few_null' have null values",
...         "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["few_null"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "COLS_WITH_NULL",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "IMPUTE_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["few_null"], "rows": None, "is_
↪ target": False},
```

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```

...         "parameters": {
...             "impute_strategies": {
...                 "parameter_type": "column",
...                 "columns": {
...                     "few_null": {
...                         "impute_strategy": {"categories": ["mean",
↪ "most_frequent"], "type": "category", "default_value": "mean"}
...                     }
...                 }
...             }
...         }
...     ]
... }
... ]

```

With `pct_null_row_threshold` set to 0.50, any row with 50% or more of its respective column values set to null will be included in the warning, as well as the offending rows ("rows": [0, 1, 2, 3]). Since the default value for `pct_null_col_threshold` is 0.95, "all_null" is also included in the warnings since the percentage of null values in that row is over 95%.

```

>>> highly_null_dc = NullDataCheck(pct_null_row_threshold=0.50)
>>> validation_messages = highly_null_dc.validate(df)
>>> validation_messages[0]["details"]["pct_null_cols"] = ↪
↪ SeriesWrap(validation_messages[0]["details"]["pct_null_cols"])
>>> highly_null_rows = SeriesWrap(pd.Series([0.5, 0.5, 0.75, 0.5]))
>>> assert validation_messages == [
...     {
...         "message": "4 out of 5 rows are 50.0% or more null",
...         "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": None,
...             "rows": [0, 1, 2, 3],
...             "pct_null_cols": highly_null_rows
...         },
...         "code": "HIGHLY_NULL_ROWS",
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_ROWS",
...                 "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": None, "rows": [0, 1, 2, 3]}
...             }
...         ]
...     },
...     {
...         "message": "Column(s) 'all_null' are 95.0% or more null",
...         "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": ["all_null"],
...             "rows": None,
...             "pct_null_rows": {"all_null": 1.0}
...         },
...         "code": "HIGHLY_NULL_COLS",

```

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```

...     "action_options": [
...         {
...             "code": "DROP_COL",
...             "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...             "metadata": {"columns": ["all_null"], "rows": None},
...             "parameters": {}
...         }
...     ]
... },
... {
...     "message": "Column(s) 'lots_of_null', 'few_null' have null values
↪",
...     "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...     "level": "warning",
...     "details": {"columns": ["lots_of_null", "few_null"], "rows": None}
↪,
...     "code": "COLS_WITH_NULL",
...     "action_options": [
...         {
...             "code": "IMPUTE_COL",
...             "data_check_name": "NullDataCheck",
...             "metadata": {"columns": ["lots_of_null", "few_null"], "rows
↪": None, "is_target": False},
...             "parameters": {
...                 "impute_strategies": {
...                     "parameter_type": "column",
...                     "columns": {
...                         "lots_of_null": {"impute_strategy": {
↪ "categories": ["mean", "most_frequent"], "type": "category", "default_value
↪": "mean"}},
...                         "few_null": {"impute_strategy": {"categories": ↪
↪ ["mean", "most_frequent"], "type": "category", "default_value": "mean"}}
...                     }
...                 }
...             }
...         }
...     ]
... }
... ]

```

class evalml.data_checks.OutliersDataCheck

Checks if there are any outliers in input data by using IQR to determine score anomalies.

Columns with score anomalies are considered to contain outliers.

Methods

<code>get_boxplot_data</code>	Returns box plot information for the given data.
<code>name</code>	Return a name describing the data check.
<code>validate</code>	Check if there are any outliers in a dataframe by using IQR to determine column anomalies. Column with anomalies are considered to contain outliers.

static `get_boxplot_data(data_)`

Returns box plot information for the given data.

Parameters `data` (`pd.Series`, `np.ndarray`) – Input data.

Returns A payload of box plot statistics.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "x": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
...     "y": [6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
...     "z": [-1, -2, -3, -1201, -4]
... })
>>> box_plot_data = OutliersDataCheck.get_boxplot_data(df["z"])
>>> box_plot_data["score"] = round(box_plot_data["score"], 2)
>>> assert box_plot_data == {
...     "score": 0.89,
...     "pct_outliers": 0.2,
...     "values": {"q1": -4.0,
...                 "median": -3.0,
...                 "q3": -2.0,
...                 "low_bound": -7.0,
...                 "high_bound": -1.0,
...                 "low_values": [-1201],
...                 "high_values": [],
...                 "low_indices": [3],
...                 "high_indices": []}
... }
```

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y=None*)

Check if there are any outliers in a dataframe by using IQR to determine column anomalies. Column with anomalies are considered to contain outliers.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns A dictionary with warnings if any columns have outliers.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

The column “z” has an outlier so a warning is added to alert the user of its location.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "x": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
...     "y": [6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
...     "z": [-1, -2, -3, -1201, -4]
... })
```

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```

...
>>> outliers_check = OutliersDataCheck()
>>> assert outliers_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column(s) 'z' are likely to have outlier data.",
...         "data_check_name": "OutliersDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "HAS_OUTLIERS",
...         "details": {"columns": ["z"], "rows": [3], "column_indices": {"z":
↪ [3]}},
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_ROWS",
...                 "data_check_name": "OutliersDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"rows": [3], "columns": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]

```

class evalml.data_checks.**SparsityDataCheck** (*problem_type*, *threshold*,
unique_count_threshold=10)

Check if there are any columns with sparsely populated values in the input.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – The specific problem type to data check for. ‘multiclass’ or ‘time series multiclass’ is the only accepted problem type.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold value, or percentage of each column’s unique values, below which, a column exhibits sparsity. Should be between 0 and 1.
- **unique_count_threshold** (*int*) – The minimum number of times a unique value has to be present in a column to not be considered “sparse.” Defaults to 10.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>sparsity_score</i>	Calculate a sparsity score for the given value counts by calculating the percentage of unique values that exceed the count_threshold.
<i>validate</i>	Calculate what percentage of each column’s unique values exceed the count threshold and compare that percentage to the sparsity threshold stored in the class instance.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

static sparsity_score (*col*, *count_threshold=10*)

Calculate a sparsity score for the given value counts by calculating the percentage of unique values that exceed the count_threshold.

Parameters

- **col** (*pd.Series*) – Feature values.

- **count_threshold** (*int*) – The number of instances below which a value is considered sparse. Default is 10.

Returns Sparsity score, or the percentage of the unique values that exceed count_threshold.

Return type (float)

validate (*self, X, y=None*)

Calculate what percentage of each column's unique values exceed the count threshold and compare that percentage to the sparsity threshold stored in the class instance.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Ignored.

Returns dict with a DataCheckWarning if there are any sparse columns.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

For multiclass problems, if a column doesn't have enough representation from unique values, it will be considered sparse.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "sparse": [float(x) for x in range(100)],
...     "not_sparse": [float(1) for x in range(100)]
... })
...
>>> sparsity_check = SparsityDataCheck(problem_type="multiclass", threshold=0.
↳5, unique_count_threshold=10)
>>> assert sparsity_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Input columns ('sparse') for multiclass problem type_
↳are too sparse.",
...         "data_check_name": "SparsityDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "TOO_SPARSE",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": ["sparse"],
...             "sparsity_score": {"sparse": 0.0},
...             "rows": None
...         },
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "SparsityDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["sparse"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]
```

```
... >>> df["sparse"] = [float(x % 10) for x in range(100)] >>> sparsity_check = SparsityDataCheck(problem_type="multiclass", threshold=1, unique_count_threshold=5) >>> assert sparsity_check.validate(df) == [] ... >>> sparse_array = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3] * 3) >>> assert SparsityDataCheck.sparsity_score(sparse_array, count_threshold=5) == 0.6666666666666666
```

class evalml.data_checks.TargetDistributionDataCheck

Check if the target data contains certain distributions that may need to be transformed prior training to improve model performance. Uses the Shapiro-Wilks test when the dataset is ≤ 5000 samples, otherwise uses Jarque-Bera.

Methods

<code>name</code>	Return a name describing the data check.
<code>validate</code>	Check if the target data has a certain distribution.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Check if the target data has a certain distribution.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Target data to check for underlying distributions.

Returns List with DataCheckErrors if certain distributions are found in the target data.

Return type dict (*DataCheckError*)

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Targets that exhibit a lognormal distribution will raise a warning for the user to transform the target.

```
>>> y = [0.946, 0.972, 1.154, 0.954, 0.969, 1.222, 1.038, 0.999, 0.973, 0.897]
>>> target_check = TargetDistributionDataCheck()
>>> assert target_check.validate(None, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Target may have a lognormal distribution.",
...         "data_check_name": "TargetDistributionDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "TARGET_LOGNORMAL_DISTRIBUTION",
...         "details": {"normalization_method": "shapiro", "statistic": 0.8,
...         ↪ "p-value": 0.045, "columns": None, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "TRANSFORM_TARGET",
...                 "data_check_name": "TargetDistributionDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {
...                     "transformation_strategy": "lognormal",
...                     "is_target": True,
...                     "columns": None,
...                     "rows": None
...                 }
...             }
...         ]
...     }
```

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```

...     }
...     ]
... }
... ]
...
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5])
>>> assert target_check.validate(None, y) == []
...
>>> y = pd.Series(pd.date_range("1/1/21", periods=10))
>>> assert target_check.validate(None, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Target is unsupported datetime type. Valid Woodwork_
↳logical types include: integer, double",
...         "data_check_name": "TargetDistributionDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {"columns": None, "rows": None, "unsupported_type":
↳"datetime"},
...         "code": "TARGET_UNSUPPORTED_TYPE",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

class evalml.data_checks.**TargetLeakageDataCheck** (*pct_corr_threshold=0.95*,
method='mutual')

Check if any of the features are highly correlated with the target by using mutual information or Pearson correlation.

If *method='mutual'*, this data check uses mutual information and supports all target and feature types. Otherwise, if *method='pearson'*, it uses Pearson correlation and only supports binary with numeric and boolean dtypes. Pearson correlation returns a value in $[-1, 1]$, while mutual information returns a value in $[0, 1]$.

Parameters

- **pct_corr_threshold** (*float*) – The correlation threshold to be considered leakage. Defaults to 0.95.
- **method** (*string*) – The method to determine correlation. Use ‘mutual’ for mutual information, otherwise ‘pearson’ for Pearson correlation. Defaults to ‘mutual’.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if any of the features are highly correlated with the target by using mutual information or Pearson correlation.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y*)

Check if any of the features are highly correlated with the target by using mutual information or Pearson correlation.

If *method='mutual'*, supports all target and feature types. Otherwise, if *method='pearson'* only supports binary with numeric and boolean dtypes. Pearson correlation returns a value in $[-1, 1]$, while mutual information returns a value in $[0, 1]$.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input features to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target data.

Returns dict with a *DataCheckWarning* if target leakage is detected.

Return type dict (*DataCheckWarning*)

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Any columns that are strongly correlated with the target will raise a warning. This could be indicative of data leakage.

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame({
...     "leak": [10, 42, 31, 51, 61],
...     "x": [42, 54, 12, 64, 12],
...     "y": [13, 5, 13, 74, 24],
... })
>>> y = pd.Series([10, 42, 31, 51, 40])
>>> target_leakage_check = TargetLeakageDataCheck(pct_corr_threshold=0.95)
>>> assert target_leakage_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Column 'leak' is 95.0% or more correlated with the_
↪target",
...         "data_check_name": "TargetLeakageDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "TARGET_LEAKAGE",
...         "details": {"columns": ["leak"], "rows": None},
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "data_check_name": "TargetLeakageDataCheck",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["leak"], "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]
```

The default method can be changed to pearson from mutual information.

```
>>> X["x"] = y / 2
>>> target_leakage_check = TargetLeakageDataCheck(pct_corr_threshold=0.8,
↪method="pearson")
>>> assert target_leakage_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Columns 'leak', 'x' are 80.0% or more correlated with_
↪the target",
...         "data_check_name": "TargetLeakageDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "details": {"columns": ["leak", "x"], "rows": None},
...         "code": "TARGET_LEAKAGE",
...         "action_options": [
```

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```

...         {
...             "code": "DROP_COL",
...             "data_check_name": "TargetLeakageDataCheck",
...             "parameters": {},
...             "metadata": {"columns": ["leak", "x"], "rows": None}
...         }
...     ]
... }
... ]

```

class evalml.data_checks.**TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck** (*problem_configuration*, *n_splits*)

Checks whether the time series parameters are compatible with data splitting.

If $\text{gap} + \text{max_delay} + \text{forecast_horizon} > X.\text{shape}[0] // (\text{n_splits} + 1)$

then the feature engineering window is larger than the smallest split. This will cause the pipeline to create features from data that does not exist, which will cause errors.

Parameters

- **problem_configuration** (*dict*) – Dict containing problem_configuration parameters.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of time series splits.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if the time series parameters are compatible with data splitting.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Check if the time series parameters are compatible with data splitting.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns dict with a DataCheckError if parameters are too big for the split sizes.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

The time series parameters have to be compatible with the data passed. If the window size ($\text{gap} + \text{max_delay} + \text{forecast_horizon}$) is greater than or equal to the split size, then an error will be raised.

```

>>> X = pd.DataFrame({
...     "dates": pd.date_range("1/1/21", periods=100),
...     "first": [i for i in range(100)],

```

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```

... })
>>> y = pd.Series([i for i in range(100)])
...
>>> problem_config = {"gap": 7, "max_delay": 2, "forecast_horizon": 12, "time_
↳index": "dates"}
>>> target_leakage_check = TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck(problem_
↳configuration=problem_config, n_splits=4)
>>> assert target_leakage_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Since the data has 100 observations and n_splits=4,
↳the smallest "
...             "split would have 20 observations. Since 21 (gap + max_
↳delay + forecast_horizon) "
...             " >= 20, then at least one of the splits would be
↳empty by the time it reaches "
...             "the pipeline. Please use a smaller number of splits,
↳reduce one or more these "
...             "parameters, or collect more data.",
...         "data_check_name": "TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "code": "TIMESERIES_PARAMETERS_NOT_COMPATIBLE_WITH_SPLIT",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": None,
...             "rows": None,
...             "max_window_size": 21,
...             "min_split_size": 20,
...             "n_obs": 100,
...             "n_splits": 4
...         },
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]

```

class evalml.data_checks.**TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck** (*problem_type, n_splits*)

Checks whether the time series target data is compatible with splitting.

If the target data in the training and validation of every split doesn't have representation from all classes (for time series classification problems) this will prevent the estimators from training on all potential outcomes which will cause errors during prediction.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str or ProblemTypes*) – Problem type.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of time series splits.

Methods

<i>name</i>	Return a name describing the data check.
<i>validate</i>	Check if the training and validation targets are compatible with time series data splitting.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

validate (*self, X, y*)

Check if the training and validation targets are compatible with time series data splitting.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Ignored. Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Target data.

Returns dict with a `DataCheckError` if splitting would result in inadequate class representation.

Return type dict

Example

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Passing `n_splits` as 3 means that the data will be segmented into 4 parts to be iterated over for training and validation splits. The first split results in training indices of [0:25] and validation indices of [25:50]. The training indices of the first split result in only one unique value (0). The third split results in training indices of [0:75] and validation indices of [75:100]. The validation indices of the third split result in only one unique value (1).

```
>>> X = None
>>> y = pd.Series([0 if i < 45 else i % 2 if i < 55 else 1 for i in_
↳ range(100)])
>>> ts_splitting_check = TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck("time series binary", 3)
>>> assert ts_splitting_check.validate(X, y) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Time Series Binary and Time Series Multiclass problem
↳ "
...         "types require every training and validation split to "
...         "have at least one instance of all the target classes.
↳ "
...         "The following splits are invalid: [1, 3]",
...         "data_check_name": "TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck",
...         "level": "error",
...         "details": {
...             "columns": None, "rows": None,
...             "invalid_splits": {
...                 1: {"Training": [0, 25]},
...                 3: {"Validation": [75, 100]}
...             }
...         },
...         "code": "TIMESERIES_TARGET_NOT_COMPATIBLE_WITH_SPLIT",
...         "action_options": []
...     }
... ]
```

class evalml.data_checks.UniquenessDataCheck (*problem_type*, *threshold=0.5*)

Check if there are any columns in the input that are either too unique for classification problems or not unique enough for regression problems.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – The specific problem type to data check for. e.g. 'binary', 'multiclass', 'regression', 'time series regression'
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold to set as an upper bound on uniqueness for classification type problems or lower bound on for regression type problems. Defaults to 0.50.

Methods

<code>name</code>	Return a name describing the data check.
<code>uniqueness_score</code>	Calculate a uniqueness score for the provided field. NaN values are not considered as unique values in the calculation.
<code>validate</code>	Check if there are any columns in the input that are too unique in the case of classification problems or not unique enough in the case of regression problems.

name (*cls*)

Return a name describing the data check.

static uniqueness_score (*col*, *drop_na=True*)

Calculate a uniqueness score for the provided field. NaN values are not considered as unique values in the calculation.

Based on the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index.

Parameters

- **col** (*pd.Series*) – Feature values.
- **drop_na** (*bool*) – Whether to drop null values when computing the uniqueness score. Defaults to True.

Returns Uniqueness score.

Return type (float)

validate (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Check if there are any columns in the input that are too unique in the case of classification problems or not unique enough in the case of regression problems.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Ignored. Defaults to None.

Returns

dict with a DataCheckWarning if there are any too unique or not unique enough columns.

Return type dict

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Because the problem type is regression, the column “regression_not_unique_enough” raises a warning for having just one value.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     "regression_unique_enough": [float(x) for x in range(100)],
...     "regression_not_unique_enough": [float(1) for x in range(100)]
... })
...
>>> uniqueness_check = UniquenessDataCheck(problem_type="regression",
...     threshold=0.8)
```

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```

>>> assert uniqueness_check.validate(df) == [
...     {
...         "message": "Input columns 'regression_not_unique_enough' for_
↪ regression problem type are not unique enough.",
...         "data_check_name": "UniquenessDataCheck",
...         "level": "warning",
...         "code": "NOT_UNIQUE_ENOUGH",
...         "details": {"columns": ["regression_not_unique_enough"]},
↪ "uniqueness_score": {"regression_not_unique_enough": 0.0}, "rows": None},
...         "action_options": [
...             {
...                 "code": "DROP_COL",
...                 "parameters": {},
...                 "data_check_name": "UniquenessDataCheck",
...                 "metadata": {"columns": ["regression_not_unique_enough"],
↪ "rows": None}
...             }
...         ]
...     }
... ]

```

For multiclass, the column “regression_unique_enough” has too many unique values and will raise an appropriate warning. >>> y = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3]) >>> uniqueness_check = UniquenessDataCheck(problem_type=”multiclass”, threshold=0.8) >>> assert uniqueness_check.validate(df) == [... { ... “message”: “Input columns ‘regression_unique_enough’ for multiclass problem type are too unique.”, ... “data_check_name”: “UniquenessDataCheck”, ... “level”: “warning”, ... “details”: { ... “columns”: [“regression_unique_enough”], ... “rows”: None, ... “uniqueness_score”: {“regression_unique_enough”: 0.99} ... }, ... “code”: “TOO_UNIQUE”, ... “action_options”: [... { ... “code”: “DROP_COL”, ... “data_check_name”: “UniquenessDataCheck”, ... “parameters”: {}, ... “metadata”: {“columns”: [“regression_unique_enough”], “rows”: None} ... } ...] ... } ...] ... >>> assert UniquenessDataCheck.uniqueness_score(y) == 0.65625

Demos

Demo datasets.

Submodules

breast_cancer

Load the breast cancer dataset, which can be used for binary classification problems.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>load_breast_cancer</code>	Load breast cancer dataset. Binary classification problem.
---------------------------------	--

Contents

`evalml.demos.breast_cancer.load_breast_cancer()`

Load breast cancer dataset. Binary classification problem.

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

churn

Load the churn dataset, which can be used for binary classification problems.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>load_churn</code>	Load churn dataset, which can be used for binary classification problems.
-------------------------	---

Contents

`evalml.demos.churn.load_churn(n_rows=None, verbose=True)`

Load churn dataset, which can be used for binary classification problems.

Parameters

- **n_rows** (*int*) – Number of rows from the dataset to return
- **verbose** (*bool*) – Whether to print information about features and labels

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

diabetes

Load the diabetes dataset, which can be used for regression problems.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>load_diabetes</code>	Load diabetes dataset. Used for regression problem.
----------------------------	---

Contents

`evalml.demos.diabetes.load_diabetes()`

Load diabetes dataset. Used for regression problem.

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

fraud

Load the credit card fraud dataset, which can be used for binary classification problems.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>load_fraud</code>	Load credit card fraud dataset.
-------------------------	---------------------------------

Contents

`evalml.demos.fraud.load_fraud(n_rows=None, verbose=True)`

Load credit card fraud dataset.

The fraud dataset can be used for binary classification problems.

Parameters

- **n_rows** (*int*) – Number of rows from the dataset to return
- **verbose** (*bool*) – Whether to print information about features and labels

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

weather

The Australian daily-min-temperatures weather dataset.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>load_weather</code>	Load the Australian daily-min-temperatures weather dataset.
---------------------------	---

Contents

```
evalml.demos.weather.load_weather()
```

Load the Australian daily-min-temperatures weather dataset.

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

wine

Load and return the wine dataset, which can be used for multiclass classification problems.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>load_wine</code>	Load wine dataset. Multiclass problem.
------------------------	--

Contents

```
evalml.demos.wine.load_wine()
```

Load wine dataset. Multiclass problem.

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

Package Contents

Functions

<code>load_breast_cancer</code>	Load breast cancer dataset. Binary classification problem.
<code>load_churn</code>	Load churn dataset, which can be used for binary classification problems.
<code>load_diabetes</code>	Load diabetes dataset. Used for regression problem.
<code>load_fraud</code>	Load credit card fraud dataset.
<code>load_weather</code>	Load the Australian daily-min-termperatures weather dataset.
<code>load_wine</code>	Load wine dataset. Multiclass problem.

Contents

`evalml.demos.load_breast_cancer()`

Load breast cancer dataset. Binary classification problem.

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

`evalml.demos.load_churn(n_rows=None, verbose=True)`

Load churn dataset, which can be used for binary classification problems.

Parameters

- **n_rows** (*int*) – Number of rows from the dataset to return
- **verbose** (*bool*) – Whether to print information about features and labels

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

`evalml.demos.load_diabetes()`

Load diabetes dataset. Used for regression problem.

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

`evalml.demos.load_fraud(n_rows=None, verbose=True)`

Load credit card fraud dataset.

The fraud dataset can be used for binary classification problems.

Parameters

- **n_rows** (*int*) – Number of rows from the dataset to return
- **verbose** (*bool*) – Whether to print information about features and labels

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

`evalml.demos.load_weather()`

Load the Australian daily-min-termperatures weather dataset.

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

`evalml.demos.load_wine()`

Load wine dataset. Multiclass problem.

Returns X and y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

Exceptions

Exceptions used in EvalML.

Submodules

exceptions

Exceptions used in EvalML.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>PartialDependenceErrorCode</i>	Enum identifying the type of error encountered in partial dependence.
<i>ValidationErrorCode</i>	Enum identifying the type of error encountered in hold-out validation.

Exceptions Summary

Contents

exception `evalml.exceptions.exceptions.AutoMLSearchException`

Exception raised when all pipelines in an automl batch return a score of NaN for the primary objective.

exception `evalml.exceptions.exceptions.ComponentNotYetFittedError`

An exception to be raised when `predict/predict_proba/transform` is called on a component without fitting first.

exception `evalml.exceptions.exceptions.DataCheckInitError`

Exception raised when a data check can't initialize with the parameters given.

exception `evalml.exceptions.exceptions.MethodPropertyNotFoundError`

Exception to raise when a class does not have an expected method or property.

exception `evalml.exceptions.exceptions.MissingComponentError`

An exception raised when a component is not found in `all_components()`.

exception evalml.exceptions.exceptions.NoPositiveLabelException

Exception when a particular classification label for the ‘positive’ class cannot be found in the column index or unique values.

exception evalml.exceptions.exceptions.NullsInColumnWarning

Warning thrown when there are null values in the column of interest.

exception evalml.exceptions.exceptions.ObjectiveCreationError

Exception when get_objective tries to instantiate an objective and required args are not provided.

exception evalml.exceptions.exceptions.ObjectiveNotFoundError

Exception to raise when specified objective does not exist.

exception evalml.exceptions.exceptions.ParameterNotUsedWarning (*components*)

Warning thrown when a pipeline parameter isn’t used in a defined pipeline’s component graph during initialization.

exception evalml.exceptions.exceptions.PartialDependenceError (*message, code*)

Exception raised for all errors that partial dependence can raise.

class evalml.exceptions.exceptions.PartialDependenceErrorCode

Enum identifying the type of error encountered in partial dependence.

Attributes

ALL_OTHER_ERRORS	Errors
COMPUTED_PERCENTILES_TOO_CLOSE	computed_percentiles_too_close
FEATURE_IS_ALL_NANS	feature_is_all_nans
FEATURE_IS_MOSTLY_ONE_VALUE	feature_is_mostly_one_value
FEATURES_ARGUMENT_INCORRECT_TYPES	features_argument_incorrect_types
ICE_PLOT_REQUESTED_FOR_TWO_WAY_PLOT	ice_dependence_plot
INVALID_CLASS_LABEL	invalid_class_label_requested_for_plot
INVALID_FEATURE_TYPE	invalid_feature_type
PIPELINE_IS_BASELINE	baseline
TOO_MANY_FEATURES	features
TWO_WAY_REQUESTED_FOR_DATES	dates
UNFITTED_PIPELINE	unfitted_pipeline

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

exception evalml.exceptions.exceptions.PipelineNotFoundError

An exception raised when a particular pipeline is not found in automl search results.

exception evalml.exceptions.exceptions.**PipelineNotYetFittedError**

An exception to be raised when predict/predict_proba/transform is called on a pipeline without fitting first.

exception evalml.exceptions.exceptions.**PipelineScoreError** (*exceptions*,
scored_successfully)

An exception raised when a pipeline errors while scoring any objective in a list of objectives.

Parameters

- **exceptions** (*dict*) – A dictionary mapping an objective name (str) to a tuple of the form (exception, traceback). All of the objectives that errored will be stored here.
- **scored_successfully** (*dict*) – A dictionary mapping an objective name (str) to a score value. All of the objectives that did not error will be stored here.

class evalml.exceptions.exceptions.**ValidationErrorCode**

Enum identifying the type of error encountered in holdout validation.

Attributes

IN-VALID_HOLDOUT_GAP_SEPARATION	invalid_holdout_gap_separation
IN-VALID_HOLDOUT_LENGTH	invalid_holdout_length

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)
The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)
The value of the Enum member.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>PartialDependenceErrorCode</i>	Enum identifying the type of error encountered in partial dependence.
<i>ValidationErrorCode</i>	Enum identifying the type of error encountered in holdout validation.

Exceptions Summary

Contents

exception `evalml.exceptions.AutoMLSearchException`

Exception raised when all pipelines in an automl batch return a score of NaN for the primary objective.

exception `evalml.exceptions.ComponentNotYetFittedError`

An exception to be raised when `predict/predict_proba/transform` is called on a component without fitting first.

exception `evalml.exceptions.DataCheckInitError`

Exception raised when a data check can't initialize with the parameters given.

exception `evalml.exceptions.MethodPropertyNotFoundError`

Exception to raise when a class does not have an expected method or property.

exception `evalml.exceptions.MissingComponentError`

An exception raised when a component is not found in `all_components()`.

exception `evalml.exceptions.NoPositiveLabelException`

Exception when a particular classification label for the 'positive' class cannot be found in the column index or unique values.

exception `evalml.exceptions.NullsInColumnWarning`

Warning thrown when there are null values in the column of interest.

exception `evalml.exceptions.ObjectiveCreationError`

Exception when `get_objective` tries to instantiate an objective and required args are not provided.

exception `evalml.exceptions.ObjectiveNotFoundError`

Exception to raise when specified objective does not exist.

exception `evalml.exceptions.ParameterNotUsedWarning` (*components*)

Warning thrown when a pipeline parameter isn't used in a defined pipeline's component graph during initialization.

exception `evalml.exceptions.PartialDependenceError` (*message, code*)

Exception raised for all errors that partial dependence can raise.

class `evalml.exceptions.PartialDependenceErrorCode`

Enum identifying the type of error encountered in partial dependence.

Attributes

ALL_OTHER_ERRORS	errors
COMPUTED_PERCENTILES_TOO_CLOSE	computed_percentiles_too_close
FEATURE_IS_ALL_NANS	feature_is_all_nans
FEATURE_IS_MOSTLY_ONE_VALUE	feature_is_mostly_one_value
FEATURES_ARGUMENT_INCORRECT_TYPES	features_argument_incorrect_types
ICE_PLOT_REQUESTED_FOR_TWO_WAY_PLOT	ice_dependence_plot
INVALID_CLASS_LABEL	invalid_class_label_requested_for_plot
INVALID_FEATURE_TYPE	invalid_feature_type
PIPELINE_IS_BASELINE	baseline
TOO_MANY_FEATURES	features
TWO_WAY_REQUESTED_FOR_DATES	dates
UNFITTED_PIPELINE	unfitted_pipeline

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

exception evalml.exceptions.PipelineNotFoundError

An exception raised when a particular pipeline is not found in automl search results.

exception evalml.exceptions.PipelineNotYetFittedError

An exception to be raised when predict/predict_proba/transform is called on a pipeline without fitting first.

exception evalml.exceptions.PipelineScoreError (*exceptions, scored_successfully*)

An exception raised when a pipeline errors while scoring any objective in a list of objectives.

Parameters

- **exceptions** (*dict*) – A dictionary mapping an objective name (str) to a tuple of the form (exception, traceback). All of the objectives that errored will be stored here.
- **scored_successfully** (*dict*) – A dictionary mapping an objective name (str) to a score value. All of the objectives that did not error will be stored here.

class evalml.exceptions.ValidationErrorCode

Enum identifying the type of error encountered in holdout validation.

Attributes

IN- VALID_HOLDOUT_GAP_SEPARATION	invalid_holdout_gap_separation
IN- VALID_HOLDOUT_LENGTH	invalid_holdout_length

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)
The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)
The value of the Enum member.

Model Family

Family of machine learning models.

Submodules

model_family

Enum for family of machine learning models.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ModelFamily</i>	Enum for family of machine learning models.
--------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.model_family.model_family.**ModelFamily**
Enum for family of machine learning models.

Attributes

ARIMA	ARIMA model family.
BASELINE	Baseline model family.
CAT-BOOST	CatBoost model family.
DECISION_TREE	Decision Tree model family.
ENSEMBLE	Ensemble model family.
EXPONENTIAL_SMOOTHING	Exponential Smoothing model family.
EXTRA_TREES	Extra Trees model family.
K_NEIGHBORS	K Nearest Neighbors model family.
LIGHTGBM	LightGBM model family.
LINEAR_MODEL	Linear model family.
NONE	None
PROPHET	Prophet model family.
RANDOM_FOREST	Random Forest model family.
SVM	SVM model family.
VOWPAL_WABBIT	Vowpal Wabbit model family.
XGBOOST	XGBoost model family.

Methods

<code>is_tree_estimator</code>	Checks whether the estimator's model family uses trees.
<code>name</code>	The name of the Enum member.
<code>value</code>	The value of the Enum member.

is_tree_estimator (*self*)

Checks whether the estimator's model family uses trees.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

utils

Utility methods for EvalML's model families.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>handle_model_family</code>	Handles <code>model_family</code> by either returning the <code>ModelFamily</code> or converting from a string.
----------------------------------	---

Contents

`evalml.model_family.utils.handle_model_family(model_family)`

Handles `model_family` by either returning the `ModelFamily` or converting from a string.

Parameters `model_family` (*str* or *ModelFamily*) – Model type that needs to be handled.

Returns `ModelFamily`

Raises

- **KeyError** – If input is not a valid model family.
- **ValueError** – If input is not a string or `ModelFamily` object.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<code>ModelFamily</code>	Enum for family of machine learning models.
--------------------------	---

Functions

<code>handle_model_family</code>	Handles <code>model_family</code> by either returning the <code>ModelFamily</code> or converting from a string.
----------------------------------	---

Contents

`evalml.model_family.handle_model_family(model_family)`

Handles `model_family` by either returning the `ModelFamily` or converting from a string.

Parameters `model_family` (*str* or *ModelFamily*) – Model type that needs to be handled.

Returns `ModelFamily`

Raises

- **KeyError** – If input is not a valid model family.

- **ValueError** – If input is not a string or ModelFamily object.

class evalml.model_family.**ModelFamily**

Enum for family of machine learning models.

Attributes

ARIMA	ARIMA model family.
BASELINE	Baseline model family.
CAT-BOOST	CatBoost model family.
DECISION_TREE	Decision Tree model family.
ENSEMBLE	Ensemble model family.
EXPONENTIAL_SMOOTHING	Exponential Smoothing model family.
EXTRA_TREES	Extra Trees model family.
K_NEAREST_NEIGHBORS	K Nearest Neighbors model family.
LIGHTGBM	LightGBM model family.
LINEAR_MODEL	Linear model family.
NONE	None
PROPHET	Prophet model family.
RANDOM_FOREST	Random Forest model family.
SVM	SVM model family.
VOWPAL_WABBIT	Vowpal Wabbit model family.
XGBOOST	XGBoost model family.

Methods

<i>is_tree_estimator</i>	Checks whether the estimator's model family uses trees.
<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

is_tree_estimator (*self*)

Checks whether the estimator's model family uses trees.

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

Model Understanding

Model understanding tools.

Subpackages

`prediction_explanations`

Prediction explanation tools.

Submodules

`explainers`

Prediction explanation tools.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<code>ExplainPredictionsStage</code>	Enum for prediction stage.
--------------------------------------	----------------------------

Functions

<code>abs_error</code>	Computes the absolute error per data point for regression problems.
<code>cross_entropy</code>	Computes Cross Entropy Loss per data point for classification problems.
<code>explain_predictions</code>	Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for each data point in the input features.
<code>explain_predictions_best_worst</code>	Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for the best and worst points in the dataset as measured by error to true labels.

Attributes Summary

<code>DEFAULT_METRICS</code>

Contents

`evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers. abs_error (y_true, y_pred)`

Computes the absolute error per data point for regression problems.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True labels.
- **y_pred** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values.

Returns `np.ndarray`

`evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers. cross_entropy (y_true, y_pred_proba)`

Computes Cross Entropy Loss per data point for classification problems.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True labels encoded as ints.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted probabilities. One column per class.

Returns `np.ndarray`

`evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers. DEFAULT_METRICS`

`evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers. explain_predictions (pipeline, input_features, y, indices_to_explain, top_k_features_to_include, include_explanations, include_expectations, output_format, training_data=None, training_target=None, algorithm='shap')`

Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for each data point in the input features.

XGBoost models and CatBoost multiclass classifiers are not currently supported with the SHAP algorithm. To explain XGBoost model predictions, use the LIME algorithm. The LIME algorithm does not currently support any CatBoost models. For Stacked Ensemble models, the SHAP value for each input pipeline’s predict function into the metalearner is used.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – Fitted pipeline whose predictions we want to explain with SHAP or LIME.
- **input_features** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Dataframe of input data to evaluate the pipeline on.

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Labels for the input data.
- **indices_to_explain** (*list[int]*) – List of integer indices to explain.
- **top_k_features** (*int*) – How many of the highest/lowest contributing feature to include in the table for each data point. Default is 3.
- **include_explainer_values** (*bool*) – Whether explainer (SHAP or LIME) values should be included in the table. Default is False.
- **include_expected_value** (*bool*) – Whether the expected value should be included in the table. Default is False.
- **output_format** (*str*) – Either “text”, “dict”, or “dataframe”. Default is “text”.
- **training_data** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **training_target** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **algorithm** (*str*) – Algorithm to use while generating top contributing features, one of “shap” or “lime”. Defaults to “shap”.

Returns

A report explaining the top contributing features to each prediction for each row of input_features.
The report will include the feature names, prediction contribution, and explainer value (optional).

Return type str, dict, or pd.DataFrame

Raises

- **ValueError** – if input_features is empty.
- **ValueError** – if an output_format outside of “text”, “dict” or “dataframe is provided.
- **ValueError** – if the requested index falls outside the input_feature’s boundaries.

`evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers.explain_predictions_best_words`

Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for the best and worst points in the dataset as measured by error to true labels.

XGBoost models and CatBoost multiclass classifiers are not currently supported with the SHAP algorithm. To explain XGBoost model predictions, use the LIME algorithm. The LIME algorithm does not currently support any CatBoost models. For Stacked Ensemble models, the SHAP value for each input pipeline's predict function into the metalearner is used.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – Fitted pipeline whose predictions we want to explain with SHAP or LIME.
- **input_features** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to evaluate the pipeline on.
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True labels for the input data.
- **num_to_explain** (*int*) – How many of the best, worst, random data points to explain.
- **top_k_features** (*int*) – How many of the highest/lowest contributing feature to include in the table for each data point.
- **include_explainer_values** (*bool*) – Whether explainer (SHAP or LIME) values should be included in the table. Default is False.
- **metric** (*callable*) – The metric used to identify the best and worst points in the dataset. Function must accept the true labels and predicted value or probabilities as the only arguments and lower values must be better. By default, this will be the absolute error for regression problems and cross entropy loss for classification problems.
- **output_format** (*str*) – Either “text” or “dict”. Default is “text”.
- **callback** (*callable*) – Function to be called with incremental updates. Has the following parameters: - *progress_stage*: stage of computation - *time_elapsed*: total time in seconds that has elapsed since start of call
- **training_data** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **training_target** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **algorithm** (*str*) – Algorithm to use while generating top contributing features, one of “shap” or “lime”. Defaults to “shap”.

Returns

A report explaining the top contributing features for the best/worst predictions in the input_features.

For each of the best/worst rows of *input_features*, the predicted values, true labels, metric value, feature names, prediction contribution, and explainer value (optional) will be listed.

Return type *str*, *dict*, or *pd.DataFrame*

Raises

- **ValueError** – If *input_features* does not have more than twice the requested features to explain.
- **ValueError** – If *y_true* and *input_features* have mismatched lengths.
- **ValueError** – If an *output_format* outside of “text”, “dict” or “dataframe” is provided.
- **PipelineScoreError** – If the pipeline errors out while scoring.

class evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers.**ExplainPredictionsStage**
Enum for prediction stage.

Attributes

COM- PUTE_EXPLAINER_VALUES_STAGE	compute_explainer_value_stage
COM- PUTE_FEATURE_STAGE	compute_feature_stage
DONE	done
PRE- DICT_STAGE	predict_stage
PREPRO- CESS- ING_STAGE	preprocessing_stage

Methods

<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

name (*self*)
The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)
The value of the Enum member.

Package Contents

Functions

<i>explain_predictions</i>	Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for each data point in the input features.
<i>explain_predictions_best_worst</i>	Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for the best and worst points in the dataset as measured by error to true labels.

Contents

```
evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explain_predictions(pipeline,  
                                in-  
                                put_features,  
                                y,  
                                in-  
                                dices_to_explain,  
                                top_k_features=3,  
                                in-  
                                clude_explainer_values=False,  
                                in-  
                                clude_expected_value=False,  
                                out-  
                                put_format='text',  
                                train-  
                                ing_data=None,  
                                train-  
                                ing_target=None,  
                                al-  
                                go-  
                                rithm='shap')
```

Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for each data point in the input features.

XGBoost models and CatBoost multiclass classifiers are not currently supported with the SHAP algorithm. To explain XGBoost model predictions, use the LIME algorithm. The LIME algorithm does not currently support any CatBoost models. For Stacked Ensemble models, the SHAP value for each input pipeline’s predict function into the metalearner is used.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – Fitted pipeline whose predictions we want to explain with SHAP or LIME.
- **input_features** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Dataframe of input data to evaluate the pipeline on.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Labels for the input data.
- **indices_to_explain** (*list[int]*) – List of integer indices to explain.
- **top_k_features** (*int*) – How many of the highest/lowest contributing feature to include in the table for each data point. Default is 3.
- **include_explainer_values** (*bool*) – Whether explainer (SHAP or LIME) values should be included in the table. Default is False.
- **include_expected_value** (*bool*) – Whether the expected value should be included in the table. Default is False.
- **output_format** (*str*) – Either “text”, “dict”, or “dataframe”. Default is “text”.
- **training_data** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **training_target** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **algorithm** (*str*) – Algorithm to use while generating top contributing features, one of “shap” or “lime”. Defaults to “shap”.

Returns

A report explaining the top contributing features to each prediction for each row of `input_features`.

The report will include the feature names, prediction contribution, and explainer value (optional).

Return type str, dict, or `pd.DataFrame`

Raises

- **ValueError** – if `input_features` is empty.
- **ValueError** – if an `output_format` outside of “text”, “dict” or “dataframe” is provided.
- **ValueError** – if the requested index falls outside the `input_feature`’s boundaries.

```
evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explain_predictions_best_worst (pipeline,
in-
put_features,
y_true,
num_to_explain,
top_k_features,
include_explainer_values,
metric=None,
output_format='text',
call_back=None,
training_data=None,
training_target=None,
algorithm='shap
```

Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for the best and worst points in the dataset as measured by error to true labels.

XGBoost models and CatBoost multiclass classifiers are not currently supported with the SHAP algorithm. To explain XGBoost model predictions, use the LIME algorithm. The LIME algorithm does not currently support any CatBoost models. For Stacked Ensemble models, the SHAP value for each input pipeline’s predict function into the metalearner is used.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (`PipelineBase`) – Fitted pipeline whose predictions we want to explain with SHAP or LIME.
- **input_features** (`pd.DataFrame`) – Input data to evaluate the pipeline on.
- **y_true** (`pd.Series`) – True labels for the input data.
- **num_to_explain** (`int`) – How many of the best, worst, random data points to explain.
- **top_k_features** (`int`) – How many of the highest/lowest contributing feature to include in the table for each data point.
- **include_explainer_values** (`bool`) – Whether explainer (SHAP or LIME) values should be included in the table. Default is False.

- **metric** (*callable*) – The metric used to identify the best and worst points in the dataset. Function must accept the true labels and predicted value or probabilities as the only arguments and lower values must be better. By default, this will be the absolute error for regression problems and cross entropy loss for classification problems.
- **output_format** (*str*) – Either “text” or “dict”. Default is “text”.
- **callback** (*callable*) – Function to be called with incremental updates. Has the following parameters: - `progress_stage`: stage of computation - `time_elapsed`: total time in seconds that has elapsed since start of call
- **training_data** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **training_target** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **algorithm** (*str*) – Algorithm to use while generating top contributing features, one of “shap” or “lime”. Defaults to “shap”.

Returns

A report explaining the top contributing features for the best/worst predictions in the input_features.

For each of the best/worst rows of `input_features`, the predicted values, true labels, metric value, feature names, prediction contribution, and explainer value (optional) will be listed.

Return type `str, dict, or pd.DataFrame`

Raises

- **ValueError** – If `input_features` does not have more than twice the requested features to explain.
- **ValueError** – If `y_true` and `input_features` have mismatched lengths.
- **ValueError** – If an `output_format` outside of “text”, “dict” or “dataframe” is provided.
- **PipelineScoreError** – If the pipeline errors out while scoring.

Submodules

decision_boundary

Model Understanding for decision boundary on Binary Classification problems.

Module Contents

Functions

<i>find_confusion_matrix_per_thresholds</i>	Gets the confusion matrix and histogram bins for each threshold as well as the best threshold per objective. Only works with Binary Classification Pipelines.
---	---

Contents

`evalml.model_understanding.decision_boundary.find_confusion_matrix_per_thresholds` (*pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *n_bins=None*, *top_k=5*, *to_json=False*)

Gets the confusion matrix and histogram bins for each threshold as well as the best threshold per objective. Only works with Binary Classification Pipelines.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – A fitted Binary Classification Pipeline to get the confusion matrix with.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The input target.
- **n_bins** (*int*) – The number of bins to use to calculate the threshold values. Defaults to None, which will default to using Freedman-Diaconis rule.
- **top_k** (*int*) – The maximum number of row indices per bin to include as samples. -1 includes all row indices that fall between the bins. Defaults to 5.
- **to_json** (*bool*) – Whether or not to return a json output. If False, returns the (DataFrame, dict) tuple, otherwise returns a json.

Returns

The dataframe has the **actual positive histogram**, **actual negative histogram**, the confusion matrix, and a sample of rows that fall in the bin, all for each threshold value. The threshold value, represented through the dataframe index, represents the cutoff threshold at that value. The dictionary contains the ideal threshold and score per objective, keyed by objective name. If json, returns the info for both the dataframe and dictionary as a json output.

Return type (tuple(pd.DataFrame, dict)), json)

Raises **ValueError** – If the pipeline isn't a binary classification pipeline or isn't yet fitted on data.

feature_explanations

Human Readable Pipeline Explanations.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>get_influential_features</code>	Finds the most influential features as well as any detrimental features from a dataframe of feature importances.
<code>readable_explanation</code>	Outputs a human-readable explanation of trained pipeline behavior.

Contents

`evalml.model_understanding.feature_explanations.get_influential_features` (*imp_df*,
max_features=5,
min_importance_threshold,
linear_importance=False)

Finds the most influential features as well as any detrimental features from a dataframe of feature importances.

Parameters

- **imp_df** (*pd.DataFrame*) – DataFrame containing feature names and associated importances.
- **max_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to include in an explanation. Defaults to 5.
- **min_importance_threshold** (*float*) – The minimum percent of total importance a single feature can have to be considered important. Defaults to 0.05.
- **linear_importance** (*bool*) – When True, negative feature importances are not considered detrimental. Defaults to False.

Returns Lists of feature names corresponding to heavily influential, somewhat influential, and detrimental features, respectively.

Return type (list, list, list)

`evalml.model_understanding.feature_explanations.readable_explanation` (*pipeline*,
X=None,
y=None,
importance_method='permutation',
max_features=5,
min_importance_threshold=0.0,
objective='auto')

Outputs a human-readable explanation of trained pipeline behavior.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The pipeline to explain.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – If importance_method is permutation, the holdout X data to compute importance with. Ignored otherwise.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The holdout y data, used to obtain the name of the target class. If importance_method is permutation, used to compute importance with.
- **importance_method** (*str*) – The method of determining feature importance. One of [“permutation”, “feature”]. Defaults to “permutation”.
- **max_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of influential features to include in an explanation. This does not affect the number of detrimental features reported. Defaults to 5.
- **min_importance_threshold** (*float*) – The minimum percent of total importance a single feature can have to be considered important. Defaults to 0.05.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – If importance_method is permutation, the objective to compute importance with. Ignored otherwise, defaults to “auto”.

Raises **ValueError** – if any arguments passed in are invalid or the pipeline is not fitted.

force_plots

Force plots.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>force_plot</code>	Function to generate the data required to build a force plot.
<code>graph_force_plot</code>	Function to generate force plots for the desired rows of the training data.

Contents

`evalml.model_understanding.force_plots.force_plot` (*pipeline*, *rows_to_explain*, *training_data*, *y*)

Function to generate the data required to build a force plot.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The pipeline to generate the force plot for.
- **rows_to_explain** (*list[int]*) – A list of the indices of the *training_data* to explain.
- **training_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – The data used to train the pipeline.
- **y** (*pandas.Series*) – The target data.

Returns

list of dictionaries where each dict contains force plot data. Each dictionary entry represents the explanations for a single row.

For single row binary force plots:

```
{'malignant': {'expected_value': 0.37, 'feature_names': ['worst concave points',
'worst perimeter', 'worst radius'], 'shap_values': [0.09, 0.09, 0.08], 'plot': Additive-ForceVisualizer}}
```

For two row binary force plots:

```
{'malignant': {'expected_value': 0.37, 'feature_names': ['worst concave points',
'worst perimeter', 'worst radius'], 'shap_values': [0.09, 0.09, 0.08], 'plot': Additive-ForceVisualizer},
{'malignant': {'expected_value': 0.29, 'feature_names': ['worst concave points',
'worst perimeter', 'worst radius'], 'shap_values': [0.05, 0.03, 0.02], 'plot': Additive-ForceVisualizer}}
```

Return type `list[dict]`

Raises

- **TypeError** – If *rows_to_explain* is not a list.
- **TypeError** – If all values in *rows_to_explain* aren't integers.

`evalml.model_understanding.force_plots.graph_force_plot` (*pipeline, rows_to_explain, training_data, y, matplotlib=False*)

Function to generate force plots for the desired rows of the training data.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The pipeline to generate the force plot for.
- **rows_to_explain** (*list[int]*) – A list of the indices indicating which of the rows of the training_data to explain.
- **training_data** (*pandas.DataFrame*) – The data used to train the pipeline.
- **y** (*pandas.Series*) – The target data for the pipeline.
- **matplotlib** (*bool*) – flag to display the force plot using matplotlib (outside of jupyter) Defaults to False.

Returns

The same as `force_plot()`, but with an additional key in each dictionary for the plot.

Return type list[dict[shap.AdditiveForceVisualizer]]

graphs

Model understanding graphing utilities.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>binary_objective_vs_threshold</code>	Computes objective score as a function of potential binary classification decision thresholds for a fitted binary classification pipeline.
<code>confusion_matrix</code>	Confusion matrix for binary and multiclass classification.
<code>decision_tree_data_from_estimator</code>	Return data for a fitted tree in a restructured format.
<code>decision_tree_data_from_pipeline</code>	Return data for a fitted pipeline in a restructured format.
<code>get_linear_coefficients</code>	Returns a dataframe showing the features with the greatest predictive power for a linear model.
<code>get_prediction_vs_actual_data</code>	Combines <code>y_true</code> and <code>y_pred</code> into a single dataframe and adds a column for outliers. Used in <code>graph_prediction_vs_actual()</code> .
<code>get_prediction_vs_actual_over_time_data</code>	Get the data needed for the <code>prediction_vs_actual_over_time</code> plot.
<code>graph_binary_objective_vs_threshold</code>	Generates a plot graphing objective score vs. decision thresholds for a fitted binary classification pipeline.
<code>graph_confusion_matrix</code>	Generate and display a confusion matrix plot.
<code>graph_partial_dependence</code>	Create an one-way or two-way partial dependence plot.
<code>graph_permutation_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's permutation importance.
<code>graph_precision_recall_curve</code>	Generate and display a precision-recall plot.

continues on next page

Table 194 – continued from previous page

<code>graph_prediction_vs_actual</code>	Generate a scatter plot comparing the true and predicted values. Used for regression plotting.
<code>graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time</code>	Plot the target values and predictions against time on the x-axis.
<code>graph_roc_curve</code>	Generate and display a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) plot for binary and multiclass classification problems.
<code>graph_t_sne</code>	Plot high dimensional data into lower dimensional space using t-SNE.
<code>normalize_confusion_matrix</code>	Normalizes a confusion matrix.
<code>partial_dependence</code>	Calculates one or two-way partial dependence.
<code>precision_recall_curve</code>	Given labels and binary classifier predicted probabilities, compute and return the data representing a precision-recall curve.
<code>roc_curve</code>	Given labels and classifier predicted probabilities, compute and return the data representing a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. Works with binary or multiclass problems.
<code>t_sne</code>	Get the transformed output after fitting X to the embedded space using t-SNE.
<code>visualize_decision_tree</code>	Generate an image visualizing the decision tree.

Contents

`evalml.model_understanding.graphs.binary_objective_vs_threshold`(*pipeline*, *X*,
y, *objective*,
steps=100)

Computes objective score as a function of potential binary classification decision thresholds for a fitted binary classification pipeline.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*BinaryClassificationPipeline obj*) – Fitted binary classification pipeline.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data used to compute objective score.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target labels.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase obj, str*) – Objective used to score.
- **steps** (*int*) – Number of intervals to divide and calculate objective score at.

Returns *DataFrame* with thresholds and the corresponding objective score calculated at each threshold.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises

- **ValueError** – If objective is not a binary classification objective.
- **ValueError** – If objective’s *score_needs_proba* is not *False*.

`evalml.model_understanding.graphs.confusion_matrix`(*y_true*, *y_predicted*, *normalize_method='true'*)

Confusion matrix for binary and multiclass classification.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – True binary labels.
- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a binary classifier.
- **normalize_method** (*{'true', 'pred', 'all', None}*) – Normalization method to use, if not None. Supported options are: ‘true’ to normalize by row, ‘pred’ to normalize by column, or ‘all’ to normalize by all values. Defaults to ‘true’.

Returns Confusion matrix. The column header represents the predicted labels while row header represents the actual labels.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

`evalml.model_understanding.graphs.decision_tree_data_from_estimator(estimator)`

Return data for a fitted tree in a restructured format.

Parameters **estimator** (*ComponentBase*) – A fitted DecisionTree-based estimator.

Returns An OrderedDict of OrderedDicts describing a tree structure.

Return type *OrderedDict*

Raises

- **ValueError** – If estimator is not a decision tree-based estimator.
- **NotFittedError** – If estimator is not yet fitted.

`evalml.model_understanding.graphs.decision_tree_data_from_pipeline(pipeline_)`

Return data for a fitted pipeline in a restructured format.

Parameters **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – A pipeline with a DecisionTree-based estimator.

Returns An OrderedDict of OrderedDicts describing a tree structure.

Return type *OrderedDict*

Raises

- **ValueError** – If estimator is not a decision tree-based estimator.
- **NotFittedError** – If estimator is not yet fitted.

`evalml.model_understanding.graphs.get_linear_coefficients(estimator, features=None)`

Returns a dataframe showing the features with the greatest predictive power for a linear model.

Parameters

- **estimator** (*Estimator*) – Fitted linear model family estimator.
- **features** (*list[str]*) – List of feature names associated with the underlying data.

Returns Displaying the features by importance.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises

- **ValueError** – If the model is not a linear model.
- **NotFittedError** – If the model is not yet fitted.

`evalml.model_understanding.graphs.get_prediction_vs_actual_data` (*y_true*,
y_pred, *outlier_threshold=None*)
 Combines *y_true* and *y_pred* into a single dataframe and adds a column for outliers. Used in `graph_prediction_vs_actual()`.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*, or *np.ndarray*) – The real target values of the data
- **y_pred** (*pd.Series*, or *np.ndarray*) – The predicted values outputted by the regression model.
- **outlier_threshold** (*int*, *float*) – A positive threshold for what is considered an outlier value. This value is compared to the absolute difference between each value of *y_true* and *y_pred*. Values within this threshold will be blue, otherwise they will be yellow. Defaults to None.

Returns

- *prediction*: Predicted values from regression model.
- *actual*: Real target values.
- *outlier*: Colors indicating which values are in the threshold for what is considered an outlier value.

Return type *pd.DataFrame* with the following columns

Raises ValueError – If threshold is not positive.

`evalml.model_understanding.graphs.get_prediction_vs_actual_over_time_data` (*pipeline*,
X,
y,
X_train,
y_train,
dates)

Get the data needed for the `prediction_vs_actual_over_time` plot.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline*) – Fitted time series regression pipeline.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features used to generate new predictions.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target values to compare predictions against.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data the pipeline was trained on.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Target values for training data.
- **dates** (*pd.Series*) – Dates corresponding to target values and predictions.

Returns Predictions vs. time.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

`evalml.model_understanding.graphs.graph_binary_objective_vs_threshold` (*pipeline*,
X, *y*,
ob-
jec-
tive,
steps=100)

Generates a plot graphing objective score vs. decision thresholds for a fitted binary classification pipeline.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase or subclass*) – Fitted pipeline
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data used to score and compute scores
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target labels
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase obj, str*) – Objective used to score, shown on the y-axis of the graph
- **steps** (*int*) – Number of intervals to divide and calculate objective score at

Returns *plotly*.Figure representing the objective score vs. threshold graph generated

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.graph_confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred, normalize_method='true', title_addition=None)
```

Generate and display a confusion matrix plot.

If *normalize_method* is set, hover text will show raw count, otherwise hover text will show count normalized with method 'true'.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series or np.ndarray*) – True binary labels.
- **y_pred** (*pd.Series or np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a binary classifier.
- **normalize_method** (*{'true', 'pred', 'all', None}*) – Normalization method to use, if not None. Supported options are: 'true' to normalize by row, 'pred' to normalize by column, or 'all' to normalize by all values. Defaults to 'true'.
- **title_addition** (*str*) – If not None, append to plot title. Defaults to None.

Returns *plotly*.Figure representing the confusion matrix plot generated.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.graph_partial_dependence(pipeline, X, features, class_label=None, grid_resolution=100, kind='average')
```

Create an one-way or two-way partial dependence plot.

Passing a single integer or string as features will create a one-way partial dependence plot with the feature values plotted against the partial dependence. Passing features a tuple of int/strings will create a two-way partial dependence plot with a contour of feature[0] in the y-axis, feature[1] in the x-axis and the partial dependence in the z-axis.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase or subclass*) – Fitted pipeline.
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – The input data used to generate a grid of values for feature where partial dependence will be calculated at.
- **features** (*int, string, tuple[int or string]*) – The target feature for which to create the partial dependence plot for. If features is an int, it must be the index of the feature to use. If features is a string, it must be a valid column name in X. If features is a tuple of strings, it must contain valid column int/names in X.
- **class_label** (*string, optional*) – Name of class to plot for multiclass problems. If None, will plot the partial dependence for each class. This argument does not change behavior for regression or binary classification pipelines. For binary classification, the partial dependence for the positive label will always be displayed. Defaults to None.

- **grid_resolution** (*int*) – Number of samples of feature(s) for partial dependence plot.
- **kind** ({*'average'*, *'individual'*, *'both'*}) – Type of partial dependence to plot. *'average'* creates a regular partial dependence (PD) graph, *'individual'* creates an individual conditional expectation (ICE) plot, and *'both'* creates a single-figure PD and ICE plot. ICE plots can only be shown for one-way partial dependence plots.

Returns figure object containing the partial dependence data for plotting

Return type `plotly.graph_objects.Figure`

Raises

- **PartialDependenceError** – if a graph is requested for a class name that isn't present in the pipeline.
- **PartialDependenceError** – if an ICE plot is requested for a two-way partial dependence.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.graph_permutation_importance(pipeline, X,
                                                                y, objective, importance_threshold=0)
```

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's permutation importance.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase* or *subclass*) – Fitted pipeline.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data used to score and compute permutation importance.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – Objective to score on.
- **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than *importance_threshold*. Defaults to 0.

Returns `plotly.Figure`, a bar graph showing features and their respective permutation importance.

Raises **ValueError** – If *importance_threshold* is not greater than or equal to 0.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.graph_precision_recall_curve(y_true,
                                                                y_pred_proba,
                                                                title_addition=None)
```

Generate and display a precision-recall plot.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – True binary labels.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a binary classifier, before thresholding has been applied. Note this should be the predicted probability for the "true" label.
- **title_addition** (*str* or *None*) – If not *None*, append to plot title. Defaults to *None*.

Returns `plotly.Figure` representing the precision-recall plot generated

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.graph_prediction_vs_actual(y_true, y_pred, outlier_threshold=None)
```

Generate a scatter plot comparing the true and predicted values. Used for regression plotting.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The real target values of the data.
- **y_pred** (*pd.Series*) – The predicted values outputted by the regression model.
- **outlier_threshold** (*int, float*) – A positive threshold for what is considered an outlier value. This value is compared to the absolute difference between each value of y_true and y_pred. Values within this threshold will be blue, otherwise they will be yellow. Defaults to None.

Returns *plotly.Figure* representing the predicted vs. actual values graph

Raises **ValueError** – If threshold is not positive.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time(pipeline,  
                                                                       X, y,  
                                                                       X_train,  
                                                                       y_train,  
                                                                       dates)
```

Plot the target values and predictions against time on the x-axis.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline*) – Fitted time series regression pipeline.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features used to generate new predictions.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target values to compare predictions against.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data the pipeline was trained on.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Target values for training data.
- **dates** (*pd.Series*) – Dates corresponding to target values and predictions.

Returns Showing the prediction vs actual over time.

Return type *plotly.Figure*

Raises **ValueError** – If the pipeline is not a time-series regression pipeline.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.graph_roc_curve(y_true,      y_pred_proba,      cus-  
                                                  tom_class_names=None,      ti-  
                                                  tle_addition=None)
```

Generate and display a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) plot for binary and multiclass classification problems.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series or np.ndarray*) – True labels.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series or np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a classifier, before thresholding has been applied. Note this should be a one dimensional array with the predicted probability for the “true” label in the binary case.
- **custom_class_names** (*list or None*) – If not None, custom labels for classes. Defaults to None.
- **title_addition** (*str or None*) – if not None, append to plot title. Defaults to None.

Returns *plotly.Figure* representing the ROC plot generated

Raises `ValueError` – If the number of custom class names does not match number of classes in the input data.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.graph_t_sne(X, n_components=2, perplexity=30.0,
                                              learning_rate=200.0, metric='euclidean',
                                              marker_line_width=2, marker_size=7,
                                              **kwargs)
```

Plot high dimensional data into lower dimensional space using t-SNE.

Parameters

- **X** (*np.ndarray*, *pd.DataFrame*) – Data to be transformed. Must be numeric.
- **n_components** (*int*) – Dimension of the embedded space. Defaults to 2.
- **perplexity** (*float*) – Related to the number of nearest neighbors that is used in other manifold learning algorithms. Larger datasets usually require a larger perplexity. Consider selecting a value between 5 and 50. Defaults to 30.
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Usually in the range [10.0, 1000.0]. If the cost function gets stuck in a bad local minimum, increasing the learning rate may help. Must be positive. Defaults to 200.
- **metric** (*str*) – The metric to use when calculating distance between instances in a feature array. The default is “euclidean” which is interpreted as the squared euclidean distance.
- **marker_line_width** (*int*) – Determines the line width of the marker boundary. Defaults to 2.
- **marker_size** (*int*) – Determines the size of the marker. Defaults to 7.
- **kwargs** – Arbitrary keyword arguments.

Returns Figure representing the transformed data.

Return type `plotly.Figure`

Raises `ValueError` – If `marker_line_width` or `marker_size` are not valid values.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.normalize_confusion_matrix(conf_mat, normalize_method='true')
```

Normalizes a confusion matrix.

Parameters

- **conf_mat** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Confusion matrix to normalize.
- **normalize_method** (*{'true', 'pred', 'all'}*) – Normalization method. Supported options are: ‘true’ to normalize by row, ‘pred’ to normalize by column, or ‘all’ to normalize by all values. Defaults to ‘true’.

Returns normalized version of the input confusion matrix. The column header represents the predicted labels while row header represents the actual labels.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises `ValueError` – If configuration is invalid, or if the sum of a given axis is zero and normalization by axis is specified.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.partial_dependence(pipeline, X, features, percentiles=(0.05, 0.95),
                                                      grid_resolution=100,
                                                      kind='average')
```

Calculates one or two-way partial dependence.

If a single integer or string is given for features, one-way partial dependence is calculated. If a tuple of two integers or strings is given, two-way partial dependence is calculated with the first feature in the y-axis and second feature in the x-axis.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase or subclass*) – Fitted pipeline
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – The input data used to generate a grid of values for feature where partial dependence will be calculated at
- **features** (*int, string, tuple[int or string]*) – The target feature for which to create the partial dependence plot for. If features is an int, it must be the index of the feature to use. If features is a string, it must be a valid column name in X. If features is a tuple of int/strings, it must contain valid column integers/names in X.
- **percentiles** (*tuple[float]*) – The lower and upper percentile used to create the extreme values for the grid. Must be in [0, 1]. Defaults to (0.05, 0.95).
- **grid_resolution** (*int*) – Number of samples of feature(s) for partial dependence plot. If this value is less than the maximum number of categories present in categorical data within X, it will be set to the max number of categories + 1. Defaults to 100.
- **kind** (*{'average', 'individual', 'both'}*) – The type of predictions to return. ‘individual’ will return the predictions for all of the points in the grid for each sample in X. ‘average’ will return the predictions for all of the points in the grid but averaged over all of the samples in X.

Returns

When *kind*='average': DataFrame with averaged predictions for all points in the grid averaged over all samples of X and the values used to calculate those predictions.

When *kind*='individual': DataFrame with individual predictions for all points in the grid for each sample of X and the values used to calculate those predictions. If a two-way partial dependence is calculated, then the result is a list of DataFrames with each DataFrame representing one sample's predictions.

When *kind*='both': A tuple consisting of the averaged predictions (in a DataFrame) over all samples of X and the individual predictions (in a list of DataFrames) for each sample of X.

In the one-way case: The dataframe will contain two columns, “feature_values” (grid points at which the partial dependence was calculated) and “partial_dependence” (the partial dependence at that feature value). For classification problems, there will be a third column called “class_label” (the class label for which the partial dependence was calculated). For binary classification, the partial dependence is only calculated for the “positive” class.

In the two-way case: The data frame will contain *grid_resolution* number of columns and rows where the index and column headers are the sampled values of the first and second features, respectively, used to make the partial dependence contour. The values of the data frame contain the partial dependence data for each feature value pair.

Return type *pd.DataFrame, list(pd.DataFrame), or tuple(pd.DataFrame, list(pd.DataFrame))*

Raises

- **ValueError** – Error during call to scikit-learn's partial dependence method.
- **Exception** – All other errors during calculation.
- **PartialDependenceError** – if the user provides a tuple of not exactly two features.
- **PartialDependenceError** – if the provided pipeline isn't fitted.

- **PartialDependenceError** – if the provided pipeline is a Baseline pipeline.
- **PartialDependenceError** – if any of the features passed in are completely NaN
- **PartialDependenceError** – if any of the features are low-variance. Defined as having one value occurring more than the upper percentile passed by the user. By default 95%.

`evalml.model_understanding.graphs.precision_recall_curve(y_true, y_pred_proba, pos_label_idx=-1)`

Given labels and binary classifier predicted probabilities, compute and return the data representing a precision-recall curve.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – True binary labels.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a binary classifier, before thresholding has been applied. Note this should be the predicted probability for the “true” label.
- **pos_label_idx** (*int*) – the column index corresponding to the positive class. If predicted probabilities are two-dimensional, this will be used to access the probabilities for the positive class.

Returns

Dictionary containing metrics used to generate a precision-recall plot, with the following keys:

- *precision*: Precision values.
- *recall*: Recall values.
- *thresholds*: Threshold values used to produce the precision and recall.
- *auc_score*: The area under the ROC curve.

Return type

Raises `NoPositiveLabelException` – If predicted probabilities do not contain a column at the specified label.

`evalml.model_understanding.graphs.roc_curve(y_true, y_pred_proba)`

Given labels and classifier predicted probabilities, compute and return the data representing a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. Works with binary or multiclass problems.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – True labels.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a classifier, before thresholding has been applied.

Returns

A list of dictionaries (with one for each class) is returned. Binary classification problems return a list with one di

Each dictionary contains metrics used to generate an ROC plot with the following keys:

- *fpr_rate*: False positive rate.
- *tpr_rate*: True positive rate.
- *threshold*: Threshold values used to produce each pair of true/false positive rates.
- *auc_score*: The area under the ROC curve.

Return type list(dict)

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.t_sne(X, n_components=2, perplexity=30.0, learning_rate=200.0, metric='euclidean', **kwargs)
```

Get the transformed output after fitting X to the embedded space using t-SNE.

Args: X (np.ndarray, pd.DataFrame): Data to be transformed. Must be numeric. n_components (int, optional): Dimension of the embedded space. perplexity (float, optional): Related to the number of nearest neighbors that is used in other manifold learning algorithms. Larger datasets usually require a larger perplexity. Consider selecting a value between 5 and 50. learning_rate (float, optional): Usually in the range [10.0, 1000.0]. If the cost function gets stuck in a bad local minimum, increasing the learning rate may help. metric (str, optional): The metric to use when calculating distance between instances in a feature array. kwargs: Arbitrary keyword arguments.

Returns TSNE output.

Return type np.ndarray (n_samples, n_components)

Raises **ValueError** – If specified parameters are not valid values.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graphs.visualize_decision_tree(estimator,
                                                           max_depth=None,
                                                           rotate=False,
                                                           filled=False,
                                                           filepath=None)
```

Generate an image visualizing the decision tree.

Parameters

- **estimator** (*ComponentBase*) – A fitted DecisionTree-based estimator.
- **max_depth** (*int, optional*) – The depth to which the tree should be displayed. If set to None (as by default), tree is fully generated.
- **rotate** (*bool, optional*) – Orient tree left to right rather than top-down.
- **filled** (*bool, optional*) – Paint nodes to indicate majority class for classification, extremity of values for regression, or purity of node for multi-output.
- **filepath** (*str, optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns DOT object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Source

Raises

- **ValueError** – If estimator is not a decision tree-based estimator.
- **NotFittedError** – If estimator is not yet fitted.

permutation_importance

Permutation importance methods.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>calculate_permutation_importance</code>	Calculates permutation importance for features.
<code>calculate_permutation_importance_one_column</code>	Calculates permutation importance for one column in the original dataframe.

Contents

`evalml.model_understanding.permutation_importance.calculate_permutation_importance` (*pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objective*, *n_repeats*, *n_jobs*, *random_seed*)

Calculates permutation importance for features.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase* or *subclass*) – Fitted pipeline.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data used to score and compute permutation importance.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – Objective to score on.
- **n_repeats** (*int*) – Number of times to permute a feature. Defaults to 5.
- **n_jobs** (*int* or *None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For *n_jobs* below -1, (*n_cpus* + 1 + *n_jobs*) are used. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns Mean feature importance scores over a number of shuffles.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **ValueError** – If objective cannot be used with the given pipeline.

`evalml.model_understanding.permutation_importance.calculate_permutation_importance_one_col`

Calculates permutation importance for one column in the original dataframe.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase* or *subclass*) – Fitted pipeline.
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data used to score and compute permutation importance.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data.
- **col_name** (*str*, *int*) – The column in X to calculate permutation importance for.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – Objective to score on.
- **n_repeats** (*int*) – Number of times to permute a feature. Defaults to 5.
- **fast** (*bool*) – Whether to use the fast method of calculating the permutation importance or not. Defaults to True.
- **precomputed_features** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Precomputed features necessary to calculate permutation importance using the fast method. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns Mean feature importance scores over a number of shuffles.

Return type float

Raises

- **ValueError** – If pipeline does not support fast permutation importance calculation.
- **ValueError** – If precomputed_features is None.

Package Contents

Functions

<code>binary_objective_vs_threshold</code>	Computes objective score as a function of potential binary classification decision thresholds for a fitted binary classification pipeline.
<code>calculate_permutation_importance</code>	Calculates permutation importance for features.
<code>calculate_permutation_importance_one_col</code>	Calculates permutation importance for one column in the original dataframe.

continues on next page

Table 196 – continued from previous page

<i>confusion_matrix</i>	Confusion matrix for binary and multiclass classification.
<i>explain_predictions</i>	Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for each data point in the input features.
<i>explain_predictions_best_worst</i>	Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for the best and worst points in the dataset as measured by error to true labels.
<i>find_confusion_matrix_per_thresholds</i>	Gets the confusion matrix and histogram bins for each threshold as well as the best threshold per objective. Only works with Binary Classification Pipelines.
<i>get_influential_features</i>	Finds the most influential features as well as any detrimental features from a dataframe of feature importances.
<i>get_linear_coefficients</i>	Returns a dataframe showing the features with the greatest predictive power for a linear model.
<i>get_prediction_vs_actual_data</i>	Combines <code>y_true</code> and <code>y_pred</code> into a single dataframe and adds a column for outliers. Used in <i>graph_prediction_vs_actual()</i> .
<i>get_prediction_vs_actual_over_time_data</i>	Get the data needed for the <i>prediction_vs_actual_over_time</i> plot.
<i>graph_binary_objective_vs_threshold</i>	Generates a plot graphing objective score vs. decision thresholds for a fitted binary classification pipeline.
<i>graph_confusion_matrix</i>	Generate and display a confusion matrix plot.
<i>graph_partial_dependence</i>	Create an one-way or two-way partial dependence plot.
<i>graph_permutation_importance</i>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's permutation importance.
<i>graph_precision_recall_curve</i>	Generate and display a precision-recall plot.
<i>graph_prediction_vs_actual</i>	Generate a scatter plot comparing the true and predicted values. Used for regression plotting.
<i>graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time</i>	Plot the target values and predictions against time on the x-axis.
<i>graph_roc_curve</i>	Generate and display a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) plot for binary and multiclass classification problems.
<i>graph_t_sne</i>	Plot high dimensional data into lower dimensional space using t-SNE.
<i>normalize_confusion_matrix</i>	Normalizes a confusion matrix.
<i>partial_dependence</i>	Calculates one or two-way partial dependence.
<i>precision_recall_curve</i>	Given labels and binary classifier predicted probabilities, compute and return the data representing a precision-recall curve.
<i>readable_explanation</i>	Outputs a human-readable explanation of trained pipeline behavior.
<i>roc_curve</i>	Given labels and classifier predicted probabilities, compute and return the data representing a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. Works with binary or multiclass problems.
<i>t_sne</i>	Get the transformed output after fitting X to the embedded space using t-SNE.

Contents

`evalml.model_understanding.binary_objective_vs_threshold`(*pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objective*,
steps=100)

Computes objective score as a function of potential binary classification decision thresholds for a fitted binary classification pipeline.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*BinaryClassificationPipeline obj*) – Fitted binary classification pipeline.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data used to compute objective score.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target labels.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase obj, str*) – Objective used to score.
- **steps** (*int*) – Number of intervals to divide and calculate objective score at.

Returns DataFrame with thresholds and the corresponding objective score calculated at each threshold.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises

- **ValueError** – If objective is not a binary classification objective.
- **ValueError** – If objective’s *score_needs_proba* is not False.

`evalml.model_understanding.calculate_permutation_importance`(*pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objective*,
n_repeats=5,
n_jobs=None, *random_seed=0*)

Calculates permutation importance for features.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase or subclass*) – Fitted pipeline.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data used to score and compute permutation importance.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data.
- **objective** (*str, ObjectiveBase*) – Objective to score on.
- **n_repeats** (*int*) – Number of times to permute a feature. Defaults to 5.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For *n_jobs* below -1, (*n_cpus* + 1 + *n_jobs*) are used. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns Mean feature importance scores over a number of shuffles.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **ValueError** – If objective cannot be used with the given pipeline.


```
evalml.model_understanding.calculate_permutation_importance_one_column(pipeline,
                                                                    X, y,
                                                                    col_name,
                                                                    ob-
                                                                    jec-
                                                                    tive,
                                                                    n_repeats=5,
                                                                    fast=True,
                                                                    pre-
                                                                    com-
                                                                    puted_features=None,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0)
```

Calculates permutation importance for one column in the original dataframe.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase* or *subclass*) – Fitted pipeline.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data used to score and compute permutation importance.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data.
- **col_name** (*str*, *int*) – The column in X to calculate permutation importance for.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – Objective to score on.
- **n_repeats** (*int*) – Number of times to permute a feature. Defaults to 5.
- **fast** (*bool*) – Whether to use the fast method of calculating the permutation importance or not. Defaults to True.
- **precomputed_features** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Precomputed features necessary to calculate permutation importance using the fast method. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns Mean feature importance scores over a number of shuffles.

Return type float

Raises

- **ValueError** – If pipeline does not support fast permutation importance calculation.
- **ValueError** – If precomputed_features is None.

```
evalml.model_understanding.confusion_matrix(y_true, y_predicted, normal-
                                           ize_method='true')
```

Confusion matrix for binary and multiclass classification.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – True binary labels.
- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a binary classifier.
- **normalize_method** (*{'true', 'pred', 'all', None}*) – Normalization method to use, if not None. Supported options are: 'true' to normalize by row, 'pred' to normalize by column, or 'all' to normalize by all values. Defaults to 'true'.

Returns Confusion matrix. The column header represents the predicted labels while row header represents the actual labels.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
evalml.model_understanding.explain_predictions(pipeline, input_features, y, indices_to_explain, top_k_features=3, include_explainer_values=False, include_expected_value=False, output_format='text', training_data=None, training_target=None, algorithm='shap')
```

Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for each data point in the input features.

XGBoost models and CatBoost multiclass classifiers are not currently supported with the SHAP algorithm. To explain XGBoost model predictions, use the LIME algorithm. The LIME algorithm does not currently support any CatBoost models. For Stacked Ensemble models, the SHAP value for each input pipeline's predict function into the metalearner is used.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – Fitted pipeline whose predictions we want to explain with SHAP or LIME.
- **input_features** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Dataframe of input data to evaluate the pipeline on.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Labels for the input data.
- **indices_to_explain** (*list[int]*) – List of integer indices to explain.
- **top_k_features** (*int*) – How many of the highest/lowest contributing feature to include in the table for each data point. Default is 3.
- **include_explainer_values** (*bool*) – Whether explainer (SHAP or LIME) values should be included in the table. Default is False.
- **include_expected_value** (*bool*) – Whether the expected value should be included in the table. Default is False.
- **output_format** (*str*) – Either “text”, “dict”, or “dataframe”. Default is “text”.
- **training_data** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **training_target** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **algorithm** (*str*) – Algorithm to use while generating top contributing features, one of “shap” or “lime”. Defaults to “shap”.

Returns

A report explaining the top contributing features to each prediction for each row of input_features.
The report will include the feature names, prediction contribution, and explainer value (optional).

Return type str, dict, or *pd.DataFrame*

Raises

- **ValueError** – if input_features is empty.
- **ValueError** – if an output_format outside of “text”, “dict” or “dataframe is provided.
- **ValueError** – if the requested index falls outside the input_feature’s boundaries.

```
evalml.model_understanding.explain_predictions_best_worst (pipeline,
                                                         input_features, y_true,
                                                         num_to_explain=5,
                                                         top_k_features=3,
                                                         include_explainer_values=False,
                                                         metric=None,
                                                         output_format='text',
                                                         callback=None,
                                                         training_data=None,
                                                         training_target=None,
                                                         algorithm='shap')
```

Creates a report summarizing the top contributing features for the best and worst points in the dataset as measured by error to true labels.

XGBoost models and CatBoost multiclass classifiers are not currently supported with the SHAP algorithm. To explain XGBoost model predictions, use the LIME algorithm. The LIME algorithm does not currently support any CatBoost models. For Stacked Ensemble models, the SHAP value for each input pipeline's predict function into the metalearner is used.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – Fitted pipeline whose predictions we want to explain with SHAP or LIME.
- **input_features** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to evaluate the pipeline on.
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True labels for the input data.
- **num_to_explain** (*int*) – How many of the best, worst, random data points to explain.
- **top_k_features** (*int*) – How many of the highest/lowest contributing feature to include in the table for each data point.
- **include_explainer_values** (*bool*) – Whether explainer (SHAP or LIME) values should be included in the table. Default is False.
- **metric** (*callable*) – The metric used to identify the best and worst points in the dataset. Function must accept the true labels and predicted value or probabilities as the only arguments and lower values must be better. By default, this will be the absolute error for regression problems and cross entropy loss for classification problems.
- **output_format** (*str*) – Either “text” or “dict”. Default is “text”.
- **callback** (*callable*) – Function to be called with incremental updates. Has the following parameters: - progress_stage: stage of computation - time_elapsed: total time in seconds that has elapsed since start of call
- **training_data** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **training_target** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline. Required and only used for time series pipelines.
- **algorithm** (*str*) – Algorithm to use while generating top contributing features, one of “shap” or “lime”. Defaults to “shap”.

Returns

A report explaining the top contributing features for the best/worst predictions in the input_features.

For each of the best/worst rows of input_features, the predicted values, true labels, metric value, feature names, prediction contribution, and explainer value (optional) will be listed.

Return type str, dict, or pd.DataFrame

Raises

- **ValueError** – If `input_features` does not have more than twice the requested features to explain.
- **ValueError** – If `y_true` and `input_features` have mismatched lengths.
- **ValueError** – If an `output_format` outside of “text”, “dict” or “dataframe” is provided.
- **PipelineScoreError** – If the pipeline errors out while scoring.

```
evalml.model_understanding.find_confusion_matrix_per_thresholds(pipeline, X, y,  
                                                                n_bins=None,  
                                                                top_k=5,  
                                                                to_json=False)
```

Gets the confusion matrix and histogram bins for each threshold as well as the best threshold per objective. Only works with Binary Classification Pipelines.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – A fitted Binary Classification Pipeline to get the confusion matrix with.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The input target.
- **n_bins** (*int*) – The number of bins to use to calculate the threshold values. Defaults to None, which will default to using Freedman-Diaconis rule.
- **top_k** (*int*) – The maximum number of row indices per bin to include as samples. -1 includes all row indices that fall between the bins. Defaults to 5.
- **to_json** (*bool*) – Whether or not to return a json output. If False, returns the (DataFrame, dict) tuple, otherwise returns a json.

Returns

The dataframe has the actual positive histogram, actual negative histogram, the confusion matrix, and a sample of rows that fall in the bin, all for each threshold value. The threshold value, represented through the dataframe index, represents the cutoff threshold at that value. The dictionary contains the ideal threshold and score per objective, keyed by objective name. If json, returns the info for both the dataframe and dictionary as a json output.

Return type (tuple(pd.DataFrame, dict)), json)

Raises ValueError – If the pipeline isn’t a binary classification pipeline or isn’t yet fitted on data.

```
evalml.model_understanding.get_influential_features(imp_df, max_features=5,  
                                                    min_importance_threshold=0.05,  
                                                    linear_importance=False)
```

Finds the most influential features as well as any detrimental features from a dataframe of feature importances.

Parameters

- **imp_df** (*pd.DataFrame*) – DataFrame containing feature names and associated importances.
- **max_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to include in an explanation. Defaults to 5.
- **min_importance_threshold** (*float*) – The minimum percent of total importance a single feature can have to be considered important. Defaults to 0.05.

- **linear_importance** (*bool*) – When True, negative feature importances are not considered detrimental. Defaults to False.

Returns Lists of feature names corresponding to heavily influential, somewhat influential, and detrimental features, respectively.

Return type (list, list, list)

`evalml.model_understanding.get_linear_coefficients(estimator, features=None)`

Returns a dataframe showing the features with the greatest predictive power for a linear model.

Parameters

- **estimator** (*Estimator*) – Fitted linear model family estimator.
- **features** (*list[str]*) – List of feature names associated with the underlying data.

Returns Displaying the features by importance.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises

- **ValueError** – If the model is not a linear model.
- **NotFittedError** – If the model is not yet fitted.

`evalml.model_understanding.get_prediction_vs_actual_data(y_true, y_pred, outlier_threshold=None)`

Combines `y_true` and `y_pred` into a single dataframe and adds a column for outliers. Used in `graph_prediction_vs_actual()`.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series, or np.ndarray*) – The real target values of the data
- **y_pred** (*pd.Series, or np.ndarray*) – The predicted values outputted by the regression model.
- **outlier_threshold** (*int, float*) – A positive threshold for what is considered an outlier value. This value is compared to the absolute difference between each value of `y_true` and `y_pred`. Values within this threshold will be blue, otherwise they will be yellow. Defaults to None.

Returns

- *prediction*: Predicted values from regression model.
- *actual*: Real target values.
- *outlier*: Colors indicating which values are in the threshold for what is considered an outlier value.

Return type `pd.DataFrame` with the following columns

Raises **ValueError** – If threshold is not positive.

`evalml.model_understanding.get_prediction_vs_actual_over_time_data(pipeline, X, y, X_train, y_train, dates)`

Get the data needed for the `prediction_vs_actual_over_time` plot.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline*) – Fitted time series regression pipeline.
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features used to generate new predictions.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target values to compare predictions against.
- **x_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data the pipeline was trained on.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Target values for training data.
- **dates** (*pd.Series*) – Dates corresponding to target values and predictions.

Returns Predictions vs. time.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
evalml.model_understanding.graph_binary_objective_vs_threshold(pipeline, X,
                                                             y, objective,
                                                             steps=100)
```

Generates a plot graphing objective score vs. decision thresholds for a fitted binary classification pipeline.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase* or *subclass*) – Fitted pipeline
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data used to score and compute scores
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target labels
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase obj, str*) – Objective used to score, shown on the y-axis of the graph
- **steps** (*int*) – Number of intervals to divide and calculate objective score at

Returns *plotly.Figure* representing the objective score vs. threshold graph generated

```
evalml.model_understanding.graph_confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred, normalize_method='true', title_addition=None)
```

Generate and display a confusion matrix plot.

If *normalize_method* is set, hover text will show raw count, otherwise hover text will show count normalized with method 'true'.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – True binary labels.
- **y_pred** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a binary classifier.
- **normalize_method** (*{'true', 'pred', 'all', None}*) – Normalization method to use, if not None. Supported options are: 'true' to normalize by row, 'pred' to normalize by column, or 'all' to normalize by all values. Defaults to 'true'.
- **title_addition** (*str*) – If not None, append to plot title. Defaults to None.

Returns *plotly.Figure* representing the confusion matrix plot generated.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graph_partial_dependence(pipeline, X, features,
                                                    class_label=None,
                                                    grid_resolution=100,
                                                    kind='average')
```

Create an one-way or two-way partial dependence plot.

Passing a single integer or string as features will create a one-way partial dependence plot with the feature values plotted against the partial dependence. Passing features a tuple of int/strings will create a two-way partial

dependence plot with a contour of feature[0] in the y-axis, feature[1] in the x-axis and the partial dependence in the z-axis.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase* or *subclass*) – Fitted pipeline.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input data used to generate a grid of values for feature where partial dependence will be calculated at.
- **features** (*int*, *string*, *tuple[int or string]*) – The target feature for which to create the partial dependence plot for. If features is an int, it must be the index of the feature to use. If features is a string, it must be a valid column name in X. If features is a tuple of strings, it must contain valid column int/names in X.
- **class_label** (*string*, *optional*) – Name of class to plot for multiclass problems. If None, will plot the partial dependence for each class. This argument does not change behavior for regression or binary classification pipelines. For binary classification, the partial dependence for the positive label will always be displayed. Defaults to None.
- **grid_resolution** (*int*) – Number of samples of feature(s) for partial dependence plot.
- **kind** (*{'average', 'individual', 'both'}*) – Type of partial dependence to plot. ‘average’ creates a regular partial dependence (PD) graph, ‘individual’ creates an individual conditional expectation (ICE) plot, and ‘both’ creates a single-figure PD and ICE plot. ICE plots can only be shown for one-way partial dependence plots.

Returns figure object containing the partial dependence data for plotting

Return type `plotly.graph_objects.Figure`

Raises

- **PartialDependenceError** – if a graph is requested for a class name that isn’t present in the pipeline.
- **PartialDependenceError** – if an ICE plot is requested for a two-way partial dependence.

`evalml.model_understanding.graph_permutation_importance` (*pipeline*, *X*, *y*, *objective*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s permutation importance.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase* or *subclass*) – Fitted pipeline.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data used to score and compute permutation importance.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – Objective to score on.
- **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to 0.

Returns `plotly.Figure`, a bar graph showing features and their respective permutation importance.

Raises **ValueError** – If importance_threshold is not greater than or equal to 0.

`evalml.model_understanding.graph_precision_recall_curve` (*y_true*, *y_pred_proba*, *title_addition=None*)

Generate and display a precision-recall plot.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – True binary labels.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a binary classifier, before thresholding has been applied. Note this should be the predicted probability for the “true” label.
- **title_addition** (*str* or *None*) – If not *None*, append to plot title. Defaults to *None*.

Returns *plotly.Figure* representing the precision-recall plot generated

```
evalml.model_understanding.graph_prediction_vs_actual(y_true, y_pred, outlier_threshold=None)
```

Generate a scatter plot comparing the true and predicted values. Used for regression plotting.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The real target values of the data.
- **y_pred** (*pd.Series*) – The predicted values outputted by the regression model.
- **outlier_threshold** (*int*, *float*) – A positive threshold for what is considered an outlier value. This value is compared to the absolute difference between each value of *y_true* and *y_pred*. Values within this threshold will be blue, otherwise they will be yellow. Defaults to *None*.

Returns *plotly.Figure* representing the predicted vs. actual values graph

Raises **ValueError** – If threshold is not positive.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time(pipeline, X, y, X_train, y_train, dates)
```

Plot the target values and predictions against time on the x-axis.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline*) – Fitted time series regression pipeline.
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features used to generate new predictions.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target values to compare predictions against.
- **x_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data the pipeline was trained on.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Target values for training data.
- **dates** (*pd.Series*) – Dates corresponding to target values and predictions.

Returns Showing the prediction vs actual over time.

Return type *plotly.Figure*

Raises **ValueError** – If the pipeline is not a time-series regression pipeline.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graph_roc_curve(y_true, y_pred_proba, custom_class_names=None, title_addition=None)
```

Generate and display a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) plot for binary and multiclass classification problems.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – True labels.

- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a classifier, before thresholding has been applied. Note this should be a one dimensional array with the predicted probability for the “true” label in the binary case.
- **custom_class_names** (*list* or *None*) – If not *None*, custom labels for classes. Defaults to *None*.
- **title_addition** (*str* or *None*) – if not *None*, append to plot title. Defaults to *None*.

Returns *plotly.Figure* representing the ROC plot generated

Raises **ValueError** – If the number of custom class names does not match number of classes in the input data.

```
evalml.model_understanding.graph_t_sne(X, n_components=2, perplexity=30.0,
                                       learning_rate=200.0, metric='euclidean',
                                       marker_line_width=2, marker_size=7, **kwargs)
```

Plot high dimensional data into lower dimensional space using t-SNE.

Parameters

- **X** (*np.ndarray*, *pd.DataFrame*) – Data to be transformed. Must be numeric.
- **n_components** (*int*) – Dimension of the embedded space. Defaults to 2.
- **perplexity** (*float*) – Related to the number of nearest neighbors that is used in other manifold learning algorithms. Larger datasets usually require a larger perplexity. Consider selecting a value between 5 and 50. Defaults to 30.
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Usually in the range [10.0, 1000.0]. If the cost function gets stuck in a bad local minimum, increasing the learning rate may help. Must be positive. Defaults to 200.
- **metric** (*str*) – The metric to use when calculating distance between instances in a feature array. The default is “euclidean” which is interpreted as the squared euclidean distance.
- **marker_line_width** (*int*) – Determines the line width of the marker boundary. Defaults to 2.
- **marker_size** (*int*) – Determines the size of the marker. Defaults to 7.
- **kwargs** – Arbitrary keyword arguments.

Returns *Figure* representing the transformed data.

Return type *plotly.Figure*

Raises **ValueError** – If *marker_line_width* or *marker_size* are not valid values.

```
evalml.model_understanding.normalize_confusion_matrix(conf_mat, normalize_method='true')
```

Normalizes a confusion matrix.

Parameters

- **conf_mat** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Confusion matrix to normalize.
- **normalize_method** (*{'true', 'pred', 'all'}*) – Normalization method. Supported options are: ‘true’ to normalize by row, ‘pred’ to normalize by column, or ‘all’ to normalize by all values. Defaults to ‘true’.

Returns normalized version of the input confusion matrix. The column header represents the predicted labels while row header represents the actual labels.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises `ValueError` – If configuration is invalid, or if the sum of a given axis is zero and normalization by axis is specified.

```
evalml.model_understanding.partial_dependence(pipeline, X, features, percentiles=(0.05,
                                                                                   0.95),
                                                                                   grid_resolution=100,
                                                                                   kind='average')
```

Calculates one or two-way partial dependence.

If a single integer or string is given for features, one-way partial dependence is calculated. If a tuple of two integers or strings is given, two-way partial dependence is calculated with the first feature in the y-axis and second feature in the x-axis.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase* or *subclass*) – Fitted pipeline
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input data used to generate a grid of values for feature where partial dependence will be calculated at
- **features** (*int*, *string*, *tuple[int or string]*) – The target feature for which to create the partial dependence plot for. If features is an int, it must be the index of the feature to use. If features is a string, it must be a valid column name in X. If features is a tuple of int/strings, it must contain valid column integers/names in X.
- **percentiles** (*tuple[float]*) – The lower and upper percentile used to create the extreme values for the grid. Must be in [0, 1]. Defaults to (0.05, 0.95).
- **grid_resolution** (*int*) – Number of samples of feature(s) for partial dependence plot. If this value is less than the maximum number of categories present in categorical data within X, it will be set to the max number of categories + 1. Defaults to 100.
- **kind** (*{'average', 'individual', 'both'}*) – The type of predictions to return. ‘individual’ will return the predictions for all of the points in the grid for each sample in X. ‘average’ will return the predictions for all of the points in the grid but averaged over all of the samples in X.

Returns

When *kind*='average': DataFrame with averaged predictions for all points in the grid averaged over all samples of X and the values used to calculate those predictions.

When *kind*='individual': DataFrame with individual predictions for all points in the grid for each sample of X and the values used to calculate those predictions. If a two-way partial dependence is calculated, then the result is a list of DataFrames with each DataFrame representing one sample's predictions.

When *kind*='both': A tuple consisting of the averaged predictions (in a DataFrame) over all samples of X and the individual predictions (in a list of DataFrames) for each sample of X.

In the one-way case: The dataframe will contain two columns, “feature_values” (grid points at which the partial dependence was calculated) and “partial_dependence” (the partial dependence at that feature value). For classification problems, there will be a third column called “class_label” (the class label for which the partial dependence was calculated). For binary classification, the partial dependence is only calculated for the “positive” class.

In the two-way case: The data frame will contain grid_resolution number of columns and rows where the index and column headers are the sampled values of the first and second features, respectively, used to make the partial dependence contour. The values of the data frame contain the partial dependence data for each feature value pair.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *list(pd.DataFrame)*, or *tuple(pd.DataFrame, list(pd.DataFrame))*

Raises

- **ValueError** – Error during call to scikit-learn’s partial dependence method.
- **Exception** – All other errors during calculation.
- **PartialDependenceError** – if the user provides a tuple of not exactly two features.
- **PartialDependenceError** – if the provided pipeline isn’t fitted.
- **PartialDependenceError** – if the provided pipeline is a Baseline pipeline.
- **PartialDependenceError** – if any of the features passed in are completely NaN
- **PartialDependenceError** – if any of the features are low-variance. Defined as having one value occurring more than the upper percentile passed by the user. By default 95%.

```
evalml.model_understanding.precision_recall_curve(y_true, y_pred_proba,
                                                  pos_label_idx=-1)
```

Given labels and binary classifier predicted probabilities, compute and return the data representing a precision-recall curve.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – True binary labels.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a binary classifier, before thresholding has been applied. Note this should be the predicted probability for the “true” label.
- **pos_label_idx** (*int*) – the column index corresponding to the positive class. If predicted probabilities are two-dimensional, this will be used to access the probabilities for the positive class.

Returns

Dictionary containing metrics used to generate a precision-recall plot, with the following keys:

- *precision*: Precision values.
- *recall*: Recall values.
- *thresholds*: Threshold values used to produce the precision and recall.
- *auc_score*: The area under the ROC curve.

Return type list

Raises NoPositiveLabelException – If predicted probabilities do not contain a column at the specified label.

```
evalml.model_understanding.readable_explanation(pipeline, X=None, y=None, importance_method='permutation',
                                              max_features=5,
                                              min_importance_threshold=0.05,
                                              objective='auto')
```

Outputs a human-readable explanation of trained pipeline behavior.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The pipeline to explain.
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – If importance_method is permutation, the holdout X data to compute importance with. Ignored otherwise.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The holdout y data, used to obtain the name of the target class. If importance_method is permutation, used to compute importance with.

- **importance_method** (*str*) – The method of determining feature importance. One of [“permutation”, “feature”]. Defaults to “permutation”.
- **max_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of influential features to include in an explanation. This does not affect the number of detrimental features reported. Defaults to 5.
- **min_importance_threshold** (*float*) – The minimum percent of total importance a single feature can have to be considered important. Defaults to 0.05.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – If importance_method is permutation, the objective to compute importance with. Ignored otherwise, defaults to “auto”.

Raises **ValueError** – if any arguments passed in are invalid or the pipeline is not fitted.

`evalml.model_understanding.roc_curve(y_true, y_pred_proba)`

Given labels and classifier predicted probabilities, compute and return the data representing a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. Works with binary or multiclass problems.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – True labels.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series* or *np.ndarray*) – Predictions from a classifier, before thresholding has been applied.

Returns

A list of dictionaries (with one for each class) is returned. Binary classification problems return a list with one di

Each dictionary contains metrics used to generate an ROC plot with the following keys:

- *fpr_rate*: False positive rate.
- *tpr_rate*: True positive rate.
- *threshold*: Threshold values used to produce each pair of true/false positive rates.
- *auc_score*: The area under the ROC curve.

Return type list(dict)

`evalml.model_understanding.t_sne(X, n_components=2, perplexity=30.0, learning_rate=200.0, metric='euclidean', **kwargs)`

Get the transformed output after fitting X to the embedded space using t-SNE.

Args: X (*np.ndarray*, *pd.DataFrame*): Data to be transformed. Must be numeric. n_components (*int*, optional): Dimension of the embedded space. perplexity (*float*, optional): Related to the number of nearest neighbors that is used in other manifold learning algorithms. Larger datasets usually require a larger perplexity. Consider selecting a value between 5 and 50. learning_rate (*float*, optional): Usually in the range [10.0, 1000.0]. If the cost function gets stuck in a bad local minimum, increasing the learning rate may help. metric (*str*, optional): The metric to use when calculating distance between instances in a feature array. kwargs: Arbitrary keyword arguments.

Returns TSNE output.

Return type *np.ndarray* (*n_samples*, *n_components*)

Raises **ValueError** – If specified parameters are not valid values.

Objectives

EvalML standard and custom objectives.

Submodules

binary_classification_objective

Base class for all binary classification objectives.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>BinaryClassificationObjective</i>	Base class for all binary classification objectives.
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Contents

class evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.**BinaryClassificationObjective**

Base class for all binary classification objectives.

Attributes

problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
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Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>expected_range</i>	Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.
<i>greater_is_better</i>	Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.
<i>is_bounded_like_percentage</i>	Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>name</i>	Returns a name describing the objective.
<i>objective_function</i>	Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

continues on next page

Table 198 – continued from previous page

<code>perfect_score</code>	Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>score_needs_proba</code>	Returns a boolean determining if the <code>score()</code> method needs probability estimates.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

property `expected_range` (*cls*)

Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.

For example, our expected R2 range is from [-1, 1], although the actual range is (-inf, 1].

property `greater_is_better` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.

property is_bounded_like_percentage (*cls*)

Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls, problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

property name (*cls*)

Returns a name describing the objective.

abstract classmethod objective_function (*cls, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.

Args: *y_predicted* (pd.Series): Predicted values of length [n_samples] *y_true* (pd.Series): Actual class labels of length [n_samples] *X* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score *sample_weight* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns Numerical value used to calculate score

optimize_threshold (*self, ypred_proba, y_true, X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (pd.Series) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (pd.Series) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (pd.DataFrame, optional) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises RuntimeError – If objective cannot be optimized.

property perfect_score (*cls*)

Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (pd.Series) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (pd.Series) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

property score_needs_proba (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.

This should be true for objectives which work with predicted probabilities, like log loss or AUC, and false for objectives which compare predicted class labels to the actual labels, like F1 or correlation.

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)
 Validate inputs for scoring.

cost_benefit_matrix

Cost-benefit matrix objective.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>CostBenefitMatrix</i>	Score using a cost-benefit matrix. Scores quantify the benefits of a given value, so greater numeric scores represents a better score. Costs and scores can be negative, indicating that a value is not beneficial. For example, in the case of monetary profit, a negative cost and/or score represents loss of cash flow.
--------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix.**CostBenefitMatrix** (*true_positive*,
true_negative,
false_positive,
false_negative)

Score using a cost-benefit matrix. Scores quantify the benefits of a given value, so greater numeric scores represents a better score. Costs and scores can be negative, indicating that a value is not beneficial. For example, in the case of monetary profit, a negative cost and/or score represents loss of cash flow.

Parameters

- **true_positive** (*float*) – Cost associated with true positive predictions.
- **true_negative** (*float*) – Cost associated with true negative predictions.
- **false_positive** (*float*) – Cost associated with false positive predictions.
- **false_negative** (*float*) – Cost associated with false negative predictions.

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Cost Benefit Matrix
perfect_score	None
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Calculates cost-benefit of the using the predicted and true values.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Calculates cost-benefit of the using the predicted and true values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted labels.
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True labels.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Ignored.
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Ignored.

Returns Cost-benefit matrix score

Return type float

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)
Validate inputs for scoring.

fraud_cost

Score the percentage of money lost of the total transaction amount process due to fraud.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>FraudCost</i>	Score the percentage of money lost of the total transaction amount process due to fraud.
------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.**FraudCost** (*retry_percentage=0.5*, *interchange_fee=0.02*, *fraud_payout_percentage=1.0*, *amount_col='amount'*) *in-*

Score the percentage of money lost of the total transaction amount process due to fraud.

Parameters

- **retry_percentage** (*float*) – What percentage of customers that will retry a transaction if it is declined. Between 0 and 1. Defaults to 0.5.
- **interchange_fee** (*float*) – How much of each successful transaction you pay. Between 0 and 1. Defaults to 0.02.
- **fraud_payout_percentage** (*float*) – Percentage of fraud you will not be able to collect. Between 0 and 1. Defaults to 1.0.
- **amount_col** (*str*) – Name of column in data that contains the amount. Defaults to “amount”.

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Fraud Cost
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Calculate amount lost to fraud per transaction given predictions, true values, and dataframe with transaction amount.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X*, *sample_weight=None*)

Calculate amount lost to fraud per transaction given predictions, true values, and dataframe with transaction amount.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted fraud labels.
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True fraud labels.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data with transaction amounts.
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Ignored.

Returns Amount lost to fraud per transaction.

Return type float

Raises ValueError – If amount_col is not a valid column in the input data.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises RuntimeError – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)
Validate inputs for scoring.

lead_scoring

Lead scoring objective.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>LeadScoring</i>	Lead scoring.
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Contents

class evalml.objectives.lead_scoring.**LeadScoring** (*true_positives=1, false_positives=-1*)

Lead scoring.

Parameters

- **true_positives** (*int*) – Reward for a true positive. Defaults to 1.
- **false_positives** (*int*) – Cost for a false positive. Should be negative. Defaults to -1.

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Lead Scoring
per-fect_score	None
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>can_optimize_threshold</code>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<code>decision_function</code>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Calculate the profit per lead.
<code>optimize_threshold</code>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls, problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Calculate the profit per lead.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted labels
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True labels
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Ignored.
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Ignored.

Returns Profit per lead

Return type float

optimize_threshold (*self, ypred_proba, y_true, X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

multiclass_classification_objective

Base class for all multiclass classification objectives.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>MulticlassClassificationObjective</i>	Base class for all multiclass classification objectives.
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Contents

class evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.**MulticlassClassificationObjective**

Base class for all multiclass classification objectives.

Attributes

problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
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Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>expected_range</i>	Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.
<i>greater_is_better</i>	Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.
<i>is_bounded_like_percentage</i>	Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>name</i>	Returns a name describing the objective.
<i>objective_function</i>	Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.
<i>perfect_score</i>	Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>score_needs_proba</i>	Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property expected_range (*cls*)

Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.

For example, our expected R2 range is from [-1, 1], although the actual range is (-inf, 1].

property greater_is_better (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.

property is_bounded_like_percentage (*cls*)

Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls, problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

property name (*cls*)

Returns a name describing the objective.

abstract classmethod objective_function (*cls, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.

Args: *y_predicted* (pd.Series): Predicted values of length [n_samples] *y_true* (pd.Series): Actual class labels of length [n_samples] *X* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score *sample_weight* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns Numerical value used to calculate score

property perfect_score (*cls*)

Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

property `score_needs_proba` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if the `score()` method needs probability estimates.

This should be true for objectives which work with predicted probabilities, like log loss or AUC, and false for objectives which compare predicted class labels to the actual labels, like F1 or correlation.

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

objective_base

Base class for all objectives.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ObjectiveBase</i>	Base class for all objectives.
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Contents

class `evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase`

Base class for all objectives.

Attributes

problem_types	None
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Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>expected_range</i>	Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.
<i>greater_is_better</i>	Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.
<i>is_bounded_like_percentage</i>	Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>name</i>	Returns a name describing the objective.

continues on next page

Table 208 – continued from previous page

<i>objective_function</i>	Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.
<i>perfect_score</i>	Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>score_needs_proba</i>	Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `expected_range` (*cls*)

Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.

For example, our expected R2 range is from [-1, 1], although the actual range is (-inf, 1].

property `greater_is_better` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.

property `is_bounded_like_percentage` (*cls*)

Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

property `name` (*cls*)

Returns a name describing the objective.

abstract classmethod `objective_function` (*cls*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.

Args: *y_predicted* (pd.Series): Predicted values of length [n_samples] *y_true* (pd.Series): Actual class labels of length [n_samples] *X* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score *sample_weight* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns Numerical value used to calculate score

property perfect_score (*cls*)

Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.

property positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

property score_needs_proba (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.

This should be true for objectives which work with predicted probabilities, like log loss or AUC, and false for objectives which compare predicted class labels to the actual labels, like F1 or correlation.

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

regression_objective

Base class for all regression objectives.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

RegressionObjective

Base class for all regression objectives.

Contents

class evalml.objectives.regression_objective.**RegressionObjective**

Base class for all regression objectives.

Attributes

problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
----------------------	--

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>expected_range</i>	Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.
<i>greater_is_better</i>	Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.
<i>is_bounded_like_percentage</i>	Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>name</i>	Returns a name describing the objective.
<i>objective_function</i>	Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.
<i>perfect_score</i>	Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>score_needs_proba</i>	Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property **expected_range** (*cls*)

Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.

For example, our expected R2 range is from $[-1, 1]$, although the actual range is $(-\infty, 1]$.

property greater_is_better (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.

property is_bounded_like_percentage (*cls*)

Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls, problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

property name (*cls*)

Returns a name describing the objective.

abstract classmethod objective_function (*cls, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.

Args: *y_predicted* (pd.Series): Predicted values of length *[n_samples]* *y_true* (pd.Series): Actual class labels of length *[n_samples]* *X* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Extra data of shape *[n_samples, n_features]* necessary to calculate score *sample_weight* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns Numerical value used to calculate score

property perfect_score (*cls*)

Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.

property positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length *[n_samples]*
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length *[n_samples]*
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape *[n_samples, n_features]* necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

property score_needs_proba (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.

This should be true for objectives which work with predicted probabilities, like log loss or AUC, and false for objectives which compare predicted class labels to the actual labels, like F1 or correlation.

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length *[n_samples]*.

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

sensitivity_low_alert

Sensitivity at Low Alert Rates objective.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>SensitivityLowAlert</i>	Create instance of SensitivityLowAlert.
----------------------------	---

Attributes Summary

<i>logger</i>

Contents

evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.logger

class evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.**SensitivityLowAlert** (*alert_rate=0.01*)
Create instance of SensitivityLowAlert.

Parameters **alert_rate** (*float*) – percentage of top scores to classify as high risk.

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Sensitivity at Low Alert Rates
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Determine if an observation is high risk given an alert rate.

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Table 213 – continued from previous page

<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Calculate sensitivity across all predictions, using the top alert_rate percent of observations as the predicted positive class.
<code>optimize_threshold</code>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, ***kwargs*)

Determine if an observation is high risk given an alert rate.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted probabilities.
- ****kwargs** – Additional arbitrary parameters.

Returns Whether or not an observation is high risk given an alert rate.

Return type *pd.Series*

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, ***kwargs*)

Calculate sensitivity across all predictions, using the top alert_rate percent of observations as the predicted positive class.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True labels.
- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted labels based on alert_rate.
- ****kwargs** – Additional arbitrary parameters.

Returns sensitivity using the observations with the top scores as the predicted positive class.

Return type float

optimize_threshold (*self, ypred_proba, y_true, X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

standard_metrics

Standard machine learning objective functions.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>AccuracyBinary</i>	Accuracy score for binary classification.
<i>AccuracyMulticlass</i>	Accuracy score for multiclass classification.
<i>AUC</i>	AUC score for binary classification.
<i>AUCMacro</i>	AUC score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<i>AUCMicro</i>	AUC score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>AUCWeighted</i>	AUC Score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>BalancedAccuracyBinary</i>	Balanced accuracy score for binary classification.
<i>BalancedAccuracyMulticlass</i>	Balanced accuracy score for multiclass classification.
<i>ExpVariance</i>	Explained variance score for regression.
<i>F1</i>	F1 score for binary classification.
<i>F1Macro</i>	F1 score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<i>F1Micro</i>	F1 score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>F1Weighted</i>	F1 score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>Gini</i>	Gini coefficient for binary classification.
<i>LogLossBinary</i>	Log Loss for binary classification.
<i>LogLossMulticlass</i>	Log Loss for multiclass classification.
<i>MAE</i>	Mean absolute error for regression.
<i>MAPE</i>	Mean absolute percentage error for time series regression. Scaled by 100 to return a percentage.
<i>MaxError</i>	Maximum residual error for regression.
<i>MCCBinary</i>	Matthews correlation coefficient for binary classification.
<i>MCCMulticlass</i>	Matthews correlation coefficient for multiclass classification.
<i>MeanSquaredLogError</i>	Mean squared log error for regression.
<i>MedianAE</i>	Median absolute error for regression.
<i>MSE</i>	Mean squared error for regression.
<i>Precision</i>	Precision score for binary classification.
<i>PrecisionMacro</i>	Precision score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.
<i>PrecisionMicro</i>	Precision score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>PrecisionWeighted</i>	Precision score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>R2</i>	Coefficient of determination for regression.
<i>Recall</i>	Recall score for binary classification.
<i>RecallMacro</i>	Recall score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<i>RecallMicro</i>	Recall score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.

continues on next page

Table 214 – continued from previous page

<i>RecallWeighted</i>	Recall score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>RootMeanSquaredError</i>	Root mean squared error for regression.
<i>RootMeanSquaredLogError</i>	Root mean squared log error for regression.

Contents

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**AccuracyBinary**
Accuracy score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AccuracyBinary().objective_function(y_true, y_
→pred), 0.6363636)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Accuracy Binary
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for accuracy score for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type `bool`

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for accuracy score for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises `RuntimeError` – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**AccuracyMulticlass**

Accuracy score for multiclass classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AccuracyMulticlass().objective_function(y_true,
↪ y_pred), 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Accuracy Multiclass
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for accuracy score for multiclass classification.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

continues on next page

Table 216 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for accuracy score for multiclass classification.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUC`

AUC score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AUC().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.
↪ 5714285)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	AUC
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for AUC score for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property can_optimize_threshold(*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function(*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type(*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function(*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for AUC score for binary classification.

optimize_threshold(*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only(*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score(*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score

- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**AUCMacro**

AUC score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = [0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1]
>>> y_pred = [[0.7, 0.2, 0.1],
...           [0.1, 0.0, 0.9],
...           [0.1, 0.3, 0.6],
...           [0.9, 0.1, 0.0],
...           [0.6, 0.1, 0.3],
...           [0.5, 0.5, 0.0]]
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AUCMacro().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↳0.75)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	AUC Macro
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for AUC score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls, score, baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls, problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for AUC score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series, or pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**AUCMicro**

AUC score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = [0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1]
>>> y_pred = [[0.7, 0.2, 0.1],
...           [0.3, 0.5, 0.2],
...           [0.1, 0.3, 0.6],
...           [0.9, 0.1, 0.0],
...           [0.3, 0.1, 0.6],
...           [0.5, 0.5, 0.0]]
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AUCMicro().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↳0.9861111)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	AUC Micro
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for AUC score for multiclass classification using micro-averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type(cls, problem_type)`

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for AUC score for multiclass classification using micro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCWeighted`

AUC Score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = [0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1]
>>> y_pred = [[0.7, 0.2, 0.1],
...           [0.1, 0.0, 0.9],
...           [0.1, 0.3, 0.6],
...           [0.1, 0.2, 0.7],
...           [0.6, 0.1, 0.3],
...           [0.5, 0.2, 0.3]]
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AUCWeighted().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳ pred), 0.4375)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	AUC Weighted
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for AUC Score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for AUC Score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**BalancedAccuracyBinary**

Balanced accuracy score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(BalancedAccuracyBinary().objective_function(y_
↳true, y_pred), 0.60)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Balanced Accuracy Binary
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

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Table 221 – continued from previous page

<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for accuracy score for balanced accuracy for binary classification.
<code>optimize_threshold</code>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type `bool`

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for accuracy score for balanced accuracy for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**BalancedAccuracyMulticlass**

Balanced accuracy score for multiclass classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(BalancedAccuracyMulticlass().objective_
↪function(y_true, y_pred), 0.5555555)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Balanced Accuracy Multiclass
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_problem	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for accuracy score for balanced accuracy for multiclass classification.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for accuracy score for balanced accuracy for multiclass classification.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**ExpVariance**

Explained variance score for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(ExpVariance().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳pred), 0.7760736)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	ExpVariance
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for explained variance score for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

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Table 223 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for explained variance score for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1`

F1 score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(F1().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.25)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	F1
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for F1 score for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property can_optimize_threshold(*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function(*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type(*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function(*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for F1 score for binary classification.

optimize_threshold(*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only(*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score(*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score

- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)
Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**F1Macro**
F1 score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(F1Macro().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↪0.5476190)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	F1 Macro
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **`y_predicted`** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **`y_true`** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **`X`** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **`sample_weight`** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **`y_predicted`** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **`y_true`** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises `ValueError` – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**F1Micro**

F1 score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(F1Micro().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↳ 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	F1 Micro
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_problem	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**F1Weighted**

F1 score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(F1Weighted().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳ pred), 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	F1 Weighted
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

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Table 227 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Gini`

Gini coefficient for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(Gini().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.
↳ 1428571)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Gini
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for Gini coefficient for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property can_optimize_threshold(*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function(*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type(*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function(*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for Gini coefficient for binary classification.

optimize_threshold(*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only(*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score(*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score

- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)
Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**LogLossBinary**
Log Loss for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(LogLossBinary().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳pred), 18.8393325)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Log Loss Binary
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for log loss for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property can_optimize_threshold (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for log loss for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises RuntimeError – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**LogLossMulticlass**

Log Loss for multiclass classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = [0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1]
>>> y_pred = [[0.7, 0.2, 0.1],
...           [0.3, 0.5, 0.2],
...           [0.1, 0.3, 0.6],
...           [0.9, 0.1, 0.0],
...           [0.3, 0.1, 0.6],
...           [0.5, 0.5, 0.0]]
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(LogLossMulticlass().objective_function(y_true,
↪y_pred), 0.4783301)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Log Loss Multiclass
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for log loss for multiclass classification.

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Table 230 – continued from previous page

<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for log loss for multiclass classification.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises `ValueError` – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**MAE**

Mean absolute error for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MAE().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.
↪2727272)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	MAE
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for mean absolute error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type(cls, problem_type)`

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for mean absolute error for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAPE`

Mean absolute percentage error for time series regression. Scaled by 100 to return a percentage.

Only valid for nonzero inputs. Otherwise, will throw a ValueError.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MAPE().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 15.
↪ 9848484)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Mean Absolute Percentage Error
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_problem	True

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for mean absolute percentage error for time series regression.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
 Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)
 Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)
 Objective function for mean absolute percentage error for time series regression.

positive_only (*self*)
 If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)
 Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**MaxError**

Maximum residual error for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MaxError().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↪ 1.0)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	MaxError
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for maximum residual error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

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Table 233 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for maximum residual error for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCBinary`

Matthews correlation coefficient for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MCCBinary().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↪ 0.2390457)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	MCC Binary
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for Matthews correlation coefficient for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property can_optimize_threshold (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for Matthews correlation coefficient for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score

- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)
Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**MCCMulticlass**
Matthews correlation coefficient for multiclass classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MCCMulticlass().objective_function(y_true, y_
↪pred), 0.325)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	MCC Multiclass
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for Matthews correlation coefficient for multiclass classification.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls, problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for Matthews correlation coefficient for multiclass classification.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises `ValueError` – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**MeanSquaredLogError**

Mean squared log error for regression.

Only valid for nonnegative inputs. Otherwise, will throw a `ValueError`.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MeanSquaredLogError().objective_function(y_
↪true, y_pred), 0.0171353)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Mean Squared Log Error
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_problem	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for mean squared log error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
 Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)
 Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)
 Objective function for mean squared log error for regression.

positive_only (*self*)
 If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)
 Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**MedianAE**

Median absolute error for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MedianAE().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↳ 0.25)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	MedianAE
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for median absolute error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

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Table 237 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for median absolute error for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MSE`

Mean squared error for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MSE().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.
↪1590909)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	MSE
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for mean squared error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for mean squared error for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**Precision**

Precision score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(Precision().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↳ 1.0)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Precision
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>can_optimize_threshold</code>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<code>decision_function</code>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for precision score for binary classification.
<code>optimize_threshold</code>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls, problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for precision score for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self, ypred_proba, y_true, X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**PrecisionMacro**

Precision score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(PrecisionMacro().objective_function(y_true, y_
↪pred), 0.5555555)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Precision Macro
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for precision score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for precision score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**PrecisionMicro**

Precision score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(PrecisionMicro().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳pred), 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Precision Micro
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for precision score for binary classification using micro-averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

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Table 241 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for precision score for binary classification using micro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionWeighted`

Precision score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(PrecisionWeighted().objective_function(y_true,
↪y_pred), 0.5606060)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Precision Weighted
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for precision score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod calculate_percent_difference (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for precision score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**R2**

Coefficient of determination for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(R2().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.7638036)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	R2
perfect_score	1
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for coefficient of determination for regression.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for coefficient of determination for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**Recall**
Recall score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(Recall().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.
↪1428571)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Recall
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for recall score for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property can_optimize_threshold (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for recall score for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises RuntimeError – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**RecallMacro**

Recall score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(RecallMacro().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳pred), 0.5555555)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Recall Macro
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

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Table 245 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMicro`

Recall score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(RecallMicro().objective_function(y_true, y_
↪pred), 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Recall Micro
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using micro-averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using micro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**RecallWeighted**

Recall score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(RecallWeighted().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳pred), 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Recall Weighted
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.**RootMeanSquaredError**
Root mean squared error for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(RootMeanSquaredError().objective_function(y_
↪true, y_pred), 0.3988620)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Root Mean Squared Error
per-fect_score	0.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for root mean squared error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type(cls, problem_type)`

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for root mean squared error for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredLogError`

Root mean squared log error for regression.

Only valid for nonnegative inputs. Otherwise, will throw a ValueError.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(RootMeanSquaredLogError().objective_function(y_
↳ true, y_pred), 0.13090204)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Root Mean Squared Log Error
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_problem	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for root mean squared log error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
 Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)
 Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)
 Objective function for root mean squared log error for regression.

positive_only (*self*)
 If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)
 Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

time_series_regression_objective

Base class for all time series regression objectives.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TimeSeriesRegressionObjective</i>	Base class for all time series regression objectives.
--------------------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.**TimeSeriesRegressionObjective**
Base class for all time series regression objectives.

Attributes

problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
----------------------	---------------------------------------

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>expected_range</i>	Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.
<i>greater_is_better</i>	Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.
<i>is_bounded_like_percentage</i>	Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.

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Table 251 – continued from previous page

<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>name</code>	Returns a name describing the objective.
<code>objective_function</code>	Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.
<code>perfect_score</code>	Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>score_needs_proba</code>	Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `expected_range` (*cls*)

Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.

For example, our expected R2 range is from [-1, 1], although the actual range is (-inf, 1].

property `greater_is_better` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.

property `is_bounded_like_percentage` (*cls*)

Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

property `name` (*cls*)

Returns a name describing the objective.

abstract classmethod `objective_function` (*cls*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.

Args: *y_predicted* (pd.Series): Predicted values of length [n_samples] *y_true* (pd.Series): Actual class labels of length [n_samples] *X* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Extra data of

shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score sample_weight (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns Numerical value used to calculate score

property perfect_score (*cls*)

Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

property score_needs_proba (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.

This should be true for objectives which work with predicted probabilities, like log loss or AUC, and false for objectives which compare predicted class labels to the actual labels, like F1 or correlation.

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

utils

Utility methods for EvalML objectives.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>get_all_objective_names</code>	Get a list of the names of all objectives.
<code>get_core_objective_names</code>	Get a list of all valid core objectives.
<code>get_core_objectives</code>	Returns all core objective instances associated with the given problem type.
<code>get_non_core_objectives</code>	Get non-core objective classes.
<code>get_objective</code>	Returns the Objective class corresponding to a given objective name.

Contents

`evalml.objectives.utils.get_all_objective_names()`

Get a list of the names of all objectives.

Returns Objective names

Return type list (str)

`evalml.objectives.utils.get_core_objective_names()`

Get a list of all valid core objectives.

Returns Objective names.

Return type list[str]

`evalml.objectives.utils.get_core_objectives(problem_type)`

Returns all core objective instances associated with the given problem type.

Core objectives are designed to work out-of-the-box for any dataset.

Parameters `problem_type` (str/ProblemTypes) – Type of problem

Returns List of ObjectiveBase instances

Examples

```
>>> for objective in get_core_objectives("regression"):
...     print(objective.name)
ExpVariance
MaxError
MedianAE
MSE
MAE
R2
Root Mean Squared Error
>>> for objective in get_core_objectives("binary"):
...     print(objective.name)
MCC Binary
Log Loss Binary
Gini
AUC
Precision
```

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```
F1
Balanced Accuracy Binary
Accuracy Binary
```

```
evalml.objectives.utils.get_non_core_objectives()
```

Get non-core objective classes.

Non-core objectives are objectives that are domain-specific. Users typically need to configure these objectives before using them in AutoMLSearch.

Returns List of ObjectiveBase classes

```
evalml.objectives.utils.get_objective(objective, return_instance=False, **kwargs)
```

Returns the Objective class corresponding to a given objective name.

Parameters

- **objective** (*str* or *ObjectiveBase*) – Name or instance of the objective class.
- **return_instance** (*bool*) – Whether to return an instance of the objective. This only applies if objective is of type *str*. Note that the instance will be initialized with default arguments.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Any keyword arguments to pass into the objective. Only used when *return_instance=True*.

Returns ObjectiveBase if the parameter objective is of type ObjectiveBase. If objective is instead a valid objective name, function will return the class corresponding to that name. If *return_instance* is True, an instance of that objective will be returned.

Raises

- **TypeError** – If objective is None.
- **TypeError** – If objective is not a string and not an instance of ObjectiveBase.
- **ObjectiveNotFoundError** – If input objective is not a valid objective.
- **ObjectiveCreationError** – If objective cannot be created properly.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>AccuracyBinary</i>	Accuracy score for binary classification.
<i>AccuracyMulticlass</i>	Accuracy score for multiclass classification.
<i>AUC</i>	AUC score for binary classification.
<i>AUCMacro</i>	AUC score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<i>AUCMicro</i>	AUC score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>AUCWeighted</i>	AUC Score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>BalancedAccuracyBinary</i>	Balanced accuracy score for binary classification.
<i>BalancedAccuracyMulticlass</i>	Balanced accuracy score for multiclass classification.
<i>BinaryClassificationObjective</i>	Base class for all binary classification objectives.

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Table 253 – continued from previous page

<i>CostBenefitMatrix</i>	Score using a cost-benefit matrix. Scores quantify the benefits of a given value, so greater numeric scores represents a better score. Costs and scores can be negative, indicating that a value is not beneficial. For example, in the case of monetary profit, a negative cost and/or score represents loss of cash flow.
<i>ExpVariance</i>	Explained variance score for regression.
<i>F1</i>	F1 score for binary classification.
<i>F1Macro</i>	F1 score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<i>F1Micro</i>	F1 score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>F1Weighted</i>	F1 score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>FraudCost</i>	Score the percentage of money lost of the total transaction amount process due to fraud.
<i>Gini</i>	Gini coefficient for binary classification.
<i>LeadScoring</i>	Lead scoring.
<i>LogLossBinary</i>	Log Loss for binary classification.
<i>LogLossMulticlass</i>	Log Loss for multiclass classification.
<i>MAE</i>	Mean absolute error for regression.
<i>MAPE</i>	Mean absolute percentage error for time series regression. Scaled by 100 to return a percentage.
<i>MaxError</i>	Maximum residual error for regression.
<i>MCCBinary</i>	Matthews correlation coefficient for binary classification.
<i>MCCMulticlass</i>	Matthews correlation coefficient for multiclass classification.
<i>MeanSquaredLogError</i>	Mean squared log error for regression.
<i>MedianAE</i>	Median absolute error for regression.
<i>MSE</i>	Mean squared error for regression.
<i>MulticlassClassificationObjective</i>	Base class for all multiclass classification objectives.
<i>ObjectiveBase</i>	Base class for all objectives.
<i>Precision</i>	Precision score for binary classification.
<i>PrecisionMacro</i>	Precision score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.
<i>PrecisionMicro</i>	Precision score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>PrecisionWeighted</i>	Precision score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>R2</i>	Coefficient of determination for regression.
<i>Recall</i>	Recall score for binary classification.
<i>RecallMacro</i>	Recall score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<i>RecallMicro</i>	Recall score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.
<i>RecallWeighted</i>	Recall score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>RegressionObjective</i>	Base class for all regression objectives.
<i>RootMeanSquaredError</i>	Root mean squared error for regression.
<i>RootMeanSquaredLogError</i>	Root mean squared log error for regression.

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Table 253 – continued from previous page

<i>SensitivityLowAlert</i>	Create instance of SensitivityLowAlert.
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Functions

<i>get_all_objective_names</i>	Get a list of the names of all objectives.
<i>get_core_objective_names</i>	Get a list of all valid core objectives.
<i>get_core_objectives</i>	Returns all core objective instances associated with the given problem type.
<i>get_non_core_objectives</i>	Get non-core objective classes.
<i>get_objective</i>	Returns the Objective class corresponding to a given objective name.

Contents

class evalml.objectives.**AccuracyBinary**

Accuracy score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AccuracyBinary().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳pred), 0.6363636)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Accuracy Binary
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

continues on next page

Table 255 – continued from previous page

<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for accuracy score for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for accuracy score for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.**AccuracyMulticlass**

Accuracy score for multiclass classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AccuracyMulticlass().objective_function(y_true,
↪ y_pred), 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Accuracy Multiclass
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for accuracy score for multiclass classification.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for accuracy score for multiclass classification.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**AUC**
AUC score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AUC().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.5714285)
```

Attributes

expected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	AUC
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

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Table 257 – continued from previous page

<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for AUC score for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type `bool`

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for AUC score for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.**AUCMacro**

AUC score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = [0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1]
>>> y_pred = [[0.7, 0.2, 0.1],
...           [0.1, 0.0, 0.9],
...           [0.1, 0.3, 0.6],
...           [0.9, 0.1, 0.0],
...           [0.6, 0.1, 0.3],
...           [0.5, 0.5, 0.0]]
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AUCMacro().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↪0.75)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	AUC Macro
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for AUC score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for AUC score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)
Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**AUCMicro**
AUC score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = [0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1]
>>> y_pred = [[0.7, 0.2, 0.1],
...           [0.3, 0.5, 0.2],
...           [0.1, 0.3, 0.6],
...           [0.9, 0.1, 0.0],
...           [0.3, 0.1, 0.6],
...           [0.5, 0.5, 0.0]]
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AUCMicro().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↳0.9861111)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	AUC Micro
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

continues on next page

Table 259 – continued from previous page

<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for AUC score for multiclass classification using micro-averaging.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for AUC score for multiclass classification using micro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.AUCWeighted

AUC Score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = [0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1]
>>> y_pred = [[0.7, 0.2, 0.1],
...           [0.1, 0.0, 0.9],
...           [0.1, 0.3, 0.6],
...           [0.1, 0.2, 0.7],
...           [0.6, 0.1, 0.3],
...           [0.5, 0.2, 0.3]]
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(AUCWeighted().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳pred), 0.4375)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	AUC Weighted
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for AUC Score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type(cls, problem_type)`

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for AUC Score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyBinary`

Balanced accuracy score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(BalancedAccuracyBinary().objective_function(y_
↪true, y_pred), 0.60)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Balanced Accuracy Binary
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for accuracy score for balanced accuracy for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for accuracy score for balanced accuracy for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.**BalancedAccuracyMulticlass**

Balanced accuracy score for multiclass classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(BalancedAccuracyMulticlass().objective_
↳ function(y_true, y_pred), 0.5555555)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Balanced Accuracy Multiclass
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for accuracy score for balanced accuracy for multiclass classification.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod calculate_percent_difference (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for accuracy score for balanced accuracy for multiclass classification.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**BinaryClassificationObjective**

Base class for all binary classification objectives.

Attributes

problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
----------------------	--

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>expected_range</i>	Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.
<i>greater_is_better</i>	Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.
<i>is_bounded_like_percentage</i>	Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

continues on next page

Table 263 – continued from previous page

<i>name</i>	Returns a name describing the objective.
<i>objective_function</i>	Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>perfect_score</i>	Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>score_needs_proba</i>	Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type `bool`

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

property expected_range (*cls*)

Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.

For example, our expected R2 range is from [-1, 1], although the actual range is (-inf, 1].

property greater_is_better (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.

property is_bounded_like_percentage (*cls*)

Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls, problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

property name (*cls*)

Returns a name describing the objective.

abstract classmethod objective_function (*cls, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.

Args: *y_predicted* (pd.Series): Predicted values of length [n_samples] *y_true* (pd.Series): Actual class labels of length [n_samples] *X* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score *sample_weight* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns Numerical value used to calculate score

optimize_threshold (*self, ypred_proba, y_true, X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (pd.Series) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (pd.Series) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (pd.DataFrame, optional) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises RuntimeError – If objective cannot be optimized.

property perfect_score (*cls*)

Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (pd.Series) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (pd.Series) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score

- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

property **score_needs_proba** (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if the `score()` method needs probability estimates.

This should be true for objectives which work with predicted probabilities, like log loss or AUC, and false for objectives which compare predicted class labels to the actual labels, like F1 or correlation.

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class `evalml.objectives.CostBenefitMatrix` (*true_positive*, *true_negative*, *false_positive*, *false_negative*)

Score using a cost-benefit matrix. Scores quantify the benefits of a given value, so greater numeric scores represents a better score. Costs and scores can be negative, indicating that a value is not beneficial. For example, in the case of monetary profit, a negative cost and/or score represents loss of cash flow.

Parameters

- **true_positive** (*float*) – Cost associated with true positive predictions.
- **true_negative** (*float*) – Cost associated with true negative predictions.
- **false_positive** (*float*) – Cost associated with false positive predictions.
- **false_negative** (*float*) – Cost associated with false negative predictions.

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Cost Benefit Matrix
perfect_score	None
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>can_optimize_threshold</code>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<code>decision_function</code>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Calculates cost-benefit of the using the predicted and true values.
<code>optimize_threshold</code>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

continues on next page

Table 264 – continued from previous page

<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Calculates cost-benefit of the using the predicted and true values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted labels.
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True labels.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Ignored.

- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Ignored.

Returns Cost-benefit matrix score

Return type float

optimize_threshold (*self, ypred_proba, y_true, X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.**ExpVariance**

Explained variance score for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(ExpVariance().objective_function(y_true, y_
↪pred), 0.7760736)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	ExpVariance
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_problem	True

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for explained variance score for regression.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for explained variance score for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**F1**
F1 score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(F1().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.25)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	F1
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

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Table 266 – continued from previous page

<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for F1 score for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type `bool`

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for F1 score for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.**F1Macro**

F1 score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(F1Macro().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↪0.5476190)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	F1 Macro
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_problem	True

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**F1Micro**

F1 score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(F1Micro().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↳ 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	F1 Micro
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

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Table 268 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.F1Weighted`

F1 score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(F1Weighted().objective_function(y_true, y_
↪pred), 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	F1 Weighted
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for F1 score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**FraudCost** (*retry_percentage=0.5*, *interchange_fee=0.02*,
fraud_payout_percentage=1.0, *amount_col='amount'*)

Score the percentage of money lost of the total transaction amount process due to fraud.

Parameters

- **retry_percentage** (*float*) – What percentage of customers that will retry a transaction if it is declined. Between 0 and 1. Defaults to 0.5.
- **interchange_fee** (*float*) – How much of each successful transaction you pay. Between 0 and 1. Defaults to 0.02.
- **fraud_payout_percentage** (*float*) – Percentage of fraud you will not be able to collect. Between 0 and 1. Defaults to 1.0.
- **amount_col** (*str*) – Name of column in data that contains the amount. Defaults to “amount”.

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Fraud Cost
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Calculate amount lost to fraud per transaction given predictions, true values, and dataframe with transaction amount.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X*, *sample_weight=None*)

Calculate amount lost to fraud per transaction given predictions, true values, and dataframe with transaction amount.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted fraud labels.
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True fraud labels.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data with transaction amounts.
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Ignored.

Returns Amount lost to fraud per transaction.

Return type float

Raises ValueError – If amount_col is not a valid column in the input data.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises RuntimeError – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

`evalml.objectives.get_all_objective_names()`

Get a list of the names of all objectives.

Returns Objective names

Return type list (str)

`evalml.objectives.get_core_objective_names()`

Get a list of all valid core objectives.

Returns Objective names.

Return type list[str]

`evalml.objectives.get_core_objectives(problem_type)`

Returns all core objective instances associated with the given problem type.

Core objectives are designed to work out-of-the-box for any dataset.

Parameters **problem_type** (*str/ProblemTypes*) – Type of problem

Returns List of ObjectiveBase instances

Examples

```
>>> for objective in get_core_objectives("regression"):
...     print(objective.name)
ExpVariance
MaxError
MedianAE
MSE
MAE
R2
Root Mean Squared Error
>>> for objective in get_core_objectives("binary"):
...     print(objective.name)
MCC Binary
Log Loss Binary
Gini
AUC
Precision
F1
Balanced Accuracy Binary
Accuracy Binary
```

`evalml.objectives.get_non_core_objectives()`

Get non-core objective classes.

Non-core objectives are objectives that are domain-specific. Users typically need to configure these objectives before using them in AutoMLSearch.

Returns List of ObjectiveBase classes

`evalml.objectives.get_objective(objective, return_instance=False, **kwargs)`

Returns the Objective class corresponding to a given objective name.

Parameters

- **objective** (*str* or *ObjectiveBase*) – Name or instance of the objective class.
- **return_instance** (*bool*) – Whether to return an instance of the objective. This only applies if objective is of type *str*. Note that the instance will be initialized with default arguments.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Any keyword arguments to pass into the objective. Only used when `return_instance=True`.

Returns ObjectiveBase if the parameter objective is of type ObjectiveBase. If objective is instead a valid objective name, function will return the class corresponding to that name. If `return_instance` is True, an instance of that objective will be returned.

Raises

- **TypeError** – If objective is None.
- **TypeError** – If objective is not a string and not an instance of ObjectiveBase.
- **ObjectiveNotFoundError** – If input objective is not a valid objective.
- **ObjectiveCreationError** – If objective cannot be created properly.

class `evalml.objectives.Gini`

Gini coefficient for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(Gini().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.
↪1428571)
```

Attributes

expected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Gini
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>can_optimize_threshold</code>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<code>decision_function</code>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for Gini coefficient for binary classification.
<code>optimize_threshold</code>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls, problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for Gini coefficient for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self, ypred_proba, y_true, X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.**LeadScoring** (*true_positives=1, false_positives=-1*)

Lead scoring.

Parameters

- **true_positives** (*int*) – Reward for a true positive. Defaults to 1.
- **false_positives** (*int*) – Cost for a false positive. Should be negative. Defaults to -1.

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Lead Scoring
per-fect_score	None
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Calculate the profit per lead.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Calculate the profit per lead.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted labels
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True labels
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Ignored.
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Ignored.

Returns Profit per lead

Return type float

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score

- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)
Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.**LogLossBinary**
Log Loss for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(LogLossBinary().objective_function(y_true, y_
↪pred), 18.8393325)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Log Loss Binary
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for log loss for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property can_optimize_threshold (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for log loss for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises RuntimeError – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.**LogLossMulticlass**

Log Loss for multiclass classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = [0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1]
>>> y_pred = [[0.7, 0.2, 0.1],
...           [0.3, 0.5, 0.2],
...           [0.1, 0.3, 0.6],
...           [0.9, 0.1, 0.0],
...           [0.3, 0.1, 0.6],
...           [0.5, 0.5, 0.0]]
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(LogLossMulticlass().objective_function(y_true,
↪y_pred), 0.4783301)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Log Loss Multiclass
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for log loss for multiclass classification.

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Table 274 – continued from previous page

<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod calculate_percent_difference (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for log loss for multiclass classification.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**MAE**
Mean absolute error for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MAE().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.
↪2727272)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	MAE
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for mean absolute error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type(cls, problem_type)`

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for mean absolute error for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.MAPE`

Mean absolute percentage error for time series regression. Scaled by 100 to return a percentage.

Only valid for nonzero inputs. Otherwise, will throw a ValueError.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MAPE().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 15.
↪ 9848484)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Mean Absolute Percentage Error
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_problem	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for mean absolute percentage error for time series regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
 Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)
 Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)
 Objective function for mean absolute percentage error for time series regression.

positive_only (*self*)
 If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)
 Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**MaxError**

Maximum residual error for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MaxError().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↪ 1.0)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	MaxError
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for maximum residual error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

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Table 277 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for maximum residual error for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.MCCBinary`

Matthews correlation coefficient for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MCCBinary().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↪ 0.2390457)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	MCC Binary
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for Matthews correlation coefficient for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property can_optimize_threshold(*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function(*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type(*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function(*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for Matthews correlation coefficient for binary classification.

optimize_threshold(*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only(*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score(*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score

- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)
Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.**MCCMulticlass**
Matthews correlation coefficient for multiclass classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MCCMulticlass().objective_function(y_true, y_
↪pred), 0.325)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	MCC Multiclass
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for Matthews correlation coefficient for multiclass classification.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls, problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for Matthews correlation coefficient for multiclass classification.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises `ValueError` – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**MeanSquaredLogError**

Mean squared log error for regression.

Only valid for nonnegative inputs. Otherwise, will throw a `ValueError`.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MeanSquaredLogError().objective_function(y_
↪true, y_pred), 0.0171353)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Mean Squared Log Error
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_problem	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for mean squared log error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)
 Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)
 Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)
 Objective function for mean squared log error for regression.

positive_only (*self*)
 If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)
 Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**MedianAE**

Median absolute error for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MedianAE().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↪0.25)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	MedianAE
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for median absolute error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

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Table 281 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for median absolute error for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.MSE`

Mean squared error for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(MSE().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.
↪1590909)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	MSE
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for mean squared error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for mean squared error for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**MulticlassClassificationObjective**

Base class for all multiclass classification objectives.

Attributes

problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
----------------------	--

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>expected_range</i>	Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.
<i>greater_is_better</i>	Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.
<i>is_bounded_like_percentage</i>	Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>name</i>	Returns a name describing the objective.
<i>objective_function</i>	Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.

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Table 283 – continued from previous page

<code>perfect_score</code>	Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>score_needs_proba</code>	Returns a boolean determining if the <code>score()</code> method needs probability estimates.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the `score` method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the `score` method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

property `expected_range` (*cls*)

Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.

For example, our expected R2 range is from [-1, 1], although the actual range is (-inf, 1].

property `greater_is_better` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.

property `is_bounded_like_percentage` (*cls*)

Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

property `name` (*cls*)

Returns a name describing the objective.

abstract classmethod `objective_function` (*cls*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according to a specified metric.

Args: *y_predicted* (pd.Series): Predicted values of length [n_samples] *y_true* (pd.Series): Actual class labels of length [n_samples] *X* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score *sample_weight* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns Numerical value used to calculate score

property `perfect_score` (*cls*)

Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

property score_needs_proba (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.

This should be true for objectives which work with predicted probabilities, like log loss or AUC, and false for objectives which compare predicted class labels to the actual labels, like F1 or correlation.

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series, or pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase

Base class for all objectives.

Attributes

problem_types	None
----------------------	------

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>expected_range</i>	Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.
<i>greater_is_better</i>	Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.
<i>is_bounded_like_percentage</i>	Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>name</i>	Returns a name describing the objective.

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Table 284 – continued from previous page

<code>objective_function</code>	Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.
<code>perfect_score</code>	Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>score_needs_proba</code>	Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `expected_range` (*cls*)

Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.

For example, our expected R2 range is from [-1, 1], although the actual range is (-inf, 1].

property `greater_is_better` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.

property `is_bounded_like_percentage` (*cls*)

Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

property `name` (*cls*)

Returns a name describing the objective.

abstract classmethod `objective_function` (*cls*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.

Args: *y_predicted* (pd.Series): Predicted values of length [n_samples] *y_true* (pd.Series): Actual class labels of length [n_samples] *X* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score *sample_weight* (pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray): Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns Numerical value used to calculate score

property perfect_score (*cls*)

Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self, y_true, y_predicted, X=None, sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

property score_needs_proba (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.

This should be true for objectives which work with predicted probabilities, like log loss or AUC, and false for objectives which compare predicted class labels to the actual labels, like F1 or correlation.

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.Precision

Precision score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(Precision().objective_function(y_true, y_pred),
↪ 1.0)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Precision
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for precision score for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod is_defined_for_problem_type (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for precision score for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.PrecisionMacro

Precision score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(PrecisionMacro().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳pred), 0.5555555)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Precision Macro
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for precision score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for precision score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.PrecisionMicro

Precision score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(PrecisionMicro().objective_function(y_true, y_
↳ pred), 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Precision Micro
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for precision score for binary classification using micro-averaging.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for precision score for binary classification using micro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.PrecisionWeighted

Precision score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(PrecisionWeighted().objective_function(y_true,
↪y_pred), 0.5606060)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Precision Weighted
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for precision score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type(cls, problem_type)`

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for precision score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.R2`

Coefficient of determination for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(R2().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.
↪ 7638036)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	R2
perfect_score	1
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_problem	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for coefficient of determination for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for coefficient of determination for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.Recall

Recall score for binary classification.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(Recall().objective_function(y_true, y_pred), 0.
↪1428571)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Recall
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>can_optimize_threshold</i>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<i>decision_function</i>	Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

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Table 290 – continued from previous page

<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for recall score for binary classification.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *threshold=0.5*, *X=None*)

Apply a learned threshold to predicted probabilities to get predicted classes.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to 0.5.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns predictions

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for recall score for binary classification.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

class evalml.objectives.**RecallMacro**

Recall score for multiclass classification using macro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(RecallMacro().objective_function(y_true, y_
↪pred), 0.5555555)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Recall Macro
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using macro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self, y_true, y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**RecallMicro**

Recall score for multiclass classification using micro averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(RecallMicro().objective_function(y_true, y_
↪pred), 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Recall Micro
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using micro-averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

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Table 292 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using micro-averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns `score`

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.RecallWeighted`

Recall score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(RecallWeighted().objective_function(y_true, y_
↪pred), 0.5454545)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Recall Weighted
per-fect_score	1.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for recall score for multiclass classification using weighted averaging.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective

Base class for all regression objectives.

Attributes

problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
----------------------	--

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>expected_range</i>	Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.
<i>greater_is_better</i>	Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.
<i>is_bounded_like_percentage</i>	Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>name</i>	Returns a name describing the objective.
<i>objective_function</i>	Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according a specified metric.

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Table 294 – continued from previous page

<code>perfect_score</code>	Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>score_needs_proba</code>	Returns a boolean determining if the <code>score()</code> method needs probability estimates.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the `score` method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the `score` method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type `float`

property `expected_range` (*cls*)

Returns the expected range of the objective, which is not necessarily the possible ranges.

For example, our expected R2 range is from `[-1, 1]`, although the actual range is `(-inf, 1]`.

property `greater_is_better` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if a greater score indicates better model performance.

property `is_bounded_like_percentage` (*cls*)

Returns whether this objective is bounded between 0 and 1, inclusive.

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

property `name` (*cls*)

Returns a name describing the objective.

abstract classmethod `objective_function` (*cls*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Computes the relative value of the provided predictions compared to the actual labels, according to a specified metric.

Args: *y_predicted* (`pd.Series`): Predicted values of length `[n_samples]` *y_true* (`pd.Series`): Actual class labels of length `[n_samples]` *X* (`pd.DataFrame` or `np.ndarray`): Extra data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]` necessary to calculate score *sample_weight* (`pd.DataFrame` or `np.ndarray`): Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns Numerical value used to calculate score

property `perfect_score` (*cls*)

Returns the score obtained by evaluating this objective on a perfect model.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

property score_needs_proba (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if the score() method needs probability estimates.

This should be true for objectives which work with predicted probabilities, like log loss or AUC, and false for objectives which compare predicted class labels to the actual labels, like F1 or correlation.

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredError

Root mean squared error for regression.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(RootMeanSquaredError().objective_function(y_
↳ true, y_pred), 0.3988620)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Root Mean Squared Error
per-fect_score	0.0
prob-lem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Objective function for root mean squared error for regression.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type` (*cls*, *problem_type*)

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for root mean squared error for regression.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises ValueError – If the inputs are malformed.

class evalml.objectives.**RootMeanSquaredLogError**

Root mean squared log error for regression.

Only valid for nonnegative inputs. Otherwise, will throw a ValueError.

Example

```
>>> y_true = pd.Series([1.5, 2, 3, 1, 0.5, 1, 2.5, 2.5, 1, 0.5, 2])
>>> y_pred = pd.Series([1.5, 2.5, 2, 1, 0.5, 1, 3, 2.25, 0.75, 0.25, 1.75])
>>> np.testing.assert_almost_equal(RootMeanSquaredLogError().objective_function(y_
↪true, y_pred), 0.13090204)
```

Attributes

ex-pected_range	None
greater_is_better	False
is_bounded_like_percentage	False
name	Root Mean Squared Log Error
perfect_score	0.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
score_needs_positive	True

Methods

<i>calculate_percent_difference</i>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<i>is_defined_for_problem_type</i>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<i>objective_function</i>	Objective function for root mean squared log error for regression.
<i>positive_only</i>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.
<i>score</i>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<i>validate_inputs</i>	Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

classmethod **calculate_percent_difference** (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type(cls, problem_type)`

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Objective function for root mean squared log error for regression.

positive_only (*self*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validates the input based on a few simple checks.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*, or *pd.DataFrame*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples].
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples].

Raises **ValueError** – If the inputs are malformed.

class `evalml.objectives.SensitivityLowAlert(alert_rate=0.01)`

Create instance of SensitivityLowAlert.

Parameters **alert_rate** (*float*) – percentage of top scores to classify as high risk.

Attributes

ex-pected_range	[0, 1]
greater_is_better	True
is_bounded_like_percentage	True
name	Sensitivity at Low Alert Rates
perfect_score	1.0
problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY]
score_needs_proba	False

Methods

<code>calculate_percent_difference</code>	Calculate the percent difference between scores.
<code>can_optimize_threshold</code>	Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.
<code>decision_function</code>	Determine if an observation is high risk given an alert rate.
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type</code>	Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.
<code>objective_function</code>	Calculate sensitivity across all predictions, using the top alert_rate percent of observations as the predicted positive class.
<code>optimize_threshold</code>	Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.
<code>positive_only</code>	If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.
<code>score</code>	Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.
<code>validate_inputs</code>	Validate inputs for scoring.

classmethod `calculate_percent_difference` (*cls*, *score*, *baseline_score*)

Calculate the percent difference between scores.

Parameters

- **score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective.
- **baseline_score** (*float*) – A score. Output of the score method of this objective. In practice, this is the score achieved on this objective with a baseline estimator.

Returns

The percent difference between the scores. Note that for objectives that can be interpreted as percentages, this will be the difference between the reference score and score. For all other objectives, the difference will be normalized by the reference score.

Return type float

property `can_optimize_threshold` (*cls*)

Returns a boolean determining if we can optimize the binary classification objective threshold.

This will be false for any objective that works directly with predicted probabilities, like log loss and AUC. Otherwise, it will be true.

Returns Whether or not an objective can be optimized.

Return type bool

decision_function (*self*, *ypred_proba*, ***kwargs*)

Determine if an observation is high risk given an alert rate.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted probabilities.
- ****kwargs** – Additional arbitrary parameters.

Returns Whether or not an observation is high risk given an alert rate.

Return type *pd.Series*

classmethod `is_defined_for_problem_type(cls, problem_type)`

Returns whether or not an objective is defined for a problem type.

objective_function (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, ***kwargs*)

Calculate sensitivity across all predictions, using the top `alert_rate` percent of observations as the predicted positive class.

Parameters

- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – True labels.
- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted labels based on `alert_rate`.
- ****kwargs** – Additional arbitrary parameters.

Returns sensitivity using the observations with the top scores as the predicted positive class.

Return type float

optimize_threshold (*self*, *ypred_proba*, *y_true*, *X=None*)

Learn a binary classification threshold which optimizes the current objective.

Parameters

- **ypred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The classifier’s predicted probabilities
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – The ground truth for the predictions.
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Any extra columns that are needed from training data.

Returns Optimal threshold for this objective.

Raises **RuntimeError** – If objective cannot be optimized.

positive_only (*cls*)

If True, this objective is only valid for positive data. Defaults to False.

score (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*, *X=None*, *sample_weight=None*)

Returns a numerical score indicating performance based on the differences between the predicted and actual values.

Parameters

- **y_predicted** (*pd.Series*) – Predicted values of length [n_samples]
- **y_true** (*pd.Series*) – Actual class labels of length [n_samples]
- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Extra data of shape [n_samples, n_features] necessary to calculate score
- **sample_weight** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Sample weights used in computing objective value result

Returns score

validate_inputs (*self*, *y_true*, *y_predicted*)

Validate inputs for scoring.

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

model_family	ModelFamily.ENSEMBLE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>supported_problem_types</i>	Problem types this estimator supports.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.

Returns default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [*n_samples*].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.

- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

property supported_problem_types (*cls*)
Problem types this estimator supports.

stacked_ensemble_classifier

Stacked Ensemble Classifier.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>StackedEnsembleClassifier</i>	Stacked Ensemble Classifier.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_classifier.**StackedEnsembleClass**

Stacked Ensemble Classifier.

Parameters

- **final_estimator** (*Estimator or subclass*) – The classifier used to combine the base estimators. If None, uses ElasticNetClassifier.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For n_jobs below -1, (n_cpus + 1 + n_jobs) are used. Defaults to -1. - Note: there could be some multi-process errors thrown for values of *n_jobs* != 1. If this is the case, please use *n_jobs* = 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> from evalml.pipelines.component_graph import ComponentGraph
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision_tree_
↳ classifier import DecisionTreeClassifier
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier_
↳ import ElasticNetClassifier
...
>>> component_graph = {
...     "Decision Tree": [DecisionTreeClassifier(random_seed=3), "X", "y"],
...     "Decision Tree B": [DecisionTreeClassifier(random_seed=4), "X", "y"],
...     "Stacked Ensemble": [
...         StackedEnsembleClassifier(n_jobs=1, final_
↳ estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier()),
```

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```

...     "Decision Tree.x",
...     "Decision Tree B.x",
...     "y",
... ],
... }
...
>>> cg = ComponentGraph(component_graph)
>>> assert cg.default_parameters == {
...     'Decision Tree Classifier': {'criterion': 'gini',
...                                   'max_features': 'auto',
...                                   'max_depth': 6,
...                                   'min_samples_split': 2,
...                                   'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0},
...     'Stacked Ensemble Classifier': {'final_estimator': ElasticNetClassifier,
...                                     'n_jobs': -1}}

```

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.ENSEMBLE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Stacked Ensemble Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.

Returns default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

stacked_ensemble_regressor

Stacked Ensemble Regressor.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>StackedEnsembleRegressor</i>	Stacked Ensemble Regressor.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_regressor.**StackedEnsembleRegressor**

Stacked Ensemble Regressor.

Parameters

- **final_estimator** (*Estimator or subclass*) – The regressor used to combine the base estimators. If None, uses ElasticNetRegressor.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For n_jobs greater than -1, (n_cpus + 1 + n_jobs) are used. Defaults to -1. - Note: there could be some multi-process errors thrown for values of *n_jobs* != 1. If this is the case, please use *n_jobs* = 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> from evalml.pipelines.component_graph import ComponentGraph
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor import _
↳ RandomForestRegressor
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnet_regressor _
↳ import ElasticNetRegressor
...
>>> component_graph = {
...     "Random Forest": [RandomForestRegressor(random_seed=3), "X", "y"],
...     "Random Forest B": [RandomForestRegressor(random_seed=4), "X", "y"],
...     "Stacked Ensemble": [
...         StackedEnsembleRegressor(n_jobs=1, final_
↳ estimator=RandomForestRegressor()),
...         "Random Forest.x",
...         "Random Forest B.x",
...         "y",
...     ],
... }
...
>>> cg = ComponentGraph(component_graph)
>>> assert cg.default_parameters == {
...     'Random Forest Regressor': {'n_estimators': 100,
...                                   'max_depth': 6,
...                                   'n_jobs': -1},
...     'Stacked Ensemble Regressor': {'final_estimator': ElasticNetRegressor,
...                                     'n_jobs': -1}}
```

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.ENSEMBLE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Stacked Ensemble Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.

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Table 303 – continued from previous page

<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.

Returns default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>StackedEnsembleBase</i>	Stacked Ensemble Base Class.
<i>StackedEnsembleClassifier</i>	Stacked Ensemble Classifier.
<i>StackedEnsembleRegressor</i>	Stacked Ensemble Regressor.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.**StackedEnsembleBase** (*final_estimator=None*, *n_jobs=-1*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Stacked Ensemble Base Class.

Parameters

- **final_estimator** (*Estimator or subclass*) – The estimator used to combine the base estimators.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For n_jobs greater than -1,

($n_cpus + 1 + n_jobs$) are used. Defaults to -1. - Note: there could be some multi-process errors thrown for values of $n_jobs \neq 1$. If this is the case, please use $n_jobs = 1$.

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

model_family	ModelFamily.ENSEMBLE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>supported_problem_types</i>	Problem types this estimator supports.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.

Returns default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

property supported_problem_types (*cls*)
Problem types this estimator supports.

class evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.**StackedEnsembleClassifier** (*final_estimator=None*,
n_jobs=-1, *random_seed=0*,
***kwargs*)

Stacked Ensemble Classifier.

Parameters

- **final_estimator** (*Estimator or subclass*) – The classifier used to combine the base estimators. If None, uses ElasticNetClassifier.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For *n_jobs* below -1, (*n_cpus* + 1 + *n_jobs*) are used. Defaults to -1. - Note: there could be some multi-process errors thrown for values of *n_jobs* != 1. If this is the case, please use *n_jobs* = 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> from evalml.pipelines.component_graph import ComponentGraph
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision_tree_
    classifier import DecisionTreeClassifier
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier_
    import ElasticNetClassifier
...
>>> component_graph = {
...     "Decision Tree": [DecisionTreeClassifier(random_seed=3), "X", "y"],
...     "Decision Tree B": [DecisionTreeClassifier(random_seed=4), "X", "y"],
...     "Stacked Ensemble": [
...         StackedEnsembleClassifier(n_jobs=1, final_
    estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier()),
...         "Decision Tree.x",
...         "Decision Tree B.x",
...         "y",
...     ],
... }
...
>>> cg = ComponentGraph(component_graph)
>>> assert cg.default_parameters == {
...     'Decision Tree Classifier': {'criterion': 'gini',
...                                   'max_features': 'auto',
...                                   'max_depth': 6,
...                                   'min_samples_split': 2,
...                                   'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0},
```

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```
...     'Stacked Ensemble Classifier': {'final_estimator': ElasticNetClassifier,
...                                   'n_jobs': -1}}
```

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.ENSEMBLE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Stacked Ensemble Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.

Returns default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.**StackedEnsembleRegressor** (*final_estimator*=*None*,
n_jobs=*-1*, *random_seed*=*0*,
***kwargs*)

Stacked Ensemble Regressor.

Parameters

- **final_estimator** (*Estimator or subclass*) – The regressor used to combine the base estimators. If *None*, uses *ElasticNetRegressor*.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. *None* and *1* are equivalent. If set to *-1*, all CPUs are used. For *n_jobs* greater than *-1*, (*n_cpus* + *1* + *n_jobs*) are used. Defaults to *-1*. - Note: there could be some multi-process errors thrown for values of *n_jobs* != *1*. If this is the case, please use *n_jobs* = *1*.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to *0*.

Example

```
>>> from evalml.pipelines.component_graph import ComponentGraph
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor import RandomForestRegressor
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnet_regressor import ElasticNetRegressor
...
>>> component_graph = {
...     "Random Forest": [RandomForestRegressor(random_seed=3), "X", "y"],
...     "Random Forest B": [RandomForestRegressor(random_seed=4), "X", "y"],
...     "Stacked Ensemble": [
...         StackedEnsembleRegressor(n_jobs=1, final_estimator=RandomForestRegressor()),
...         "Random Forest.x",
...         "Random Forest B.x",
...         "y",
...     ],
... }
...
>>> cg = ComponentGraph(component_graph)
>>> assert cg.default_parameters == {
...     'Random Forest Regressor': {'n_estimators': 100,
...                                   'max_depth': 6,
...                                   'n_jobs': -1},
...     'Stacked Ensemble Regressor': {'final_estimator': ElasticNetRegressor,
...                                     'n_jobs': -1}}
```

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.ENSEMBLE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Stacked Ensemble Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.

Returns default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Not implemented for `StackedEnsembleClassifier` and `StackedEnsembleRegressor`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static `load` (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property `parameters` (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

estimators

EvalML estimator components.

Subpackages

classifiers

Classification model components.

Submodules

baseline_classifier

Baseline classifier.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>BaselineClassifier</i>	Classifier that predicts using the specified strategy.
---------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline_classifier.**BaselineClass**

Classifier that predicts using the specified strategy.

This is useful as a simple baseline classifier to compare with other classifiers.

Parameters

- **strategy** (*str*) – Method used to predict. Valid options are “mode”, “random” and “random_weighted”. Defaults to “mode”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Baseline Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>classes_</i>	Returns class labels. Will return None before fitting.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline classifiers do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.
<i>fit</i>	Fits baseline classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the baseline classification strategy.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make prediction probabilities using the baseline classification strategy.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

property `classes_` (*self*)

Returns class labels. Will return None before fitting.

Returns Class names

Return type list[str] or list(float)

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline classifiers do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes

Return type pd.Series

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits baseline classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If y is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the baseline classification strategy.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make prediction probabilities using the baseline classification strategy.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

catboost_classifier

CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

CatBoostClassifier

CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

Contents

class `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.catboost_classifier.CatBoostClassifier`

CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

For more information, check out <https://catboost.ai/>

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The maximum number of trees to build. Defaults to 10.
- **eta** (*float*) – The learning rate. Defaults to 0.03.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.

- **bootstrap_type** (*string*) – Defines the method for sampling the weights of objects. Available methods are ‘Bayesian’, ‘Bernoulli’, ‘MVS’. Defaults to None.
- **silent** (*boolean*) – Whether to use the “silent” logging mode. Defaults to True.
- **allow_writing_files** (*boolean*) – Whether to allow writing snapshot files while training. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(4, 100), “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.CATBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	CatBoost Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted CatBoost classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits CatBoost classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted CatBoost classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits CatBoost classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

`save` (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **`file_path`** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **`pickle_protocol`** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

decision_tree_classifier

Decision Tree Classifier.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

DecisionTreeClassifier

Decision Tree Classifier.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision_tree_classifier.**DecisionTreeClassifier**

Decision Tree Classifier.

Parameters

- **`criterion`** (*{ "gini", "entropy" }*) – The function to measure the quality of a split. Supported criteria are “gini” for the Gini impurity and “entropy” for the information gain. Defaults to “gini”.
- **`max_features`** (*int, float or { "auto", "sqrt", "log2" }*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If `int`, then consider `max_features` features at each split.
 - If `float`, then `max_features` is a fraction and `int(max_features * n_features)` features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “sqrt”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “log2”, then `max_features=log2(n_features)`.
 - If `None`, then `max_features = n_features`.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider `min_samples_split` as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then `min_samples_split` is a fraction and `ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)` are the minimum number of samples for each split.

Defaults to 2.

- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “criterion”: [“gini”, “entropy”], “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.DECISION_TREE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Decision Tree Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
train_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

elasticnet_classifier

Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ElasticNetClassifier</i>	Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier.**ElasticNetC**

Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.

Parameters

- **penalty** (`{ "l1", "l2", "elasticnet", "none" }`) – The norm used in penalization. Defaults to “elasticnet”.
- **C** (`float`) – Inverse of regularization strength. Must be a positive float. Defaults to 1.0.
- **l1_ratio** (`float`) – The mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \text{l1_ratio} \leq 1$. Only used if `penalty='elasticnet'`. Setting `l1_ratio=0` is equivalent to using `penalty='l2'`, while setting `l1_ratio=1` is equivalent to using `penalty='l1'`. For $0 < \text{l1_ratio} < 1$, the penalty is a combination of L1 and L2. Defaults to 0.15.
- **multi_class** (`{ "auto", "ovr", "multinomial" }`) – If the option chosen is “ovr”, then a binary problem is fit for each label. For “multinomial” the loss minimised is the multinomial loss fit across the entire probability distribution, even when the data is binary. “multinomial” is unavailable when `solver='liblinear'`. “auto” selects “ovr” if the data is binary, or if `solver='liblinear'`, and otherwise selects “multinomial”. Defaults to “auto”.
- **solver** (`{ "newton-cg", "lbfgs", "liblinear", "sag", "saga" }`) – Algorithm to use in the optimization problem. For small datasets, “liblinear” is a good choice, whereas “sag” and “saga” are faster for large ones. For multiclass problems, only “newton-cg”, “sag”, “saga” and “lbfgs” handle multinomial loss; “liblinear” is limited to one-versus-rest schemes.
 - “newton-cg”, “lbfgs”, “sag” and “saga” handle L2 or no penalty
 - “liblinear” and “saga” also handle L1 penalty
 - “saga” also supports “elasticnet” penalty
 - “liblinear” does not support setting `penalty='none'`
 Defaults to “saga”.
- **n_jobs** (`int`) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (`int`) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0.01, 10), “l1_ratio”: Real(0, 1)}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Elastic Net Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet classifier.
<code>fit</code>	Fits ElasticNet classifier component to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits ElasticNet classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

et_classifier

Extra Trees Classifier.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

ExtraTreesClassifier

Extra Trees Classifier.

Contents

`class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.et_classifier.ExtraTreesClassifier`

Extra Trees Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If *int*, then consider *max_features* features at each split.
 - If *float*, then *max_features* is a fraction and $\text{int}(\text{max_features} * \text{n_features})$ features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then $\text{max_features} = \sqrt{\text{n_features}}$.
 - If “sqrt”, then $\text{max_features} = \sqrt{\text{n_features}}$.
 - If “log2”, then $\text{max_features} = \log_2(\text{n_features})$.
 - If *None*, then $\text{max_features} = \text{n_features}$.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than *max_features* features. Defaults to “auto”.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider *min_samples_split* as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then *min_samples_split* is a fraction and $\text{ceil}(\text{min_samples_split} * \text{n_samples})$ are the minimum number of samples for each split.
- **to_2**. (*Defaults*) –
- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10),}
model_family	ModelFamily.EXTRA_TREES
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Extra Trees Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

kneighbors_classifier

K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.

Module Contents**Classes Summary**

<i>KNeighborsClassifier</i>	K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.kneighbors_classifier.**KNeighborsC**

K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_neighbors** (*int*) – Number of neighbors to use by default. Defaults to 5.
- **weights** ({*'uniform'*, *'distance'*} or *callable*) – Weight function used in prediction. Can be:
 - *'uniform'* : uniform weights. All points in each neighborhood are weighted equally.
 - *'distance'* : weight points by the inverse of their distance. in this case, closer neighbors of a query point will have a greater influence than neighbors which are further away.
 - [*callable*] : a user-defined function which accepts an array of distances, and returns an array of the same shape containing the weights.

Defaults to “uniform”.

- **algorithm** ({*'auto'*, *'ball_tree'*, *'kd_tree'*, *'brute'*}) – Algorithm used to compute the nearest neighbors:
 - *'ball_tree'* will use BallTree
 - *'kd_tree'* will use KDTree
 - *'brute'* will use a brute-force search.

‘auto’ will attempt to decide the most appropriate algorithm based on the values passed to fit method. Defaults to “auto”. Note: fitting on sparse input will override the setting of this parameter, using brute force.

- **leaf_size** (*int*) – Leaf size passed to BallTree or KDTree. This can affect the speed of the construction and query, as well as the memory required to store the tree. The optimal value depends on the nature of the problem. Defaults to 30.
- **p** (*int*) – Power parameter for the Minkowski metric. When $p = 1$, this is equivalent to using `manhattan_distance` (l1), and `euclidean_distance` (l2) for $p = 2$. For arbitrary p , `minkowski_distance (l_p)` is used. Defaults to 2.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_neighbors”: Integer(2, 12), “weights”: [“uniform”, “distance”], “algorithm”: [“auto”, “ball_tree”, “kd_tree”, “brute”], “leaf_size”: Integer(10, 30), “p”: Integer(1, 5), }
model_family	ModelFamily.K_NEIGHBORS
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	KNN Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0’s matching the input number of features as <code>feature_importance</code> is not defined for KNN classifiers.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's matching the input number of features as `feature_importance` is not defined for KNN classifiers.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

lightgbm_classifier

LightGBM Classifier.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

LightGBMClassifier

LightGBM Classifier.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.lightgbm_classifier.**LightGBMClass**

LightGBM Classifier.

Parameters

- **boosting_type** (*string*) – Type of boosting to use. Defaults to “gbdt”. - ‘gbdt’ uses

traditional Gradient Boosting Decision Tree - “dart”, uses Dropouts meet Multiple Additive Regression Trees - “goss”, uses Gradient-based One-Side Sampling - “rf”, uses Random Forest

- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of boosted trees to fit. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners, <=0 means no limit. Defaults to 0.
- **num_leaves** (*int*) – Maximum tree leaves for base learners. Defaults to 31.
- **min_child_samples** (*int*) – Minimum number of data needed in a child (leaf). Defaults to 20.
- **bagging_fraction** (*float*) – LightGBM will randomly select a subset of features on each iteration (tree) without resampling if this is smaller than 1.0. For example, if set to 0.8, LightGBM will select 80% of features before training each tree. This can be used to speed up training and deal with overfitting. Defaults to 0.9.
- **bagging_freq** (*int*) – Frequency for bagging. 0 means bagging is disabled. k means perform bagging at every k iteration. Every k-th iteration, LightGBM will randomly select `bagging_fraction * 100 %` of the data to use for the next k iterations. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of threads to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “learning_rate”: Real(0.000001, 1), “boosting_type”: [“gbdt”, “dart”, “goss”, “rf”], “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 100), “max_depth”: Integer(0, 10), “num_leaves”: Integer(2, 100), “min_child_samples”: Integer(1, 100), “bagging_fraction”: Real(0.000001, 1), “bagging_freq”: Integer(0, 1),}
model_family	ModelFamily.LIGHTGBM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LightGBM Classifier
SEED_MAX	SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound
SEED_MIN	0
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits LightGBM classifier component to data.

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Table 321 – continued from previous page

<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using the fitted LightGBM classifier.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make prediction probabilities using the fitted LightGBM classifier.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits LightGBM classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted LightGBM classifier.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make prediction probabilities using the fitted LightGBM classifier.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

logistic_regression_classifier

Logistic Regression Classifier.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

LogisticRegressionClassifier

Logistic Regression Classifier.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.logistic_regression_classifier.Log

Logistic Regression Classifier.

Parameters

- **penalty** (`{"l1", "l2", "elasticnet", "none"}`) – The norm used in penalization. Defaults to “l2”.
- **C** (`float`) – Inverse of regularization strength. Must be a positive float. Defaults to 1.0.
- **multi_class** (`{"auto", "ovr", "multinomial"}`) – If the option chosen is “ovr”, then a binary problem is fit for each label. For “multinomial” the loss minimised is the multinomial loss fit across the entire probability distribution, even when the data is binary. “multinomial” is unavailable when solver=“liblinear”. “auto” selects “ovr” if the data is binary, or if solver=“liblinear”, and otherwise selects “multinomial”. Defaults to “auto”.
- **solver** (`{"newton-cg", "lbfgs", "liblinear", "sag", "saga"}`) – Algorithm to use in the optimization problem. For small datasets, “liblinear” is a good choice, whereas “sag” and “saga” are faster for large ones. For multiclass problems, only “newton-cg”, “sag”, “saga” and “lbfgs” handle multinomial loss; “liblinear” is limited to one-versus-rest schemes.
 - “newton-cg”, “lbfgs”, “sag” and “saga” handle L2 or no penalty
 - “liblinear” and “saga” also handle L1 penalty
 - “saga” also supports “elasticnet” penalty
 - “liblinear” does not support setting penalty=’none’Defaults to “lbfgs”.
- **n_jobs** (`int`) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (`int`) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "penalty": ["l2"], "C": Real(0.01, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Logistic Regression Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted logistic regression classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted logistic regression classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

rf_classifier

Random Forest Classifier.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

*RandomForestClassifier*Random Forest Classifier.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.rf_classifier.**RandomForestClassifier**

Random Forest Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "n_estimators": Integer(10, 1000), "max_depth": Integer(1, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.RANDOM_FOREST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Random Forest Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters `X` (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters `X` (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

svm_classifier

Support Vector Machine Classifier.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

SVMClassifier

Support Vector Machine Classifier.

Contents

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm_classifier.SVMClassifier(C=1.0, kernel='rbf', gamma='scale', probability=True, random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Support Vector Machine Classifier.

Parameters

- **C** (*float*) – The regularization parameter. The strength of the regularization is inversely proportional to C. Must be strictly positive. The penalty is a squared l2 penalty. Defaults to 1.0.
- **kernel** ({*"poly"*, *"rbf"*, *"sigmoid"*}) – Specifies the kernel type to be used in the algorithm. Defaults to “rbf”.
- **gamma** ({*"scale"*, *"auto"*} or *float*) – Kernel coefficient for “rbf”, “poly” and “sigmoid”. Defaults to “auto”. - If gamma=’scale’ is passed then it uses 1 / (n_features * X.var()) as value of gamma - If “auto” (default), uses 1 / n_features
- **probability** (*boolean*) – Whether to enable probability estimates. Defaults to True.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0, 10), “kernel”: [“poly”, “rbf”, “sigmoid”], “gamma”: [“scale”, “auto”], }
model_family	ModelFamily.SVM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	SVM Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance only works with linear kernels.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance only works with linear kernels.

If the kernel isn't linear, we return a numpy array of zeros.

Returns Feature importance of fitted SVM classifier or a numpy array of zeroes if the kernel is not linear.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters `X` (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters `X` (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

vowpal_wabbit_classifiers

Vowpal Wabbit Classifiers.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>VowpalWabbitBaseClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Base Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier

Vowpal Wabbit Base Classifier.

Parameters

- **loss_function** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {"squared", "classic", "hinge", "logistic", "quantile"}. Defaults to "logistic".
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>name</code>	Returns string name of this component.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>supported_problem_types</code>	Problem types this estimator supports.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

property supported_problem_types (*cls*)

Problem types this estimator supports.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier
```

Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.

Parameters

- **loss_function** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {“squared”, “classic”, “hinge”, “logistic”, “quantile”}. Defaults to “logistic”.
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

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Table 330 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier

Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.

Parameters

- **loss_function** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {"squared", "classic", "hinge", "logistic", "quantile"}. Defaults to "logistic".
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

xgboost_classifier

XGBoost Classifier.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

XGBoostClassifier

XGBoost Classifier.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.xgboost_classifier.XGBoostClassifier

XGBoost Classifier.

Parameters

- **eta** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **min_child_weight** (*float*) – Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Defaults to 1.0
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of gradient boosted trees. Equivalent to number of boosting rounds. Defaults to 100.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to 12.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(1, 10), “min_child_weight”: Real(1, 10), “n_estimators”: Integer(1, 1000), }
model_family	ModelFamily.XGBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	XGBoost Classifier
SEED_MAX	None
SEED_MIN	None
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted XGBoost classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits XGBoost classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the fitted XGBoost classifier.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted XGBoost classifier.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits XGBoost classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using the fitted XGBoost classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>BaselineClassifier</i>	Classifier that predicts using the specified strategy.
<i>CatBoostClassifier</i>	CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
<i>DecisionTreeClassifier</i>	Decision Tree Classifier.
<i>ElasticNetClassifier</i>	Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.
<i>ExtraTreesClassifier</i>	Extra Trees Classifier.
<i>KNeighborsClassifier</i>	K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.
<i>LightGBMClassifier</i>	LightGBM Classifier.
<i>LogisticRegressionClassifier</i>	Logistic Regression Classifier.
<i>RandomForestClassifier</i>	Random Forest Classifier.
<i>SVMClassifier</i>	Support Vector Machine Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.
<i>XGBoostClassifier</i>	XGBoost Classifier.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.**BaselineClassifier** (*strategy*='mode',
random_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Classifier that predicts using the specified strategy.

This is useful as a simple baseline classifier to compare with other classifiers.

Parameters

- **strategy** (*str*) – Method used to predict. Valid options are “mode”, “random” and “random_weighted”. Defaults to “mode”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper- parame- ter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modi- fies_features	True
modi- fies_target	False
name	Baseline Classifier
sup- ported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS]
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<code>classes_</code>	Returns class labels. Will return None before fitting.
<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline classifiers do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.
<code>fit</code>	Fits baseline classifier component to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using the baseline classification strategy.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make prediction probabilities using the baseline classification strategy.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

property classes_ (self)

Returns class labels. Will return None before fitting.

Returns Class names

Return type list[str] or list(float)

clone (self)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (cls)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (self, print_name=False, return_dict=False)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline classifiers do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes

Return type `pd.Series`

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits baseline classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (`pd.DataFrame`) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (`pd.Series`) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If *y* is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the baseline classification strategy.

Parameters **X** (`pd.DataFrame`) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make prediction probabilities using the baseline classification strategy.

Parameters **X** (`pd.DataFrame`) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier (n_estimators=10,
                                                                              eta=0.03,
                                                                              max_depth=6,
                                                                              boot-
strap_type=None,
                                                                              silent=True,
                                                                              al-
low_writing_files=False,
                                                                              ran-
dom_seed=0,
                                                                              n_jobs=-
1,
                                                                              **kwargs)

```

CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

For more information, check out <https://catboost.ai/>

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The maximum number of trees to build. Defaults to 10.
- **eta** (*float*) – The learning rate. Defaults to 0.03.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **bootstrap_type** (*string*) – Defines the method for sampling the weights of objects. Available methods are ‘Bayesian’, ‘Bernoulli’, ‘MVS’. Defaults to None.
- **silent** (*boolean*) – Whether to use the “silent” logging mode. Defaults to True.
- **allow_writing_files** (*boolean*) – Whether to allow writing snapshot files while training. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(4, 100), “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.CATBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	CatBoost Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance of fitted CatBoost classifier.
<code>fit</code>	Fits CatBoost classifier component to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted CatBoost classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits CatBoost classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier (criterion='gini',
max_features=1.0,
max_depth=6,
min_samples_split=10,
min_weight_fraction=0.05,
random_state=None,
seed=None,
**kwargs)
```

Decision Tree Classifier.

Parameters

- **criterion** (*{ "gini", "entropy" }*) – The function to measure the quality of a split. Supported criteria are “gini” for the Gini impurity and “entropy” for the information gain. Defaults to “gini”.
- **max_features** (*int, float or { "auto", "sqrt", "log2" }*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If int, then consider max_features features at each split.
 - If float, then max_features is a fraction and int(max_features * n_features) features are considered at each split.

- If “auto”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
- If “sqrt”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
- If “log2”, then `max_features=log2(n_features)`.
- If None, then `max_features = n_features`.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **`max_depth`** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **`min_samples_split`** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If int, then consider `min_samples_split` as the minimum number.
 - If float, then `min_samples_split` is a fraction and `ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)` are the minimum number of samples for each split.
 Defaults to 2.
- **`min_weight_fraction_leaf`** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “criterion”: [“gini”, “entropy”], “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.DECISION_TREE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Decision Tree Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .

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Table 337 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier (penalty='elasticnet',  
                                                                    C=1.0,  
                                                                    l1_ratio=0.15,  
                                                                    multi_class='auto',  
                                                                    solver='saga',  
                                                                    n_jobs=-1,  
                                                                    random_state=None,  
                                                                    seed=0,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.

Parameters

- **penalty** ({*"l1"*, *"l2"*, *"elasticnet"*, *"none"*}) – The norm used in penalization. Defaults to “elasticnet”.
- **C** (*float*) – Inverse of regularization strength. Must be a positive float. Defaults to 1.0.
- **l1_ratio** (*float*) – The mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \text{l1_ratio} \leq 1$. Only used if *penalty='elasticnet'*. Setting *l1_ratio=0* is equivalent to using *penalty='l2'*, while setting *l1_ratio=1* is equivalent to using *penalty='l1'*. For $0 < \text{l1_ratio} < 1$, the penalty is a combination of L1 and L2. Defaults to 0.15.

- **multi_class** (`{"auto", "ovr", "multinomial"}`) – If the option chosen is “ovr”, then a binary problem is fit for each label. For “multinomial” the loss minimised is the multinomial loss fit across the entire probability distribution, even when the data is binary. “multinomial” is unavailable when solver=“liblinear”. “auto” selects “ovr” if the data is binary, or if solver=“liblinear”, and otherwise selects “multinomial”. Defaults to “auto”.
- **solver** (`{"newton-cg", "lbfgs", "liblinear", "sag", "saga"}`) – Algorithm to use in the optimization problem. For small datasets, “liblinear” is a good choice, whereas “sag” and “saga” are faster for large ones. For multiclass problems, only “newton-cg”, “sag”, “saga” and “lbfgs” handle multinomial loss; “liblinear” is limited to one-versus-rest schemes.
 - “newton-cg”, “lbfgs”, “sag” and “saga” handle L2 or no penalty
 - “liblinear” and “saga” also handle L1 penalty
 - “saga” also supports “elasticnet” penalty
 - “liblinear” does not support setting penalty=’none’
 Defaults to “saga”.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0.01, 10), “l1_ratio”: Real(0, 1)}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Elastic Net Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits ElasticNet classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

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Table 338 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits ElasticNet classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.**ExtraTreesClassifier** (*n_estimators=100*,
max_features='auto',
max_depth=6,
min_samples_split=2,
min_weight_fraction=0.01,
n_jobs=-1,
random_state=None,
verbose=0,
***kwargs*)

Extra Trees Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If int, then consider max_features features at each split.
 - If float, then max_features is a fraction and int(max_features * n_features) features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then max_features=sqrt(n_features).
 - If “sqrt”, then max_features=sqrt(n_features).
 - If “log2”, then max_features=log2(n_features).
 - If None, then max_features = n_features.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider `min_samples_split` as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then `min_samples_split` is a fraction and `ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)` are the minimum number of samples for each split.
- **to 2.** (*Defaults*) –
- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.EXTRA_TREES
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Extra Trees Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.

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Table 339 – continued from previous page

<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
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clone (*self*)
Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)
Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)
Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)
Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)
Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)
Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)
Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.**KNeighborsClassifier** (*n_neighbors=5*,
weights='uniform',
algorithm='auto',
leaf_size=30,
p=2,
random_state=0,
***kwargs*)

K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_neighbors** (*int*) – Number of neighbors to use by default. Defaults to 5.
- **weights** (*{ 'uniform', 'distance' } or callable*) – Weight function used in prediction. Can be:
 - ‘uniform’ : uniform weights. All points in each neighborhood are weighted equally.
 - ‘distance’ : weight points by the inverse of their distance. in this case, closer neighbors of a query point will have a greater influence than neighbors which are further away.
 - [callable] : a user-defined function which accepts an array of distances, and returns an array of the same shape containing the weights.

Defaults to “uniform”.

- **algorithm** ({'auto', 'ball_tree', 'kd_tree', 'brute'}) – Algorithm used to compute the nearest neighbors:
 - 'ball_tree' will use BallTree
 - 'kd_tree' will use KDTree
 - 'brute' will use a brute-force search.

'auto' will attempt to decide the most appropriate algorithm based on the values passed to fit method. Defaults to "auto". Note: fitting on sparse input will override the setting of this parameter, using brute force.
- **leaf_size** (int) – Leaf size passed to BallTree or KDTree. This can affect the speed of the construction and query, as well as the memory required to store the tree. The optimal value depends on the nature of the problem. Defaults to 30.
- **p** (int) – Power parameter for the Minkowski metric. When $p = 1$, this is equivalent to using `manhattan_distance` (l1), and `euclidean_distance` (l2) for $p = 2$. For arbitrary p , `minkowski_distance (l_p)` is used. Defaults to 2.
- **random_seed** (int) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "n_neighbors": Integer(2, 12), "weights": ["uniform", "distance"], "algorithm": ["auto", "ball_tree", "kd_tree", "brute"], "leaf_size": Integer(10, 30), "p": Integer(1, 5), }
model_family	ModelFamily.K_NEIGHBORS
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	KNN Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
train_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's matching the input number of features as <code>feature_importance</code> is not defined for KNN classifiers.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.

continues on next page

Table 340 – continued from previous page

<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's matching the input number of features as `feature_importance` is not defined for KNN classifiers.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [`n_samples`, `n_features`].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [`n_samples`].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LightGBMClassifier (boosting_type='gbdt',
learn-
ing_rate=0.1,
n_estimators=100,
max_depth=0,
num_leaves=31,
min_child_samples=20,
bag-
ging_fraction=0.9,
bag-
ging_freq=0,
n_jobs=-
1,
ran-
dom_seed=0,
**kwargs)
```

LightGBM Classifier.

Parameters

- **boosting_type** (*string*) – Type of boosting to use. Defaults to “gbdt”. - ‘gbdt’ uses traditional Gradient Boosting Decision Tree - “dart”, uses Dropouts meet Multiple Additive Regression Trees - “goss”, uses Gradient-based One-Side Sampling - “rf”, uses Random Forest
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of boosted trees to fit. Defaults to 100.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners, ≤ 0 means no limit. Defaults to 0.
- **num_leaves** (*int*) – Maximum tree leaves for base learners. Defaults to 31.
- **min_child_samples** (*int*) – Minimum number of data needed in a child (leaf). Defaults to 20.
- **bagging_fraction** (*float*) – LightGBM will randomly select a subset of features on each iteration (tree) without resampling if this is smaller than 1.0. For example, if set to 0.8, LightGBM will select 80% of features before training each tree. This can be used to speed up training and deal with overfitting. Defaults to 0.9.
- **bagging_freq** (*int*) – Frequency for bagging. 0 means bagging is disabled. k means perform bagging at every k iteration. Every k-th iteration, LightGBM will randomly select `bagging_fraction * 100 %` of the data to use for the next k iterations. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of threads to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "learning_rate": Real(0.000001, 1), "boosting_type": ["gbdt", "dart", "goss", "rf"], "n_estimators": Integer(10, 100), "max_depth": Integer(0, 10), "num_leaves": Integer(2, 100), "min_child_samples": Integer(1, 100), "bagging_fraction": Real(0.000001, 1), "bagging_freq": Integer(0, 1), }
model_family	ModelFamily.LIGHTGBM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LightGBM Classifier
SEED_MAX	SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound
SEED_MIN	0
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits LightGBM classifier component to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

continues on next page

Table 341 – continued from previous page

<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using the fitted LightGBM classifier.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make prediction probabilities using the fitted LightGBM classifier.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits LightGBM classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted LightGBM classifier.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make prediction probabilities using the fitted LightGBM classifier.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LogisticRegressionClassifier (penalty,  
C=1.0,  
multi_  
solver=  
n_jobs  
  
1,  
ran-  
dom_s  
**kwa
```

Logistic Regression Classifier.

Parameters

- **penalty** ({*"l1"*, *"l2"*, *"elasticnet"*, *"none"*}) – The norm used in penalization. Defaults to *"l2"*.
- **C** (*float*) – Inverse of regularization strength. Must be a positive float. Defaults to 1.0.
- **multi_class** ({*"auto"*, *"ovr"*, *"multinomial"*}) – If the option chosen is *"ovr"*, then a binary problem is fit for each label. For *"multinomial"* the loss minimised is the multinomial loss fit across the entire probability distribution, even when the data is binary. *"multinomial"* is unavailable when *solver*=*"liblinear"*. *"auto"* selects *"ovr"* if the data is binary, or if *solver*=*"liblinear"*, and otherwise selects *"multinomial"*. Defaults to *"auto"*.
- **solver** ({*"newton-cg"*, *"lbfgs"*, *"liblinear"*, *"sag"*, *"saga"*}) – Algorithm to use in the optimization problem. For small datasets, *"liblinear"* is a good choice, whereas *"sag"* and *"saga"* are faster for large ones. For multiclass problems, only *"newton-cg"*, *"sag"*, *"saga"* and *"lbfgs"* handle multinomial loss; *"liblinear"* is limited to one-versus-rest schemes.

- “newton-cg”, “lbfgs”, “sag” and “saga” handle L2 or no penalty
- “liblinear” and “saga” also handle L1 penalty
- “saga” also supports “elasticnet” penalty
- “liblinear” does not support setting penalty=’none’

Defaults to “lbfgs”.

- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “penalty”: [“l2”], “C”: Real(0.01, 10),}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Logistic Regression Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted logistic regression classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted logistic regression classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.RandomForestClassifier (n_estimators=100,
max_depth=6,
n_jobs=-1,
random_state=0,
**kwargs)
```

Random Forest Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "n_estimators": Integer(10, 1000), "max_depth": Integer(1, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.RANDOM_FOREST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Random Forest Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.

continues on next page

Table 343 – continued from previous page

<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.SVMClassifier(C=1.0,
                                                                    ker-
                                                                    nel='rbf',
                                                                    gamma='auto',
                                                                    prob-
                                                                    a-
                                                                    bil-
                                                                    ity=True,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Support Vector Machine Classifier.

Parameters

- **C** (*float*) – The regularization parameter. The strength of the regularization is inversely proportional to C. Must be strictly positive. The penalty is a squared l2 penalty. Defaults to 1.0.
- **kernel** (*{ "poly", "rbf", "sigmoid" }*) – Specifies the kernel type to be used in the algorithm. Defaults to “rbf”.
- **gamma** (*{ "scale", "auto" } or float*) – Kernel coefficient for “rbf”, “poly” and “sigmoid”. Defaults to “auto”. - If gamma=’scale’ is passed then it uses $1 / (n_features * X.var())$ as value of gamma - If “auto” (default), uses $1 / n_features$
- **probability** (*boolean*) – Whether to enable probability estimates. Defaults to True.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0, 10), “kernel”: [“poly”, “rbf”, “sigmoid”], “gamma”: [“scale”, “auto”], }
model_family	ModelFamily.SVM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	SVM Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance only works with linear kernels.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance only works with linear kernels.

If the kernel isn't linear, we return a numpy array of zeros.

Returns Feature importance of fitted SVM classifier or a numpy array of zeroes if the kernel is not linear.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier (*loss_fu*
learn-
ing_ra
de-
cay_le
power,
passes
ran-
dom_s
***kwa*

Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.

Parameters

- **loss_function** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {“squared”, “classic”, “hinge”, “logistic”, “quantile”}. Defaults to “logistic”.
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier
```

Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.

Parameters

- **loss_function** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {"squared", "classic", "hinge", "logistic", "quantile"}. Defaults to "logistic".
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

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Table 346 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.XGBoostClassifier (eta=0.1,
                                                                    max_depth=6,
                                                                    min_child_weight=1,
                                                                    n_estimators=100,
                                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                                    eval_metric='logloss',
                                                                    n_jobs=12,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

XGBoost Classifier.

Parameters

- **eta** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **min_child_weight** (*float*) – Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Defaults to 1.0
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of gradient boosted trees. Equivalent to number of boosting rounds. Defaults to 100.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to 12.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(1, 10), “min_child_weight”: Real(1, 10), “n_estimators”: Integer(1, 1000), }
model_family	ModelFamily.XGBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	XGBoost Classifier
SEED_MAX	None
SEED_MIN	None
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted XGBoost classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits XGBoost classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the fitted XGBoost classifier.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted XGBoost classifier.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits XGBoost classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using the fitted XGBoost classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

regressors

Regression model components.

Submodules

arima_regressor

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ARIMAREgressor</i>	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html .
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.arima_regressor.**ARIMAREgressor** (time_index, trend, start_index, d=0, start_index, max_iter, max_iter, max_iter, seasonal, n_jobs, l, random_state, **kwargs)

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html.

Currently ARIMAREgressor isn't supported via conda install. It's recommended that it be installed via PyPI.

Parameters

- **time_index** (*str*) – Specifies the name of the column in X that provides the datetime objects. Defaults to None.

- **trend** (*str*) – Controls the deterministic trend. Options are ['n', 'c', 't', 'ct'] where 'c' is a constant term, 't' indicates a linear trend, and 'ct' is both. Can also be an iterable when defining a polynomial, such as [1, 1, 0, 1].
- **start_p** (*int*) – Minimum Autoregressive order. Defaults to 2.
- **d** (*int*) – Minimum Differencing degree. Defaults to 0.
- **start_q** (*int*) – Minimum Moving Average order. Defaults to 2.
- **max_p** (*int*) – Maximum Autoregressive order. Defaults to 5.
- **max_d** (*int*) – Maximum Differencing degree. Defaults to 2.
- **max_q** (*int*) – Maximum Moving Average order. Defaults to 5.
- **seasonal** (*boolean*) – Whether to fit a seasonal model to ARIMA. Defaults to True.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "start_p": Integer(1, 3), "d": Integer(0, 2), "start_q": Integer(1, 3), "max_p": Integer(3, 10), "max_d": Integer(2, 5), "max_q": Integer(3, 10), "seasonal": [True, False], }
model_family	ModelFamily.ARIMA
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	ARIMA Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for ARIMA regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits ARIMA regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted ARIMA regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as *feature_importance* is not defined for ARIMA regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits ARIMA regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If *X* was passed to *fit* but not passed in *predict*.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling *predict*, *predict_proba*, *transform*, or *feature_importances*.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted ARIMA regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If X was passed to *fit* but not passed in *predict*.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a *predict_proba* method or a *component_obj* that implements *predict_proba*.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

baseline_regressor

Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions. This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>BaselineRegressor</i>	Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions. This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_regressor.**BaselineRegressor**

Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions. This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.

Parameters

- **strategy** (*str*) – Method used to predict. Valid options are “mean”, “median”. Defaults to “mean”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Baseline Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline regressors do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.
<i>fit</i>	Fits baseline regression component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the baseline regression strategy.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline regressors do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes.

Return type np.ndarray (float)

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits baseline regression component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using the baseline regression strategy.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

catboost_regressor

CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>CatBoostRegressor</i>	CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
--------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.catboost_regressor.CatBoostRegressor

CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

For more information, check out <https://catboost.ai/>

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The maximum number of trees to build. Defaults to 10.
- **eta** (*float*) – The learning rate. Defaults to 0.03.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **bootstrap_type** (*string*) – Defines the method for sampling the weights of objects. Available methods are ‘Bayesian’, ‘Bernoulli’, ‘MVS’. Defaults to None.
- **silent** (*boolean*) – Whether to use the “silent” logging mode. Defaults to True.

- **allow_writing_files** (*boolean*) – Whether to allow writing snapshot files while training. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(4, 100), “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.CATBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	CatBoost Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted CatBoost regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits CatBoost regressor component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted CatBoost regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits CatBoost regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

`save` (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **`file_path`** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **`pickle_protocol`** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

decision_tree_regressor

Decision Tree Regressor.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

DecisionTreeRegressor

Decision Tree Regressor.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.decision_tree_regressor.**DecisionTreeRegressor**

Decision Tree Regressor.

Parameters

- **`criterion`** (*{ "mse", "friedman_mse", "mae", "poisson" }*) – The function to measure the quality of a split. Supported criteria are:
 - “mse” for the mean squared error, which is equal to variance reduction as feature selection criterion and minimizes the L2 loss using the mean of each terminal node
 - “friedman_mse”, which uses mean squared error with Friedman’s improvement score for potential splits
 - “mae” for the mean absolute error, which minimizes the L1 loss using the median of each terminal node,
 - “poisson” which uses reduction in Poisson deviance to find splits.
- **`max_features`** (*int, float or { "auto", "sqrt", "log2" }*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If int, then consider `max_features` features at each split.

- If float, then `max_features` is a fraction and `int(max_features * n_features)` features are considered at each split.
- If “auto”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
- If “sqrt”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
- If “log2”, then `max_features=log2(n_features)`.
- If None, then `max_features = n_features`.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features.

- **`max_depth`** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **`min_samples_split`** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If int, then consider `min_samples_split` as the minimum number.
 - If float, then `min_samples_split` is a fraction and `ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)` are the minimum number of samples for each split.

Defaults to 2.

- **`min_weight_fraction_leaf`** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “criterion”: [“mse”, “friedman_mse”, “mae”], “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.DECISION_TREE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Decision Tree Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 355 – continued from previous page

<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

elasticnet_regressor

Elastic Net Regressor.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

ElasticNetRegressor

Elastic Net Regressor.

Contents

`class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnet_regressor.ElasticNetRegressor`

Elastic Net Regressor.

Parameters

- **alpha** (*float*) – Constant that multiplies the penalty terms. Defaults to 0.0001.
- **l1_ratio** (*float*) – The mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \text{l1_ratio} \leq 1$. Only used if `penalty='elasticnet'`. Setting `l1_ratio=0` is equivalent to using `penalty='l2'`, while setting `l1_ratio=1` is equivalent to using `penalty='l1'`. For $0 < \text{l1_ratio} < 1$, the penalty is a combination of L1 and L2. Defaults to 0.15.
- **max_iter** (*int*) – The maximum number of iterations. Defaults to 1000.
- **normalize** (*boolean*) – If True, the regressors will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. Defaults to False.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "alpha": Real(0, 1), "l1_ratio": Real(0, 1), }
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Elastic Net Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet regressor.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.

continues on next page

Table 357 – continued from previous page

<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

et_regressor

Extra Trees Regressor.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

ExtraTreesRegressor

Extra Trees Regressor.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.et_regressor.**ExtraTreesRegressor** (*n_*

Extra Trees Regressor.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If *int*, then consider *max_features* features at each split.
 - If *float*, then *max_features* is a fraction and $\text{int}(\text{max_features} * \text{n_features})$ features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{sqrt}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If “sqrt”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{sqrt}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If “log2”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{log2}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If *None*, then $\text{max_features} = \text{n_features}$.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than *max_features* features. Defaults to “auto”.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider *min_samples_split* as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then *min_samples_split* is a fraction and $\text{ceil}(\text{min_samples_split} * \text{n_samples})$ are the minimum number of samples for each split.
- **to 2.** (*Defaults*) –
- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10),}
model_family	ModelFamily.EXTRA_TREES
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Extra Trees Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

exponential_smoothing_regressor

Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.

Module Contents**Classes Summary**

ExponentialSmoothingRegressor

Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.exponential_smoothing_regressor.**Exp**

Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.

Currently ExponentialSmoothingRegressor isn't supported via conda install. It's recommended that it be installed via PyPI.

Parameters

- **trend** (*str*) – Type of trend component. Defaults to None.
- **damped_trend** (*bool*) – If the trend component should be damped. Defaults to False.
- **seasonal** (*str*) – Type of seasonal component. Takes one of {"additive", None}. Can also be multiplicative if
- **of the target data is 0** (*none*) –
- **AutoMLSearch wiill not tune for this. Defaults to None.** (*but*) –
- **sp** (*int*) – The number of seasonal periods to consider. Defaults to 2.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "trend": [None, "additive"], "damped_trend": [True, False], "seasonal": [None, "additive"], "sp": Integer(2, 8), }
model_family	ModelFamily.EXPONENTIAL_SMOOTHING
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Exponential Smoothing Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for Exponential Smoothing regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits Exponential Smoothing Regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted Exponential Smoothing regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for Exponential Smoothing regressor.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits Exponential Smoothing Regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If y was not passed in.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X, y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted Exponential Smoothing regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored except to set forecast horizon.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

lightgbm_regressor

LightGBM Regressor.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>LightGBMRegressor</i>	LightGBM Regressor.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.lightgbm_regressor.**LightGBMRegressor**

LightGBM Regressor.

Parameters

- **boosting_type** (*string*) – Type of boosting to use. Defaults to “gbdt”. - ‘gbdt’ uses traditional Gradient Boosting Decision Tree - “dart”, uses Dropouts meet Multiple Additive Regression Trees - “goss”, uses Gradient-based One-Side Sampling - “rf”, uses Random Forest
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of boosted trees to fit. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners, <=0 means no limit. Defaults to 0.

- **num_leaves** (*int*) – Maximum tree leaves for base learners. Defaults to 31.
- **min_child_samples** (*int*) – Minimum number of data needed in a child (leaf). Defaults to 20.
- **bagging_fraction** (*float*) – LightGBM will randomly select a subset of features on each iteration (tree) without resampling if this is smaller than 1.0. For example, if set to 0.8, LightGBM will select 80% of features before training each tree. This can be used to speed up training and deal with overfitting. Defaults to 0.9.
- **bagging_freq** (*int*) – Frequency for bagging. 0 means bagging is disabled. k means perform bagging at every k iteration. Every k-th iteration, LightGBM will randomly select `bagging_fraction * 100 %` of the data to use for the next k iterations. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of threads to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “learning_rate”: Real(0.000001, 1), “boosting_type”: [“gbdt”, “dart”, “goss”, “rf”], “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 100), “max_depth”: Integer(0, 10), “num_leaves”: Integer(2, 100), “min_child_samples”: Integer(1, 100), “bagging_fraction”: Real(0.000001, 1), “bagging_freq”: Integer(0, 1),}
model_family	ModelFamily.LIGHTGBM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LightGBM Regressor
SEED_MAX	SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound
SEED_MIN	0
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits LightGBM regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted LightGBM regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits LightGBM regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)
Make predictions using fitted LightGBM regressor.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)
Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

linear_regressor

Linear Regressor.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>LinearRegressor</i>	Linear Regressor.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.linear_regressor.**LinearRegressor** (*fit*
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Linear Regressor.

Parameters

- **fit_intercept** (*boolean*) – Whether to calculate the intercept for this model. If set to

False, no intercept will be used in calculations (i.e. data is expected to be centered). Defaults to True.

- **normalize** (*boolean*) – If True, the regressors will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. This parameter is ignored when `fit_intercept` is set to False. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "fit_intercept": [True, False], "normalize": [True, False]}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Linear Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted linear regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted linear regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

prophet_regressor

Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

ProphetRegressor

Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.prophet_regressor.**ProphetRegressor**

Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.

More information here: <https://facebook.github.io/prophet/>

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "changepoint_prior_scale": Real(0.001, 0.5), "seasonality_prior_scale": Real(0.01, 10), "holidays_prior_scale": Real(0.01, 10), "seasonality_mode": ["additive", "multiplicative"], }
model_family	ModelFamily.PROPHET
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Prophet Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>build_prophet_df</i>	Build the Prophet data to pass fit and predict on.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with len(1) as feature_importance is not defined for Prophet regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits Prophet regressor component to data.

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Table 367 – continued from previous page

<code>get_params</code>	Get parameters for the Prophet regressor.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using fitted Prophet regressor.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

static `build_prophet_df` (*X*, *y=None*, *time_index='ds'*)

Build the Prophet data to pass fit and predict on.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with len(1) as feature_importance is not defined for Prophet regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits Prophet regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_params (*self*)

Get parameters for the Prophet regressor.

static `load` (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted Prophet regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

rf_regressor

Random Forest Regressor.

Module Contents**Classes Summary**

RandomForestRegressor

Random Forest Regressor.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor.**RandomForestRegressor**

Random Forest Regressor.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_depth”: Integer(1, 32), }
model_family	ModelFamily.RANDOM_FOREST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Random Forest Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.

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Table 369 – continued from previous page

<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type `np.ndarray`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

svm_regressor

Support Vector Machine Regressor.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

SVMRegressor

Support Vector Machine Regressor.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.svm_regressor.**SVMRegressor** (*C=1.0*,
kernel='rbf',
gamma='auto',
random_state=None,
**kwargs)

Support Vector Machine Regressor.

Parameters

- **C** (*float*) – The regularization parameter. The strength of the regularization is inversely proportional to C. Must be strictly positive. The penalty is a squared l2 penalty. Defaults to 1.0.
- **kernel** (*{ "poly", "rbf", "sigmoid" }*) – Specifies the kernel type to be used in the algorithm. Defaults to “rbf”.
- **gamma** (*{ "scale", "auto" } or float*) – Kernel coefficient for “rbf”, “poly” and “sigmoid”. Defaults to “auto”. - If gamma=’scale’ is passed then it uses $1 / (n_features * X.var())$ as value of gamma - If “auto” (default), uses $1 / n_features$
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0, 10), “kernel”: [“poly”, “rbf”, “sigmoid”], “gamma”: [“scale”, “auto”], }
model_family	ModelFamily.SVM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	SVM Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted SVM regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted SVM regresor.

Only works with linear kernels. If the kernel isn't linear, we return a numpy array of zeros.

Returns The feature importance of the fitted SVM regressor, or an array of zeroes if the kernel is not linear.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

time_series_baseline_estimator

Time series estimator that predicts using the naive forecasting approach.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator</i>	Time series estimator that predicts using the naive forecasting approach.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.time_series_baseline_estimator.**Time**

Time series estimator that predicts using the naive forecasting approach.

This is useful as a simple baseline estimator for time series problems.

Parameters

- **gap** (*int*) – Gap between prediction date and target date and must be a positive integer. If gap is 0, target date will be shifted ahead by 1 time period. Defaults to 1.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – Number of time steps the model is expected to predict.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Time Series Baseline Estimator
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits time series baseline estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted time series baseline estimator.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make prediction probabilities using fitted time series baseline estimator.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Since baseline estimators do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes.

Return type np.ndarray (float)

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits time series baseline estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using fitted time series baseline estimator.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make prediction probabilities using fitted time series baseline estimator.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

vowpal_wabbit_regressor

Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>VowpalWabbitRegressor</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.vowpal_wabbit_regressor.VowpalWabbitRegressor

Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.

Parameters

- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

xgboost_regressor

XGBoost Regressor.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>XGBoostRegressor</i>

XGBoost Regressor.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.xgboost_regressor.XGBoostRegressor

XGBoost Regressor.

Parameters

- **eta** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **min_child_weight** (*float*) – Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Defaults to 1.0
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of gradient boosted trees. Equivalent to number of boosting rounds. Defaults to 100.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to 12.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(1, 20), “min_child_weight”: Real(1, 10), “n_estimators”: Integer(1, 1000), }
model_family	ModelFamily.XGBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	XGBoost Regressor
SEED_MAX	None
SEED_MIN	None
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted XGBoost regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits XGBoost regressor component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted XGBoost regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted XGBoost regressor.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits XGBoost regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using fitted XGBoost regressor.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ARIMARegressor</i>	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html .
<i>BaselineRegressor</i>	Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions. This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.
<i>CatBoostRegressor</i>	CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
<i>DecisionTreeRegressor</i>	Decision Tree Regressor.
<i>ElasticNetRegressor</i>	Elastic Net Regressor.
<i>ExponentialSmoothingRegressor</i>	Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.
<i>ExtraTreesRegressor</i>	Extra Trees Regressor.
<i>LightGBMRegressor</i>	LightGBM Regressor.
<i>LinearRegressor</i>	Linear Regressor.
<i>ProphetRegressor</i>	Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.
<i>RandomForestRegressor</i>	Random Forest Regressor.
<i>SVMRegressor</i>	Support Vector Machine Regressor.
<i>TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator</i>	Time series estimator that predicts using the naive forecasting approach.
<i>VowpalWabbitRegressor</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.
<i>XGBoostRegressor</i>	XGBoost Regressor.

Contents

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ARIMAREgressor (time_index=None,  
                                                                    trend=None,  
                                                                    start_p=2,  
                                                                    d=0,  
                                                                    start_q=2,  
                                                                    max_p=5,  
                                                                    max_d=2,  
                                                                    max_q=5,  
                                                                    sea-  
                                                                    sonal=True,  
                                                                    n_jobs=-  
                                                                    1,  
                                                                    ran-  
                                                                    dom_seed=0,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html.

Currently ARIMAREgressor isn't supported via conda install. It's recommended that it be installed via PyPI.

Parameters

- **time_index** (*str*) – Specifies the name of the column in X that provides the datetime objects. Defaults to None.
- **trend** (*str*) – Controls the deterministic trend. Options are ['n', 'c', 't', 'ct'] where 'c' is a constant term, 't' indicates a linear trend, and 'ct' is both. Can also be an iterable when defining a polynomial, such as [1, 1, 0, 1].
- **start_p** (*int*) – Minimum Autoregressive order. Defaults to 2.
- **d** (*int*) – Minimum Differencing degree. Defaults to 0.
- **start_q** (*int*) – Minimum Moving Average order. Defaults to 2.
- **max_p** (*int*) – Maximum Autoregressive order. Defaults to 5.
- **max_d** (*int*) – Maximum Differencing degree. Defaults to 2.
- **max_q** (*int*) – Maximum Moving Average order. Defaults to 5.
- **seasonal** (*boolean*) – Whether to fit a seasonal model to ARIMA. Defaults to True.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "start_p": Integer(1, 3), "d": Integer(0, 2), "start_q": Integer(1, 3), "max_p": Integer(3, 10), "max_d": Integer(2, 5), "max_q": Integer(3, 10), "seasonal": [True, False], }
model_family	ModelFamily.ARIMA
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	ARIMA Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for ARIMA regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits ARIMA regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted ARIMA regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as `feature_importance` is not defined for ARIMA regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits ARIMA regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If *X* was passed to *fit* but not passed in *predict*.

static `load` (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property `parameters` (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted ARIMA regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **ValueError** – If *X* was passed to *fit* but not passed in *predict*.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.BaselineRegressor (strategy='mean',  
                                                                    ran-  
                                                                    dom_seed=0,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions. This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.

Parameters

- **strategy** (*str*) – Method used to predict. Valid options are “mean”, “median”. Defaults to “mean”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Baseline Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline regressors do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.
<i>fit</i>	Fits baseline regression component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the baseline regression strategy.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.

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Table 380 – continued from previous page

<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<hr/>	
clone (<i>self</i>)	
	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
	Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.
default_parameters (<i>cls</i>)	
	Returns the default parameters for this component.
	Our convention is that <code>Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters</code> .
	Returns Default parameters for this component.
	Return type dict
describe (<i>self</i> , <i>print_name=False</i> , <i>return_dict=False</i>)	
	Describe a component and its parameters.
	Parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • print_name (<i>bool</i>, <i>optional</i>) – whether to print name of component • return_dict (<i>bool</i>, <i>optional</i>) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}
	Returns Returns dictionary if <i>return_dict</i> is True, else None.
	Return type None or dict
property feature_importance (<i>self</i>)	
	Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline regressors do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.
	Returns An array of zeroes.
	Return type np.ndarray (float)
fit (<i>self</i> , <i>X</i> , <i>y=None</i>)	
	Fits baseline regression component to data.
	Parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X (<i>pd.DataFrame</i>) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. • y (<i>pd.Series</i>) – The target training data of length [n_samples].
	Returns self
	Raises ValueError – If input <i>y</i> is None.
static load (<i>file_path</i>)	
	Loads component at file path.
	Parameters file_path (<i>str</i>) – Location to load file.
	Returns ComponentBase object
needs_fitting (<i>self</i>)	
	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
	This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.
	Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the baseline regression strategy.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.CatBoostRegressor (n_estimators=10,  
                                                                           eta=0.03,  
                                                                           max_depth=6,  
                                                                           boot-  
                                                                           strap_type=None,  
                                                                           silent=False,  
                                                                           al-  
                                                                           low_writing_files=False,  
                                                                           ran-  
                                                                           dom_seed=0,  
                                                                           n_jobs=-  
                                                                           1,  
                                                                           **kwargs)
```

CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

For more information, check out <https://catboost.ai/>

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The maximum number of trees to build. Defaults to 10.
- **eta** (*float*) – The learning rate. Defaults to 0.03.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **bootstrap_type** (*string*) – Defines the method for sampling the weights of objects. Available methods are ‘Bayesian’, ‘Bernoulli’, ‘MVS’. Defaults to None.
- **silent** (*boolean*) – Whether to use the “silent” logging mode. Defaults to True.

- **allow_writing_files** (*boolean*) – Whether to allow writing snapshot files while training. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(4, 100), “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.CATBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	CatBoost Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted CatBoost regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits CatBoost regressor component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted CatBoost regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits CatBoost regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.DecisionTreeRegressor (criterion='mse',  

max_features='auto',  

max_depth=6,  

min_samples_split=10,  

min_weight_fraction=0.01,  

random_state=None,  

domain_seed=0,  

**kwargs)
```

Decision Tree Regressor.

Parameters

- **criterion** (*{ "mse", "friedman_mse", "mae", "poisson" }*) – The function to measure the quality of a split. Supported criteria are:
 - “mse” for the mean squared error, which is equal to variance reduction as feature selection criterion and minimizes the L2 loss using the mean of each terminal node
 - “friedman_mse”, which uses mean squared error with Friedman’s improvement score for potential splits
 - “mae” for the mean absolute error, which minimizes the L1 loss using the median of each terminal node,
 - “poisson” which uses reduction in Poisson deviance to find splits.
- **max_features** (*int, float or { "auto", "sqrt", "log2" }*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If int, then consider max_features features at each split.
 - If float, then max_features is a fraction and int(max_features * n_features) features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then max_features=sqrt(n_features).
 - If “sqrt”, then max_features=sqrt(n_features).
 - If “log2”, then max_features=log2(n_features).
 - If None, then max_features = n_features.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than max_features features.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If int, then consider min_samples_split as the minimum number.
 - If float, then min_samples_split is a fraction and ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples) are the minimum number of samples for each split.

Defaults to 2.

- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "criterion": ["mse", "friedman_mse", "mae"], "max_features": ["auto", "sqrt", "log2"], "max_depth": Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.DECISION_TREE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Decision Tree Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ElasticNetRegressor(alpha=0.0001,  
                                                                           l1_ratio=0.15,  
                                                                           max_iter=1000,  
                                                                           nor-  
                                                                           mal-  
                                                                           ize=False,  
                                                                           ran-  
                                                                           dom_seed=0,  
                                                                           **kwargs)
```

Elastic Net Regressor.

Parameters

- **alpha** (*float*) – Constant that multiplies the penalty terms. Defaults to 0.0001.
- **l1_ratio** (*float*) – The mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \text{l1_ratio} \leq 1$. Only used if `penalty='elasticnet'`. Setting `l1_ratio=0` is equivalent to using `penalty='l2'`, while setting `l1_ratio=1` is equivalent to using `penalty='l1'`. For $0 < \text{l1_ratio} < 1$, the penalty is a combination of L1 and L2. Defaults to 0.15.
- **max_iter** (*int*) – The maximum number of iterations. Defaults to 1000.
- **normalize** (*boolean*) – If True, the regressors will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. Defaults to False.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper- parame- ter_ranges	{ "alpha": Real(0, 1), "l1_ratio": Real(0, 1), }
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modi- fies_features	True
modi- fies_target	False
name	Elastic Net Regressor
sup- ported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet regressor.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.**ExponentialSmoothingRegressor** (*trend=*

damped
seasonal=
sp=2,
n_jobs

1,
ran-
dom_s
***kwargs*

Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.

Currently ExponentialSmoothingRegressor isn't supported via conda install. It's recommended that it be installed via PyPI.

Parameters

- **trend** (*str*) – Type of trend component. Defaults to None.

- **damped_trend** (*bool*) – If the trend component should be damped. Defaults to False.
- **seasonal** (*str*) – Type of seasonal component. Takes one of {"additive", None}. Can also be multiplicative if
- **of the target data is 0** (*none*) –
- **AutoMLSearch will not tune for this. Defaults to None.** (*but*) –
- **sp** (*int*) – The number of seasonal periods to consider. Defaults to 2.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "trend": [None, "additive"], "damped_trend": [True, False], "seasonal": [None, "additive"], "sp": Integer(2, 8), }
model_family	ModelFamily.EXPONENTIAL_SMOOTHING
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Exponential Smoothing Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for Exponential Smoothing regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits Exponential Smoothing Regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted Exponential Smoothing regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as `feature_importance` is not defined for Exponential Smoothing regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits Exponential Smoothing Regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If `y` was not passed in.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted Exponential Smoothing regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored except to set forecast horizon.

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExtraTreesRegressor (n_estimators=100,
                                                                              max_features='auto',
                                                                              max_depth=6,
                                                                              min_samples_split=2,
                                                                              min_weight_fraction_
                                                                              n_jobs=-
                                                                              1,
                                                                              ran-
                                                                              dom_seed=0,
                                                                              **kwargs)
```

Extra Trees Regressor.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If `int`, then consider `max_features` features at each split.
 - If `float`, then `max_features` is a fraction and `int(max_features * n_features)` features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “sqrt”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “log2”, then `max_features=log2(n_features)`.
 - If `None`, then `max_features = n_features`.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.

- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider `min_samples_split` as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then `min_samples_split` is a fraction and `ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)` are the minimum number of samples for each split.
- **to 2.** (*Defaults*) –
- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.EXTRA_TREES
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Extra Trees Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type `np.ndarray`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LightGBMRegressor (boosting_type='gbdt',  
                                                                    learn-  
                                                                    ing_rate=0.1,  
                                                                    n_estimators=20,  
                                                                    max_depth=0,  
                                                                    num_leaves=31,  
                                                                    min_child_samples=20,  
                                                                    bag-  
                                                                    ging_fraction=0.9,  
                                                                    bag-  
                                                                    ging_freq=0,  
                                                                    n_jobs=-  
  
                                                                    1,  
                                                                    ran-  
                                                                    dom_seed=0,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

LightGBM Regressor.

Parameters

- **boosting_type** (*string*) – Type of boosting to use. Defaults to “gbdt”. - ‘gbdt’ uses traditional Gradient Boosting Decision Tree - “dart”, uses Dropouts meet Multiple Additive Regression Trees - “goss”, uses Gradient-based One-Side Sampling - “rf”, uses Random Forest
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of boosted trees to fit. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners, <=0 means no limit. Defaults to 0.
- **num_leaves** (*int*) – Maximum tree leaves for base learners. Defaults to 31.
- **min_child_samples** (*int*) – Minimum number of data needed in a child (leaf). Defaults to 20.

- **bagging_fraction** (*float*) – LightGBM will randomly select a subset of features on each iteration (tree) without resampling if this is smaller than 1.0. For example, if set to 0.8, LightGBM will select 80% of features before training each tree. This can be used to speed up training and deal with overfitting. Defaults to 0.9.
- **bagging_freq** (*int*) – Frequency for bagging. 0 means bagging is disabled. k means perform bagging at every k iteration. Every k-th iteration, LightGBM will randomly select `bagging_fraction * 100 %` of the data to use for the next k iterations. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of threads to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “learning_rate”: Real(0.000001, 1), “boosting_type”: [“gbdt”, “dart”, “goss”, “rf”], “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 100), “max_depth”: Integer(0, 10), “num_leaves”: Integer(2, 100), “min_child_samples”: Integer(1, 100), “bagging_fraction”: Real(0.000001, 1), “bagging_freq”: Integer(0, 1),}
model_family	ModelFamily.LIGHTGBM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LightGBM Regressor
SEED_MAX	SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound
SEED_MIN	0
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits LightGBM regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted LightGBM regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits LightGBM regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using fitted LightGBM regressor.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (`pd.DataFrame`) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LinearRegressor (fit_intercept=True,
                                                                    nor-
                                                                    mal-
                                                                    ize=False,
                                                                    n_jobs=-
                                                                    1,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Linear Regressor.

Parameters

- **fit_intercept** (*boolean*) – Whether to calculate the intercept for this model. If set to `False`, no intercept will be used in calculations (i.e. data is expected to be centered). Defaults to `True`.
- **normalize** (*boolean*) – If `True`, the regressors will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. This parameter is ignored when `fit_intercept` is set to `False`. Defaults to `False`.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “fit_intercept”: [True, False], “normalize”: [True, False]}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Linear Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted linear regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted linear regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ProphetRegressor (time_index=None,
                                                                    change-
                                                                    point_prior_scale=0.05,
                                                                    sea-
                                                                    son-
                                                                    al-
                                                                    ity_prior_scale=10,
                                                                    hol-
                                                                    i-
                                                                    days_prior_scale=10,
                                                                    sea-
                                                                    son-
                                                                    al-
                                                                    ity_mode='additive',
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    stan_backend='CMDSTAN',
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.

More information here: <https://facebook.github.io/prophet/>

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "changepoint_prior_scale": Real(0.001, 0.5), "seasonality_prior_scale": Real(0.01, 10), "holidays_prior_scale": Real(0.01, 10), "seasonality_mode": ["additive", "multiplicative"], }
model_family	ModelFamily.PROPHET
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Prophet Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>build_prophet_df</i>	Build the Prophet data to pass fit and predict on.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with len(1) as feature_importance is not defined for Prophet regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits Prophet regressor component to data.
<i>get_params</i>	Get parameters for the Prophet regressor.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.

continues on next page

Table 388 – continued from previous page

<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using fitted Prophet regressor.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

static build_prophet_df (*X*, *y=None*, *time_index='ds'*)

Build the Prophet data to pass fit and predict on.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with len(1) as feature_importance is not defined for Prophet regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits Prophet regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_params (*self*)

Get parameters for the Prophet regressor.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted Prophet regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.RandomForestRegressor (n_estimators=100,  
                                                                    max_depth=6,  
                                                                    n_jobs=-1,  
                                                                    1,  
                                                                    ran-  
                                                                    dom_seed=0,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Random Forest Regressor.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **n_jobs** (*int* or *None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "n_estimators": Integer(10, 1000), "max_depth": Integer(1, 32), }
model_family	ModelFamily.RANDOM_FOREST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Random Forest Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type `np.ndarray`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static `load` (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property `parameters` (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.SVMRegressor (C=1.0,
                                                                    kernel='rbf',
                                                                    gamma='auto',
                                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Support Vector Machine Regressor.

Parameters

- **C** (*float*) – The regularization parameter. The strength of the regularization is inversely proportional to C. Must be strictly positive. The penalty is a squared l2 penalty. Defaults to 1.0.
- **kernel** ({*"poly"*, *"rbf"*, *"sigmoid"*}) – Specifies the kernel type to be used in the algorithm. Defaults to “rbf”.
- **gamma** ({*"scale"*, *"auto"*} or *float*) – Kernel coefficient for “rbf”, “poly” and “sigmoid”. Defaults to “auto”. - If gamma=’scale’ is passed then it uses $1 / (n_features * X.var())$ as value of gamma - If “auto” (default), uses $1 / n_features$
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0, 10), “kernel”: [“poly”, “rbf”, “sigmoid”], “gamma”: [“scale”, “auto”], }
model_family	ModelFamily.SVM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	SVM Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted SVM regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.

continues on next page

Table 390 – continued from previous page

<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted SVM regresor.

Only works with linear kernels. If the kernel isn't linear, we return a numpy array of zeros.

Returns The feature importance of the fitted SVM regressor, or an array of zeroes if the kernel is not linear.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.**TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator** (*gap=1*,
forecast_horizon,
random_seed,
***kwargs*)

Time series estimator that predicts using the naive forecasting approach.

This is useful as a simple baseline estimator for time series problems.

Parameters

- **gap** (*int*) – Gap between prediction date and target date and must be a positive integer. If gap is 0, target date will be shifted ahead by 1 time period. Defaults to 1.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – Number of time steps the model is expected to predict.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Time Series Baseline Estimator
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits time series baseline estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted time series baseline estimator.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make prediction probabilities using fitted time series baseline estimator.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Since baseline estimators do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes.

Return type np.ndarray (float)

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits time series baseline estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using fitted time series baseline estimator.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make prediction probabilities using fitted time series baseline estimator.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.VowpalWabbitRegressor (*learning_rate*=0.5, *decay_learning_rate*=1.0, *power_t*=0.5, *passes*=1, *random_seed*=0, ***kwargs*)

Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.

Parameters

- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.

continues on next page

Table 392 – continued from previous page

<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.XGBoostRegressor (eta=0.1,  
                                                                    max_depth=6,  
                                                                    min_child_weight=1,  
                                                                    n_estimators=100,  
                                                                    ran-  
                                                                    dom_seed=0,  
                                                                    n_jobs=12,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

XGBoost Regressor.

Parameters

- **eta** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **min_child_weight** (*float*) – Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Defaults to 1.0
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of gradient boosted trees. Equivalent to number of boosting rounds. Defaults to 100.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to 12.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(1, 20), “min_child_weight”: Real(1, 10), “n_estimators”: Integer(1, 1000), }
model_family	ModelFamily.XGBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	XGBoost Regressor
SEED_MAX	None
SEED_MIN	None
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted XGBoost regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits XGBoost regressor component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted XGBoost regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted XGBoost regressor.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits XGBoost regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using fitted XGBoost regressor.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

Submodules

estimator

A component that fits and predicts given data.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>Estimator</i>	A component that fits and predicts given data.
------------------	--

Contents

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.estimator.Estimator(parameters=None,
                                                                    component_obj=None,
                                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

A component that fits and predicts given data.

To implement a new Estimator, define your own class which is a subclass of Estimator, including a name and a list of acceptable ranges for any parameters to be tuned during the automl search (hyperparameters). Define an `__init__` method which sets up any necessary state and objects. Make sure your `__init__` only uses standard keyword arguments and calls `super().__init__()` with a parameters dict. You may also override the `fit`, `transform`, `fit_transform` and other methods in this class if appropriate.

To see some examples, check out the definitions of any Estimator component subclass.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

model_family	ModelFamily.NONE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	ModelFamily.NONE
<code>name</code>	Returns string name of this component.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>supported_problem_types</code>	Problem types this estimator supports.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property model_family (*cls*)

Returns ModelFamily of this component.

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

property supported_problem_types (*cls*)

Problem types this estimator supports.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ARIMAREgressor</i>	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html .
<i>BaselineClassifier</i>	Classifier that predicts using the specified strategy.
<i>BaselineRegressor</i>	Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions. This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.
<i>CatBoostClassifier</i>	CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
<i>CatBoostRegressor</i>	CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
<i>DecisionTreeClassifier</i>	Decision Tree Classifier.
<i>DecisionTreeRegressor</i>	Decision Tree Regressor.
<i>ElasticNetClassifier</i>	Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.
<i>ElasticNetRegressor</i>	Elastic Net Regressor.
<i>Estimator</i>	A component that fits and predicts given data.
<i>ExponentialSmoothingRegressor</i>	Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.
<i>ExtraTreesClassifier</i>	Extra Trees Classifier.
<i>ExtraTreesRegressor</i>	Extra Trees Regressor.
<i>KNeighborsClassifier</i>	K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.
<i>LightGBMClassifier</i>	LightGBM Classifier.
<i>LightGBMRegressor</i>	LightGBM Regressor.
<i>LinearRegressor</i>	Linear Regressor.
<i>LogisticRegressionClassifier</i>	Logistic Regression Classifier.
<i>ProphetRegressor</i>	Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.
<i>RandomForestClassifier</i>	Random Forest Classifier.
<i>RandomForestRegressor</i>	Random Forest Regressor.
<i>SVMClassifier</i>	Support Vector Machine Classifier.
<i>SVMRegressor</i>	Support Vector Machine Regressor.
<i>TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator</i>	Time series estimator that predicts using the naive forecasting approach.
<i>VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitRegressor</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.
<i>XGBoostClassifier</i>	XGBoost Classifier.

continues on next page

Table 396 – continued from previous page

XGBoostRegressor

XGBoost Regressor.

Contents

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ARIMAREgressor (time_index=None,
                                                         trend=None,
                                                         start_p=2,
                                                         d=0, start_q=2,
                                                         max_p=5, max_d=2,
                                                         max_q=5, seasonal=True,
                                                         n_jobs=-1, random_seed=0,
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html.

Currently ARIMAREgressor isn't supported via conda install. It's recommended that it be installed via PyPI.

Parameters

- **time_index** (*str*) – Specifies the name of the column in X that provides the datetime objects. Defaults to None.
- **trend** (*str*) – Controls the deterministic trend. Options are ['n', 'c', 't', 'ct'] where 'c' is a constant term, 't' indicates a linear trend, and 'ct' is both. Can also be an iterable when defining a polynomial, such as [1, 1, 0, 1].
- **start_p** (*int*) – Minimum Autoregressive order. Defaults to 2.
- **d** (*int*) – Minimum Differencing degree. Defaults to 0.
- **start_q** (*int*) – Minimum Moving Average order. Defaults to 2.
- **max_p** (*int*) – Maximum Autoregressive order. Defaults to 5.
- **max_d** (*int*) – Maximum Differencing degree. Defaults to 2.
- **max_q** (*int*) – Maximum Moving Average order. Defaults to 5.
- **seasonal** (*boolean*) – Whether to fit a seasonal model to ARIMA. Defaults to True.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "start_p": Integer(1, 3), "d": Integer(0, 2), "start_q": Integer(1, 3), "max_p": Integer(3, 10), "max_d": Integer(2, 5), "max_q": Integer(3, 10), "seasonal": [True, False], }
model_family	ModelFamily.ARIMA
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	ARIMA Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for ARIMA regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits ARIMA regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted ARIMA regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as `feature_importance` is not defined for ARIMA regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits ARIMA regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If *X* was passed to *fit* but not passed in *predict*.

static `load` (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property `parameters` (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted ARIMA regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **ValueError** – If *X* was passed to *fit* but not passed in *predict*.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineClassifier (strategy='mode',  
                                                             ran-  
                                                             dom_seed=0,  
                                                             **kwargs)
```

Classifier that predicts using the specified strategy.

This is useful as a simple baseline classifier to compare with other classifiers.

Parameters

- **strategy** (*str*) – Method used to predict. Valid options are “mode”, “random” and “random_weighted”. Defaults to “mode”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Baseline Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>classes_</i>	Returns class labels. Will return None before fitting.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline classifiers do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.
<i>fit</i>	Fits baseline classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the baseline classification strategy.

continues on next page

Table 398 – continued from previous page

<code>predict_proba</code>	Make prediction probabilities using the baseline classification strategy.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

property `classes_`(*self*)

Returns class labels. Will return None before fitting.

Returns Class names

Return type list[str] or list(float)

clone(*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters(*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe(*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name**(*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict**(*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property `feature_importance`(*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline classifiers do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes

Return type pd.Series

fit(*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits baseline classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X**(*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y**(*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If *y* is None.

static `load`(*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path**(*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

```
needs_fitting(self)
```

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the baseline classification strategy.

Parameters **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make prediction probabilities using the baseline classification strategy.

Parameters `x` (`pd.DataFrame`) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```
save (self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)
```

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

[illegible]

Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions. This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.

Parameters

- **strategy** (*str*) – Method used to predict. Valid options are “mean”, “median”. Defaults to “mean”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Baseline Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline regressors do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.
<i>fit</i>	Fits baseline regression component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the baseline regression strategy.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline regressors do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes.

Return type np.ndarray (float)

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits baseline regression component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using the baseline regression strategy.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostClassifier (n_estimators=10,  
                                                                eta=0.03,  
                                                                max_depth=6,  
                                                                boot-  
                                                                strap_type=None,  
                                                                silent=True,  
                                                                al-  
                                                                low_writing_files=False,  
                                                                ran-  
                                                                dom_seed=0,  
                                                                n_jobs=-1,  
                                                                **kwargs)
```

CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

For more information, check out <https://catboost.ai/>

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The maximum number of trees to build. Defaults to 10.
- **eta** (*float*) – The learning rate. Defaults to 0.03.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **bootstrap_type** (*string*) – Defines the method for sampling the weights of objects. Available methods are ‘Bayesian’, ‘Bernoulli’, ‘MVS’. Defaults to None.
- **silent** (*boolean*) – Whether to use the “silent” logging mode. Defaults to True.
- **allow_writing_files** (*boolean*) – Whether to allow writing snapshot files while training. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(4, 100), “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.CATBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	CatBoost Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted CatBoost classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits CatBoost classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted CatBoost classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits CatBoost classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [*n_samples*].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostRegressor (n_estimators=10,
                                                                eta=0.03,
                                                                max_depth=6,
                                                                boot-
                                                                strap_type=None,
                                                                silent=False, al-
                                                                low_writing_files=False,
                                                                ran-
                                                                dom_seed=0,
                                                                n_jobs=-1,
                                                                **kwargs)
```

CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

For more information, check out <https://catboost.ai/>

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The maximum number of trees to build. Defaults to 10.
- **eta** (*float*) – The learning rate. Defaults to 0.03.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **bootstrap_type** (*string*) – Defines the method for sampling the weights of objects. Available methods are ‘Bayesian’, ‘Bernoulli’, ‘MVS’. Defaults to None.
- **silent** (*boolean*) – Whether to use the “silent” logging mode. Defaults to True.
- **allow_writing_files** (*boolean*) – Whether to allow writing snapshot files while training. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(4, 100), “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.CATBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	CatBoost Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.

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Table 401 – continued from previous page

<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted CatBoost regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits CatBoost regressor component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted CatBoost regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits CatBoost regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeClassifier (criterion='gini',  
                                                                    max_features='auto',  
                                                                    max_depth=6,  
                                                                    min_samples_split=2,  
                                                                    min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,  
                                                                    ran-  
                                                                    dom_seed=0,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Decision Tree Classifier.

Parameters

- **criterion** (*{ "gini", "entropy" }*) – The function to measure the quality of a split. Supported criteria are “gini” for the Gini impurity and “entropy” for the information gain. Defaults to “gini”.
- **max_features** (*int, float or { "auto", "sqrt", "log2" }*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If int, then consider max_features features at each split.

- If float, then `max_features` is a fraction and `int(max_features * n_features)` features are considered at each split.
- If “auto”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
- If “sqrt”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
- If “log2”, then `max_features=log2(n_features)`.
- If None, then `max_features = n_features`.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **`max_depth`** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **`min_samples_split`** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If int, then consider `min_samples_split` as the minimum number.
 - If float, then `min_samples_split` is a fraction and `ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)` are the minimum number of samples for each split.

Defaults to 2.

- **`min_weight_fraction_leaf`** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “criterion”: [“gini”, “entropy”], “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.DECISION_TREE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Decision Tree Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.

continues on next page

Table 402 – continued from previous page

<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeRegressor (criterion='mse',
                                                                    max_features='auto',
                                                                    max_depth=6,
                                                                    min_samples_split=2,
                                                                    min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Decision Tree Regressor.

Parameters

- **criterion** (*{ "mse", "friedman_mse", "mae", "poisson" }*) – The function to measure the quality of a split. Supported criteria are:
 - “mse” for the mean squared error, which is equal to variance reduction as feature selection criterion and minimizes the L2 loss using the mean of each terminal node
 - “friedman_mse”, which uses mean squared error with Friedman’s improvement score for potential splits

- “mae” for the mean absolute error, which minimizes the L1 loss using the median of each terminal node,
- “poisson” which uses reduction in Poisson deviance to find splits.
- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If *int*, then consider max_features features at each split.
 - If *float*, then max_features is a fraction and $\text{int}(\text{max_features} * \text{n_features})$ features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{sqrt}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If “sqrt”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{sqrt}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If “log2”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{log2}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If *None*, then $\text{max_features} = \text{n_features}$.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than max_features features.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider min_samples_split as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then min_samples_split is a fraction and $\text{ceil}(\text{min_samples_split} * \text{n_samples})$ are the minimum number of samples for each split.

Defaults to 2.

- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “criterion”: [“mse”, “friedman_mse”, “mae”], “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.DECISION_TREE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Decision Tree Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetClassifier (penalty='elasticnet',  
                                                                C=1.0,  
                                                                l1_ratio=0.15,  
                                                                multi_class='auto',  
                                                                solver='saga',  
                                                                n_jobs=-  
                                                                1,      ran-  
                                                                dom_seed=0,  
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.

Parameters

- **penalty** (`{"l1", "l2", "elasticnet", "none"}`) – The norm used in penalization. Defaults to “elasticnet”.
- **C** (`float`) – Inverse of regularization strength. Must be a positive float. Defaults to 1.0.
- **l1_ratio** (`float`) – The mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \text{l1_ratio} \leq 1$. Only used if `penalty='elasticnet'`. Setting `l1_ratio=0` is equivalent to using `penalty='l2'`, while setting `l1_ratio=1` is equivalent to using `penalty='l1'`. For $0 < \text{l1_ratio} < 1$, the penalty is a combination of L1 and L2. Defaults to 0.15.
- **multi_class** (`{"auto", "ovr", "multinomial"}`) – If the option chosen is “ovr”, then a binary problem is fit for each label. For “multinomial” the loss minimised is the multinomial loss fit across the entire probability distribution, even when the data is binary. “multinomial” is unavailable when `solver='liblinear'`. “auto” selects “ovr” if the data is binary, or if `solver='liblinear'`, and otherwise selects “multinomial”. Defaults to “auto”.
- **solver** (`{"newton-cg", "lbfgs", "liblinear", "sag", "saga"}`) – Algorithm to use in the optimization problem. For small datasets, “liblinear” is a good choice, whereas “sag” and “saga” are faster for large ones. For multiclass problems, only “newton-cg”, “sag”, “saga” and “lbfgs” handle multinomial loss; “liblinear” is limited to one-versus-rest schemes.
 - “newton-cg”, “lbfgs”, “sag” and “saga” handle L2 or no penalty
 - “liblinear” and “saga” also handle L1 penalty
 - “saga” also supports “elasticnet” penalty
 - “liblinear” does not support setting `penalty='none'`
 Defaults to “saga”.
- **n_jobs** (`int`) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (`int`) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0.01, 10), “l1_ratio”: Real(0, 1)}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Elastic Net Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.

continues on next page

Table 404 – continued from previous page

<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet classifier.
<code>fit</code>	Fits ElasticNet classifier component to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits ElasticNet classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetRegressor (alpha=0.0001,
                                                                    l1_ratio=0.15,
                                                                    max_iter=1000,
                                                                    normal-
                                                                    ize=False,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Elastic Net Regressor.

Parameters

- **alpha** (*float*) – Constant that multiplies the penalty terms. Defaults to 0.0001.
- **l1_ratio** (*float*) – The mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \text{l1_ratio} \leq 1$. Only used if `penalty='elasticnet'`. Setting `l1_ratio=0` is equivalent to using `penalty='l2'`, while setting `l1_ratio=1` is equivalent to using `penalty='l1'`. For $0 < \text{l1_ratio} < 1$, the penalty is a combination of L1 and L2. Defaults to 0.15.
- **max_iter** (*int*) – The maximum number of iterations. Defaults to 1000.

- **normalize** (*boolean*) – If True, the regressors will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. Defaults to False.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “alpha”: Real(0, 1), “l1_ratio”: Real(0, 1), }
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Elastic Net Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet regressor.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.**Estimator** (*parameters=None, component_obj=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

A component that fits and predicts given data.

To implement a new Estimator, define your own class which is a subclass of Estimator, including a name and a list of acceptable ranges for any parameters to be tuned during the automl search (hyperparameters). Define an `__init__` method which sets up any necessary state and objects. Make sure your `__init__` only uses standard keyword arguments and calls `super().__init__()` with a parameters dict. You may also override the `fit`, `transform`, `fit_transform` and other methods in this class if appropriate.

To see some examples, check out the definitions of any Estimator component subclass.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

model_family	ModelFamily.NONE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	ModelFamily.NONE
<code>name</code>	Returns string name of this component.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

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Table 406 – continued from previous page

<i>supported_problem_types</i>	Problem types this estimator supports.
clone (<i>self</i>)	
Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.	
Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.	
default_parameters (<i>cls</i>)	
Returns the default parameters for this component.	
Our convention is that <code>Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters</code> .	
Returns Default parameters for this component.	
Return type dict	
describe (<i>self</i> , <i>print_name=False</i> , <i>return_dict=False</i>)	
Describe a component and its parameters.	
Parameters	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • print_name (<i>bool</i>, <i>optional</i>) – whether to print name of component • return_dict (<i>bool</i>, <i>optional</i>) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters} 	
Returns Returns dictionary if <i>return_dict</i> is True, else None.	
Return type None or dict	
property feature_importance (<i>self</i>)	
Returns importance associated with each feature.	
Returns Importance associated with each feature.	
Return type np.ndarray	
Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If estimator does not have a <i>feature_importance</i> method or a <i>component_obj</i> that implements <i>feature_importance</i> .	
fit (<i>self</i> , <i>X</i> , <i>y=None</i>)	
Fits estimator to data.	
Parameters	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X (<i>pd.DataFrame</i>) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. • y (<i>pd.Series</i>, <i>optional</i>) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. 	
Returns self	
static load (<i>file_path</i>)	
Loads component at file path.	
Parameters file_path (<i>str</i>) – Location to load file.	
Returns ComponentBase object	
property model_family (<i>cls</i>)	
Returns ModelFamily of this component.	
property name (<i>cls</i>)	
Returns string name of this component.	

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

property supported_problem_types (*cls*)

Problem types this estimator supports.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor (trend=None,
                                                                    damped_trend=False,
                                                                    sea-
                                                                    sonal=None,
                                                                    sp=2,
                                                                    n_jobs=-

                                                                    1,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.

Currently ExponentialSmoothingRegressor isn't supported via conda install. It's recommended that it be installed via PyPI.

Parameters

- **trend** (*str*) – Type of trend component. Defaults to None.
- **damped_trend** (*bool*) – If the trend component should be damped. Defaults to False.
- **seasonal** (*str*) – Type of seasonal component. Takes one of {"additive", None}. Can also be multiplicative if
- **of the target data is 0** (*none*) –
- **AutoMLSearch will not tune for this. Defaults to None. (but)** –
- **sp** (*int*) – The number of seasonal periods to consider. Defaults to 2.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "trend": [None, "additive"], "damped_trend": [True, False], "seasonal": [None, "additive"], "sp": Integer(2, 8), }
model_family	ModelFamily.EXPONENTIAL_SMOOTHING
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Exponential Smoothing Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for Exponential Smoothing regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits Exponential Smoothing Regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted Exponential Smoothing regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as `feature_importance` is not defined for Exponential Smoothing regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits Exponential Smoothing Regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If `y` was not passed in.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted Exponential Smoothing regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored except to set forecast horizon.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesClassifier (n_estimators=100,
                                                                max_features='auto',
                                                                max_depth=6,
                                                                min_samples_split=2,
                                                                min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,
                                                                n_jobs=-
                                                                1, ran-
                                                                dom_seed=0,
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Extra Trees Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If `int`, then consider `max_features` features at each split.
 - If `float`, then `max_features` is a fraction and `int(max_features * n_features)` features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “sqrt”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “log2”, then `max_features=log2(n_features)`.
 - If `None`, then `max_features = n_features`.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.

- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider `min_samples_split` as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then `min_samples_split` is a fraction and `ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)` are the minimum number of samples for each split.
- **to 2.** (*Defaults*) –
- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.EXTRA_TREES
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Extra Trees Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type `np.ndarray`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesRegressor (n_estimators=100,  
                                                                max_features='auto',  
                                                                max_depth=6,  
                                                                min_samples_split=2,  
                                                                min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,  
                                                                n_jobs=-1,  
                                                                random_seed=0,  
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Extra Trees Regressor.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If `int`, then consider `max_features` features at each split.
 - If `float`, then `max_features` is a fraction and `int(max_features * n_features)` features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “sqrt”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “log2”, then `max_features=log2(n_features)`.
 - If `None`, then `max_features = n_features`.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:

- If int, then consider `min_samples_split` as the minimum number.
- If float, then `min_samples_split` is a fraction and `ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)` are the minimum number of samples for each split.
- **to 2.** (*Defaults*) –
- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10),}
model_family	ModelFamily.EXTRA_TREES
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Extra Trees Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.KNeighborsClassifier (n_neighbors=5,
                                                                    weights='uniform',
                                                                    algo-
                                                                    rithm='auto',
                                                                    leaf_size=30,
                                                                    p=2,  ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_neighbors** (*int*) – Number of neighbors to use by default. Defaults to 5.
- **weights** ({*'uniform'*, *'distance'*} or *callable*) – Weight function used in prediction. Can be:
 - *'uniform'* : uniform weights. All points in each neighborhood are weighted equally.
 - *'distance'* : weight points by the inverse of their distance. in this case, closer neighbors of a query point will have a greater influence than neighbors which are further away.
 - [*callable*] : a user-defined function which accepts an array of distances, and returns an array of the same shape containing the weights.

Defaults to “uniform”.

- **algorithm** ({*'auto'*, *'ball_tree'*, *'kd_tree'*, *'brute'*}) – Algorithm used to compute the nearest neighbors:
 - *'ball_tree'* will use BallTree
 - *'kd_tree'* will use KDTree
 - *'brute'* will use a brute-force search.

'auto' will attempt to decide the most appropriate algorithm based on the values passed to fit method. Defaults to “auto”. Note: fitting on sparse input will override the setting of this parameter, using brute force.

- **leaf_size** (*int*) – Leaf size passed to BallTree or KDTree. This can affect the speed of the construction and query, as well as the memory required to store the tree. The optimal value depends on the nature of the problem. Defaults to 30.
- **p** (*int*) – Power parameter for the Minkowski metric. When $p = 1$, this is equivalent to using `manhattan_distance` (11), and `euclidean_distance` (12) for $p = 2$. For arbitrary p , `minkowski_distance (1_p)` is used. Defaults to 2.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_neighbors”: Integer(2, 12), “weights”: [“uniform”, “distance”], “algorithm”: [“auto”, “ball_tree”, “kd_tree”, “brute”], “leaf_size”: Integer(10, 30), “p”: Integer(1, 5), }
model_family	ModelFamily.K_NEIGHBORS
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	KNN Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's matching the input number of features as <code>feature_importance</code> is not defined for KNN classifiers.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's matching the input number of features as feature_importance is not defined for KNN classifiers.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMClassifier(boosting_type='gbdt',
                                                                learn-
                                                                ing_rate=0.1,
                                                                n_estimators=100,
                                                                max_depth=0,
                                                                num_leaves=31,
                                                                min_child_samples=20,
                                                                bag-
                                                                ging_fraction=0.9,
                                                                bag-
                                                                ging_freq=0,
                                                                n_jobs=-
                                                                1,          ran-
                                                                dom_seed=0,
                                                                **kwargs)
```

LightGBM Classifier.

Parameters

- **boosting_type** (*string*) – Type of boosting to use. Defaults to “gbdt”. - ‘gbdt’ uses traditional Gradient Boosting Decision Tree - “dart”, uses Dropouts meet Multiple Additive Regression Trees - “goss”, uses Gradient-based One-Side Sampling - “rf”, uses Random Forest
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of boosted trees to fit. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners, ≤ 0 means no limit. Defaults to 0.
- **num_leaves** (*int*) – Maximum tree leaves for base learners. Defaults to 31.
- **min_child_samples** (*int*) – Minimum number of data needed in a child (leaf). Defaults to 20.
- **bagging_fraction** (*float*) – LightGBM will randomly select a subset of features on each iteration (tree) without resampling if this is smaller than 1.0. For example, if set to 0.8, LightGBM will select 80% of features before training each tree. This can be used to speed up training and deal with overfitting. Defaults to 0.9.
- **bagging_freq** (*int*) – Frequency for bagging. 0 means bagging is disabled. k means perform bagging at every k iteration. Every k-th iteration, LightGBM will randomly select `bagging_fraction * 100 %` of the data to use for the next k iterations. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of threads to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “learning_rate”: Real(0.000001, 1), “boosting_type”: [“gbdt”, “dart”, “goss”, “rf”], “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 100), “max_depth”: Integer(0, 10), “num_leaves”: Integer(2, 100), “min_child_samples”: Integer(1, 100), “bagging_fraction”: Real(0.000001, 1), “bagging_freq”: Integer(0, 1),}
model_family	ModelFamily.LIGHTGBM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LightGBM Classifier
SEED_MAX	SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound
SEED_MIN	0
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits LightGBM classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the fitted LightGBM classifier.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make prediction probabilities using the fitted LightGBM classifier.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits LightGBM classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted LightGBM classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make prediction probabilities using the fitted LightGBM classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=`cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL`)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMRegressor (boosting_type='gbdt',
                                                             learning_rate=0.1,
                                                             n_estimators=20,
                                                             max_depth=0,
                                                             num_leaves=31,
                                                             min_child_samples=20,
                                                             bagging_fraction=0.9,
                                                             bagging_freq=0,
                                                             n_jobs=- 1, random_seed=0,
                                                             **kwargs)
```

LightGBM Regressor.

Parameters

- **boosting_type** (*string*) – Type of boosting to use. Defaults to “gbdt”. - ‘gbdt’ uses traditional Gradient Boosting Decision Tree - “dart”, uses Dropouts meet Multiple Additive Regression Trees - “goss”, uses Gradient-based One-Side Sampling - “rf”, uses Random Forest
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of boosted trees to fit. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners, <=0 means no limit. Defaults to 0.
- **num_leaves** (*int*) – Maximum tree leaves for base learners. Defaults to 31.
- **min_child_samples** (*int*) – Minimum number of data needed in a child (leaf). Defaults to 20.
- **bagging_fraction** (*float*) – LightGBM will randomly select a subset of features on each iteration (tree) without resampling if this is smaller than 1.0. For example, if set to 0.8, LightGBM will select 80% of features before training each tree. This can be used to speed up training and deal with overfitting. Defaults to 0.9.
- **bagging_freq** (*int*) – Frequency for bagging. 0 means bagging is disabled. k means perform bagging at every k iteration. Every k-th iteration, LightGBM will randomly select `bagging_fraction * 100 %` of the data to use for the next k iterations. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of threads to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "learning_rate": Real(0.000001, 1), "boosting_type": ["gbdt", "dart", "goss", "rf"], "n_estimators": Integer(10, 100), "max_depth": Integer(0, 10), "num_leaves": Integer(2, 100), "min_child_samples": Integer(1, 100), "bagging_fraction": Real(0.000001, 1), "bagging_freq": Integer(0, 1),}
model_family	ModelFamily.LIGHTGBM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LightGBM Regressor
SEED_MAX	SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound
SEED_MIN	0
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits LightGBM regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted LightGBM regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits LightGBM regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using fitted LightGBM regressor.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.**LinearRegressor** (*fit_intercept*=*True*,
normalize=*False*,
n_jobs=*-1*, *random_seed*=*0*,
***kwargs*)

Linear Regressor.

Parameters

- **fit_intercept** (*boolean*) – Whether to calculate the intercept for this model. If set to False, no intercept will be used in calculations (i.e. data is expected to be centered). Defaults to True.
- **normalize** (*boolean*) – If True, the regressors will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. This parameter is ignored when *fit_intercept* is set to False. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “fit_intercept”: [True, False], “normalize”: [True, False]}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Linear Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted linear regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 413 – continued from previous page

<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted linear regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionClassifier (penalty='l2',  
                                                                    C=1.0,  
                                                                    multi_class='auto',  
                                                                    solver='lbfgs',  
                                                                    n_jobs=-  
  
                                                                    1,  
                                                                    ran-  
                                                                    dom_seed=0,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Logistic Regression Classifier.

Parameters

- **penalty** (*{ "l1", "l2", "elasticnet", "none" }*) – The norm used in penalization. Defaults to “l2”.
- **C** (*float*) – Inverse of regularization strength. Must be a positive float. Defaults to 1.0.
- **multi_class** (*{ "auto", "ovr", "multinomial" }*) – If the option chosen is “ovr”, then a binary problem is fit for each label. For “multinomial” the loss minimised is the multinomial loss fit across the entire probability distribution, even when the data is binary. “multinomial” is unavailable when solver=“liblinear”. “auto” selects “ovr” if the data is binary, or if solver=“liblinear”, and otherwise selects “multinomial”. Defaults to “auto”.

- **solver** (`{ "newton-cg", "lbfgs", "liblinear", "sag", "saga" }`) – Algorithm to use in the optimization problem. For small datasets, “liblinear” is a good choice, whereas “sag” and “saga” are faster for large ones. For multiclass problems, only “newton-cg”, “sag”, “saga” and “lbfgs” handle multinomial loss; “liblinear” is limited to one-versus-rest schemes.
 - “newton-cg”, “lbfgs”, “sag” and “saga” handle L2 or no penalty
 - “liblinear” and “saga” also handle L1 penalty
 - “saga” also supports “elasticnet” penalty
 - “liblinear” does not support setting `penalty='none'`

Defaults to “lbfgs”.

- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “penalty”: [“l2”], “C”: Real(0.01, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Logistic Regression Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted logistic regression classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted logistic regression classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ProphetRegressor (time_index=None,
                                                             change-
                                                             point_prior_scale=0.05,
                                                             seasonal-
                                                             ity_prior_scale=10,
                                                             holi-
                                                             days_prior_scale=10,
                                                             seasonal-
                                                             ity_mode='additive',
                                                             random_seed=0,
                                                             stan_backend='CMDSTANPY',
                                                             **kwargs)
```

Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.

More information here: <https://facebook.github.io/prophet/>

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "changepoint_prior_scale": Real(0.001, 0.5), "seasonality_prior_scale": Real(0.01, 10), "holidays_prior_scale": Real(0.01, 10), "seasonality_mode": ["additive", "multiplicative"], }
model_family	ModelFamily.PROPHET
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Prophet Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>build_prophet_df</code>	Build the Prophet data to pass fit and predict on.
<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns array of 0's with len(1) as feature_importance is not defined for Prophet regressor.
<code>fit</code>	Fits Prophet regressor component to data.
<code>get_params</code>	Get parameters for the Prophet regressor.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using fitted Prophet regressor.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

static build_prophet_df (*X*, *y=None*, *time_index='ds'*)

Build the Prophet data to pass fit and predict on.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with len(1) as feature_importance is not defined for Prophet regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits Prophet regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_params (*self*)

Get parameters for the Prophet regressor.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted Prophet regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestClassifier (n_estimators=100,
                                                                    max_depth=6,
                                                                    n_jobs=-1,
                                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Random Forest Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "n_estimators": Integer(10, 1000), "max_depth": Integer(1, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.RANDOM_FOREST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Random Forest Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestRegressor (n_estimators=100,
                                                                    max_depth=6,
                                                                    n_jobs=-1,
                                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Random Forest Regressor.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **n_jobs** (*int* or *None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "n_estimators": Integer(10, 1000), "max_depth": Integer(1, 32), }
model_family	ModelFamily.RANDOM_FOREST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Random Forest Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.

continues on next page

Table 417 – continued from previous page

<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMClassifier (C=1.0, kernel='rbf',  
                                                         gamma='auto',  
                                                         probability=True,  
                                                         random_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Support Vector Machine Classifier.

Parameters

- **C** (*float*) – The regularization parameter. The strength of the regularization is inversely proportional to C. Must be strictly positive. The penalty is a squared l2 penalty. Defaults to 1.0.
- **kernel** (*{ "poly", "rbf", "sigmoid" }*) – Specifies the kernel type to be used in the algorithm. Defaults to “rbf”.

- **gamma** (*{ "scale", "auto" } or float*) – Kernel coefficient for “rbf”, “poly” and “sigmoid”. Defaults to “auto”. - If gamma=’scale’ is passed then it uses $1 / (n_features * X.var())$ as value of gamma - If “auto” (default), uses $1 / n_features$
- **probability** (*boolean*) – Whether to enable probability estimates. Defaults to True.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0, 10), “kernel”: [“poly”, “rbf”, “sigmoid”], “gamma”: [“scale”, “auto”], }
model_family	ModelFamily.SVM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	SVM Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance only works with linear kernels.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance only works with linear kernels.

If the kernel isn't linear, we return a numpy array of zeros.

Returns Feature importance of fitted SVM classifier or a numpy array of zeroes if the kernel is not linear.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMRegressor (C=1.0, kernel='rbf',
                                                         gamma='auto',
                                                         random_seed=0,
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Support Vector Machine Regressor.

Parameters

- **C** (*float*) – The regularization parameter. The strength of the regularization is inversely proportional to C. Must be strictly positive. The penalty is a squared l2 penalty. Defaults to 1.0.
- **kernel** (*{ "poly", "rbf", "sigmoid" }*) – Specifies the kernel type to be used in the algorithm. Defaults to “rbf”.
- **gamma** (*{ "scale", "auto" } or float*) – Kernel coefficient for “rbf”, “poly” and “sigmoid”. Defaults to “auto”. - If gamma=’scale’ is passed then it uses $1 / (n_features * X.var())$ as value of gamma - If “auto” (default), uses $1 / n_features$
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0, 10), “kernel”: [“poly”, “rbf”, “sigmoid”], “gamma”: [“scale”, “auto”], }
model_family	ModelFamily.SVM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	SVM Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.

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Table 419 – continued from previous page

<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance of fitted SVM regresor.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted SVM regresor.

Only works with linear kernels. If the kernel isn't linear, we return a numpy array of zeros.

Returns The feature importance of the fitted SVM regressor, or an array of zeroes if the kernel is not linear.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator (gap=1,
                                                                    fore-
                                                                    cast_horizon=1,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Time series estimator that predicts using the naive forecasting approach.

This is useful as a simple baseline estimator for time series problems.

Parameters

- **gap** (*int*) – Gap between prediction date and target date and must be a positive integer. If gap is 0, target date will be shifted ahead by 1 time period. Defaults to 1.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – Number of time steps the model is expected to predict.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Time Series Baseline Estimator
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits time series baseline estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted time series baseline estimator.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make prediction probabilities using fitted time series baseline estimator.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Since baseline estimators do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes.

Return type np.ndarray (float)

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits time series baseline estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using fitted time series baseline estimator.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make prediction probabilities using fitted time series baseline estimator.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier (*loss_function*='logistic',
learning_rate=0.5,
decay_learning_rate=1.0,
power_t=0.5,
passes=1,
random_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.

Parameters

- **loss_function** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {"squared", "classic", "hinge", "logistic", "quantile"}. Defaults to "logistic".
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.

continues on next page

Table 421 – continued from previous page

<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier (*loss_function='log*
learn-
ing_rate=0.5,
de-
cay_learning_rate
power_t=0.5,
passes=1,
ran-
dom_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.

Parameters

- **loss_function** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {"squared", "classic", "hinge", "logistic", "quantile"}. Defaults to "logistic".
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitRegressor (learning_rate=0.5,
                                                                    de-
                                                                    cay_learning_rate=1.0,
                                                                    power_t=0.5,
                                                                    passes=1,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.

Parameters

- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

continues on next page

Table 423 – continued from previous page

<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.XGBoostClassifier(eta=0.1,
                                                             max_depth=6,
                                                             min_child_weight=1,
                                                             n_estimators=100,
                                                             random_seed=0,
                                                             eval_metric='logloss',
                                                             n_jobs=12,
                                                             **kwargs)
```

XGBoost Classifier.

Parameters

- **eta** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **min_child_weight** (*float*) – Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Defaults to 1.0
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of gradient boosted trees. Equivalent to number of boosting rounds. Defaults to 100.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to 12.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(1, 10), “min_child_weight”: Real(1, 10), “n_estimators”: Integer(1, 1000), }
model_family	ModelFamily.XGBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	XGBoost Classifier
SEED_MAX	None
SEED_MIN	None
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted XGBoost classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits XGBoost classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the fitted XGBoost classifier.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted XGBoost classifier.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits XGBoost classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using the fitted XGBoost classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.XGBoostRegressor(eta=0.1,
                                                             max_depth=6,
                                                             min_child_weight=1,
                                                             n_estimators=100,
                                                             random_seed=0,
                                                             n_jobs=12,
                                                             **kwargs)
```

XGBoost Regressor.

Parameters

- **eta** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **min_child_weight** (*float*) – Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Defaults to 1.0
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of gradient boosted trees. Equivalent to number of boosting rounds. Defaults to 100.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to 12.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "eta": Real(0.000001, 1), "max_depth": Integer(1, 20), "min_child_weight": Real(1, 10), "n_estimators": Integer(1, 1000), }
model_family	ModelFamily.XGBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	XGBoost Regressor
SEED_MAX	None
SEED_MIN	None
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted XGBoost regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits XGBoost regressor component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

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Table 425 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted XGBoost regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted XGBoost regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits XGBoost regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using fitted XGBoost regressor.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transformers

Components that transform data.

Subpackages

dimensionality_reduction

Transformers that reduce the dimensionality of the input data.

Submodules

lda

Component that reduces the number of features by using Linear Discriminant Analysis.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>LinearDiscriminantAnalysis</i>	Reduces the number of features by using Linear Discriminant Analysis.
-----------------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.lda.**LinearDiscriminantAnalysis**

Reduces the number of features by using Linear Discriminant Analysis.

Parameters

- **n_components** (*int*) – The number of features to maintain after computation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Linear Discriminant Analysis Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the LDA component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the LDA component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted LDA component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

pca

Component that reduces the number of features by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>PCA</i>	Reduces the number of features by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA).
------------	---

Contents

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.pca.PCA` (*variance=0.95*, *n_components=*
ran-
dom_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Reduces the number of features by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

Parameters

- **variance** (*float*) – The percentage of the original data variance that should be preserved when reducing the number of features. Defaults to 0.95.
- **n_components** (*int*) – The number of features to maintain after computing SVD. Defaults to None, but will override variance variable if set.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	Real(0.25, 1}):type: {"variance"}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	PCA Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the PCA component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the PCA component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using fitted PCA component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns *True*.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform data using fitted PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>LinearDiscriminantAnalysis</i>	Reduces the number of features by using Linear Discriminant Analysis.
<i>PCA</i>	Reduces the number of features by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.**LinearDiscriminantAnalysis**

Reduces the number of features by using Linear Discriminant Analysis.

Parameters

- **n_components** (*int*) – The number of features to maintain after computation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper- parame- ter_ranges	{}
modi- fies_features	True
modi- fies_target	False
name	Linear Discriminant Analysis Transformer
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the LDA component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the LDA component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

continues on next page

Table 431 – continued from previous page

<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted LDA component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.**PCA** (*variance=0.95*,
n_components=None,
random_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Reduces the number of features by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

Parameters

- **variance** (*float*) – The percentage of the original data variance that should be preserved when reducing the number of features. Defaults to 0.95.
- **n_components** (*int*) – The number of features to maintain after computing SVD. Defaults to None, but will override variance variable if set.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	<code>Real(0.25, 1):type: {"variance"}</code>
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	PCA Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the PCA component.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the PCA component.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transform data using fitted PCA component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transform data using fitted PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

encoders

Components used to encode the input data.

Submodules

label_encoder

A transformer that encodes target labels using values between 0 and num_classes - 1.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>LabelEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes target labels using values between 0 and num_classes - 1.
---------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.label_encoder.**LabelEncoder** (*positive_label*, *random_seed*, ***kwargs*)

A transformer that encodes target labels using values between 0 and num_classes - 1.

Parameters

- **positive_label** (*int*, *str*) – The label for the class that should be treated as positive (1) for binary classification problems. Ignored for multiclass problems. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0. Ignored.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Label Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the label encoder.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the label encoder.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Decodes the target data.

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Table 434 – continued from previous page

<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the target using the fitted label encoder.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If input *y* is None.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns The original features and an encoded version of the target.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Decodes the target data.

Parameters *y* (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns The decoded version of the target.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If input *y* is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the target using the fitted label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns The original features and an encoded version of the target.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If input *y* is None.

onehot_encoder

A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>OneHotEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.
<i>OneHotEncoderMeta</i>	A version of the ComponentBaseMeta class which includes validation on an additional one-hot-encoder-specific method <i>categories</i> .

Contents

`class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.onehot_encoder.OneHotEncoder` (*top_n=10, features_to_encode=None, categories=None, drop='if_binary', handle_unknown='ignore', handle_missing='error', random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.

Parameters

- **top_n** (*int*) – Number of categories per column to encode. If *None*, all categories will be encoded. Otherwise, the *n* most frequent will be encoded and all others will be dropped. Defaults to 10.
- **features_to_encode** (*list[str]*) – List of columns to encode. All other columns will remain untouched. If *None*, all appropriate columns will be encoded. Defaults to *None*.
- **categories** (*list*) – A two dimensional list of categories, where *categories[i]* is a list of the categories for the column at index *i*. This can also be *None*, or “*auto*” if *top_n* is not *None*. Defaults to *None*.
- **drop** (*string, list*) – Method (“*first*” or “*if_binary*”) to use to drop one category per feature. Can also be a list specifying which categories to drop for each feature. Defaults to “*if_binary*”.
- **handle_unknown** (*string*) – Whether to ignore or error for unknown categories for a feature encountered during *fit* or *transform*. If either *top_n* or *categories* is used to limit the number of categories per column, this must be “*ignore*”. Defaults to “*ignore*”.
- **handle_missing** (*string*) – Options for how to handle missing (NaN) values encountered during *fit* or *transform*. If this is set to “*as_category*” and NaN values are within the *n* most frequent, “*nan*” values will be encoded as their own column. If this is set to “*error*”, any missing values encountered will raise an error. Defaults to “*error*”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	One Hot Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<i>categories</i>	Returns a list of the unique categories to be encoded for the particular feature, in order.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the one-hot encoder component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>get_feature_names</i>	Return feature names for the categorical features after fitting.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	One-hot encode the input data.

categories (*self*, *feature_name*)

Returns a list of the unique categories to be encoded for the particular feature, in order.

Parameters **feature_name** (*str*) – The name of any feature provided to one-hot encoder during fit.

Returns The unique categories, in the same dtype as they were provided during fit.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **ValueError** – If feature was not provided to one-hot encoder as a training feature.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the one-hot encoder component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If encoding a column failed.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

get_feature_names (*self*)

Return feature names for the categorical features after fitting.

Feature names are formatted as {column name}_{category name}. In the event of a duplicate name, an integer will be added at the end of the feature name to distinguish it.

For example, consider a dataframe with a column called "A" and category "x_y" and another column called "A_x" with "y". In this example, the feature names would be "A_x_y" and "A_x_y_1".

Returns The feature names after encoding, provided in the same order as input_features.

Return type np.ndarray

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

One-hot encode the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to one-hot encode.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed data, where each categorical feature has been encoded into numerical columns using one-hot encoding.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.onehot_encoder.OneHotEncoderMeta`

A version of the ComponentBaseMeta class which includes validation on an additional one-hot-encoder-specific method *categories*.

Attributes

FIT_METHODS	['fit', 'fit_transform']
METHODS_TO_CHECK	None
PROPERTIES_TO_CHECK	['feature_importance']

Methods

<i>check_for_fit</i>	<i>check_for_fit</i> wraps a method that validates if <i>self._is_fitted</i> is <i>True</i> .
<i>register</i>	Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.
<i>set_fit</i>	Wrapper for the fit method.

classmethod `check_for_fit` (*cls*, *method*)

check_for_fit wraps a method that validates if *self._is_fitted* is *True*.

It raises an exception if *False* and calls and returns the wrapped method if *True*.

Parameters **method** (*callable*) – Method to wrap.

Returns The wrapped method.

Raises **ComponentNotYetFittedError** – If component is not yet fitted.

register (*cls*, *subclass*)

Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.

Returns the subclass, to allow usage as a class decorator.

`classmethod set_fit(cls, method)`
Wrapper for the fit method.

target_encoder

A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TargetEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.
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Contents

`class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.target_encoder.TargetEncoder` (*cols=None, smoothing=1.0, handle_unknown='value', handle_missing='value', random_seed=None, **kwargs*)

A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.

Parameters

- **cols** (*list*) – Columns to encode. If None, all string columns will be encoded, otherwise only the columns provided will be encoded. Defaults to None
- **smoothing** (*float*) – The smoothing factor to apply. The larger this value is, the more influence the expected target value has on the resulting target encodings. Must be strictly larger than 0. Defaults to 1.0
- **handle_unknown** (*string*) – Determines how to handle unknown categories for a feature encountered. Options are ‘value’, ‘error’, and ‘return_nan’. Defaults to ‘value’, which replaces with the target mean
- **handle_missing** (*string*) – Determines how to handle missing values encountered during *fit* or *transform*. Options are ‘value’, ‘error’, and ‘return_nan’. Defaults to ‘value’, which replaces with the target mean
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Target Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the target encoder.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the target encoder.
<i>get_feature_names</i>	Return feature names for the input features after fitting.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted target encoder.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_feature_names (*self*)

Return feature names for the input features after fitting.

Returns The feature names after encoding.

Return type *np.array*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>LabelEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes target labels using values between 0 and <code>num_classes - 1</code> .
<i>OneHotEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.
<i>TargetEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.

Contents

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder` (*positive_label=None*,
random_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

A transformer that encodes target labels using values between 0 and `num_classes - 1`.

Parameters

- **positive_label** (*int*, *str*) – The label for the class that should be treated as positive (1) for binary classification problems. Ignored for multiclass problems. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0. Ignored.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Label Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the label encoder.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the label encoder.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Decodes the target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 441 – continued from previous page

<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the target using the fitted label encoder.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input `y` is None.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns The original features and an encoded version of the target.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Decodes the target data.

Parameters *y* (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns The decoded version of the target.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If input *y* is *None*.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling *predict*, *predict_proba*, *transform*, or *feature_importances*.

This can be overridden to *False* for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns *True*.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the target using the fitted label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [*n_samples*].

Returns The original features and an encoded version of the target.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If input *y* is *None*.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder (top_n=10,
                                                                    fea-
                                                                    tures_to_encode=None,
                                                                    cate-
                                                                    gories=None,
                                                                    drop='if_binary',
                                                                    han-
                                                                    dle_unknown='ignore',
                                                                    han-
                                                                    dle_missing='error',
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.

Parameters

- **top_n** (*int*) – Number of categories per column to encode. If *None*, all categories will be encoded. Otherwise, the *n* most frequent will be encoded and all others will be dropped. Defaults to 10.
- **features_to_encode** (*list[str]*) – List of columns to encode. All other columns will remain untouched. If *None*, all appropriate columns will be encoded. Defaults to *None*.
- **categories** (*list*) – A two dimensional list of categories, where *categories[i]* is a list of the categories for the column at index *i*. This can also be *None*, or “*auto*” if *top_n* is not *None*. Defaults to *None*.
- **drop** (*string, list*) – Method (“*first*” or “*if_binary*”) to use to drop one category per feature. Can also be a list specifying which categories to drop for each feature. Defaults to “*if_binary*”.
- **handle_unknown** (*string*) – Whether to ignore or error for unknown categories for a feature encountered during *fit* or *transform*. If either *top_n* or *categories* is used to limit the number of categories per column, this must be “*ignore*”. Defaults to “*ignore*”.
- **handle_missing** (*string*) – Options for how to handle missing (NaN) values encountered during *fit* or *transform*. If this is set to “*as_category*” and NaN values are within the *n* most frequent, “*nan*” values will be encoded as their own column. If this is set to “*error*”, any missing values encountered will raise an error. Defaults to “*error*”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	One Hot Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<i>categories</i>	Returns a list of the unique categories to be encoded for the particular feature, in order.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the one-hot encoder component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>get_feature_names</i>	Return feature names for the categorical features after fitting.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

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Table 442 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	One-hot encode the input data.

categories (*self*, *feature_name*)

Returns a list of the unique categories to be encoded for the particular feature, in order.

Parameters **feature_name** (*str*) – The name of any feature provided to one-hot encoder during fit.

Returns The unique categories, in the same dtype as they were provided during fit.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **ValueError** – If feature was not provided to one-hot encoder as a training feature.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the one-hot encoder component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If encoding a column failed.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

get_feature_names (*self*)

Return feature names for the categorical features after fitting.

Feature names are formatted as {column name}_{category name}. In the event of a duplicate name, an integer will be added at the end of the feature name to distinguish it.

For example, consider a dataframe with a column called “A” and category “x_y” and another column called “A_x” with “y”. In this example, the feature names would be “A_x_y” and “A_x_y_1”.

Returns The feature names after encoding, provided in the same order as `input_features`.

Return type `np.ndarray`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

One-hot encode the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to one-hot encode.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed data, where each categorical feature has been encoded into numerical columns using one-hot encoding.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder (cols=None,
                                                                    smoothing=1.0,
                                                                    handle_unknown='value',
                                                                    handle_missing='value',
                                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)

```

A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.

Parameters

- **cols** (*list*) – Columns to encode. If None, all string columns will be encoded, otherwise only the columns provided will be encoded. Defaults to None
- **smoothing** (*float*) – The smoothing factor to apply. The larger this value is, the more influence the expected target value has on the resulting target encodings. Must be strictly larger than 0. Defaults to 1.0
- **handle_unknown** (*string*) – Determines how to handle unknown categories for a feature encountered. Options are ‘value’, ‘error’, and ‘return_nan’. Defaults to ‘value’, which replaces with the target mean
- **handle_missing** (*string*) – Determines how to handle missing values encountered during *fit* or *transform*. Options are ‘value’, ‘error’, and ‘return_nan’. Defaults to ‘value’, which replaces with the target mean
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Target Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the target encoder.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the target encoder.
<i>get_feature_names</i>	Return feature names for the input features after fitting.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 443 – continued from previous page

<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted target encoder.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

get_feature_names (*self*)

Return feature names for the input features after fitting.

Returns The feature names after encoding.

Return type np.array

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

feature_selection

Components that select features.

Submodules

feature_selector

Component that selects top features based on importance weights.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>FeatureSelector</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights.
------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.feature_selector.**FeatureS**

Selects top features based on importance weights.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modi- fies_features	True
modi- fies_target	False
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<i>get_names</i>	Get names of selected features.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

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Table 445 – continued from previous page

<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the <code>component_obj</code> does not have a <code>transform</code> method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.
<hr/>	
clone (<i>self</i>)	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
	Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.
default_parameters (<i>cls</i>)	Returns the default parameters for this component.
	Our convention is that <code>Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters</code> .
	Returns Default parameters for this component.
	Return type dict
describe (<i>self</i> , <i>print_name=False</i> , <i>return_dict=False</i>)	Describe a component and its parameters.
	Parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • print_name (<i>bool</i>, <i>optional</i>) – whether to print name of component • return_dict (<i>bool</i>, <i>optional</i>) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}
	Returns Returns dictionary if <code>return_dict</code> is <code>True</code> , else <code>None</code> .
	Return type <code>None</code> or dict
fit (<i>self</i> , <i>X</i> , <i>y=None</i>)	Fits component to data.
	Parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X (<i>pd.DataFrame</i>) – The input training data of shape [<code>n_samples</code>, <code>n_features</code>] • y (<i>pd.Series</i>, <i>optional</i>) – The target training data of length [<code>n_samples</code>]
	Returns <i>self</i>
	Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If component does not have a <code>fit</code> method or a <code>component_obj</code> that implements <code>fit</code> .
fit_transform (<i>self</i> , <i>X</i> , <i>y=None</i>)	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
	Parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X (<i>pd.DataFrame</i>) – The input training data of shape [<code>n_samples</code>, <code>n_features</code>]. • y (<i>pd.Series</i>, <i>optional</i>) – The target training data of length [<code>n_samples</code>].
	Returns Transformed data.
	Return type <code>pd.DataFrame</code>
get_names (<i>self</i>)	Get names of selected features.
	Returns List of the names of features selected.
	Return type <code>list[str]</code>

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an MethodPropertyNotFoundError exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

rf_classifier_feature_selector

Component that selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

RFClassifierSelectFromModel

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.rf_classifier_feature_sel

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.

Parameters

- **number_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to select. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **percent_features** (*float*) – Percentage of features to use. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5.
- **threshold** (*string or float*) – The threshold value to use for feature selection. Features whose importance is greater or equal are kept while the others are discarded. If “median”, then the threshold value is the median of the feature importances. A scaling factor (e.g., “1.25*mean”) may also be used. Defaults to -np.inf.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “percent_features”: Real(0.01, 1), “threshold”: [“mean”, “median”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	RF Classifier Select From Model
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<code>get_names</code>	Get names of selected features.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type *list[str]*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an *MethodPropertyNotFoundError* exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

rf_regressor_feature_selector

Component that selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>RFRegressorSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.
-----------------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.rf_regressor_feature_selector

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.

Parameters

- **number_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to select. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **percent_features** (*float*) – Percentage of features to use. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5.
- **threshold** (*string or float*) – The threshold value to use for feature selection. Features whose importance is greater or equal are kept while the others are discarded. If “median”, then the threshold value is the median of the feature importances. A scaling factor (e.g., “1.25*mean”) may also be used. Defaults to -np.inf.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “percent_features”: Real(0.01, 1), “threshold”: [“mean”, “median”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	RF Regressor Select From Model
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<i>get_names</i>	Get names of selected features.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an MethodPropertyNotFoundError exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns *self*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type *list[str]*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an MethodPropertyNotFoundError exception.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a *component_obj* that implements transform

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>FeatureSelector</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights.
<i>RFClassifierSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.
<i>RFRegressorSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.**FeatureSelector** (*parameters=None*, *component_obj=None*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Selects top features based on importance weights.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<code>get_names</code>	Get names of selected features.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>name</code>	Returns string name of this component.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`

Returns *self*

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If component does not have a `fit` method or a `component_obj` that implements `fit`.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type *list[str]*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an *MethodPropertyNotFoundError* exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.RFClassifierSelectFromModel
```

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.

Parameters

- **number_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to select. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **percent_features** (*float*) – Percentage of features to use. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5.
- **threshold** (*string or float*) – The threshold value to use for feature selection. Features whose importance is greater or equal are kept while the others are discarded. If “median”, then the threshold value is the median of the feature importances. A scaling factor (e.g., “1.25*mean”) may also be used. Defaults to -np.inf.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “percent_features”: Real(0.01, 1), “threshold”: [“mean”, “median”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	RF Classifier Select From Model
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.

continues on next page

Table 452 – continued from previous page

<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<code>get_names</code>	Get names of selected features.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type `list[str]`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the `component_obj` does not have a `transform` method, will raise an `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` exception.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`


```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.RFRegressorSelectFromModel:
```

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.

Parameters

- **number_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to select. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **percent_features** (*float*) – Percentage of features to use. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5.
- **threshold** (*string or float*) – The threshold value to use for feature selection. Features whose importance is greater or equal are kept while the others are discarded. If “median”, then the threshold value is the median of the feature importances. A scaling factor (e.g., “1.25*mean”) may also be used. Defaults to -np.inf.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “percent_features”: Real(0.01, 1), “threshold”: [“mean”, “median”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	RF Regressor Select From Model
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.

continues on next page

Table 453 – continued from previous page

<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<code>get_names</code>	Get names of selected features.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type *list[str]*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an *MethodPropertyNotFoundError* exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

imputers

Components that impute missing values in the input data.

Submodules

imputer

Component that imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>Imputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.
----------------	--

Contents

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer.Imputer(categorical_impute_strategy=cat-  

                                                                    e-  

                                                                    gor-  

                                                                    i-  

                                                                    cal_fill_value=None,  

                                                                    nu-  

                                                                    meric_impute_strategy='me  

                                                                    nu-  

                                                                    meric_fill_value=None,  

                                                                    ran-  

                                                                    dom_seed=0,  

                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Parameters

- **categorical_impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use for string, object, boolean, categorical dtypes. Valid values include “most_frequent” and “constant”.
- **numeric_impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use for numeric columns. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, and “constant”.
- **categorical_fill_value** (*string*) – When categorical_impute_strategy == “constant”, fill_value is used to replace missing data. The default value of None will fill with the string “missing_value”.
- **numeric_fill_value** (*int, float*) – When numeric_impute_strategy == “constant”, fill_value is used to replace missing data. The default value of None will fill with 0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "categorical_impute_strategy": ["most_frequent"], "numeric_impute_strategy": ["mean", "median", "most_frequent"], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by imputing missing values. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputer to data. ‘None’ values are converted to `np.nan` before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on *X* and transforms *X*.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed *X*.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by imputing missing values. ‘None’ values are converted to `np.nan` before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

per_column_imputer

Component that imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>PerColumnImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.
-------------------------	---

Contents

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.per_column_imputer.PerColumnImputer`

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.

Parameters

- **impute_strategies** (*dict*) – Column and {"impute_strategy": strategy, "fill_value":value} pairings. Valid values for impute strategy include "mean", "median", "most_frequent", "constant" for numerical data, and "most_frequent", "constant" for object data types. Defaults to None, which uses "most_frequent" for all columns. When `impute_strategy == "constant"`, `fill_value` is used to replace missing data. When None, uses 0 when imputing numerical data and "missing_value" for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Per Column Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits imputers on input data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms input data by imputing missing values.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputers on input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]` to fit.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`. Ignored.

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input data by imputing missing values.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]` to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

simple_imputer

Component that imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>SimpleImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy. Natural language columns are ignored.
----------------------	--

Contents

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.simple_imputer.SimpleImputer(impute_value=fill_value,
                                           random_state=random_state,
                                           domain=domain,
                                           seed=seed,
                                           **kwargs)
```

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy. Natural language columns are ignored.

Parameters

- **impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, “constant” for numerical data, and “most_frequent”, “constant” for object data types.
- **fill_value** (*string*) – When `impute_strategy == “constant”`, `fill_value` is used to replace missing data. Defaults to 0 when imputing numerical data and “missing_value” for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "impute_strategy": ["mean", "median", "most_frequent"]}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Simple Imputer
train_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to data. ‘None’ values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.

continues on next page

Table 459 – continued from previous page

<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and np.nan values are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputer to data. ‘None’ values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – the input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – the target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type pd.DataFrame

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and np.nan values are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type pd.DataFrame

target_imputer

Component that imputes missing target data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TargetImputer</i>	Imputes missing target data according to a specified imputation strategy.
<i>TargetImputerMeta</i>	A version of the ComponentBaseMeta class which handles when input features is None.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.target_imputer.**TargetImputer** (*impute_*
fill_value
ran-
dom_se-
***kwargs*

Imputes missing target data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Parameters

- **impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, “constant” for numerical data, and “most_frequent”, “constant” for object data types. Defaults to “most_frequent”.
- **fill_value** (*string*) – When impute_strategy == “constant”, fill_value is used to replace missing data. Defaults to None which uses 0 when imputing numerical data and “missing_value” for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper- parame- ter_ranges	{ “impute_strategy”: [“mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”]}
modi- fies_features	False
modi- fies_target	True
name	Target Imputer
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to target data. ‘None’ values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on and transforms the input target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input target data by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and np.nan values are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits imputer to target data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **TypeError** – If target is filled with all null values.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits on and transforms the input target data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to impute.

Returns The original X, transformed y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Transforms input target data by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and np.nan values are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to impute.

Returns The original X, transformed y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.target_imputer.**TargetImputerMeta**

A version of the ComponentBaseMeta class which handles when input features is None.

Attributes

FIT_METHODS	['fit', 'fit_transform']
METHODS_TO_CHECK	['predict', 'predict_proba', 'transform', 'inverse_transform']
PROPERTIES_TO_CHECK	['feature_importance']

Methods

<i>check_for_fit</i>	<i>check_for_fit</i> wraps a method that validates if <i>self.is_fitted</i> is True.
<i>register</i>	Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.
<i>set_fit</i>	Wrapper for the fit method.

classmethod **check_for_fit** (*cls*, *method*)

check_for_fit wraps a method that validates if *self.is_fitted* is True.

Parameters **method** (*callable*) – Method to wrap.

Raises **ComponentNotYetFittedError** – If component is not fitted.

Returns The wrapped input method.

register (*cls*, *subclass*)

Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.

Returns the subclass, to allow usage as a class decorator.

classmethod **set_fit** (*cls*, *method*)

Wrapper for the fit method.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>Imputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.
<i>PerColumnImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.
<i>SimpleImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy. Natural language columns are ignored.
<i>TargetImputer</i>	Imputes missing target data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.**Imputer** (*categorical_impute_strategy='most_frequent', categorical_fill_value=None, numeric_impute_strategy='mean', numeric_fill_value=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Parameters

- **categorical_impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use for string, object, boolean, categorical dtypes. Valid values include “most_frequent” and “constant”.
- **numeric_impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use for numeric columns. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, and “constant”.
- **categorical_fill_value** (*string*) – When categorical_impute_strategy == “constant”, fill_value is used to replace missing data. The default value of None will fill with the string “missing_value”.
- **numeric_fill_value** (*int, float*) – When numeric_impute_strategy == “constant”, fill_value is used to replace missing data. The default value of None will fill with 0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "categorical_impute_strategy": ["most_frequent"], "numeric_impute_strategy": ["mean", "median", "most_frequent"], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by imputing missing values. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputer to data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X by imputing missing values. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.PerColumnImputer` (*impute_strategies=None*,
random_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.

Parameters

- **impute_strategies** (*dict*) – Column and {"impute_strategy": strategy, "fill_value":value} pairings. Valid values for impute strategy include "mean", "median", "most_frequent", "constant" for numerical data, and "most_frequent", "constant" for object data types. Defaults to None, which uses "most_frequent" for all columns. When `impute_strategy == "constant"`, `fill_value` is used to replace missing data. When None, uses 0 when imputing numerical data and "missing_value" for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Per Column Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputers on input data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by imputing missing values.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputers on input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]` to fit.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`. Ignored.

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on *X* and transforms *X*.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed *X*.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input data by imputing missing values.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features] to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.SimpleImputer (impute_strategy='most_frequent',  
                                                                    fill_value=None,  
                                                                    random_seed=0,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy. Natural language columns are ignored.

Parameters

- **impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, “constant” for numerical data, and “most_frequent”, “constant” for object data types.
- **fill_value** (*string*) – When *impute_strategy* == “constant”, *fill_value* is used to replace missing data. Defaults to 0 when imputing numerical data and “missing_value” for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “impute_strategy”: [“mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”]}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Simple Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.

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Table 466 – continued from previous page

<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to data. ‘None’ values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and np.nan values are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputer to data. ‘None’ values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – the input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – the target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and `np.nan` values are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.TargetImputer (impute_strategy='most_frequent',
                                                                    fill_value=None,
                                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Imputes missing target data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Parameters

- **impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, “constant” for numerical data, and “most_frequent”, “constant” for object data types. Defaults to “most_frequent”.
- **fill_value** (*string*) – When `impute_strategy == “constant”`, `fill_value` is used to replace missing data. Defaults to `None` which uses 0 when imputing numerical data and “missing_value” for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "impute_strategy": ["mean", "median", "most_frequent"] }
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Target Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to target data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on and transforms the input target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input target data by imputing missing values. 'None' and np.nan values are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits imputer to target data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

Raises **TypeError** – If target is filled with all null values.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits on and transforms the input target data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to impute.

Returns The original X, transformed y

Return type (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Transforms input target data by imputing missing values. 'None' and np.nan values are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to impute.

Returns The original X, transformed y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

preprocessing

Preprocessing transformer components.

Submodules

datetime_featurizer

Transformer that can automatically extract features from datetime columns.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DateTimeFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from datetime columns.
---------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.datetime_featurizer.**DateTimeFeaturizer**

Transformer that can automatically extract features from datetime columns.

Parameters

- **features_to_extract** (*list*) – List of features to extract. Valid options include “year”, “month”, “day_of_week”, “hour”. Defaults to None.
- **encode_as_categories** (*bool*) – Whether day-of-week and month features should be encoded as pandas “category” dtype. This allows OneHotEncoders to encode these features. Defaults to False.
- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Ignored.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	DateTime Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fit the datetime featurizer component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>get_feature_names</i>	Gets the categories of each datetime feature.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by creating new features using existing DateTime columns, and then dropping those DateTime columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit the datetime featurizer component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

get_feature_names (*self*)

Gets the categories of each datetime feature.

Returns

Dictionary, where each key-value pair is a column name and a dictionary mapping the unique feature values to their integer encoding.

Return type dict

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by creating new features using existing DateTime columns, and then dropping those DateTime columns.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed *X*

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

drop_nan_rows_transformer

Transformer to drop rows specified by row indices.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

DropNaNRowsTransformer

Transformer to drop rows with NaN values.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.drop_nan_rows_transformer.**Drop**

Transformer to drop rows with NaN values.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Is not used by this component. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Drop NaN Rows Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data using fitted component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data using fitted component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Data with NaN rows dropped.

Return type (`pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`)

drop_null_columns

Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a specified threshold.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

DropNullColumns

Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a specified threshold.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.drop_null_columns.**DropNullColumns**

Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a specified threshold.

Parameters

- **pct_null_threshold** (*float*) – The percentage of NaN values in an input feature to drop. Must be a value between [0, 1] inclusive. If equal to 0.0, will drop columns with any null values. If equal to 1.0, will drop columns with all null values. Defaults to 0.95.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Drop Null Columns Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by dropping columns that exceed the threshold of null values.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by dropping columns that exceed the threshold of null values.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed *X*

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

drop_rows_transformer

Transformer to drop rows specified by row indices.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DropRowsTransformer</i>	Transformer to drop rows specified by row indices.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.drop_rows_transformer.**DropRowsTransformer**

Transformer to drop rows specified by row indices.

Parameters

- **indices_to_drop** (*list*) – List of indices to drop in the input data. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Is not used by this component. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Drop Rows Transformer
training_only	True

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data using fitted component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If indices to drop do not exist in input features or target.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data using fitted component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Data with row indices dropped.

Return type (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*)

featuretools

Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DFSTransformer</i>	Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.featuretools.**DFSTransformer** (*in fe
tu
ra
do

Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.

Parameters

- **index** (*string*) – The name of the column that contains the indices. If no column with this name exists, then featuretools.EntitySet() creates a column with this name to serve as the index column. Defaults to 'index'.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **features** (*list*) – List of features to run DFS on. Defaults to None. Features will only be computed if the columns used by the feature exist in the input and if the feature itself is not in input.

Attributes

hyper- parame- ter_ranges	{}
modi- fies_features	True
modi- fies_target	False
name	DFS Transformer
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the DFSTransformer Transformer component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 477 – continued from previous page

<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Computes the feature matrix for the input X using featuretools' dfs algorithm.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the DFSTransformer Transformer component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.array*) – The input data to transform, of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Computes the feature matrix for the input X using featuretools' dfs algorithm.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data to transform. Has shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Feature matrix

Return type pd.DataFrame

log_transformer

Component that applies a log transformation to the target data.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

LogTransformer

Applies a log transformation to the target data.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.log_transformer.LogTransformer

Applies a log transformation to the target data.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Log Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the LogTransformer.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Log transforms the target variable.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Apply exponential to target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Log transforms the target variable.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits the LogTransformer.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Ignored.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Log transforms the target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to log transform.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable y is log transformed.

Return type tuple of pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

inverse_transform (*self, y*)

Apply exponential to target data.

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable.

Returns Target with exponential applied.

Return type pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.

- `pickle_protocol` (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Log transforms the target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to log transform.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable *y* is log transformed.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

lsa

Transformer to calculate the Latent Semantic Analysis Values of text input.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>LSA</i>	Transformer to calculate the Latent Semantic Analysis Values of text input.
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Contents

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.lsa.LSA` (*random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Transformer to calculate the Latent Semantic Analysis Values of text input.

Parameters `random_seed` (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LSA Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the input data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X by applying the LSA pipeline.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by applying the LSA pipeline.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns

Transformed X. The original column is removed and replaced with two columns of the format `LSA(original_column_name)[feature_number]`, where `feature_number` is 0 or 1.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

natural_language_featurizer

Transformer that can automatically featurize text columns using `featuretools`' `nlp_primitives`.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>NaturalLanguageFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically featurize text columns using featuretools' nlp_primitives.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.natural_language_featurizer.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer

Transformer that can automatically featurize text columns using featuretools' nlp_primitives.

Since models cannot handle non-numeric data, any text must be broken down into features that provide useful information about that text. This component splits each text column into several informative features: Diversity Score, Mean Characters per Word, Polarity Score, LSA (Latent Semantic Analysis), Number of Characters, and Number of Words. Calling transform on this component will replace any text columns in the given dataset with these numeric columns.

Parameters `random_seed` (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Natural Language Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by creating new features using existing text columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a `component_obj` that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transforms data X by creating new features using existing text columns.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

polynomial_detrender

Component that removes trends from time series by fitting a polynomial to the data.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>PolynomialDetrender</i>	Removes trends from time series by fitting a polynomial to the data.
----------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.polynomial_detrender.**Polynomi**

Removes trends from time series by fitting a polynomial to the data.

Parameters

- **degree** (*int*) – Degree for the polynomial. If 1, linear model is fit to the data. If 2, quadratic model is fit, etc. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "degree": Integer(1, 3)}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Polynomial Detrender
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the PolynomialDetrender.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Removes fitted trend from target variable.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Adds back fitted trend to target variable.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Removes fitted trend from target variable.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the PolynomialDetrender.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If *y* is None.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Removes fitted trend from target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns

The first element are the input features returned without modification. The second element is the target variable *y* with the fitted trend removed.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Adds back fitted trend to target variable.

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable.

Returns

The first element are the input features returned without modification. The second element is the target variable *y* with the trend added back.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If *y* is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling *predict*, *predict_proba*, *transform*, or *feature_importances*.

This can be overridden to *False* for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns *True*.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.

- `pickle_protocol` (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

`transform` (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)
Removes fitted trend from target variable.

Parameters

- `X` (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- `y` (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable `y` is detrended

Return type tuple of `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`

replace_nullable_types

Transformer to replace features with the new nullable dtypes with a dtype that is compatible in EvalML.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ReplaceNullableTypes</i>	Transformer to replace features with the new nullable dtypes with a dtype that is compatible in EvalML.
-----------------------------	---

Contents

`class` `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.replace_nullable_types.Replace`

Transformer to replace features with the new nullable dtypes with a dtype that is compatible in EvalML.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	{}
name	Replace Nullable Types Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Substitutes non-nullable types for the new pandas nullable types in the data and target data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data by replacing columns that contain nullable types with the appropriate replacement type.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Substitutes non-nullable types for the new pandas nullable types in the data and target data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Input features.

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns The input features and target data with the non-nullable types set.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling *predict*, *predict_proba*, *transform*, or *feature_importances*.

This can be overridden to *False* for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns *True*.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data by replacing columns that contain nullable types with the appropriate replacement type.

“float64” for nullable integers and “category” for nullable booleans.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data to transform

Returns Transformed *X* *pd.Series*: Transformed *y*

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

text_transformer

Base class for all transformers working with text features.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

TextTransformer

Base class for all transformers working with text features.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.text_transformer.**TextTransformer**

Base class for all transformers working with text features.

Parameters

- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

abstract transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a *component_obj* that implements transform.

time_series_featurizer

Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TimeSeriesFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.
-----------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.time_series_featurizer.**TimeSeriesFeaturizer**

Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.

This component uses an algorithm based on the autocorrelation values of the target variable to determine which lags to select from the set of all possible lags.

The algorithm is based on the idea that the local maxima of the autocorrelation function indicate the lags that have the most impact on the present time.

The algorithm computes the autocorrelation values and finds the local maxima, called “peaks”, that are significant at the given `conf_level`. Since lags in the range `[0, 10]` tend to be predictive but not local maxima, the union of the peaks is taken with the significant lags in the range `[0, 10]`. At the end, only selected lags in the range `[0, max_delay]` are used.

Parametrizing the algorithm by `conf_level` lets the `AutoMLAlgorithm` tune the set of lags chosen so that the chances of finding a good set of lags is higher.

Using `conf_level` value of 1 selects all possible lags.

Parameters

- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Ignored.
- **max_delay** (*int*) – Maximum number of time units to delay each feature. Defaults to 2.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – The number of time periods the pipeline is expected to forecast.
- **conf_level** (*float*) – Float in range (0, 1] that determines the confidence interval size used to select which lags to compute from the set of `[1, max_delay]`. A delay of 1 will always be computed. If 1, selects all possible lags in the set of `[1, max_delay]`, inclusive.
- **rolling_window_size** (*float*) – Float in range (0, 1] that determines the size of the window used for rolling features. Size is computed as `rolling_window_size * max_delay`.
- **delay_features** (*bool*) – Whether to delay the input features. Defaults to True.
- **delay_target** (*bool*) – Whether to delay the target. Defaults to True.
- **gap** (*int*) – The number of time units between when the features are collected and when the target is collected. For example, if you are predicting the next time step’s target, `gap=1`. This is only needed because when `gap=0`, we need to be sure to start the lagging of the target variable at 1. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. This transformer performs the same regardless of the random seed provided.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	Real(0.001, 1.0), “rolling_window_size”: Real(0.001, 1.0)}:type: {“conf_level”
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Time Series Featurizer
needs_fitting	True
target_colname_prefix	target_delay_{ }
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the DelayFeatureTransformer.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit the component and transform the input data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Computes the delayed values and rolling means for X and y.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the DelayFeatureTransformer.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – if `self.time_index` is None

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit the component and transform the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *None*) – Target.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- `file_path` (*str*) – Location to save file.
- `pickle_protocol` (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Computes the delayed values and rolling means for X and y.

The chosen delays are determined by the autocorrelation function of the target variable. See the class docstring for more information on how they are chosen. If y is None, all possible lags are chosen.

If y is not None, it will also compute the delayed values for the target variable.

The rolling means for all numeric features in X and y, if y is numeric, are also returned.

Parameters

- `X` (*pd.DataFrame or None*) – Data to transform. None is expected when only the target variable is being used.
- `y` (*pd.Series, or None*) – Target.

Returns Transformed X. No original features are returned.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

transform_primitive_components

Components that extract features from the input data.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<code>EmailFeaturizer</code>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from emails.
<code>URLFeaturizer</code>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from URL.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.transform_primitive_components

Transformer that can automatically extract features from emails.

Parameters `random_seed` (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Email Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X**Return type** *pd.DataFrame***Raises** **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.**class** evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.transform_primitive_components.

Transformer that can automatically extract features from URL.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.**Attributes**

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	URL Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.**default_parameters** (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

Package Contents**Classes Summary**

<i>DateTimeFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from datetime columns.
<i>DFSTransformer</i>	Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.
<i>DropNaNRowsTransformer</i>	Transformer to drop rows with NaN values.
<i>DropNullColumns</i>	Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a specified threshold.
<i>DropRowsTransformer</i>	Transformer to drop rows specified by row indices.
<i>EmailFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from emails.
<i>LogTransformer</i>	Applies a log transformation to the target data.
<i>LSA</i>	Transformer to calculate the Latent Semantic Analysis Values of text input.
<i>NaturalLanguageFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically featurize text columns using featuretools' nlp_primitives.
<i>PolynomialDetrender</i>	Removes trends from time series by fitting a polynomial to the data.
<i>ReplaceNullableTypes</i>	Transformer to replace features with the new nullable dtypes with a dtype that is compatible in EvalML.
<i>TextTransformer</i>	Base class for all transformers working with text features.
<i>TimeSeriesFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.
<i>URLFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from URL.

Contents

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DateTimeFeaturizer(features_to_exten-  
en-  
code_as_catego  
time_index=No  
ran-  
dom_seed=0,  
**kwargs)
```

Transformer that can automatically extract features from datetime columns.

Parameters

- **features_to_extract** (*list*) – List of features to extract. Valid options include “year”, “month”, “day_of_week”, “hour”. Defaults to None.
- **encode_as_categories** (*bool*) – Whether day-of-week and month features should be encoded as pandas “category” dtype. This allows OneHotEncoders to encode these features. Defaults to False.
- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Ignored.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	DateTime Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fit the datetime featurizer component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>get_feature_names</i>	Gets the categories of each datetime feature.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

continues on next page

Table 496 – continued from previous page

<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by creating new features using existing DateTime columns, and then dropping those DateTime columns.
<hr/>	
clone (<i>self</i>)	
	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
	Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.
default_parameters (<i>cls</i>)	
	Returns the default parameters for this component.
	Our convention is that <code>Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters</code> .
	Returns Default parameters for this component.
	Return type dict
describe (<i>self</i> , <i>print_name=False</i> , <i>return_dict=False</i>)	
	Describe a component and its parameters.
	Parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • print_name (<i>bool</i>, <i>optional</i>) – whether to print name of component • return_dict (<i>bool</i>, <i>optional</i>) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}
	Returns Returns dictionary if <i>return_dict</i> is True, else None.
	Return type None or dict
fit (<i>self</i> , <i>X</i> , <i>y=None</i>)	
	Fit the datetime featurizer component.
	Parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X (<i>pd.DataFrame</i>) – Input features. • y (<i>pd.Series</i>, <i>optional</i>) – Target data. Ignored.
	Returns self
fit_transform (<i>self</i> , <i>X</i> , <i>y=None</i>)	
	Fits on X and transforms X.
	Parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X (<i>pd.DataFrame</i>) – Data to fit and transform. • y (<i>pd.Series</i>) – Target data.
	Returns Transformed X.
	Return type pd.DataFrame
	Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.
get_feature_names (<i>self</i>)	
	Gets the categories of each datetime feature.
	Returns
	Dictionary, where each key-value pair is a column name and a dictionary mapping the unique feature values to their integer encoding.

Return type dict

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X by creating new features using existing DateTime columns, and then dropping those DateTime columns.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type pd.DataFrame

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DFSTransformer (index='index',  
                                                                           fea-  
                                                                           tures=None,  
                                                                           ran-  
                                                                           dom_seed=0,  
                                                                           **kwargs)
```

Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.

Parameters

- **index** (*string*) – The name of the column that contains the indices. If no column with this name exists, then featuretools.EntitySet() creates a column with this name to serve as the index column. Defaults to 'index'.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **features** (*list*) – List of features to run DFS on. Defaults to None. Features will only be computed if the columns used by the feature exist in the input and if the feature itself is not in input.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	DFS Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the DFSTransformer Transformer component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Computes the feature matrix for the input X using featuretools' dfs algorithm.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the DFSTransformer Transformer component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.array*) – The input data to transform, of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Computes the feature matrix for the input X using featuretools' dfs algorithm.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data to transform. Has shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Feature matrix

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.**DropNaNRowsTransformer** (*parameter_constraints*, *component_obj*, *random_seed*, ***kwargs*)

Transformer to drop rows with NaN values.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Is not used by this component. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Drop NaN Rows Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data using fitted component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data using fitted component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Data with NaN rows dropped.

Return type (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*)

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.**DropNullColumns** (*pct_null_threshold=*
ran-
dom_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a specified threshold.

Parameters

- **pct_null_threshold** (*float*) – The percentage of NaN values in an input feature to drop. Must be a value between [0, 1] inclusive. If equal to 0.0, will drop columns with any null values. If equal to 1.0, will drop columns with all null values. Defaults to 0.95.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper- parame- ter_ranges	{}
modi- fies_features	True
modi- fies_target	False
name	Drop Null Columns Transformer
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by dropping columns that exceed the threshold of null values.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transforms data X by dropping columns that exceed the threshold of null values.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.**DropRowsTransformer** (*indices_to_drop*, *random_seed*=0)

Transformer to drop rows specified by row indices.

Parameters

- **indices_to_drop** (*list*) – List of indices to drop in the input data. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Is not used by this component. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Drop Rows Transformer
training_only	True

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.

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Table 500 – continued from previous page

<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data using fitted component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

Raises **ValueError** – If indices to drop do not exist in input features or target.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on `X` and transforms `X`.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed `X`.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=None)

Transforms data using fitted component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Data with row indices dropped.

Return type (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*)

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.**EmailFeaturizer** (*random_seed*=0, ***kwargs*)

Transformer that can automatically extract features from emails.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-param-eter_ranges	{}
modi-fies_features	True
modi-fies_target	False
name	Email Featurizer
train-ing_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`

Returns `self`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a `fit` method or a `component_obj` that implements `fit`.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.**LogTransformer** (*random_seed=0*)

Applies a log transformation to the target data.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Log Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the LogTransformer.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Log transforms the target variable.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Apply exponential to target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Log transforms the target variable.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the LogTransformer.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Log transforms the target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to log transform.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable *y* is log transformed.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply exponential to target data.

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable.

Returns Target with exponential applied.

Return type *pd.Series*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Log transforms the target variable.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to log transform.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable **y** is log transformed.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.LSA(*random_seed=0*,
***kwargs*)

Transformer to calculate the Latent Semantic Analysis Values of text input.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LSA Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the input data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by applying the LSA pipeline.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.

- `pickle_protocol` (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by applying the LSA pipeline.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns

Transformed X. The original column is removed and replaced with two columns of the format *LSA(original_column_name)[feature_number]*, where *feature_number* is 0 or 1.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer` (*random_state=None*, ***kwargs*)

Transformer that can automatically featurize text columns using featuretools' `nlp_primitives`.

Since models cannot handle non-numeric data, any text must be broken down into features that provide useful information about that text. This component splits each text column into several informative features: Diversity Score, Mean Characters per Word, Polarity Score, LSA (Latent Semantic Analysis), Number of Characters, and Number of Words. Calling transform on this component will replace any text columns in the given dataset with these numeric columns.

Parameters `random_seed` (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Natural Language Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on <i>X</i> and transforms <i>X</i> .
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

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Table 504 – continued from previous page

<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X by creating new features using existing text columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X by creating new features using existing text columns.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type pd.DataFrame

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.**PolynomialDetrender** (*degree=1*,
random_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Removes trends from time series by fitting a polynomial to the data.

Parameters

- **degree** (*int*) – Degree for the polynomial. If 1, linear model is fit to the data. If 2, quadratic model is fit, etc. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “degree”: Integer(1, 3)}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Polynomial Detrender
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the PolynomialDetrender.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Removes fitted trend from target variable.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Adds back fitted trend to target variable.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Removes fitted trend from target variable.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the PolynomialDetrender.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If `y` is None.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Removes fitted trend from target variable.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns

The first element are the input features returned without modification. The second element is the target variable y with the fitted trend removed.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Adds back fitted trend to target variable.

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable.

Returns

The first element are the input features returned without modification. The second element is the target variable y with the trend added back.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If y is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Removes fitted trend from target variable.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable y is detrended

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.**ReplaceNullableTypes** (*random_seed*, ***kwargs*)

Transformer to replace features with the new nullable dtypes with a dtype that is compatible in EvalML.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	{}
name	Replace Nullable Types Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Substitutes non-nullable types for the new pandas nullable types in the data and target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data by replacing columns that contain nullable types with the appropriate replacement type.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Substitutes non-nullable types for the new pandas nullable types in the data and target data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, optional*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns The input features and target data with the non-nullable types set.

Return type tuple of pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data by replacing columns that contain nullable types with the appropriate replacement type.

“float64” for nullable integers and “category” for nullable booleans.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data to transform

Returns Transformed X pd.Series: Transformed y

Return type pd.DataFrame

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.**TextTransformer** (*component_obj=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Base class for all transformers working with text features.

Parameters

- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

abstract transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X*.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed *X*

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.TimeSeriesFeaturizer (time_index=  
max_delay=  
gap=0,  
fore-  
cast_horizon=  
conf_level=0  
rolling_window=  
de-  
lay_features=  
de-  
lay_target=1  
random_seed=0  
**kwargs)
```

Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.

This component uses an algorithm based on the autocorrelation values of the target variable to determine which lags to select from the set of all possible lags.

The algorithm is based on the idea that the local maxima of the autocorrelation function indicate the lags that have the most impact on the present time.

The algorithm computes the autocorrelation values and finds the local maxima, called “peaks”, that are significant at the given *conf_level*. Since lags in the range [0, 10] tend to be predictive but not local maxima, the union of the peaks is taken with the significant lags in the range [0, 10]. At the end, only selected lags in the range [0, *max_delay*] are used.

Parametrizing the algorithm by *conf_level* lets the AutoMLAlgorithm tune the set of lags chosen so that the chances of finding a good set of lags is higher.

Using *conf_level* value of 1 selects all possible lags.

Parameters

- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Ignored.
- **max_delay** (*int*) – Maximum number of time units to delay each feature. Defaults to 2.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – The number of time periods the pipeline is expected to forecast.

- **conf_level** (*float*) – Float in range (0, 1] that determines the confidence interval size used to select which lags to compute from the set of [1, max_delay]. A delay of 1 will always be computed. If 1, selects all possible lags in the set of [1, max_delay], inclusive.
- **rolling_window_size** (*float*) – Float in range (0, 1] that determines the size of the window used for rolling features. Size is computed as rolling_window_size * max_delay.
- **delay_features** (*bool*) – Whether to delay the input features. Defaults to True.
- **delay_target** (*bool*) – Whether to delay the target. Defaults to True.
- **gap** (*int*) – The number of time units between when the features are collected and when the target is collected. For example, if you are predicting the next time step’s target, gap=1. This is only needed because when gap=0, we need to be sure to start the lagging of the target variable at 1. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. This transformer performs the same regardless of the random seed provided.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	Real(0.001, 1.0), “rolling_window_size”: Real(0.001, 1.0)}:type: {“conf_level”
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Time Series Featurizer
needs_fitting	True
target_colname_prefix	target_delay_{ }
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the DelayFeatureTransformer.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit the component and transform the input data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Computes the delayed values and rolling means for X and y.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the DelayFeatureTransformer.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – if `self.time_index` is None

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit the component and transform the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *None*) – Target.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Computes the delayed values and rolling means for *X* and *y*.

The chosen delays are determined by the autocorrelation function of the target variable. See the class docstring for more information on how they are chosen. If *y* is *None*, all possible lags are chosen.

If *y* is not *None*, it will also compute the delayed values for the target variable.

The rolling means for all numeric features in *X* and *y*, if *y* is numeric, are also returned.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *None*) – Data to transform. *None* is expected when only the target variable is being used.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *None*) – Target.

Returns Transformed *X*. No original features are returned.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.**URLFeaturizer** (*random_seed=0*,
***kwargs*)

Transformer that can automatically extract features from URL.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	URL Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on <i>X</i> and transforms <i>X</i> .
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data <i>X</i> .

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a `component_obj` that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a `component_obj` that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a *component_obj* that implements transform.

samplers

Sampler components.

Submodules

base_sampler

Base Sampler component. Used as the base class of all sampler components.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

BaseSampler

Base Sampler component. Used as the base class of all sampler components.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.base_sampler.**BaseSampler** (*parameters=None, component_obj=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Base Sampler component. Used as the base class of all sampler components.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
training_only	True

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the sampler to the data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the sampler component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the sampler to the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If y is None.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the sampler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)
Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns Transformed features and target.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

oversampler

SMOTE Oversampler component. Will automatically select whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMOTENC based on inputs to the component.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>Oversampler</i>	SMOTE Oversampler component. Will automatically select whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMOTENC based on inputs to the component.
--------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.oversampler.Oversampler (*sampling_ratio*, *sampling_ratio_dictionary*, *k_neighbors_default*, *n_jobs=-1*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

SMOTE Oversampler component. Will automatically select whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMOTENC based on inputs to the component.

Parameters

- **sampling_ratio** (*float*) – This is the goal ratio of the minority to majority class, with range (0, 1]. A value of 0.25 means we want a 1:4 ratio of the minority to majority class after oversampling. We will create the a sampling dictionary using this ratio, with the keys corresponding to the class and the values responding to the number of samples. Defaults to 0.25.

- **sampling_ratio_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary specifying the desired balanced ratio for each target value. For instance, in a binary case where class 1 is the minority, we could specify: `sampling_ratio_dict={0: 0.5, 1: 1}`, which means we would undersample class 0 to have twice the number of samples as class 1 (minority:majority ratio = 0.5), and don't sample class 1. Overrides `sampling_ratio` if provided. Defaults to `None`.
- **k_neighbors_default** (*int*) – The number of nearest neighbors used to construct synthetic samples. This is the default value used, but the actual `k_neighbors` value might be smaller if there are less samples. Defaults to 5.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – The number of CPU cores to use. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Oversampler
training_only	True

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits oversampler to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the sampler component.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits oversampler to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the sampler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns Transformed features and target.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

undersampler

An undersampling transformer to downsample the majority classes in the dataset.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>Undersampler</i>	Initializes an undersampling transformer to downsample the majority classes in the dataset.
---------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.undersampler.**Undersampler** (*sampling_ratio*, *sampling_ratio_dict*, *min_samples*, *min_percentage*, *random_seed*=0, ***kwargs*)

Initializes an undersampling transformer to downsample the majority classes in the dataset.

This component is only run during training and not during predict.

Parameters

- **sampling_ratio** (*float*) – The smallest minority:majority ratio that is accepted as ‘balanced’. For instance, a 1:4 ratio would be represented as 0.25, while a 1:1 ratio is 1.0. Must be between 0 and 1, inclusive. Defaults to 0.25.
- **sampling_ratio_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary specifying the desired balanced ratio for each target value. For instance, in a binary case where class 1 is the minority, we could specify: *sampling_ratio_dict*={0: 0.5, 1: 1}, which means we would undersample class 0 to have twice the number of samples as class 1 (minority:majority ratio = 0.5), and don’t sample class 1. Overrides *sampling_ratio* if provided. Defaults to None.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples that we must have for any class, pre or post sampling. If a class must be downsampled, it will not be downsampled past this value. To determine severe imbalance, the minority class must occur less often than this and must have a class ratio below *min_percentage*. Must be greater than 0. Defaults to 100.
- **min_percentage** (*float*) – The minimum percentage of the minimum class to total dataset that we tolerate, as long as it is above *min_samples*. If *min_percentage* and

`min_samples` are not met, treat this as severely imbalanced, and we will not resample the data. Must be between 0 and 0.5, inclusive. Defaults to 0.1.

- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0.

Raises

- **`ValueError`** – If `sampling_ratio` is not in the range (0, 1].
- **`ValueError`** – If `min_sample` is not greater than 0.
- **`ValueError`** – If `min_percentage` is not between 0 and 0.5, inclusive.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Undersampler
training_only	True

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the sampler to the data.
<i>fit_resample</i>	Resampling technique for this sampler.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the sampler component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

`clone` (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

`default_parameters` (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the sampler to the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If y is None.

fit_resample (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Resampling technique for this sampler.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data to fit and resample.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Training data targets to fit and resample.

Returns Indices to keep for training data.

Return type list

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the sampler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns Transformed features and target.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>Oversampler</i>	SMOTE Oversampler component. Will automatically select whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMOTENC based on inputs to the component.
<i>Undersampler</i>	Initializes an undersampling transformer to downsample the majority classes in the dataset.

Contents

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.Oversampler (sampling_ratio=0.25,
                                                                    sampling_ratio_dict=None,
                                                                    k_neighbors_default=5,
                                                                    n_jobs=-1,
                                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

SMOTE Oversampler component. Will automatically select whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMOTENC based on inputs to the component.

Parameters

- **sampling_ratio** (*float*) – This is the goal ratio of the minority to majority class, with range (0, 1]. A value of 0.25 means we want a 1:4 ratio of the minority to majority class after oversampling. We will create the a sampling dictionary using this ratio, with the keys corresponding to the class and the values responding to the number of samples. Defaults to 0.25.
- **sampling_ratio_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary specifying the desired balanced ratio

for each target value. For instance, in a binary case where class 1 is the minority, we could specify: `sampling_ratio_dict={0: 0.5, 1: 1}`, which means we would undersample class 0 to have twice the number of samples as class 1 (minority:majority ratio = 0.5), and don't sample class 1. Overrides `sampling_ratio` if provided. Defaults to None.

- **k_neighbors_default** (*int*) – The number of nearest neighbors used to construct synthetic samples. This is the default value used, but the actual `k_neighbors` value might be smaller if there are less samples. Defaults to 5.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – The number of CPU cores to use. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Oversampler
training_only	True

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits oversampler to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the sampler component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits oversampler to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the sampler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns Transformed features and target.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.Undersampler (sampling_ratio=0.25,  
                                                                    sam-  
                                                                    pling_ratio_dict=None,  
                                                                    min_samples=100,  
                                                                    min_percentage=0.1,  
                                                                    ran-  
                                                                    dom_seed=0,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Initializes an undersampling transformer to downsample the majority classes in the dataset.

This component is only run during training and not during predict.

Parameters

- **sampling_ratio** (*float*) – The smallest minority:majority ratio that is accepted as ‘balanced’. For instance, a 1:4 ratio would be represented as 0.25, while a 1:1 ratio is 1.0. Must be between 0 and 1, inclusive. Defaults to 0.25.
- **sampling_ratio_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary specifying the desired balanced ratio for each target value. For instance, in a binary case where class 1 is the minority, we could specify: *sampling_ratio_dict={0: 0.5, 1: 1}*, which means we would undersample class 0 to have twice the number of samples as class 1 (minority:majority ratio = 0.5), and don’t sample class 1. Overrides *sampling_ratio* if provided. Defaults to None.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples that we must have for any class, pre or post sampling. If a class must be downsampled, it will not be downsampled past this value. To determine severe imbalance, the minority class must occur less often than this and must have a class ratio below *min_percentage*. Must be greater than 0. Defaults to 100.
- **min_percentage** (*float*) – The minimum percentage of the minimum class to total dataset that we tolerate, as long as it is above *min_samples*. If *min_percentage* and *min_samples* are not met, treat this as severely imbalanced, and we will not resample the data. Must be between 0 and 0.5, inclusive. Defaults to 0.1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If *sampling_ratio* is not in the range (0, 1].
- **ValueError** – If *min_sample* is not greater than 0.
- **ValueError** – If *min_percentage* is not between 0 and 0.5, inclusive.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	<code>{}</code>
modifies_features	<code>True</code>
modifies_target	<code>True</code>
name	Undersampler
training_only	<code>True</code>

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the sampler to the data.
<code>fit_resample</code>	Resampling technique for this sampler.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the sampler component.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format `{"name": name, "parameters": parameters}`

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the sampler to the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If *y* is None.

fit_resample (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Resampling technique for this sampler.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data to fit and resample.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Training data targets to fit and resample.

Returns Indices to keep for training data.

Return type *list*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the sampler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [*n_samples*].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling *predict*, *predict_proba*, *transform*, or *feature_importances*.

This can be overridden to *False* for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns *True*.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns Transformed features and target.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

scalers

Components that scale input data.

Submodules**standard_scaler**

A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

Module Contents**Classes Summary**

StandardScaler

A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.standard_scaler.**StandardScaler** (*random* ***kwargs*)

A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Standard Scaler
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the standard scaler component.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transform data using the fitted standard scaler.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`

Returns `self`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a `fit` method or a `component_obj` that implements `fit`.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the standard scaler component.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted standard scaler.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Package Contents

Classes Summary

StandardScaler

A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.**StandardScaler** (*random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Standard Scaler
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the standard scaler component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted standard scaler.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the standard scaler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted standard scaler.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Submodules

column_selectors

Initializes an transformer that selects specified columns in input data.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ColumnSelector</i>	Initializes an transformer that selects specified columns in input data.
<i>DropColumns</i>	Drops specified columns in input data.
<i>SelectByType</i>	Selects columns by specified Woodwork logical type or semantic tag in input data.
<i>SelectColumns</i>	Selects specified columns in input data.

Contents

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.ColumnSelector` (*columns=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Initializes an transformer that selects specified columns in input data.

Parameters

- **columns** (*list(string)*) – List of column names, used to determine which columns to select.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>name</code>	Returns string name of this component.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transform data using fitted column selector component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *ignored*) – Targets.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transform data using fitted column selector component.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.**DropColumns** (*columns=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Drops specified columns in input data.

Parameters

- **columns** (*list(string)*) – List of column names, used to determine which columns to drop.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-param- eter_ranges	{}
modi- fies_features	True
modi- fies_target	False
name	Drop Columns Transformer
needs_fitting	False
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by dropping columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *ignored*) – Targets.

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X by dropping columns.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Targets.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.**SelectByType** (*column_types=None*,
exclude=False,
random_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Selects columns by specified Woodwork logical type or semantic tag in input data.

Parameters

- **column_types** (*string, ww.LogicalType, list(string), list(ww.LogicalType)*) – List of Woodwork types or tags, used to determine which columns to select or exclude.
- **exclude** (*bool*) – If true, exclude the column_types instead of including them. Defaults to False.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Select Columns By Type Transformer
needs_fitting	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by selecting columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self, print_name=False, return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series, ignored*) – Targets.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X by selecting columns.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Targets.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.**SelectColumns** (*columns=None*,
random_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Selects specified columns in input data.

Parameters

- **columns** (*list(string)*) – List of column names, used to determine which columns to select. If columns are not present, they will not be selected.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Select Columns Transformer
needs_fitting	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using fitted column selector component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Targets.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform data using fitted column selector component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

transformer

A component that may or may not need fitting that transforms data. These components are used before an estimator.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>Transformer</i>	A component that may or may not need fitting that transforms data. These components are used before an estimator.
--------------------	---

Contents

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.transformer.Transformer` (*parameters=None, component_obj=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

A component that may or may not need fitting that transforms data. These components are used before an estimator.

To implement a new Transformer, define your own class which is a subclass of Transformer, including a name and a list of acceptable ranges for any parameters to be tuned during the automl search (hyperparameters). Define an `__init__` method which sets up any necessary state and objects. Make sure your `__init__` only uses standard keyword arguments and calls `super().__init__()` with a parameters dict. You may also override the `fit`, `transform`, `fit_transform` and other methods in this class if appropriate.

To see some examples, check out the definitions of any Transformer component.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>name</code>	Returns string name of this component.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a `component_obj` that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a *component_obj* that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

abstract transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a *component_obj* that implements transform.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>DateTimeFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from datetime columns.
<i>DFSTransformer</i>	Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.
<i>DropColumns</i>	Drops specified columns in input data.
<i>DropNaNRowsTransformer</i>	Transformer to drop rows with NaN values.
<i>DropNullColumns</i>	Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a specified threshold.
<i>DropRowsTransformer</i>	Transformer to drop rows specified by row indices.
<i>EmailFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from emails.
<i>FeatureSelector</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights.
<i>Imputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.
<i>LabelEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes target labels using values between 0 and num_classes - 1.
<i>LinearDiscriminantAnalysis</i>	Reduces the number of features by using Linear Discriminant Analysis.
<i>LogTransformer</i>	Applies a log transformation to the target data.
<i>LSA</i>	Transformer to calculate the Latent Semantic Analysis Values of text input.
<i>NaturalLanguageFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically featurize text columns using featuretools' nlp_primitives.
<i>OneHotEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.
<i>Oversampler</i>	SMOTE Oversampler component. Will automatically select whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMO-TENC based on inputs to the component.
<i>PCA</i>	Reduces the number of features by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA).
<i>PerColumnImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.
<i>PolynomialDetrender</i>	Removes trends from time series by fitting a polynomial to the data.
<i>ReplaceNullableTypes</i>	Transformer to replace features with the new nullable dtypes with a dtype that is compatible in EvalML.
<i>RFClassifierSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.
<i>RFRegressorSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.
<i>SelectByType</i>	Selects columns by specified Woodwork logical type or semantic tag in input data.
<i>SelectColumns</i>	Selects specified columns in input data.
<i>SimpleImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy. Natural language columns are ignored.
<i>StandardScaler</i>	A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

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Table 530 – continued from previous page

<i>TargetEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.
<i>TargetImputer</i>	Imputes missing target data according to a specified imputation strategy.
<i>TimeSeriesFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.
<i>Transformer</i>	A component that may or may not need fitting that transforms data. These components are used before an estimator.
<i>Undersampler</i>	Initializes an undersampling transformer to downsample the majority classes in the dataset.
<i>URLFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from URL.

Contents

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DateTimeFeaturizer (features_to_extract=None,
                                                                en-
                                                                code_as_categories=False,
                                                                time_index=None,
                                                                ran-
                                                                dom_seed=0,
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Transformer that can automatically extract features from datetime columns.

Parameters

- **features_to_extract** (*list*) – List of features to extract. Valid options include “year”, “month”, “day_of_week”, “hour”. Defaults to None.
- **encode_as_categories** (*bool*) – Whether day-of-week and month features should be encoded as pandas “category” dtype. This allows OneHotEncoders to encode these features. Defaults to False.
- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Ignored.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	DateTime Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fit the datetime featurizer component.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>get_feature_names</code>	Gets the categories of each datetime feature.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X by creating new features using existing DateTime columns, and then dropping those DateTime columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit the datetime featurizer component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

get_feature_names (*self*)

Gets the categories of each datetime feature.

Returns

Dictionary, where each key-value pair is a column name and a dictionary mapping the unique feature values to their integer encoding.

Return type dict

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X by creating new features using existing DateTime columns, and then dropping those DateTime columns.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DFSTransformer (index='index',
                                                             features=None,
                                                             random_seed=0,
                                                             **kwargs)
```

Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.

Parameters

- **index** (*string*) – The name of the column that contains the indices. If no column with this name exists, then `featuretools.EntitySet()` creates a column with this name to serve as the index column. Defaults to 'index'.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **features** (*list*) – List of features to run DFS on. Defaults to None. Features will only be computed if the columns used by the feature exist in the input and if the feature itself is not in input.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	DFS Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the DFSTransformer Transformer component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Computes the feature matrix for the input X using <code>featuretools</code> ' dfs algorithm.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the DFSTransformer Transformer component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.array*) – The input data to transform, of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Computes the feature matrix for the input *X* using featurertools' dfs algorithm.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data to transform. Has shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Feature matrix

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.**DropColumns** (*columns=None*,
random_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Drops specified columns in input data.

Parameters

- **columns** (*list(string)*) – List of column names, used to determine which columns to drop.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Drop Columns Transformer
needs_fitting	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on <i>X</i> and transforms <i>X</i> .
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data <i>X</i> by dropping columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *ignored*) – Targets.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a `component_obj` that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.

- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by dropping columns.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Targets.

Returns Transformed *X*.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNaNRowsTransformer (parameters=None,  
                                                                    com-  
                                                                    po-  
                                                                    nent_obj=None,  
                                                                    ran-  
                                                                    dom_seed=0,  
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Transformer to drop rows with NaN values.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Is not used by this component. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Drop NaN Rows Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on <i>X</i> and transforms <i>X</i> .
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <i>predict</i> , <i>predict_proba</i> , <i>transform</i> , or <i>feature_importances</i> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data using fitted component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a *component_obj* that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Table 535 – continued from previous page

<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by dropping columns that exceed the threshold of null values.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static `load` (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

`needs_fitting` (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property `parameters` (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

`save` (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **`file_path`** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **`pickle_protocol`** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

`transform` (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by dropping columns that exceed the threshold of null values.

Parameters

- **`X`** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **`y`** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed *X*

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropRowsTransformer` (*indices_to_drop=None*,
random_seed=0)

Transformer to drop rows specified by row indices.

Parameters

- **`indices_to_drop`** (*list*) – List of indices to drop in the input data. Defaults to `None`.
- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Is not used by this component. Defaults to `0`.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Drop Rows Transformer
training_only	True

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data using fitted component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self***Raises** **ValueError** – If indices to drop do not exist in input features or target.**fit_transform** (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.**Return type** *pd.DataFrame***Raises** **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.**static load** (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.**Returns** ComponentBase object**needs_fitting** (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.**property parameters** (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data using fitted component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Data with row indices dropped.**Return type** (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*)**class** evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.**EmailFeaturizer** (*random_seed=0*,
***kwargs*)

Transformer that can automatically extract features from emails.

Parameters `random_seed` (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Email Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X.

`clone` (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

`default_parameters` (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

`describe` (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns *self*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a `component_obj` that implements transform.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector (parameters=None,
                                                             compo-
                                                             nent_obj=None,
                                                             ran-
                                                             dom_seed=0,
                                                             **kwargs)
```

Selects top features based on importance weights.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<i>get_names</i>	Get names of selected features.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the <code>component_obj</code> does not have a transform method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns *self*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a `fit` method or a `component_obj` that implements `fit`.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type list[str]

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer (categorical_impute_strategy='most_frequent',
                                                    categori-
                                                    cal_fill_value=None,    nu-
                                                    meric_impute_strategy='mean',
                                                    numeric_fill_value=None,
                                                    random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Parameters

- **categorical_impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use for string, object, boolean, categorical dtypes. Valid values include “most_frequent” and “constant”.
- **numeric_impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use for numeric columns. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, and “constant”.
- **categorical_fill_value** (*string*) – When categorical_impute_strategy == “constant”, fill_value is used to replace missing data. The default value of None will fill with the string “missing_value”.
- **numeric_fill_value** (*int*, *float*) – When numeric_impute_strategy == “constant”, fill_value is used to replace missing data. The default value of None will fill with 0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "categorical_impute_strategy": ["most_frequent"], "numeric_impute_strategy": ["mean", "median", "most_frequent"], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by imputing missing values. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputer to data. ‘None’ values are converted to `np.nan` before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on *X* and transforms *X*.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed *X*.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by imputing missing values. ‘None’ values are converted to `np.nan` before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder` (*positive_label=None*,
random_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

A transformer that encodes target labels using values between 0 and `num_classes - 1`.

Parameters

- **positive_label** (*int*, *str*) – The label for the class that should be treated as positive (1) for binary classification problems. Ignored for multiclass problems. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0. Ignored.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	<code>{}</code>
modifies_features	<code>False</code>
modifies_target	<code>True</code>
name	Label Encoder
training_only	<code>False</code>

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the label encoder.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the label encoder.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Decodes the target data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the target using the fitted label encoder.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns The original features and an encoded version of the target.

Return type pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Decodes the target data.

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns The decoded version of the target.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property `parameters` (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=`cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL`)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the target using the fitted label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns The original features and an encoded version of the target.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`

Raises **ValueError** – If input *y* is `None`.

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis` (*n_components=None*,
ran-
dom_seed=0,
***kwargs*)

Reduces the number of features by using Linear Discriminant Analysis.

Parameters

- **n_components** (*int*) – The number of features to maintain after computation. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to `0`.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	<code>{}</code>
modifies_features	<code>True</code>
modifies_target	<code>False</code>
name	Linear Discriminant Analysis Transformer
training_only	<code>False</code>

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the LDA component.

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Table 541 – continued from previous page

<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the LDA component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted LDA component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=None)

Transform data using the fitted LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.**LogTransformer** (*random_seed*=0)

Applies a log transformation to the target data.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Log Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the LogTransformer.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Log transforms the target variable.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply exponential to target data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Log transforms the target variable.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the LogTransformer.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Log transforms the target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to log transform.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable y is log transformed.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply exponential to target data.

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable.

Returns Target with exponential applied.

Return type *pd.Series*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Log transforms the target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to log transform.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable y is log transformed.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA (*random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Transformer to calculate the Latent Semantic Analysis Values of text input.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LSA Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the input data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by applying the LSA pipeline.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X by applying the LSA pipeline.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns

Transformed X. The original column is removed and replaced with two columns of the format *LSA(original_column_name)[feature_number]*, where *feature_number* is 0 or 1.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

class `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer` (*random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Transformer that can automatically featurize text columns using featuretools' `nlp_primitives`.

Since models cannot handle non-numeric data, any text must be broken down into features that provide useful information about that text. This component splits each text column into several informative features: Diversity Score, Mean Characters per Word, Polarity Score, LSA (Latent Semantic Analysis), Number of Characters, and Number of Words. Calling `transform` on this component will replace any text columns in the given dataset with these numeric columns.

Parameters `random_seed` (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	<code>{}</code>
modifies_features	<code>True</code>
modifies_target	<code>False</code>
name	Natural Language Featurizer
training_only	<code>False</code>

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X by creating new features using existing text columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.

- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by creating new features using existing text columns.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed *X*

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.OneHotEncoder (top_n=10, fea-  

tures_to_encode=None,  

categories=None,  

drop='if_binary',  

han-  

dle_unknown='ignore',  

han-  

dle_missing='error',  

random_seed=0,  

**kwargs)
```

A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.

Parameters

- **top_n** (*int*) – Number of categories per column to encode. If *None*, all categories will be encoded. Otherwise, the *n* most frequent will be encoded and all others will be dropped. Defaults to 10.
- **features_to_encode** (*list[str]*) – List of columns to encode. All other columns will remain untouched. If *None*, all appropriate columns will be encoded. Defaults to *None*.
- **categories** (*list*) – A two dimensional list of categories, where *categories[i]* is a list of the categories for the column at index *i*. This can also be *None*, or “auto” if *top_n* is not *None*. Defaults to *None*.
- **drop** (*string*, *list*) – Method (“first” or “if_binary”) to use to drop one category per feature. Can also be a list specifying which categories to drop for each feature. Defaults to “if_binary”.
- **handle_unknown** (*string*) – Whether to ignore or error for unknown categories for a feature encountered during *fit* or *transform*. If either *top_n* or *categories* is used to limit the number of categories per column, this must be “ignore”. Defaults to “ignore”.
- **handle_missing** (*string*) – Options for how to handle missing (NaN) values encountered during *fit* or *transform*. If this is set to “as_category” and NaN values are within the *n* most frequent, “nan” values will be encoded as their own column. If this is set to “error”, any missing values encountered will raise an error. Defaults to “error”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	<code>{}</code>
modifies_features	<code>True</code>
modifies_target	<code>False</code>
name	One Hot Encoder
training_only	<code>False</code>

Methods

<i>categories</i>	Returns a list of the unique categories to be encoded for the particular feature, in order.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the one-hot encoder component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>get_feature_names</i>	Return feature names for the categorical features after fitting.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	One-hot encode the input data.

categories (*self*, *feature_name*)

Returns a list of the unique categories to be encoded for the particular feature, in order.

Parameters **feature_name** (*str*) – The name of any feature provided to one-hot encoder during fit.

Returns The unique categories, in the same dtype as they were provided during fit.

Return type `np.ndarray`

Raises **ValueError** – If feature was not provided to one-hot encoder as a training feature.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type `dict`

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the one-hot encoder component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If encoding a column failed.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

get_feature_names (*self*)

Return feature names for the categorical features after fitting.

Feature names are formatted as {column name}_{category name}. In the event of a duplicate name, an integer will be added at the end of the feature name to distinguish it.

For example, consider a dataframe with a column called “A” and category “x_y” and another column called “A_x” with “y”. In this example, the feature names would be “A_x_y” and “A_x_y_1”.

Returns The feature names after encoding, provided in the same order as input_features.

Return type np.ndarray

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

One-hot encode the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to one-hot encode.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed data, where each categorical feature has been encoded into numerical columns using one-hot encoding.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Oversampler (sampling_ratio=0.25,  
                                                         sam-  
                                                         pling_ratio_dict=None,  
                                                         k_neighbors_default=5,  
                                                         n_jobs=- 1,   ran-  
                                                         dom_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

SMOTE Oversampler component. Will automatically select whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMOTENC based on inputs to the component.

Parameters

- **sampling_ratio** (*float*) – This is the goal ratio of the minority to majority class, with range (0, 1]. A value of 0.25 means we want a 1:4 ratio of the minority to majority class after oversampling. We will create the a sampling dictionary using this ratio, with the keys corresponding to the class and the values responding to the number of samples. Defaults to 0.25.
- **sampling_ratio_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary specifying the desired balanced ratio for each target value. For instance, in a binary case where class 1 is the minority, we could specify: *sampling_ratio_dict={0: 0.5, 1: 1}*, which means we would undersample class 0 to have twice the number of samples as class 1 (minority:majority ratio = 0.5), and don't sample class 1. Overrides *sampling_ratio* if provided. Defaults to None.
- **k_neighbors_default** (*int*) – The number of nearest neighbors used to construct synthetic samples. This is the default value used, but the actual *k_neighbors* value might be smaller if there are less samples. Defaults to 5.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – The number of CPU cores to use. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Oversampler
training_only	True

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits oversampler to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the sampler component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits oversampler to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self**fit_transform** (*self, X, y*)

Fit and transform data using the sampler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.**Return type** (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)**static load** (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.**Returns** ComponentBase object**needs_fitting** (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.**property parameters** (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns Transformed features and target.**Return type** pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PCA (variance=0.95,  
                                                n_components=None,           ran-  
                                                dom_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Reduces the number of features by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

Parameters

- **variance** (*float*) – The percentage of the original data variance that should be preserved when reducing the number of features. Defaults to 0.95.
- **n_components** (*int*) – The number of features to maintain after computing SVD. Defaults to None, but will override variance variable if set.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	Real(0.25, 1)}:type: {"variance"}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	PCA Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the PCA component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the PCA component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using fitted PCA component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits the PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transform data using fitted PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PerColumnImputer (impute_strategies=None,  
                                                                ran-  
                                                                dom_seed=0,  
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.

Parameters

- **impute_strategies** (*dict*) – Column and {"impute_strategy": strategy, "fill_value":value} pairings. Valid values for impute strategy include "mean", "median", "most_frequent", "constant" for numerical data, and "most_frequent", "constant" for object data types. Defaults to None, which uses "most_frequent" for all columns. When `impute_strategy == "constant"`, `fill_value` is used to replace missing data. When None, uses 0 when imputing numerical data and "missing_value" for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Per Column Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputers on input data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by imputing missing values.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputers on input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]` to fit.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`. Ignored.

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on *X* and transforms *X*.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed *X*.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property `parameters` (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=`cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL`)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transforms input data by imputing missing values.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features] to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialDetrender (degree=1,
                                                                random_seed=0,
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Removes trends from time series by fitting a polynomial to the data.

Parameters

- **degree** (*int*) – Degree for the polynomial. If 1, linear model is fit to the data. If 2, quadratic model is fit, etc. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "degree": Integer(1, 3)}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Polynomial Detrender
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the PolynomialDetrender.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Removes fitted trend from target variable.

continues on next page

Table 549 – continued from previous page

<i>inverse_transform</i>	Adds back fitted trend to target variable.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Removes fitted trend from target variable.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the PolynomialDetrender.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If y is None.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Removes fitted trend from target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns

The first element are the input features returned without modification. The second element is the target variable y with the fitted trend removed.

Return type tuple of pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Adds back fitted trend to target variable.

Parameters *y* (pd.Series) – Target variable.

Returns

The first element are the input features returned without modification. The second element is the target variable *y* with the trend added back.

Return type tuple of pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

Raises **ValueError** – If *y* is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=None)

Removes fitted trend from target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (pd.DataFrame, optional) – Ignored.
- **y** (pd.Series) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable *y* is detrended

Return type tuple of pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.**ReplaceNullableTypes** (*random_seed*=0, ***kwargs*)

Transformer to replace features with the new nullable dtypes with a dtype that is compatible in EvalML.

Attributes

hyper- parame- ter_ranges	None
modi- fies_features	True
modi- fies_target	{}
name	Replace Nullable Types Transformer
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Substitutes non-nullable types for the new pandas nullable types in the data and target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data by replacing columns that contain nullable types with the appropriate replacement type.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Substitutes non-nullable types for the new pandas nullable types in the data and target data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns The input features and target data with the non-nullable types set.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data by replacing columns that contain nullable types with the appropriate replacement type.

“float64” for nullable integers and “category” for nullable booleans.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data to transform

Returns Transformed X *pd.Series*: Transformed y

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.RFClassifierSelectFromModel (number_features=None,
                                                                           n_estimators=10,
                                                                           max_depth=None,
                                                                           percent_features=0.5,
                                                                           threshold='median',
                                                                           n_jobs=-1,
                                                                           random_seed=0,
                                                                           **kwargs)
```

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.

Parameters

- **number_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to select. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **percent_features** (*float*) – Percentage of features to use. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5.
- **threshold** (*string or float*) – The threshold value to use for feature selection. Features whose importance is greater or equal are kept while the others are discarded. If “median”, then the threshold value is the median of the feature importances. A scaling factor (e.g., “1.25*mean”) may also be used. Defaults to -np.inf.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “percent_features”: Real(0.01, 1), “threshold”: [“mean”, “median”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	RF Classifier Select From Model
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.

continues on next page

Table 551 – continued from previous page

<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<i>get_names</i>	Get names of selected features.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type `list[str]`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the `component_obj` does not have a `transform` method, will raise an `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` exception.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`

```

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.RFRegressorSelectFromModel (number_features=None,
                                                                           n_estimators=10,
                                                                           max_depth=None,
                                                                           per-
                                                                           cent_features=0.5,
                                                                           thresh-
                                                                           old='median',
                                                                           n_jobs=-
                                                                           1,
                                                                           ran-
                                                                           dom_seed=0,
                                                                           **kwargs)

```

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.

Parameters

- **number_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to select. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **percent_features** (*float*) – Percentage of features to use. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5.
- **threshold** (*string or float*) – The threshold value to use for feature selection. Features whose importance is greater or equal are kept while the others are discarded. If “median”, then the threshold value is the median of the feature importances. A scaling factor (e.g., “1.25*mean”) may also be used. Defaults to -np.inf.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “percent_features”: Real(0.01, 1), “threshold”: [“mean”, “median”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	RF Regressor Select From Model
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.

continues on next page

Table 552 – continued from previous page

<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<code>get_names</code>	Get names of selected features.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns *self*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type *list[str]*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an *MethodPropertyNotFoundError* exception.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SelectByType (column_types=None,  
                                                         exclude=False,  
                                                         random_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Selects columns by specified Woodwork logical type or semantic tag in input data.

Parameters

- **column_types** (*string, ww.LogicalType, list(string), list(ww.LogicalType)*) – List of Woodwork types or tags, used to determine which columns to select or exclude.
- **exclude** (*bool*) – If true, exclude the column_types instead of including them. Defaults to False.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	<code>{}</code>
modifies_features	<code>True</code>
modifies_target	<code>False</code>
name	Select Columns By Type Transformer
needs_fitting	<code>False</code>
training_only	<code>False</code>

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X by selecting columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self, print_name=False, return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series, ignored*) – Targets.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X by selecting columns.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Targets.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SelectColumns (columns=None,  
                                                         random_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Selects specified columns in input data.

Parameters

- **columns** (*list(string)*) – List of column names, used to determine which columns to select. If columns are not present, they will not be selected.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Select Columns Transformer
needs_fitting	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using fitted column selector component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Targets.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transform data using fitted column selector component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SimpleImputer (impute_strategy='most_frequent',  
                                                         fill_value=None,  
                                                         random_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy. Natural language columns are ignored.

Parameters

- **impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, “constant” for numerical data, and “most_frequent”, “constant” for object data types.
- **fill_value** (*string*) – When `impute_strategy == “constant”`, `fill_value` is used to replace missing data. Defaults to 0 when imputing numerical data and “missing_value” for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “impute_strategy”: [“mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”]}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Simple Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to data. ‘None’ values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and np.nan values are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputer to data. 'None' values are converted to `np.nan` before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – the input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – the target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type pd.DataFrame

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and np.nan values are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X**Return type** *pd.DataFrame***class** evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.**StandardScaler** (*random_seed=0*,
***kwargs*)

A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.**Attributes**

hyper- parame- ter_ranges	{}
modi- fies_features	True
modi- fies_target	False
name	Standard Scaler
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the standard scaler component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted standard scaler.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a `component_obj` that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the standard scaler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transform data using the fitted standard scaler.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetEncoder (cols=None,  
                                                         smooth-  
                                                         ing=1.0,      han-  
                                                         dle_unknown='value',  
                                                         han-  
                                                         dle_missing='value',  
                                                         random_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.

Parameters

- **cols** (*list*) – Columns to encode. If *None*, all string columns will be encoded, otherwise only the columns provided will be encoded. Defaults to *None*
- **smoothing** (*float*) – The smoothing factor to apply. The larger this value is, the more influence the expected target value has on the resulting target encodings. Must be strictly larger than 0. Defaults to 1.0
- **handle_unknown** (*string*) – Determines how to handle unknown categories for a feature encountered. Options are 'value', 'error', and 'return_nan'. Defaults to 'value', which replaces with the target mean
- **handle_missing** (*string*) – Determines how to handle missing values encountered during *fit* or *transform*. Options are 'value', 'error', and 'return_nan'. Defaults to 'value', which replaces with the target mean
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Target Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the target encoder.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the target encoder.
<i>get_feature_names</i>	Return feature names for the input features after fitting.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted target encoder.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_feature_names (*self*)

Return feature names for the input features after fitting.

Returns The feature names after encoding.

Return type *np.array*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetImputer (impute_strategy='most_frequent',  

fill_value=None,  

random_seed=0,  

**kwargs)
```

Imputes missing target data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Parameters

- **impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, “constant” for numerical data, and “most_frequent”, “constant” for object data types. Defaults to “most_frequent”.
- **fill_value** (*string*) – When `impute_strategy == “constant”`, `fill_value` is used to replace missing data. Defaults to `None` which uses 0 when imputing numerical data and “missing_value” for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “impute_strategy”: [“mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”]}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Target Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to target data. ‘None’ values are converted to <code>np.nan</code> before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on and transforms the input target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input target data by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and <code>np.nan</code> values are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits imputer to target data. 'None' values are converted to `np.nan` before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

Raises **TypeError** – If target is filled with all null values.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits on and transforms the input target data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to impute.

Returns The original X, transformed y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Transforms input target data by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and np.nan values are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to impute.

Returns The original X, transformed y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TimeSeriesFeaturizer (time_index=None,
                                                                    max_delay=2,
                                                                    gap=0,
                                                                    fore-
                                                                    cast_horizon=1,
                                                                    conf_level=0.05,
                                                                    rolling_window_size=0.25,
                                                                    de-
                                                                    lay_features=True,
                                                                    de-
                                                                    lay_target=True,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0,
                                                                    **kwargs)
```

Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.

This component uses an algorithm based on the autocorrelation values of the target variable to determine which lags to select from the set of all possible lags.

The algorithm is based on the idea that the local maxima of the autocorrelation function indicate the lags that have the most impact on the present time.

The algorithm computes the autocorrelation values and finds the local maxima, called “peaks”, that are significant at the given *conf_level*. Since lags in the range [0, 10] tend to be predictive but not local maxima, the union of the peaks is taken with the significant lags in the range [0, 10]. At the end, only selected lags in the range [0, *max_delay*] are used.

Parametrizing the algorithm by *conf_level* lets the AutoMLAlgorithm tune the set of lags chosen so that the chances of finding a good set of lags is higher.

Using *conf_level* value of 1 selects all possible lags.

Parameters

- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Ignored.
- **max_delay** (*int*) – Maximum number of time units to delay each feature. Defaults to 2.

- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – The number of time periods the pipeline is expected to forecast.
- **conf_level** (*float*) – Float in range (0, 1] that determines the confidence interval size used to select which lags to compute from the set of [1, max_delay]. A delay of 1 will always be computed. If 1, selects all possible lags in the set of [1, max_delay], inclusive.
- **rolling_window_size** (*float*) – Float in range (0, 1] that determines the size of the window used for rolling features. Size is computed as rolling_window_size * max_delay.
- **delay_features** (*bool*) – Whether to delay the input features. Defaults to True.
- **delay_target** (*bool*) – Whether to delay the target. Defaults to True.
- **gap** (*int*) – The number of time units between when the features are collected and when the target is collected. For example, if you are predicting the next time step’s target, gap=1. This is only needed because when gap=0, we need to be sure to start the lagging of the target variable at 1. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. This transformer performs the same regardless of the random seed provided.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	Real(0.001, 1.0), “rolling_window_size”: Real(0.001, 1.0)}:type: {“conf_level”
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Time Series Featurizer
needs_fitting	True
target_colname_prefix	target_delay_{ }
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the DelayFeatureTransformer.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit the component and transform the input data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Computes the delayed values and rolling means for X and y.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the DelayFeatureTransformer.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – if `self.time_index` is `None`

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit the component and transform the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *None*) – Target.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.

- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Computes the delayed values and rolling means for *X* and *y*.

The chosen delays are determined by the autocorrelation function of the target variable. See the class docstring for more information on how they are chosen. If *y* is *None*, all possible lags are chosen.

If *y* is not *None*, it will also compute the delayed values for the target variable.

The rolling means for all numeric features in *X* and *y*, if *y* is numeric, are also returned.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *None*) – Data to transform. *None* is expected when only the target variable is being used.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *None*) – Target.

Returns Transformed *X*. No original features are returned.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Transformer (parameters=None,  
                                                         component_obj=None,  
                                                         random_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

A component that may or may not need fitting that transforms data. These components are used before an estimator.

To implement a new Transformer, define your own class which is a subclass of Transformer, including a name and a list of acceptable ranges for any parameters to be tuned during the automl search (hyperparameters). Define an `__init__` method which sets up any necessary state and objects. Make sure your `__init__` only uses standard keyword arguments and calls `super().__init__()` with a parameters dict. You may also override the `fit`, `transform`, `fit_transform` and other methods in this class if appropriate.

To see some examples, check out the definitions of any Transformer component.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to *None*.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to *None*.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>name</code>	Returns string name of this component.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

abstract transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Undersampler (sampling_ratio=0.25,  
                                                             sam-  
                                                             pling_ratio_dict=None,  
                                                             min_samples=100,  
                                                             min_percentage=0.1,  
                                                             random_seed=0,  
                                                             **kwargs)
```

Initializes an undersampling transformer to downsample the majority classes in the dataset.

This component is only run during training and not during predict.

Parameters

- **sampling_ratio** (*float*) – The smallest minority:majority ratio that is accepted as ‘balanced’. For instance, a 1:4 ratio would be represented as 0.25, while a 1:1 ratio is 1.0. Must be between 0 and 1, inclusive. Defaults to 0.25.
- **sampling_ratio_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary specifying the desired balanced ratio for each target value. For instance, in a binary case where class 1 is the minority, we could specify: `sampling_ratio_dict={0: 0.5, 1: 1}`, which means we would undersample class 0 to have twice the number of samples as class 1 (minority:majority ratio = 0.5), and don’t sample class 1. Overrides `sampling_ratio` if provided. Defaults to None.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples that we must have for any class, pre or post sampling. If a class must be downsampled, it will not be downsampled past this value. To determine severe imbalance, the minority class must occur less often than this and must have a class ratio below `min_percentage`. Must be greater than 0. Defaults to 100.
- **min_percentage** (*float*) – The minimum percentage of the minimum class to total dataset that we tolerate, as long as it is above `min_samples`. If `min_percentage` and `min_samples` are not met, treat this as severely imbalanced, and we will not resample the data. Must be between 0 and 0.5, inclusive. Defaults to 0.1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If `sampling_ratio` is not in the range (0, 1].
- **ValueError** – If `min_sample` is not greater than 0.
- **ValueError** – If `min_percentage` is not between 0 and 0.5, inclusive.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Undersampler
training_only	True

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the sampler to the data.
<code>fit_resample</code>	Resampling technique for this sampler.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the sampler component.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 561 – continued from previous page

<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the sampler to the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If *y* is `None`.

fit_resample (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Resampling technique for this sampler.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data to fit and resample.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Training data targets to fit and resample.

Returns Indices to keep for training data.

Return type list

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the sampler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns Transformed features and target.

Return type pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

class evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.**URLFeaturizer** (*random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Transformer that can automatically extract features from URL.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	URL Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self**Raises** **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.**fit_transform** (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.**Return type** pd.DataFrame**Raises** **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.**static load** (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.**Returns** ComponentBase object**needs_fitting** (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.**property parameters** (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X**Return type** pd.DataFrame

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

Submodules

`component_base`

Base class for all components.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<code>ComponentBase</code>	Base class for all components.
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Contents

class `evalml.pipelines.components.component_base.ComponentBase` (*parameters=None, component_obj=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Base class for all components.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to `None`.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to `0`.

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>modifies_features</code>	Returns whether this component modifies (subsets or transforms) the features variable during transform.
<code>modifies_target</code>	Returns whether this component modifies (subsets or transforms) the target variable during transform.
<code>name</code>	Returns string name of this component.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .

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Table 564 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>training_only</i>	Returns whether or not this component should be evaluated during training-time only, or during both training and prediction time.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a `component_obj` that implements fit.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property modifies_features (*cls*)

Returns whether this component modifies (subsets or transforms) the features variable during transform.

For Estimator objects, this attribute determines if the return value from `predict` or `predict_proba` should be used as features or targets.

property modifies_target (*cls*)

Returns whether this component modifies (subsets or transforms) the target variable during transform.

For Estimator objects, this attribute determines if the return value from *predict* or *predict_proba* should be used as features or targets.

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling *predict*, *predict_proba*, *transform*, or *feature_importances*.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

property training_only (*cls*)

Returns whether or not this component should be evaluated during training-time only, or during both training and prediction time.

component_base_meta

Metaclass that overrides creating a new component by wrapping methods with validators and setters.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ComponentBaseMeta</i>	Metaclass that overrides creating a new component by wrapping methods with validators and setters.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.component_base_meta.**ComponentBaseMeta**
Metaclass that overrides creating a new component by wrapping methods with validators and setters.

Attributes

FIT_METHODS	['fit', 'fit_transform']
METHODS_TO_CHECK	['predict', 'predict_proba', 'transform', 'inverse_transform']
PROPERTIES_TO_CHECK	['feature_importance']

Methods

<i>check_for_fit</i>	<i>check_for_fit</i> wraps a method that validates if <i>self.is_fitted</i> is <i>True</i> .
<i>register</i>	Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.
<i>set_fit</i>	Wrapper for the fit method.

classmethod **check_for_fit** (*cls, method*)

check_for_fit wraps a method that validates if *self.is_fitted* is *True*.

It raises an exception if *False* and calls and returns the wrapped method if *True*.

Parameters **method** (*callable*) – Method to wrap.

Returns The wrapped method.

Raises **ComponentNotYetFittedError** – If component is not yet fitted.

register (*cls, subclass*)

Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.

Returns the subclass, to allow usage as a class decorator.

classmethod **set_fit** (*cls, method*)

Wrapper for the fit method.

utils

Utility methods for EvalML components.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>WrappedSKClassifier</i>	Scikit-learn classifier wrapper class.
<i>WrappedSKRegressor</i>	Scikit-learn regressor wrapper class.

Functions

<code>all_components</code>	Get all available components.
<code>allowed_model_families</code>	List the model types allowed for a particular problem type.
<code>estimator_unable_to_handle_nans</code>	If True, provided estimator class is unable to handle NaN values as an input.
<code>generate_component_code</code>	Creates and returns a string that contains the Python imports and code required for running the EvalML component.
<code>get_estimators</code>	Returns the estimators allowed for a particular problem type.
<code>handle_component_class</code>	Standardizes input from a string name to a Component-Base subclass if necessary.
<code>make_balancing_dictionary</code>	Makes dictionary for oversampler components. Find ratio of each class to the majority. If the ratio is smaller than the <code>sampling_ratio</code> , we want to oversample, otherwise, we don't want to sample at all, and we leave the data as is.
<code>scikit_learn_wrapped_estimator</code>	Wraps an EvalML object as a scikit-learn estimator.

Contents

`evalml.pipelines.components.utils.all_components()`

Get all available components.

`evalml.pipelines.components.utils.allowed_model_families(problem_type)`

List the model types allowed for a particular problem type.

Parameters `problem_type` (*ProblemTypes* or *str*) – ProblemTypes enum or string.

Returns A list of model families.

Return type list[ModelFamily]

`evalml.pipelines.components.utils.estimator_unable_to_handle_nans(estimator_class)`

If True, provided estimator class is unable to handle NaN values as an input.

Parameters `estimator_class` (*Estimator*) – Estimator class

Raises **ValueError** – If estimator is not a valid estimator class.

Returns True if estimator class is unable to process NaN values, False otherwise.

Return type bool

`evalml.pipelines.components.utils.generate_component_code(element)`

Creates and returns a string that contains the Python imports and code required for running the EvalML component.

Parameters `element` (*component instance*) – The instance of the component to generate string Python code for.

Returns String representation of Python code that can be run separately in order to recreate the component instance. Does not include code for custom component implementation.

Raises **ValueError** – If the input element is not a component instance.

Examples

```
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.decision_tree_
↳ regressor import DecisionTreeRegressor
>>> assert generate_component_code(DecisionTreeRegressor()) == "from evalml.
↳ pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.decision_tree_regressor import
↳ DecisionTreeRegressor\n\ndecisionTreeRegressor = DecisionTreeRegressor(**{
↳ 'criterion': 'mse', 'max_features': 'auto', 'max_depth': 6, 'min_samples_split':
↳ 2, 'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0})"
...
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.simple_imputer import
↳ SimpleImputer
>>> assert generate_component_code(SimpleImputer()) == "from evalml.pipelines.
↳ components.transformers.imputers.simple_imputer import SimpleImputer\n\
↳ nsimpleImputer = SimpleImputer(**{'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_
↳ value': None})"
```

`evalml.pipelines.components.utils.get_estimators` (*problem_type*,
model_families=None)

Returns the estimators allowed for a particular problem type.

Can also optionally filter by a list of model types.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*ProblemTypes* or *str*) – Problem type to filter for.
- **model_families** (*list[ModelFamily]* or *list[str]*) – Model families to filter for.

Returns A list of estimator subclasses.

Return type `list[class]`

Raises

- **TypeError** – If the `model_families` parameter is not a list.
- **RuntimeError** – If a model family is not valid for the problem type.

`evalml.pipelines.components.utils.handle_component_class` (*component_class*)

Standardizes input from a string name to a `ComponentBase` subclass if necessary.

If a `str` is provided, will attempt to look up a `ComponentBase` class by that name and return a new instance. Otherwise if a `ComponentBase` subclass or `Component` instance is provided, will return that without modification.

Parameters **component_class** (*str*, *ComponentBase*) – Input to be standardized.

Returns `ComponentBase`

Raises

- **ValueError** – If input is not a valid component class.
- **MissingComponentError** – If the component cannot be found.

Examples

```
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.decision_tree_
↳regressor import DecisionTreeRegressor
>>> handle_component_class(DecisionTreeRegressor)
<class 'evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.decision_tree_regressor.
↳DecisionTreeRegressor'>
>>> handle_component_class("Random Forest Regressor")
<class 'evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor.
↳RandomForestRegressor'>
```

`evalml.pipelines.components.utils.make_balancing_dictionary(y, sampling_ratio)`

Makes dictionary for oversampler components. Find ratio of each class to the majority. If the ratio is smaller than the `sampling_ratio`, we want to oversample, otherwise, we don't want to sample at all, and we leave the data as is.

Parameters

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.
- **sampling_ratio** (*float*) – The balanced ratio we want the samples to meet.

Returns Dictionary where keys are the classes, and the corresponding values are the counts of samples for each class that will satisfy `sampling_ratio`.

Return type dict

Raises **ValueError** – If sampling ratio is not in the range (0, 1] or the target is empty.

Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> y = pd.Series([1] * 4 + [2] * 8 + [3])
>>> assert make_balancing_dictionary(y, 0.5) == {2: 8, 1: 4, 3: 4}
>>> assert make_balancing_dictionary(y, 0.9) == {2: 8, 1: 7, 3: 7}
>>> assert make_balancing_dictionary(y, 0.1) == {2: 8, 1: 4, 3: 1}
```

`evalml.pipelines.components.utils.scikit_learn_wrapped_estimator(evalml_obj)`

Wraps an EvalML object as a scikit-learn estimator.

class `evalml.pipelines.components.utils.WrappedSKClassifier(pipeline)`

Scikit-learn classifier wrapper class.

Methods

<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>get_params</code>	Get parameters for this estimator.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>score</code>	Return the mean accuracy on the given test data and labels.
<code>set_params</code>	Set the parameters of this estimator.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

get_params (*self*, *deep=True*)

Get parameters for this estimator.

Parameters *deep* (*bool*, *default=True*) – If True, will return the parameters for this estimator and contained subobjects that are estimators.

Returns *params* – Parameter names mapped to their values.

Return type *dict*

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *np.ndarray*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *np.ndarray*

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *sample_weight=None*)

Return the mean accuracy on the given test data and labels.

In multi-label classification, this is the subset accuracy which is a harsh metric since you require for each sample that each label set be correctly predicted.

Parameters

- **X** (*array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*) – Test samples.
- **y** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,) or (n_samples, n_outputs)*) – True labels for X.
- **sample_weight** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,)*, *default=None*) – Sample weights.

Returns *score* – Mean accuracy of *self.predict(X)* wrt. *y*.

Return type *float*

set_params (*self*, ***params*)

Set the parameters of this estimator.

The method works on simple estimators as well as on nested objects (such as `Pipeline`). The latter have parameters of the form `<component>__<parameter>` so that it's possible to update each component of a nested object.

Parameters ****params** (*dict*) – Estimator parameters.

Returns *self* – Estimator instance.

Return type *estimator instance*

class evalml.pipelines.components.utils.**WrappedSKRegressor** (*pipeline*)
Scikit-learn regressor wrapper class.

Methods

<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>get_params</i>	Get parameters for this estimator.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>score</i>	Return the coefficient of determination of the prediction.
<i>set_params</i>	Set the parameters of this estimator.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)
Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – the input training data of shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – the target training data of length [*n_samples*]

Returns *self*

get_params (*self*, *deep=True*)
Get parameters for this estimator.

Parameters *deep* (*bool*, *default=True*) – If *True*, will return the parameters for this estimator and contained subobjects that are estimators.

Returns *params* – Parameter names mapped to their values.

Return type *dict*

predict (*self*, *X*)
Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *np.ndarray*

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *sample_weight=None*)
Return the coefficient of determination of the prediction.

The coefficient of determination R^2 is defined as $(1 - \frac{u}{v})$, where u is the residual sum of squares $((y_{\text{true}} - y_{\text{pred}}) ** 2).sum()$ and v is the total sum of squares $((y_{\text{true}} - y_{\text{true}.mean()}) ** 2).sum()$. The best possible score is 1.0 and it can be negative (because the model can be arbitrarily worse). A constant model that always predicts the expected value of y , disregarding the input features, would get a R^2 score of 0.0.

Parameters

- **X** (*array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*) – Test samples. For some estimators this may be a precomputed kernel matrix or a list of generic objects instead with shape $(n_{\text{samples}}, n_{\text{samples_fitted}})$, where *n_samples_fitted* is the number of samples used in the fitting for the estimator.
- **y** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,) or (n_samples, n_outputs)*) – True values for *X*.

- **sample_weight** (array-like of shape (n_samples,)), default=None) – Sample weights.

Returns score – R^2 of `self.predict(X)` wrt. `y`.

Return type float

Notes

The R^2 score used when calling `score` on a regressor uses `multioutput='uniform_average'` from version 0.23 to keep consistent with default value of `r2_score()`. This influences the `score` method of all the multioutput regressors (except for `MultiOutputRegressor`).

set_params (*self*, ****params**)

Set the parameters of this estimator.

The method works on simple estimators as well as on nested objects (such as `Pipeline`). The latter have parameters of the form `<component>__<parameter>` so that it's possible to update each component of a nested object.

Parameters ****params** (*dict*) – Estimator parameters.

Returns **self** – Estimator instance.

Return type estimator instance

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ARIMAREgressor</i>	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html .
<i>BaselineClassifier</i>	Classifier that predicts using the specified strategy.
<i>BaselineRegressor</i>	Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions. This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.
<i>CatBoostClassifier</i>	CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
<i>CatBoostRegressor</i>	CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
<i>ComponentBase</i>	Base class for all components.
<i>ComponentBaseMeta</i>	Metaclass that overrides creating a new component by wrapping methods with validators and setters.
<i>DateTimeFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from datetime columns.
<i>DecisionTreeClassifier</i>	Decision Tree Classifier.
<i>DecisionTreeRegressor</i>	Decision Tree Regressor.

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Table 571 – continued from previous page

<i>DFSTransformer</i>	Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.
<i>DropColumns</i>	Drops specified columns in input data.
<i>DropNaNRowsTransformer</i>	Transformer to drop rows with NaN values.
<i>DropNullColumns</i>	Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a specified threshold.
<i>DropRowsTransformer</i>	Transformer to drop rows specified by row indices.
<i>ElasticNetClassifier</i>	Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.
<i>ElasticNetRegressor</i>	Elastic Net Regressor.
<i>EmailFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from emails.
<i>Estimator</i>	A component that fits and predicts given data.
<i>ExponentialSmoothingRegressor</i>	Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.
<i>ExtraTreesClassifier</i>	Extra Trees Classifier.
<i>ExtraTreesRegressor</i>	Extra Trees Regressor.
<i>FeatureSelector</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights.
<i>Imputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.
<i>KNeighborsClassifier</i>	K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.
<i>LabelEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes target labels using values between 0 and num_classes - 1.
<i>LightGBMClassifier</i>	LightGBM Classifier.
<i>LightGBMRegressor</i>	LightGBM Regressor.
<i>LinearDiscriminantAnalysis</i>	Reduces the number of features by using Linear Discriminant Analysis.
<i>LinearRegressor</i>	Linear Regressor.
<i>LogisticRegressionClassifier</i>	Logistic Regression Classifier.
<i>LogTransformer</i>	Applies a log transformation to the target data.
<i>LSA</i>	Transformer to calculate the Latent Semantic Analysis Values of text input.
<i>NaturalLanguageFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically featurize text columns using featuretools' nlp_primitives.
<i>OneHotEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.
<i>Oversampler</i>	SMOTE Oversampler component. Will automatically select whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMO-TENC based on inputs to the component.
<i>PCA</i>	Reduces the number of features by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA).
<i>PerColumnImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.
<i>PolynomialDetrender</i>	Removes trends from time series by fitting a polynomial to the data.
<i>ProphetRegressor</i>	Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.

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Table 571 – continued from previous page

<i>RandomForestClassifier</i>	Random Forest Classifier.
<i>RandomForestRegressor</i>	Random Forest Regressor.
<i>ReplaceNullableTypes</i>	Transformer to replace features with the new nullable dtypes with a dtype that is compatible in EvalML.
<i>RFClassifierSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.
<i>RFRegressorSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.
<i>SelectByType</i>	Selects columns by specified Woodwork logical type or semantic tag in input data.
<i>SelectColumns</i>	Selects specified columns in input data.
<i>SimpleImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy. Natural language columns are ignored.
<i>StackedEnsembleClassifier</i>	Stacked Ensemble Classifier.
<i>StackedEnsembleRegressor</i>	Stacked Ensemble Regressor.
<i>StandardScaler</i>	A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.
<i>SVMClassifier</i>	Support Vector Machine Classifier.
<i>SVMRegressor</i>	Support Vector Machine Regressor.
<i>TargetEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.
<i>TargetImputer</i>	Imputes missing target data according to a specified imputation strategy.
<i>TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator</i>	Time series estimator that predicts using the naive forecasting approach.
<i>TimeSeriesFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.
<i>Transformer</i>	A component that may or may not need fitting that transforms data. These components are used before an estimator.
<i>Undersampler</i>	Initializes an undersampling transformer to downsample the majority classes in the dataset.
<i>URLFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that can automatically extract features from URL.
<i>VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitRegressor</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.
<i>XGBoostClassifier</i>	XGBoost Classifier.
<i>XGBoostRegressor</i>	XGBoost Regressor.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.components.**ARIMAREgressor** (*time_index=None*, *trend=None*,
start_p=2, *d=0*, *start_q=2*,
max_p=5, *max_d=2*, *max_q=5*,
seasonal=True, *n_jobs=-1*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html.

Currently ARIMAREgressor isn't supported via conda install. It's recommended that it be installed via PyPI.

Parameters

- **time_index** (*str*) – Specifies the name of the column in X that provides the datetime objects. Defaults to None.
- **trend** (*str*) – Controls the deterministic trend. Options are ['n', 'c', 't', 'ct'] where 'c' is a constant term, 't' indicates a linear trend, and 'ct' is both. Can also be an iterable when defining a polynomial, such as [1, 1, 0, 1].
- **start_p** (*int*) – Minimum Autoregressive order. Defaults to 2.
- **d** (*int*) – Minimum Differencing degree. Defaults to 0.
- **start_q** (*int*) – Minimum Moving Average order. Defaults to 2.
- **max_p** (*int*) – Maximum Autoregressive order. Defaults to 5.
- **max_d** (*int*) – Maximum Differencing degree. Defaults to 2.
- **max_q** (*int*) – Maximum Moving Average order. Defaults to 5.
- **seasonal** (*boolean*) – Whether to fit a seasonal model to ARIMA. Defaults to True.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "start_p": Integer(1, 3), "d": Integer(0, 2), "start_q": Integer(1, 3), "max_p": Integer(3, 10), "max_d": Integer(2, 5), "max_q": Integer(3, 10), "seasonal": [True, False], }
model_family	ModelFamily.ARIMA
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	ARIMA Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for ARIMA regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits ARIMA regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

continues on next page

Table 572 – continued from previous page

<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using fitted ARIMA regressor.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as `feature_importance` is not defined for ARIMA regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits ARIMA regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If *X* was passed to *fit* but not passed in *predict*.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted ARIMA regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If *X* was passed to *fit* but not passed in *predict*.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a *predict_proba* method or a *component_obj* that implements *predict_proba*.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**BaselineClassifier** (*strategy='mode'*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Classifier that predicts using the specified strategy.

This is useful as a simple baseline classifier to compare with other classifiers.

Parameters

- **strategy** (*str*) – Method used to predict. Valid options are “mode”, “random” and “random_weighted”. Defaults to “mode”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Baseline Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>classes_</i>	Returns class labels. Will return None before fitting.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline classifiers do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.
<i>fit</i>	Fits baseline classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the baseline classification strategy.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make prediction probabilities using the baseline classification strategy.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

property classes_(*self*)

Returns class labels. Will return None before fitting.

Returns Class names

Return type list[str] or list(float)

clone(*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters(*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline classifiers do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes

Return type pd.Series

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits baseline classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If y is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the baseline classification strategy.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make prediction probabilities using the baseline classification strategy.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class `evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor` (*strategy='mean'*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Baseline regressor that uses a simple strategy to make predictions. This is useful as a simple baseline regressor to compare with other regressors.

Parameters

- **strategy** (*str*) – Method used to predict. Valid options are “mean”, “median”. Defaults to “mean”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Baseline Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline regressors do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.
<i>fit</i>	Fits baseline regression component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

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Table 574 – continued from previous page

<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using the baseline regression strategy.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature. Since baseline regressors do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes.

Return type `np.ndarray` (`float`)

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits baseline regression component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

Raises **ValueError** – If input `y` is `None`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the baseline regression strategy.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier (n_estimators=10, eta=0.03,
                                                    max_depth=6, bootstrap_type=None, silent=True,
                                                    allow_writing_files=False,
                                                    random_seed=0, n_jobs=-1,
                                                    **kwargs)
```

CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

For more information, check out <https://catboost.ai/>

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The maximum number of trees to build. Defaults to 10.
- **eta** (*float*) – The learning rate. Defaults to 0.03.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **bootstrap_type** (*string*) – Defines the method for sampling the weights of objects. Available methods are ‘Bayesian’, ‘Bernoulli’, ‘MVS’. Defaults to None.
- **silent** (*boolean*) – Whether to use the “silent” logging mode. Defaults to True.
- **allow_writing_files** (*boolean*) – Whether to allow writing snapshot files while training. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(4, 100), “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.CATBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	CatBoost Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted CatBoost classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits CatBoost classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted CatBoost classifier.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits CatBoost classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor(n_estimators=10, eta=0.03,  
                                                    max_depth=6, bootstrap_type=None,  
                                                    silent=False,  
                                                    allow_writing_files=False,  
                                                    random_seed=0, n_jobs=-1,  
                                                    **kwargs)
```

CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

For more information, check out <https://catboost.ai/>

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The maximum number of trees to build. Defaults to 10.
- **eta** (*float*) – The learning rate. Defaults to 0.03.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **bootstrap_type** (*string*) – Defines the method for sampling the weights of objects. Available methods are ‘Bayesian’, ‘Bernoulli’, ‘MVS’. Defaults to None.
- **silent** (*boolean*) – Whether to use the “silent” logging mode. Defaults to True.
- **allow_writing_files** (*boolean*) – Whether to allow writing snapshot files while training. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(4, 100), “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.CATBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	CatBoost Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted CatBoost regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits CatBoost regressor component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 576 – continued from previous page

<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted CatBoost regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits CatBoost regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**ComponentBase** (*parameters=None*, *component_obj=None*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Base class for all components.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>modifies_features</i>	Returns whether this component modifies (subsets or transforms) the features variable during transform.

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Table 577 – continued from previous page

<i>modifies_target</i>	Returns whether this component modifies (subsets or transforms) the target variable during transform.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>training_only</i>	Returns whether or not this component should be evaluated during training-time only, or during both training and prediction time.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property modifies_features (*cls*)

Returns whether this component modifies (subsets or transforms) the features variable during transform.

For Estimator objects, this attribute determines if the return value from *predict* or *predict_proba* should be used as features or targets.

property modifies_target (*cls*)

Returns whether this component modifies (subsets or transforms) the target variable during transform.

For Estimator objects, this attribute determines if the return value from *predict* or *predict_proba* should be used as features or targets.

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling *predict*, *predict_proba*, *transform*, or *feature_importances*.

This can be overridden to *False* for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns *True*.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

property training_only (*cls*)

Returns whether or not this component should be evaluated during training-time only, or during both training and prediction time.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**ComponentBaseMeta**

Metaclass that overrides creating a new component by wrapping methods with validators and setters.

Attributes

FIT_METHODS	['fit', 'fit_transform']
METHODS_TO_CHECK	['predict', 'predict_proba', 'transform', 'inverse_transform']
PROPERTIES_TO_CHECK	['feature_importance']

Methods

<i>check_for_fit</i>	<i>check_for_fit</i> wraps a method that validates if <i>self.is_fitted</i> is <i>True</i> .
<i>register</i>	Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.
<i>set_fit</i>	Wrapper for the fit method.

classmethod **check_for_fit** (*cls*, *method*)

check_for_fit wraps a method that validates if *self.is_fitted* is *True*.

It raises an exception if *False* and calls and returns the wrapped method if *True*.

Parameters `method` (*callable*) – Method to wrap.

Returns The wrapped method.

Raises `ComponentNotYetFittedError` – If component is not yet fitted.

register (*cls*, *subclass*)

Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.

Returns the subclass, to allow usage as a class decorator.

classmethod `set_fit` (*cls*, *method*)

Wrapper for the fit method.

class `evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer` (*features_to_extract=None*, *encode_as_categories=False*, *time_index=None*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Transformer that can automatically extract features from datetime columns.

Parameters

- **features_to_extract** (*list*) – List of features to extract. Valid options include “year”, “month”, “day_of_week”, “hour”. Defaults to None.
- **encode_as_categories** (*bool*) – Whether day-of-week and month features should be encoded as pandas “category” dtype. This allows OneHotEncoders to encode these features. Defaults to False.
- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Ignored.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	DateTime Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fit the datetime featurizer component.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>get_feature_names</code>	Gets the categories of each datetime feature.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 579 – continued from previous page

<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X by creating new features using existing DateTime columns, and then dropping those DateTime columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit the datetime featurizer component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

get_feature_names (*self*)

Gets the categories of each datetime feature.

Returns

Dictionary, where each key-value pair is a column name and a dictionary mapping the unique feature values to their integer encoding.

Return type dict

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X by creating new features using existing DateTime columns, and then dropping those DateTime columns.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type pd.DataFrame

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier (criterion='gini',
                                                         max_features='auto',
                                                         max_depth=6,
                                                         min_samples_split=2,
                                                         min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,
                                                         random_seed=0,
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Decision Tree Classifier.

Parameters

- **criterion** (*{ "gini", "entropy" }*) – The function to measure the quality of a split. Supported criteria are “gini” for the Gini impurity and “entropy” for the information gain. Defaults to “gini”.

- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If *int*, then consider `max_features` features at each split.
 - If *float*, then `max_features` is a fraction and `int(max_features * n_features)` features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “sqrt”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “log2”, then `max_features=log2(n_features)`.
 - If *None*, then `max_features = n_features`.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider `min_samples_split` as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then `min_samples_split` is a fraction and `ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)` are the minimum number of samples for each split.

Defaults to 2.

- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “criterion”: [“gini”, “entropy”], “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.DECISION_TREE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Decision Tree Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.

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Table 580 – continued from previous page

<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor (criterion='mse',  
                                                    max_features='auto',  
                                                    max_depth=6,  
                                                    min_samples_split=2,  
                                                    min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,  
                                                    random_seed=0,  
                                                    **kwargs)
```

Decision Tree Regressor.

Parameters

- **criterion** (*{ "mse", "friedman_mse", "mae", "poisson" }*) – The function to measure the quality of a split. Supported criteria are:
 - “mse” for the mean squared error, which is equal to variance reduction as feature selection criterion and minimizes the L2 loss using the mean of each terminal node

- “friedman_mse”, which uses mean squared error with Friedman’s improvement score for potential splits
- “mae” for the mean absolute error, which minimizes the L1 loss using the median of each terminal node,
- “poisson” which uses reduction in Poisson deviance to find splits.
- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If *int*, then consider max_features features at each split.
 - If *float*, then max_features is a fraction and $\text{int}(\text{max_features} * \text{n_features})$ features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{sqrt}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If “sqrt”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{sqrt}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If “log2”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{log2}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If *None*, then $\text{max_features} = \text{n_features}$.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than max_features features.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider min_samples_split as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then min_samples_split is a fraction and $\text{ceil}(\text{min_samples_split} * \text{n_samples})$ are the minimum number of samples for each split.

Defaults to 2.
- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “criterion”: [“mse”, “friedman_mse”, “mae”], “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.DECISION_TREE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Decision Tree Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters `X` (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters `X` (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class `evalml.pipelines.components.DFSTransformer` (*index='index', features=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.

Parameters

- **index** (*string*) – The name of the column that contains the indices. If no column with this name exists, then featuretools.EntitySet() creates a column with this name to serve as the index column. Defaults to 'index'.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

- **features** (*list*) – List of features to run DFS on. Defaults to None. Features will only be computed if the columns used by the feature exist in the input and if the feature itself is not in input.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	DFS Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the DFSTransformer Transformer component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Computes the feature matrix for the input X using featuretools' dfs algorithm.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits the DFSTransformer Transformer component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, np.array*) – The input data to transform, of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Computes the feature matrix for the input X using featuretools' dfs algorithm.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data to transform. Has shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, optional) – Ignored.

Returns Feature matrix

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns(columns=None, random_seed=0,
                                              **kwargs)
```

Drops specified columns in input data.

Parameters

- **columns** (*list(string)*) – List of column names, used to determine which columns to drop.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Drop Columns Transformer
needs_fitting	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by dropping columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *ignored*) – Targets.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X by dropping columns.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Targets.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.**DropNaNRowsTransformer** (*parameters=None*, *component_obj=None*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Transformer to drop rows with NaN values.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Is not used by this component. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Drop NaN Rows Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data using fitted component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.

- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data using fitted component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Data with NaN rows dropped.

Return type (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*)

class evalml.pipelines.components.**DropNullColumns** (*pct_null_threshold=1.0*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Transformer to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a specified threshold.

Parameters

- **pct_null_threshold** (*float*) – The percentage of NaN values in an input feature to drop. Must be a value between [0, 1] inclusive. If equal to 0.0, will drop columns with any null values. If equal to 1.0, will drop columns with all null values. Defaults to 0.95.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Drop Null Columns Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by dropping columns that exceed the threshold of null values.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transforms data X by dropping columns that exceed the threshold of null values.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.**DropRowsTransformer** (*indices_to_drop*=*None*, *random_seed*=*0*)

Transformer to drop rows specified by row indices.

Parameters

- **indices_to_drop** (*list*) – List of indices to drop in the input data. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Is not used by this component. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Drop Rows Transformer
training_only	True

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 586 – continued from previous page

<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data using fitted component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If indices to drop do not exist in input features or target.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transforms data using fitted component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Data with row indices dropped.

Return type (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*)

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier (penalty='elasticnet',  
                                                    C=1.0, l1_ratio=0.15,  
                                                    multi_class='auto',  
                                                    solver='saga', n_jobs=- 1,  
                                                    random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.

Parameters

- **penalty** (*{ "l1", "l2", "elasticnet", "none" }*) – The norm used in penalization. Defaults to “elasticnet”.
- **C** (*float*) – Inverse of regularization strength. Must be a positive float. Defaults to 1.0.
- **l1_ratio** (*float*) – The mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \text{l1_ratio} \leq 1$. Only used if *penalty*=‘elasticnet’. Setting *l1_ratio*=0 is equivalent to using *penalty*=‘l2’, while setting *l1_ratio*=1 is equivalent to using *penalty*=‘l1’. For $0 < \text{l1_ratio} < 1$, the penalty is a combination of L1 and L2. Defaults to 0.15.
- **multi_class** (*{ "auto", "ovr", "multinomial" }*) – If the option chosen is “ovr”, then a binary problem is fit for each label. For “multinomial” the loss minimised is the multinomial loss fit across the entire probability distribution, even when the data is binary. “multinomial” is unavailable when *solver*=“liblinear”. “auto” selects “ovr” if the data is binary, or if *solver*=“liblinear”, and otherwise selects “multinomial”. Defaults to “auto”.

- **solver** (`{"newton-cg", "lbfgs", "liblinear", "sag", "saga"}`) – Algorithm to use in the optimization problem. For small datasets, “liblinear” is a good choice, whereas “sag” and “saga” are faster for large ones. For multiclass problems, only “newton-cg”, “sag”, “saga” and “lbfgs” handle multinomial loss; “liblinear” is limited to one-versus-rest schemes.
 - “newton-cg”, “lbfgs”, “sag” and “saga” handle L2 or no penalty
 - “liblinear” and “saga” also handle L1 penalty
 - “saga” also supports “elasticnet” penalty
 - “liblinear” does not support setting `penalty='none'`

Defaults to “saga”.

- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0.01, 10), “l1_ratio”: Real(0, 1)}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Elastic Net Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits ElasticNet classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits ElasticNet classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor (alpha=0.0001, l1_ratio=0.15,  
                                                    max_iter=1000, normalize=False, random_seed=0,  
                                                    **kwargs)
```

Elastic Net Regressor.

Parameters

- **alpha** (*float*) – Constant that multiplies the penalty terms. Defaults to 0.0001.
- **l1_ratio** (*float*) – The mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \text{l1_ratio} \leq 1$. Only used if `penalty='elasticnet'`. Setting `l1_ratio=0` is equivalent to using `penalty='l2'`, while setting `l1_ratio=1` is equivalent to using `penalty='l1'`. For $0 < \text{l1_ratio} < 1$, the penalty is a combination of L1 and L2. Defaults to 0.15.
- **max_iter** (*int*) – The maximum number of iterations. Defaults to 1000.
- **normalize** (*boolean*) – If True, the regressors will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. Defaults to False.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "alpha": Real(0, 1), "l1_ratio": Real(0, 1), }
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Elastic Net Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet regressor.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**EmailFeaturizer** (*random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Transformer that can automatically extract features from emails.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Email Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a *component_obj* that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a *component_obj* that implements transform.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**Estimator** (*parameters=None, component_obj=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

A component that fits and predicts given data.

To implement a new Estimator, define your own class which is a subclass of Estimator, including a name and a list of acceptable ranges for any parameters to be tuned during the automl search (hyperparameters). Define an `__init__` method which sets up any necessary state and objects. Make sure your `__init__` only uses standard keyword arguments and calls `super().__init__()` with a parameters dict. You may also override the `fit`, `transform`, `fit_transform` and other methods in this class if appropriate.

To see some examples, check out the definitions of any Estimator component subclass.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

model_family	ModelFamily.NONE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>model_family</i>	ModelFamily.NONE
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>supported_problem_types</i>	Problem types this estimator supports.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property model_family (*cls*)

Returns ModelFamily of this component.

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

property supported_problem_types (*cls*)
Problem types this estimator supports.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor (trend=None,  
                                                                damped_trend=False,  
                                                                seasonal=None,  
                                                                sp=2,  
                                                                n_jobs=-1,  
                                                                random_seed=0,  
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.

Currently `ExponentialSmoothingRegressor` isn't supported via conda install. It's recommended that it be installed via PyPI.

Parameters

- **trend** (*str*) – Type of trend component. Defaults to `None`.
- **damped_trend** (*bool*) – If the trend component should be damped. Defaults to `False`.
- **seasonal** (*str*) – Type of seasonal component. Takes one of {"additive", `None`}. Can also be multiplicative if
- **of the target data is 0** (*none*) –
- **AutoMLSearch wiill not tune for this. Defaults to None. (but)** –
- **sp** (*int*) – The number of seasonal periods to consider. Defaults to 2.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "trend": [None, "additive"], "damped_trend": [True, False], "seasonal": [None, "additive"], "sp": Integer(2, 8), }
model_family	ModelFamily.EXPONENTIAL_SMOOTHING
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Exponential Smoothing Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for Exponential Smoothing regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits Exponential Smoothing Regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted Exponential Smoothing regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for Exponential Smoothing regressor.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits Exponential Smoothing Regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If y was not passed in.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X, y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted Exponential Smoothing regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored except to set forecast horizon.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesClassifier (n_estimators=100,
                                                    max_features='auto',
                                                    max_depth=6,
                                                    min_samples_split=2,
                                                    min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,
                                                    n_jobs=-1, random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Extra Trees Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_features** (*int*, *float* or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If *int*, then consider *max_features* features at each split.
 - If *float*, then *max_features* is a fraction and $\text{int}(\text{max_features} * \text{n_features})$ features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{sqrt}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If “sqrt”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{sqrt}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If “log2”, then $\text{max_features} = \text{log2}(\text{n_features})$.
 - If *None*, then $\text{max_features} = \text{n_features}$.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than *max_features* features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int* or *float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider *min_samples_split* as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then *min_samples_split* is a fraction and $\text{ceil}(\text{min_samples_split} * \text{n_samples})$ are the minimum number of samples for each split.
- **to 2.** (*Defaults*) –
- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **n_jobs** (*int* or *None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10),}
model_family	ModelFamily.EXTRA_TREES
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Extra Trees Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters file_path (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters X (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters X (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesRegressor (n_estimators=100,  
                                                    max_features='auto',  
                                                    max_depth=6,  
                                                    min_samples_split=2,  
                                                    min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,  
                                                    n_jobs=-1, random_seed=0,  
                                                    **kwargs)
```

Extra Trees Regressor.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If *int*, then consider *max_features* features at each split.
 - If *float*, then *max_features* is a fraction and *int(max_features * n_features)* features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then *max_features*=*sqrt(n_features)*.
 - If “sqrt”, then *max_features*=*sqrt(n_features)*.
 - If “log2”, then *max_features*=*log2(n_features)*.
 - If *None*, then *max_features* = *n_features*.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than *max_features* features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider *min_samples_split* as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then *min_samples_split* is a fraction and *ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)* are the minimum number of samples for each split.
- **to 2. (Defaults)** –
- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10),}
model_family	ModelFamily.EXTRA_TREES
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Extra Trees Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters file_path (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters X (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters X (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**FeatureSelector** (*parameters=None, component_obj=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Selects top features based on importance weights.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<i>get_names</i>	Get names of selected features.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an MethodPropertyNotFoundError exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a `component_obj` that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type list[str]

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.Imputer (categorical_impute_strategy='most_frequent',
                                           categorical_fill_value=None,           nu-
                                           numeric_impute_strategy='mean',       nu-
                                           numeric_fill_value=None,           random_seed=0,
                                           **kwargs)
```

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Parameters

- **categorical_impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use for string, object, boolean, categorical dtypes. Valid values include “most_frequent” and “constant”.
- **numeric_impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use for numeric columns. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, and “constant”.
- **categorical_fill_value** (*string*) – When `categorical_impute_strategy == “constant”`, `fill_value` is used to replace missing data. The default value of `None` will fill with the string “missing_value”.
- **numeric_fill_value** (*int*, *float*) – When `numeric_impute_strategy == “constant”`, `fill_value` is used to replace missing data. The default value of `None` will fill with 0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “categorical_impute_strategy”: [“most_frequent”], “numeric_impute_strategy”: [“mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to data. ‘None’ values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by imputing missing values. ‘None’ values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputer to data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X by imputing missing values. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5,  
                                                    weights='uniform', algo-  
                                                    rithm='auto', leaf_size=30,  
                                                    p=2, random_seed=0,  
                                                    **kwargs)
```

K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.

Parameters

- **`n_neighbors`** (*int*) – Number of neighbors to use by default. Defaults to 5.
- **`weights`** (*{ 'uniform', 'distance' } or callable*) – Weight function used in prediction. Can be:
 - ‘uniform’ : uniform weights. All points in each neighborhood are weighted equally.
 - ‘distance’ : weight points by the inverse of their distance. in this case, closer neighbors of a query point will have a greater influence than neighbors which are further away.
 - [callable] : a user-defined function which accepts an array of distances, and returns an array of the same shape containing the weights.

Defaults to “uniform”.

- **`algorithm`** (*{ 'auto', 'ball_tree', 'kd_tree', 'brute' }*) – Algorithm used to compute the nearest neighbors:
 - ‘ball_tree’ will use BallTree
 - ‘kd_tree’ will use KDTree
 - ‘brute’ will use a brute-force search.

‘auto’ will attempt to decide the most appropriate algorithm based on the values passed to fit method. Defaults to “auto”. Note: fitting on sparse input will override the setting of this parameter, using brute force.
- **`leaf_size`** (*int*) – Leaf size passed to BallTree or KDTree. This can affect the speed of the construction and query, as well as the memory required to store the tree. The optimal value depends on the nature of the problem. Defaults to 30.
- **`p`** (*int*) – Power parameter for the Minkowski metric. When $p = 1$, this is equivalent to using `manhattan_distance` (l1), and `euclidean_distance` (l2) for $p = 2$. For arbitrary p , `minkowski_distance (l_p)` is used. Defaults to 2.
- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "n_neighbors": Integer(2, 12), "weights": ["uniform", "distance"], "algorithm": ["auto", "ball_tree", "kd_tree", "brute"], "leaf_size": Integer(10, 30), "p": Integer(1, 5), }
model_family	ModelFamily.K_NEIGHBORS
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	KNN Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's matching the input number of features as feature_importance is not defined for KNN classifiers.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's matching the input number of features as feature_importance is not defined for KNN classifiers.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**LabelEncoder** (*positive_label=None*, *random_seed=0*,
***kwargs*)

A transformer that encodes target labels using values between 0 and num_classes - 1.

Parameters

- **positive_label** (*int*, *str*) – The label for the class that should be treated as positive (1) for binary classification problems. Ignored for multiclass problems. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0. Ignored.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Label Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the label encoder.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the label encoder.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Decodes the target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform the target using the fitted label encoder.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns The original features and an encoded version of the target.

Return type pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Decodes the target data.

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns The decoded version of the target.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **ValueError** – If input y is None.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the target using the fitted label encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns The original features and an encoded version of the target.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If input *y* is *None*.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMClassifier (boosting_type='gbdt',
                                                    learning_rate=0.1,
                                                    n_estimators=100,
                                                    max_depth=0, num_leaves=31,
                                                    min_child_samples=20, bagging_fraction=0.9,
                                                    bagging_freq=0, n_jobs=-1,
                                                    random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

LightGBM Classifier.

Parameters

- **boosting_type** (*string*) – Type of boosting to use. Defaults to “gbdt”. - ‘gbdt’ uses traditional Gradient Boosting Decision Tree - “dart”, uses Dropouts meet Multiple Additive Regression Trees - “goss”, uses Gradient-based One-Side Sampling - “rf”, uses Random Forest
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of boosted trees to fit. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners, <=0 means no limit. Defaults to 0.
- **num_leaves** (*int*) – Maximum tree leaves for base learners. Defaults to 31.
- **min_child_samples** (*int*) – Minimum number of data needed in a child (leaf). Defaults to 20.
- **bagging_fraction** (*float*) – LightGBM will randomly select a subset of features on each iteration (tree) without resampling if this is smaller than 1.0. For example, if set to 0.8, LightGBM will select 80% of features before training each tree. This can be used to speed up training and deal with overfitting. Defaults to 0.9.
- **bagging_freq** (*int*) – Frequency for bagging. 0 means bagging is disabled. *k* means perform bagging at every *k* iteration. Every *k*-th iteration, LightGBM will randomly select *bagging_fraction* * 100 % of the data to use for the next *k* iterations. Defaults to 0.

- **n_jobs** (*int* or *None*) – Number of threads to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "learning_rate": Real(0.000001, 1), "boosting_type": ["gbdt", "dart", "goss", "rf"], "n_estimators": Integer(10, 100), "max_depth": Integer(0, 10), "num_leaves": Integer(2, 100), "min_child_samples": Integer(1, 100), "bagging_fraction": Real(0.000001, 1), "bagging_freq": Integer(0, 1), }
model_family	ModelFamily.LIGHTGBM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LightGBM Classifier
SEED_MAX	SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound
SEED_MIN	0
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits LightGBM classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the fitted LightGBM classifier.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make prediction probabilities using the fitted LightGBM classifier.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits LightGBM classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted LightGBM classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make prediction probabilities using the fitted LightGBM classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMRegressor (boosting_type='gbdt', learning_rate=0.1, n_estimators=20, max_depth=0, num_leaves=31, min_child_samples=20, bagging_fraction=0.9, bagging_freq=0, n_jobs=-1, random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

LightGBM Regressor.

Parameters

- **boosting_type** (*string*) – Type of boosting to use. Defaults to “gbdt”. - ‘gbdt’ uses traditional Gradient Boosting Decision Tree - “dart”, uses Dropouts meet Multiple Additive Regression Trees - “goss”, uses Gradient-based One-Side Sampling - “rf”, uses Random Forest
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of boosted trees to fit. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners, <=0 means no limit. Defaults to 0.
- **num_leaves** (*int*) – Maximum tree leaves for base learners. Defaults to 31.
- **min_child_samples** (*int*) – Minimum number of data needed in a child (leaf). Defaults to 20.
- **bagging_fraction** (*float*) – LightGBM will randomly select a subset of features on each iteration (tree) without resampling if this is smaller than 1.0. For example, if set to 0.8, LightGBM will select 80% of features before training each tree. This can be used to speed up training and deal with overfitting. Defaults to 0.9.
- **bagging_freq** (*int*) – Frequency for bagging. 0 means bagging is disabled. k means perform bagging at every k iteration. Every k-th iteration, LightGBM will randomly select `bagging_fraction * 100 %` of the data to use for the next k iterations. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of threads to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "learning_rate": Real(0.000001, 1), "boosting_type": ["gbdt", "dart", "goss", "rf"], "n_estimators": Integer(10, 100), "max_depth": Integer(0, 10), "num_leaves": Integer(2, 100), "min_child_samples": Integer(1, 100), "bagging_fraction": Real(0.000001, 1), "bagging_freq": Integer(0, 1),}
model_family	ModelFamily.LIGHTGBM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LightGBM Regressor
SEED_MAX	SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound
SEED_MIN	0
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits LightGBM regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted LightGBM regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits LightGBM regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using fitted LightGBM regressor.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**LinearDiscriminantAnalysis** (*n_components*=*None*,
random_seed=*0*,
***kwargs*)

Reduces the number of features by using Linear Discriminant Analysis.

Parameters

- **n_components** (*int*) – The number of features to maintain after computation. Defaults to *None*.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to *0*.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Linear Discriminant Analysis Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the LDA component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the LDA component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted LDA component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted LDA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.LinearRegressor (fit_intercept=True, normalize=False, n_jobs=-1, random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Linear Regressor.

Parameters

- **fit_intercept** (*boolean*) – Whether to calculate the intercept for this model. If set to False, no intercept will be used in calculations (i.e. data is expected to be centered). Defaults to True.
- **normalize** (*boolean*) – If True, the regressors will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. This parameter is ignored when *fit_intercept* is set to False. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "fit_intercept": [True, False], "normalize": [True, False]}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Linear Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance for fitted linear regressor.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted linear regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.LogisticRegressionClassifier (penalty='l2',
                                                                C=1.0,
                                                                multi_class='auto',
                                                                solver='lbfgs',
                                                                n_jobs=- 1, random_seed=0,
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Logistic Regression Classifier.

Parameters

- **penalty** (*{ "l1", "l2", "elasticnet", "none" }*) – The norm used in penalization. Defaults to “l2”.
- **C** (*float*) – Inverse of regularization strength. Must be a positive float. Defaults to 1.0.
- **multi_class** (*{ "auto", "ovr", "multinomial" }*) – If the option chosen is “ovr”, then a binary problem is fit for each label. For “multinomial” the loss minimised

is the multinomial loss fit across the entire probability distribution, even when the data is binary. “multinomial” is unavailable when solver=“liblinear”. “auto” selects “ovr” if the data is binary, or if solver=“liblinear”, and otherwise selects “multinomial”. Defaults to “auto”.

- **solver** ({*newton-cg*, *lbfgs*, *liblinear*, *sag*, *saga*}) – Algorithm to use in the optimization problem. For small datasets, “liblinear” is a good choice, whereas “sag” and “saga” are faster for large ones. For multiclass problems, only “newton-cg”, “sag”, “saga” and “lbfgs” handle multinomial loss; “liblinear” is limited to one-versus-rest schemes.
 - “newton-cg”, “lbfgs”, “sag” and “saga” handle L2 or no penalty
 - “liblinear” and “saga” also handle L1 penalty
 - “saga” also supports “elasticnet” penalty
 - “liblinear” does not support setting penalty=‘none’

Defaults to “lbfgs”.

- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “penalty”: [“l2”], “C”: Real(0.01, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Logistic Regression Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted logistic regression classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

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Table 602 – continued from previous page

<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted logistic regression classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [`n_samples`, `n_features`].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [`n_samples`].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**LogTransformer** (*random_seed=0*)

Applies a log transformation to the target data.

Attributes

hyper- param- eter ranges	{}
modi- fies features	False
modi- fies target	True
name	Log Transformer
train- ing only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the LogTransformer.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Log transforms the target variable.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Apply exponential to target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 603 – continued from previous page

<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Log transforms the target variable.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the LogTransformer.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Log transforms the target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to log transform.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable y is log transformed.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply exponential to target data.

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable.

Returns Target with exponential applied.

Return type *pd.Series*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Log transforms the target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to log transform.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable y is log transformed.

Return type tuple of *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

class evalml.pipelines.components.**LSA** (*random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Transformer to calculate the Latent Semantic Analysis Values of text input.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LSA Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the input data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by applying the LSA pipeline.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the input data.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Ignored.

Returns *self***fit_transform** (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.**Return type** *pd.DataFrame***Raises** **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.**static load** (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.**Returns** ComponentBase object**needs_fitting** (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.**property parameters** (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data X by applying the LSA pipeline.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Ignored.

Returns**Transformed X. The original column is removed and replaced with two columns of the format** *LSA(original_column_name)[feature_number]*, where *feature_number* is 0 or 1.**Return type** *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer (random_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Transformer that can automatically featurize text columns using featuretools' nlp_primitives.

Since models cannot handle non-numeric data, any text must be broken down into features that provide useful information about that text. This component splits each text column into several informative features: Diversity Score, Mean Characters per Word, Polarity Score, LSA (Latent Semantic Analysis), Number of Characters, and Number of Words. Calling transform on this component will replace any text columns in the given dataset with these numeric columns.

Parameters `random_seed` (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Natural Language Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data X by creating new features using existing text columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by creating new features using existing text columns.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed *X*

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.**OneHotEncoder** (*top_n=10*, *features_to_encode=None*, *categories=None*, *drop='if_binary'*, *handle_unknown='ignore'*, *handle_missing='error'*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.

Parameters

- **top_n** (*int*) – Number of categories per column to encode. If *None*, all categories will be encoded. Otherwise, the *n* most frequent will be encoded and all others will be dropped. Defaults to 10.
- **features_to_encode** (*list[str]*) – List of columns to encode. All other columns will remain untouched. If *None*, all appropriate columns will be encoded. Defaults to *None*.
- **categories** (*list*) – A two dimensional list of categories, where *categories[i]* is a list of the categories for the column at index *i*. This can also be *None*, or “*auto*” if *top_n* is not *None*. Defaults to *None*.
- **drop** (*string*, *list*) – Method (“first” or “if_binary”) to use to drop one category per feature. Can also be a list specifying which categories to drop for each feature. Defaults to “if_binary”.
- **handle_unknown** (*string*) – Whether to ignore or error for unknown categories for a feature encountered during *fit* or *transform*. If either *top_n* or *categories* is used to limit the number of categories per column, this must be “ignore”. Defaults to “ignore”.
- **handle_missing** (*string*) – Options for how to handle missing (NaN) values encountered during *fit* or *transform*. If this is set to “as_category” and NaN values are within the *n* most frequent, “nan” values will be encoded as their own column. If this is set to “error”, any missing values encountered will raise an error. Defaults to “error”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	One Hot Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<code>categories</code>	Returns a list of the unique categories to be encoded for the particular feature, in order.
<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the one-hot encoder component.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>get_feature_names</code>	Return feature names for the categorical features after fitting.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	One-hot encode the input data.

categories (*self*, *feature_name*)

Returns a list of the unique categories to be encoded for the particular feature, in order.

Parameters **feature_name** (*str*) – The name of any feature provided to one-hot encoder during fit.

Returns The unique categories, in the same dtype as they were provided during fit.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **ValueError** – If feature was not provided to one-hot encoder as a training feature.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the one-hot encoder component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If encoding a column failed.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

get_feature_names (*self*)

Return feature names for the categorical features after fitting.

Feature names are formatted as {column name}_{category name}. In the event of a duplicate name, an integer will be added at the end of the feature name to distinguish it.

For example, consider a dataframe with a column called “A” and category “x_y” and another column called “A_x” with “y”. In this example, the feature names would be “A_x_y” and “A_x_y_1”.

Returns The feature names after encoding, provided in the same order as input_features.

Return type *np.ndarray*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

One-hot encode the input data.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to one-hot encode.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed data, where each categorical feature has been encoded into numerical columns using one-hot encoding.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.**Oversampler** (*sampling_ratio=0.25*, *sampling_ratio_dict=None*, *k_neighbors_default=5*, *n_jobs=-1*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

SMOTE Oversampler component. Will automatically select whether to use SMOTE, SMOTEN, or SMOTENC based on inputs to the component.

Parameters

- **sampling_ratio** (*float*) – This is the goal ratio of the minority to majority class, with range (0, 1]. A value of 0.25 means we want a 1:4 ratio of the minority to majority class after oversampling. We will create the a sampling dictionary using this ratio, with the keys corresponding to the class and the values responding to the number of samples. Defaults to 0.25.
- **sampling_ratio_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary specifying the desired balanced ratio for each target value. For instance, in a binary case where class 1 is the minority, we could specify: *sampling_ratio_dict={0: 0.5, 1: 1}*, which means we would undersample class 0 to have twice the number of samples as class 1 (minority:majority ratio = 0.5), and don't sample class 1. Overrides *sampling_ratio* if provided. Defaults to None.
- **k_neighbors_default** (*int*) – The number of nearest neighbors used to construct synthetic samples. This is the default value used, but the actual *k_neighbors* value might be smaller if there are less samples. Defaults to 5.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – The number of CPU cores to use. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Oversampler
training_only	True

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits oversampler to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the sampler component.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits oversampler to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the sampler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=None)

Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns Transformed features and target.

Return type pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

class evalml.pipelines.components.PCA (*variance*=0.95, *n_components*=None, *random_seed*=0, ***kwargs*)

Reduces the number of features by using Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

Parameters

- **variance** (*float*) – The percentage of the original data variance that should be preserved when reducing the number of features. Defaults to 0.95.
- **n_components** (*int*) – The number of features to maintain after computing SVD. Defaults to None, but will override variance variable if set.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	Real(0.25, 1)}:type: {"variance"}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	PCA Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the PCA component.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the PCA component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using fitted PCA component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self***Raises** **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.**fit_transform** (*self, X, y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.**Return type** *pd.DataFrame***Raises** **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.**static load** (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.**Returns** ComponentBase object**needs_fitting** (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.**property parameters** (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transform data using fitted PCA component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.**Return type** *pd.DataFrame***Raises** **ValueError** – If input data is not all numeric.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**PerColumnImputer** (*impute_strategies=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.

Parameters

- **impute_strategies** (*dict*) – Column and {"impute_strategy": strategy, "fill_value": value} pairings. Valid values for impute strategy include "mean", "median", "most_frequent", "constant" for numerical data, and "most_frequent", "constant" for object data types. Defaults to None, which uses "most_frequent" for all columns. When impute_strategy == "constant", fill_value is used to replace missing data. When None, uses 0 when imputing numerical data and "missing_value" for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Per Column Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputers on input data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by imputing missing values.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputers on input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features] to fit.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Ignored.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.

- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms input data by imputing missing values.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features] to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type pd.DataFrame

class evalml.pipelines.components.**PolynomialDetrender** (*degree=1, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Removes trends from time series by fitting a polynomial to the data.

Parameters

- **degree** (*int*) – Degree for the polynomial. If 1, linear model is fit to the data. If 2, quadratic model is fit, etc. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “degree”: Integer(1, 3)}
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Polynomial Detrender
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the PolynomialDetrender.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Removes fitted trend from target variable.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Adds back fitted trend to target variable.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Removes fitted trend from target variable.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the PolynomialDetrender.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If `y` is None.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Removes fitted trend from target variable.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *optional*) – Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns

The first element are the input features returned without modification. The second element is the target variable `y` with the fitted trend removed.

Return type tuple of `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Adds back fitted trend to target variable.

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable.

Returns

The first element are the input features returned without modification. The second element is the target variable `y` with the trend added back.

Return type tuple of `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`

Raises `ValueError` – If `y` is `None`.

static `load(file_path)`

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

`needs_fitting(self)`

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property `parameters(self)`

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

`save(self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)`

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **`file_path`** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **`pickle_protocol`** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

`transform(self, X, y=None)`

Removes fitted trend from target variable.

Parameters

- **`X`** (*pd.DataFrame, optional*) – Ignored.
- **`y`** (*pd.Series*) – Target variable to detrend.

Returns

The input features are returned without modification. The target variable `y` is detrended

Return type tuple of `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.ProphetRegressor (time_index=None,      change-
                                                    point_prior_scale=0.05,      sea-
                                                    sonality_prior_scale=10,      hol-
                                                    idays_prior_scale=10,      sea-
                                                    sonality_mode='additive',
                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                    stan_backend='CMDSTANPY',
                                                    **kwargs)
```

Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.

More information here: <https://facebook.github.io/prophet/>

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "changepoint_prior_scale": Real(0.001, 0.5), "seasonality_prior_scale": Real(0.01, 10), "holidays_prior_scale": Real(0.01, 10), "seasonality_mode": ["additive", "multiplicative"], }
model_family	ModelFamily.PROPHET
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Prophet Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>build_prophet_df</i>	Build the Prophet data to pass fit and predict on.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with len(1) as feature_importance is not defined for Prophet regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits Prophet regressor component to data.
<i>get_params</i>	Get parameters for the Prophet regressor.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted Prophet regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

static build_prophet_df (*X*, *y=None*, *time_index='ds'*)

Build the Prophet data to pass fit and predict on.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with len(1) as feature_importance is not defined for Prophet regressor.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits Prophet regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_params (*self*)

Get parameters for the Prophet regressor.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X, y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted Prophet regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

[illegible]

Random Forest Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_depth”: Integer(1, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.RANDOM_FOREST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Random Forest Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.

continues on next page

Table 612 – continued from previous page

<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type `np.ndarray`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestRegressor (n_estimators=100,  
                                                         max_depth=6, n_jobs=-1,  
                                                         random_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Random Forest Regressor.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **n_jobs** (*int* or *None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "n_estimators": Integer(10, 1000), "max_depth": Integer(1, 32), }
model_family	ModelFamily.RANDOM_FOREST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Random Forest Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**ReplaceNullableTypes** (*random_seed=0, **kwargs*)
Transformer to replace features with the new nullable dtypes with a dtype that is compatible in EvalML.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	{}
name	Replace Nullable Types Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Substitutes non-nullable types for the new pandas nullable types in the data and target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data by replacing columns that contain nullable types with the appropriate replacement type.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Substitutes non-nullable types for the new pandas nullable types in the data and target data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, optional*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns The input features and target data with the non-nullable types set.

Return type tuple of pd.DataFrame, pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data by replacing columns that contain nullable types with the appropriate replacement type.

“float64” for nullable integers and “category” for nullable booleans.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data to transform

Returns Transformed X *pd.Series*: Transformed y

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.RFClassifierSelectFromModel (number_features=None,  
                                                             n_estimators=10,  
                                                             max_depth=None,  
                                                             per-  
                                                             cent_features=0.5,  
                                                             thresh-  
                                                             old='median',  
                                                             n_jobs=- 1, ran-  
                                                             dom_seed=0,  
                                                             **kwargs)
```

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.

Parameters

- **number_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to select. If both *percent_features* and *number_features* are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **percent_features** (*float*) – Percentage of features to use. If both *percent_features* and *number_features* are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5.
- **threshold** (*string or float*) – The threshold value to use for feature selection. Features whose importance is greater or equal are kept while the others are discarded. If “median”, then the threshold value is the median of the feature importances. A scaling factor (e.g., “1.25*mean”) may also be used. Defaults to -np.inf.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “percent_features”: Real(0.01, 1), “threshold”: [“mean”, “median”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	RF Classifier Select From Model
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<code>get_names</code>	Get names of selected features.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`

Returns `self`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a `fit` method or a `component_obj` that implements `fit`.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type *list[str]*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an *MethodPropertyNotFoundError* exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.RFRegressorSelectFromModel (number_features=None,
                                                             n_estimators=10,
                                                             max_depth=None,
                                                             per-
                                                             cent_features=0.5,
                                                             thresh-
                                                             old='median',
                                                             n_jobs=- 1, ran-
                                                             dom_seed=0,
                                                             **kwargs)
```

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.

Parameters

- **number_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to select. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **percent_features** (*float*) – Percentage of features to use. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5.
- **threshold** (*string or float*) – The threshold value to use for feature selection. Features whose importance is greater or equal are kept while the others are discarded. If “median”, then the threshold value is the median of the feature importances. A scaling factor (e.g., “1.25*mean”) may also be used. Defaults to -np.inf.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “percent_features”: Real(0.01, 1), “threshold”: [“mean”, “median”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	RF Regressor Select From Model
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

continues on next page

Table 616 – continued from previous page

<code>get_names</code>	Get names of selected features.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type `list[str]`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the `component_obj` does not have a `transform` method, will raise an `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed `X`

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`

class `evalml.pipelines.components.SelectByType` (*column_types=None*, *exclude=False*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Selects columns by specified Woodwork logical type or semantic tag in input data.

Parameters

- **column_types** (*string*, *ww.LogicalType*, *list(string)*, *list(ww.LogicalType)*) – List of Woodwork types or tags, used to determine which columns to select or exclude.
- **exclude** (*bool*) – If true, exclude the `column_types` instead of including them. Defaults to `False`.

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Select Columns By Type Transformer
needs_fitting	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X by selecting columns.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to check.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *ignored*) – Targets.

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on *X* and transforms *X*.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed *X*.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X* by selecting columns.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Targets.

Returns Transformed *X*.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class `evalml.pipelines.components.SelectColumns` (*columns=None*, *random_seed=0*,
***kwargs*)

Selects specified columns in input data.

Parameters

- **columns** (*list(string)*) – List of column names, used to determine which columns to select. If columns are not present, they will not be selected.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-param- eter_ranges	{}
modi- fies_features	True
modi- fies_target	False
name	Select Columns Transformer
needs_fitting	False
train- ing_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the transformer by checking if column names are present in the dataset.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using fitted column selector component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

- **impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, “constant” for numerical data, and “most_frequent”, “constant” for object data types.
- **fill_value** (*string*) – When impute_strategy == “constant”, fill_value is used to replace missing data. Defaults to 0 when imputing numerical data and “missing_value” for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “impute_strategy”: [“mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”]}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Simple Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to data. ‘None’ values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input by imputing missing values. ‘None’ and np.nan values are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputer to data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – the input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – the target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type pd.DataFrame

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input by imputing missing values. 'None' and np.nan values are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X**Return type** *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleClassifier (final_estimator=None,  
                                                         n_jobs=-1, ran-  
                                                         dom_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Stacked Ensemble Classifier.

Parameters

- **final_estimator** (*Estimator or subclass*) – The classifier used to combine the base estimators. If None, uses ElasticNetClassifier.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For *n_jobs* below -1, (*n_cpus* + 1 + *n_jobs*) are used. Defaults to -1. - Note: there could be some multi-process errors thrown for values of *n_jobs* != 1. If this is the case, please use *n_jobs* = 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> from evalml.pipelines.component_graph import ComponentGraph
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision_tree_
↳ classifier import DecisionTreeClassifier
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier_
↳ import ElasticNetClassifier
...
>>> component_graph = {
...     "Decision Tree": [DecisionTreeClassifier(random_seed=3), "X", "y"],
...     "Decision Tree B": [DecisionTreeClassifier(random_seed=4), "X", "y"],
...     "Stacked Ensemble": [
...         StackedEnsembleClassifier(n_jobs=1, final_
↳ estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier()),
...         "Decision Tree.x",
...         "Decision Tree B.x",
...         "y",
...     ],
... }
...
>>> cg = ComponentGraph(component_graph)
>>> assert cg.default_parameters == {
...     'Decision Tree Classifier': {'criterion': 'gini',
...                                   'max_features': 'auto',
...                                   'max_depth': 6,
...                                   'min_samples_split': 2,
...                                   'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0},
...     'Stacked Ensemble Classifier': {'final_estimator': ElasticNetClassifier,
...                                     'n_jobs': -1}}
```

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.ENSEMBLE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Stacked Ensemble Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.

Returns default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Not implemented for `StackedEnsembleClassifier` and `StackedEnsembleRegressor`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static `load` (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property `parameters` (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleRegressor (final_estimator=None,
                                                            n_jobs=-1, random_seed=0,
                                                            **kwargs)
```

Stacked Ensemble Regressor.

Parameters

- **final_estimator** (*Estimator or subclass*) – The regressor used to combine the base estimators. If None, uses ElasticNetRegressor.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For n_jobs greater than -1, (n_cpus + 1 + n_jobs) are used. Defaults to -1. - Note: there could be some multi-process errors thrown for values of *n_jobs* != 1. If this is the case, please use *n_jobs* = 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> from evalml.pipelines.component_graph import ComponentGraph
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor import RandomForestRegressor
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnet_regressor import ElasticNetRegressor
...
>>> component_graph = {
...     "Random Forest": [RandomForestRegressor(random_seed=3), "X", "y"],
...     "Random Forest B": [RandomForestRegressor(random_seed=4), "X", "y"],
...     "Stacked Ensemble": [
...         StackedEnsembleRegressor(n_jobs=1, final_estimator=RandomForestRegressor()),
...         "Random Forest.x",
...         "Random Forest B.x",
...         "y",
...     ],
... }
...
>>> cg = ComponentGraph(component_graph)
>>> assert cg.default_parameters == {
...     'Random Forest Regressor': {'n_estimators': 100,
...                                   'max_depth': 6,
...                                   'n_jobs': -1},
...     'Stacked Ensemble Regressor': {'final_estimator': ElasticNetRegressor,
...                                     'n_jobs': -1}}
```

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.ENSEMBLE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Stacked Ensemble Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.

Returns default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Not implemented for `StackedEnsembleClassifier` and `StackedEnsembleRegressor`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**StandardScaler** (*random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Standard Scaler
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the standard scaler component.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted standard scaler.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self, print_name=False, return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the standard scaler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted standard scaler.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.SVMClassifier(C=1.0, kernel='rbf', gamma='auto',
probability=True, random_seed=0,
**kwargs)
```

Support Vector Machine Classifier.

Parameters

- **C** (*float*) – The regularization parameter. The strength of the regularization is inversely proportional to C. Must be strictly positive. The penalty is a squared l2 penalty. Defaults to 1.0.
- **kernel** (*{ "poly", "rbf", "sigmoid" }*) – Specifies the kernel type to be used in the algorithm. Defaults to “rbf”.
- **gamma** (*{ "scale", "auto" } or float*) – Kernel coefficient for “rbf”, “poly” and “sigmoid”. Defaults to “auto”. - If gamma=’scale’ is passed then it uses $1 / (n_features * X.var())$ as value of gamma - If “auto” (default), uses $1 / n_features$
- **probability** (*boolean*) – Whether to enable probability estimates. Defaults to True.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0, 10), “kernel”: [“poly”, “rbf”, “sigmoid”], “gamma”: [“scale”, “auto”], }
model_family	ModelFamily.SVM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	SVM Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance only works with linear kernels.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

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Table 623 – continued from previous page

<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance only works with linear kernels.

If the kernel isn't linear, we return a numpy array of zeros.

Returns Feature importance of fitted SVM classifier or a numpy array of zeroes if the kernel is not linear.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [`n_samples`, `n_features`].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [`n_samples`].

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.components.**SVMRegressor** (*C=1.0*, *kernel='rbf'*, *gamma='auto'*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Support Vector Machine Regressor.

Parameters

- **C** (*float*) – The regularization parameter. The strength of the regularization is inversely proportional to C. Must be strictly positive. The penalty is a squared l2 penalty. Defaults to 1.0.
- **kernel** ({*"poly"*, *"rbf"*, *"sigmoid"*}) – Specifies the kernel type to be used in the algorithm. Defaults to “rbf”.
- **gamma** ({*"scale"*, *"auto"*} or *float*) – Kernel coefficient for “rbf”, “poly” and “sigmoid”. Defaults to “auto”. - If gamma=’scale’ is passed then it uses 1 / (n_features * X.var()) as value of gamma - If “auto” (default), uses 1 / n_features
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "C": Real(0, 10), "kernel": ["poly", "rbf", "sigmoid"], "gamma": ["scale", "auto"], }
model_family	ModelFamily.SVM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	SVM Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted SVM regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)
Feature importance of fitted SVM regresor.

Only works with linear kernels. If the kernel isn't linear, we return a numpy array of zeros.

Returns The feature importance of the fitted SVM regressor, or an array of zeroes if the kernel is not linear.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)
Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)
Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)
Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)
Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)
Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)
Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder (cols=None, smoothing=1.0,
                                                handle_unknown='value', handle_missing='value', random_seed=0,
                                                **kwargs)
```

A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.

Parameters

- **cols** (*list*) – Columns to encode. If *None*, all string columns will be encoded, otherwise only the columns provided will be encoded. Defaults to *None*
- **smoothing** (*float*) – The smoothing factor to apply. The larger this value is, the more influence the expected target value has on the resulting target encodings. Must be strictly larger than 0. Defaults to 1.0
- **handle_unknown** (*string*) – Determines how to handle unknown categories for a feature encountered. Options are ‘value’, ‘error’, and ‘return_nan’. Defaults to ‘value’, which replaces with the target mean
- **handle_missing** (*string*) – Determines how to handle missing values encountered during *fit* or *transform*. Options are ‘value’, ‘error’, and ‘return_nan’. Defaults to ‘value’, which replaces with the target mean
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Target Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the target encoder.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the target encoder.
<i>get_feature_names</i>	Return feature names for the input features after fitting.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

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Table 625 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted target encoder.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_feature_names (*self*)

Return feature names for the input features after fitting.

Returns The feature names after encoding.

Return type *np.array*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transform data using the fitted target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.TargetImputer (impute_strategy='most_frequent',  
                                                fill_value=None,      random_seed=0,  
                                                **kwargs)
```

Imputes missing target data according to a specified imputation strategy.

Parameters

- **impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, “constant” for numerical data, and “most_frequent”, “constant” for object data types. Defaults to “most_frequent”.
- **fill_value** (*string*) – When *impute_strategy* == “constant”, *fill_value* is used to replace missing data. Defaults to None which uses 0 when imputing numerical data and “missing_value” for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "impute_strategy": ["mean", "median", "most_frequent"] }
modifies_features	False
modifies_target	True
name	Target Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputer to target data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on and transforms the input target data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input target data by imputing missing values. 'None' and np.nan values are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits imputer to target data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, optional) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

Raises **TypeError** – If target is filled with all null values.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits on and transforms the input target data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to impute.

Returns The original X, transformed y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Transforms input target data by imputing missing values. 'None' and np.nan values are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data to impute.

Returns The original X, transformed y

Return type (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator (gap=1, forecast_horizon=1,  
random_seed=0,  
**kwargs)
```

Time series estimator that predicts using the naive forecasting approach.

This is useful as a simple baseline estimator for time series problems.

Parameters

- **gap** (*int*) – Gap between prediction date and target date and must be a positive integer. If gap is 0, target date will be shifted ahead by 1 time period. Defaults to 1.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – Number of time steps the model is expected to predict.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.BASELINE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Time Series Baseline Estimator
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits time series baseline estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted time series baseline estimator.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make prediction probabilities using fitted time series baseline estimator.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Since baseline estimators do not use input features to calculate predictions, returns an array of zeroes.

Returns An array of zeroes.

Return type np.ndarray (float)

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits time series baseline estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If input `y` is `None`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using fitted time series baseline estimator.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If input *y* is None.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make prediction probabilities using fitted time series baseline estimator.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **ValueError** – If input *y* is None.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesFeaturizer (time_index=None,
                                                    max_delay=2, gap=0,
                                                    forecast_horizon=1,
                                                    conf_level=0.05,
                                                    rolling_window_size=0.25,
                                                    delay_features=True,
                                                    delay_target=True, ran-
                                                    dom_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.

This component uses an algorithm based on the autocorrelation values of the target variable to determine which lags to select from the set of all possible lags.

The algorithm is based on the idea that the local maxima of the autocorrelation function indicate the lags that have the most impact on the present time.

The algorithm computes the autocorrelation values and finds the local maxima, called “peaks”, that are significant at the given *conf_level*. Since lags in the range [0, 10] tend to be predictive but not local maxima, the union of the peaks is taken with the significant lags in the range [0, 10]. At the end, only selected lags in the range [0, *max_delay*] are used.

Parametrizing the algorithm by *conf_level* lets the AutoMLAlgorithm tune the set of lags chosen so that the chances of finding a good set of lags is higher.

Using *conf_level* value of 1 selects all possible lags.

Parameters

- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Ignored.
- **max_delay** (*int*) – Maximum number of time units to delay each feature. Defaults to 2.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – The number of time periods the pipeline is expected to forecast.

- **conf_level** (*float*) – Float in range (0, 1] that determines the confidence interval size used to select which lags to compute from the set of [1, max_delay]. A delay of 1 will always be computed. If 1, selects all possible lags in the set of [1, max_delay], inclusive.
- **rolling_window_size** (*float*) – Float in range (0, 1] that determines the size of the window used for rolling features. Size is computed as rolling_window_size * max_delay.
- **delay_features** (*bool*) – Whether to delay the input features. Defaults to True.
- **delay_target** (*bool*) – Whether to delay the target. Defaults to True.
- **gap** (*int*) – The number of time units between when the features are collected and when the target is collected. For example, if you are predicting the next time step’s target, gap=1. This is only needed because when gap=0, we need to be sure to start the lagging of the target variable at 1. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. This transformer performs the same regardless of the random seed provided.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	Real(0.001, 1.0), “rolling_window_size”: Real(0.001, 1.0)}:type: {“conf_level”
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Time Series Featurizer
needs_fitting	True
target_colname_prefix	target_delay_{ }
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the DelayFeatureTransformer.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit the component and transform the input data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Computes the delayed values and rolling means for X and y.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the DelayFeatureTransformer.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – if `self.time_index` is `None`

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit the component and transform the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *None*) – Target.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Computes the delayed values and rolling means for *X* and *y*.

The chosen delays are determined by the autocorrelation function of the target variable. See the class docstring for more information on how they are chosen. If *y* is *None*, all possible lags are chosen.

If *y* is not *None*, it will also compute the delayed values for the target variable.

The rolling means for all numeric features in *X* and *y*, if *y* is numeric, are also returned.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *None*) – Data to transform. *None* is expected when only the target variable is being used.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *None*) – Target.

Returns Transformed *X*. No original features are returned.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.components.**Transformer** (*parameters=None*, *component_obj=None*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

A component that may or may not need fitting that transforms data. These components are used before an estimator.

To implement a new Transformer, define your own class which is a subclass of Transformer, including a name and a list of acceptable ranges for any parameters to be tuned during the automl search (hyperparameters). Define an `__init__` method which sets up any necessary state and objects. Make sure your `__init__` only uses standard keyword arguments and calls `super().__init__()` with a parameters dict. You may also override the `fit`, `transform`, `fit_transform` and other methods in this class if appropriate.

To see some examples, check out the definitions of any Transformer component.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to *None*.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to *None*.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.

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Table 629 – continued from previous page

<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a `component_obj` that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

abstract transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a `component_obj` that implements transform.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.Undersampler (sampling_ratio=0.25, sam-  
                                           pling_ratio_dict=None,  
                                           min_samples=100,  
                                           min_percentage=0.1, random_seed=0,  
                                           **kwargs)
```

Initializes an undersampling transformer to downsample the majority classes in the dataset.

This component is only run during training and not during predict.

Parameters

- **sampling_ratio** (*float*) – The smallest minority:majority ratio that is accepted as ‘balanced’. For instance, a 1:4 ratio would be represented as 0.25, while a 1:1 ratio is 1.0. Must be between 0 and 1, inclusive. Defaults to 0.25.

- **sampling_ratio_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary specifying the desired balanced ratio for each target value. For instance, in a binary case where class 1 is the minority, we could specify: `sampling_ratio_dict={0: 0.5, 1: 1}`, which means we would undersample class 0 to have twice the number of samples as class 1 (minority:majority ratio = 0.5), and don't sample class 1. Overrides `sampling_ratio` if provided. Defaults to `None`.
- **min_samples** (*int*) – The minimum number of samples that we must have for any class, pre or post sampling. If a class must be downsampled, it will not be downsampled past this value. To determine severe imbalance, the minority class must occur less often than this and must have a class ratio below `min_percentage`. Must be greater than 0. Defaults to 100.
- **min_percentage** (*float*) – The minimum percentage of the minimum class to total dataset that we tolerate, as long as it is above `min_samples`. If `min_percentage` and `min_samples` are not met, treat this as severely imbalanced, and we will not resample the data. Must be between 0 and 0.5, inclusive. Defaults to 0.1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If `sampling_ratio` is not in the range (0, 1].
- **ValueError** – If `min_sample` is not greater than 0.
- **ValueError** – If `min_percentage` is not between 0 and 0.5, inclusive.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	<code>{}</code>
modifies_features	<code>True</code>
modifies_target	<code>True</code>
name	<code>Undersampler</code>
training_only	<code>True</code>

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the sampler to the data.
<code>fit_resample</code>	Resampling technique for this sampler.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the sampler component.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the sampler to the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If *y* is `None`.

fit_resample (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Resampling technique for this sampler.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data to fit and resample.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Training data targets to fit and resample.

Returns Indices to keep for training data.

Return type list

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the sampler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns Transformed data.

Return type (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*)

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transforms the input data by sampling the data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target.

Returns Transformed features and target.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*

class `evalml.pipelines.components.URLFeaturizer` (*random_seed*=0, ***kwargs*)

Transformer that can automatically extract features from URL.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	URL Featurizer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.

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Table 631 – continued from previous page

<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns *self*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a `fit` method or a `component_obj` that implements `fit`.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data *X*.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed *X*

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier (loss_function='logistic',
                                                                learning_rate=0.5,
                                                                de-
                                                                cay_learning_rate=1.0,
                                                                power_t=0.5,
                                                                passes=1, random_seed=0,
                                                                **kwargs)
```

Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.

Parameters

- **loss_function** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {"squared", "classic", "hinge", "logistic", "quantile"}. Defaults to "logistic".
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.

- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-param-eter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modi-fies_features	True
modi-fies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier
sup-ported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY,]
train-ing_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

`save` (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **`file_path`** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **`pickle_protocol`** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier (loss_function='logistic',  
learning_rate=0.5,  
decay_learning_rate=1.0,  
power_t=0.5,  
passes=1,  
random_seed=0,  
**kwargs)
```

Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.

Parameters

- **`loss_function`** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {“squared”, “classic”, “hinge”, “logistic”, “quantile”}. Defaults to “logistic”.
- **`learning_rate`** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **`decay_learning_rate`** (*float*) – Decay factor for `learning_rate`. Defaults to 1.0.
- **`power_t`** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.

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Table 633 – continued from previous page

<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor (learning_rate=0.5, decay_learning_rate=1.0,  
                                                         power_t=0.5, passes=1,  
                                                         random_seed=0,  
                                                         **kwargs)
```

Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.

Parameters

- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostClassifier(eta=0.1, max_depth=6,
                                                    min_child_weight=1,
                                                    n_estimators=100,
                                                    random_seed=0,
                                                    eval_metric='logloss',
                                                    n_jobs=12, **kwargs)
```

XGBoost Classifier.

Parameters

- **eta** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **min_child_weight** (*float*) – Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Defaults to 1.0
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of gradient boosted trees. Equivalent to number of boosting rounds. Defaults to 100.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to 12.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "eta": Real(0.000001, 1), "max_depth": Integer(1, 10), "min_child_weight": Real(1, 10), "n_estimators": Integer(1, 1000), }
model_family	ModelFamily.XGBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	XGBoost Classifier
SEED_MAX	None
SEED_MIN	None
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted XGBoost classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits XGBoost classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

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Table 635 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the fitted XGBoost classifier.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted XGBoost classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits XGBoost classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted XGBoost classifier.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostRegressor (eta=0.1, max_depth=6,
                                                    min_child_weight=1,
                                                    n_estimators=100, random
                                                    seed=0, n_jobs=12,
                                                    **kwargs)
```

XGBoost Regressor.

Parameters

- **eta** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **min_child_weight** (*float*) – Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Defaults to 1.0
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of gradient boosted trees. Equivalent to number of boosting rounds. Defaults to 100.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to 12.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(1, 20), “min_child_weight”: Real(1, 10), “n_estimators”: Integer(1, 1000), }
model_family	ModelFamily.XGBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	XGBoost Regressor
SEED_MAX	None
SEED_MIN	None
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted XGBoost regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits XGBoost regressor component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted XGBoost regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted XGBoost regressor.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits XGBoost regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using fitted XGBoost regressor.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

Submodules

binary_classification_pipeline

Pipeline subclass for all binary classification pipelines.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>BinaryClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all binary classification pipelines.
---	--

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.**BinaryClassificationPipeline** (*component_graph, parameters=None, custom_name=None, random_seed=None*)

Pipeline subclass for all binary classification pipelines.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph, list, dict*) – ComponentGraph instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **custom_name** (*str*) – Custom name for the pipeline. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph=["Simple Imputer",
↳ "Logistic Regression Classifier"],
...                                     parameters={"Logistic Regression_
↳ Classifier": {"penalty": "elasticnet",
...                                     "solver": "liblinear"}},
...                                     custom_name="My Binary Pipeline")
...
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My Binary Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
↳ 'Logistic Regression Classifier'}
```

The pipeline parameters will be chosen from the default parameters for every component, unless specific parameters were passed in as they were above.

```
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None}
↳ ,
...     'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'elasticnet',
...                                       'C': 1.0,
...                                       'n_jobs': -1,
...                                       'multi_class': 'auto',
...                                       'solver': 'liblinear'}}
```

Attributes

problem_type	ProblemTypes.BINARY
---------------------	---------------------

Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>classes_</i>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<i>custom_name</i>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<i>describe</i>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<i>fit</i>	Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by sorted(set(y)) and then are mapped to values between 0 and n_classes-1.
<i>get_component</i>	Returns component by name.
<i>get_hyperparameter_ranges</i>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

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Table 638 – continued from previous page

<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>optimize_threshold</code>	Optimize the pipeline threshold given the objective to use. Only used for binary problems with objectives whose thresholds can be tuned.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels. Assumes that the column at index 1 represents the positive label case.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>threshold</code>	Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to <code>None</code> .
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

property classes_ (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return `None` before pipeline is fit.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by sorted(set(y)) and then are mapped to values between 0 and n_classes-1.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training labels of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If the number of unique classes in *y* are not appropriate for the type of pipeline.

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type `plotly.Figure`

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. *y_edges* specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type `dag_json (str)`

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement inverse_transform are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type `pd.Series`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's __new__ method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *X*, *y*, *y_pred_proba*, *objective*)

Optimize the pipeline threshold given the objective to use. Only used for binary problems with objectives whose thresholds can be tuned.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Input target values.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The predicted probabilities of the target outputted by the pipeline.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to threshold with. Must have a tunable threshold.

Raises **ValueError** – If objective is not optimizable.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Note: we cast y as ints first to address boolean values that may be returned from calculating predictions which we would not be able to otherwise transform if we originally had integer targets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object or string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make probability estimates for labels. Assumes that the column at index 1 represents the positive label case.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray or None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series or None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Probability estimates

Return type *pd.Series*

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples]
- **objectives** (*list*) – List of objectives to score
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

property threshold (*self*)

Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to None.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type pd.DataFrame

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Targets corresponding to X. Optional.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Only used for time series.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type pd.DataFrame

binary_classification_pipeline_mixin

Binary classification pipeline mix-in class.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>BinaryClassificationPipelineMixin</i>	Binary classification pipeline mix-in class.
--	--

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline_mixin.**BinaryClassificationPipelineMixin**

Binary classification pipeline mix-in class.

Methods

<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Optimize the pipeline threshold given the objective to use. Only used for binary problems with objectives whose thresholds can be tuned.
<i>threshold</i>	Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to None.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *X*, *y*, *y_pred_proba*, *objective*)

Optimize the pipeline threshold given the objective to use. Only used for binary problems with objectives whose thresholds can be tuned.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Input target values.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The predicted probabilities of the target outputted by the pipeline.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to threshold with. Must have a tunable threshold.

Raises ValueError – If objective is not optimizable.

property threshold (*self*)

Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to None.

classification_pipeline

Pipeline subclass for all classification pipelines.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all classification pipelines.
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Contents

class evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.**ClassificationPipeline** (*component_graph*,
parameters=None,
custom_name=None,
random_seed=0)

Pipeline subclass for all classification pipelines.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*list or dict*) – List of components in order. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **custom_name** (*str*) – Custom name for the pipeline. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

problem_type	None
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Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>classes_</i>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

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Table 642 – continued from previous page

<code>create_objectives</code>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<code>custom_name</code>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<code>fit</code>	Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by <code>sorted(set(y))</code> and then are mapped to values between 0 and <code>n_classes-1</code> .
<code>get_component</code>	Returns component by name.
<code>get_hyperparameter_ranges</code>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters *objective* (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

property classes_ (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by sorted(set(y)) and then are mapped to values between 0 and n_classes-1.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training labels of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If the number of unique classes in y are not appropriate for the type of pipeline.

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type plotly.Figure

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. y_edges specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {“Nodes”: {“component_name”: {“Name”: class_name, “Parameters”: parameters_attributes}, ...}}, “x_edges”: [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], “y_edges”: [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement inverse_transform are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s __new__ method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Note: we cast y as ints first to address boolean values that may be returned from calculating predictions which we would not be able to otherwise transform if we originally had integer targets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object or string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self*, *X*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray or None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series or None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Probability estimates

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises ValueError – If final component is not an estimator.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples]
- **objectives** (*list*) – List of objectives to score
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, X, y=None)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, or np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type pd.DataFrame

transform_all_but_final (*self*, X, y=None, X_train=None, y_train=None)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series or None*) – Targets corresponding to X. Optional.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray or None*) – Training data. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series or None*) – Training labels. Only used for time series.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type pd.DataFrame

component_graph

Component graph for a pipeline as a directed acyclic graph (DAG).

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<code>ComponentGraph</code>	Component graph for a pipeline as a directed acyclic graph (DAG).
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Attributes Summary

<code>logger</code>

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.component_graph.**ComponentGraph**(*component_dict=None*, *random_seed=0*)

Component graph for a pipeline as a directed acyclic graph (DAG).

Parameters

- **component_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary which specifies the components and edges between components that should be used to create the component graph. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Examples

```
>>> component_dict = {'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'],
...                   'Logistic Regression': ['Logistic Regression Classifier',
...                                           ↪ 'Imputer.x', 'y']}
>>> component_graph = ComponentGraph(component_dict)
>>> assert component_graph.compute_order == ['Imputer', 'Logistic Regression']
...
>>> component_dict = {'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'],
...                   'OHE': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'y'],
...                   'estimator_1': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'OHE.x', 'y'],
...                   'estimator_2': ['Decision Tree Classifier', 'OHE.x', 'y'],
...                   'final': ['Logistic Regression Classifier', 'estimator_1.x',
...                             ↪ 'estimator_2.x', 'y']}
>>> component_graph = ComponentGraph(component_dict)
```

The default parameters for every component in the component graph.

```
>>> assert component_graph.default_parameters == {
...     'Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent',
...                 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean',
...                 'categorical_fill_value': None,
...                 'numeric_fill_value': None},
...     'One Hot Encoder': {'top_n': 10,
...                          'features_to_encode': None,
```

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```

...         'categories': None,
...         'drop': 'if_binary',
...         'handle_unknown': 'ignore',
...         'handle_missing': 'error'},
...     'Random Forest Classifier': {'n_estimators': 100,
...                                  'max_depth': 6,
...                                  'n_jobs': -1},
...     'Decision Tree Classifier': {'criterion': 'gini',
...                                  'max_features': 'auto',
...                                  'max_depth': 6,
...                                  'min_samples_split': 2,
...                                  'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0},
...     'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'l2',
...                                       'C': 1.0,
...                                       'n_jobs': -1,
...                                       'multi_class': 'auto',
...                                       'solver': 'lbfgs'}}

```

Methods

<code>compute_order</code>	The order that components will be computed or called in.
<code>default_parameters</code>	The default parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs component graph details including component parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fit each component in the graph.
<code>fit_and_transform_all_but_final</code>	Fit and transform all components save the final one, usually an estimator.
<code>generate_order</code>	Regenerated the topologically sorted order of the graph.
<code>get_component</code>	Retrieves a single component object from the graph.
<code>get_estimators</code>	Gets a list of all the estimator components within this graph.
<code>get_inputs</code>	Retrieves all inputs for a given component.
<code>get_last_component</code>	Retrieves the component that is computed last in the graph, usually the final estimator.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the component graph.
<code>instantiate</code>	Instantiates all uninstantiated components within the graph using the given parameters. An error will be raised if a component is already instantiated but the parameters dict contains arguments for that component.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input using the component graph.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transform all components save the final one, and gathers the data from any number of parents to get all the information that should be fed to the final component.

property `compute_order` (*self*)

The order that components will be computed or called in.

property default_parameters (*self*)

The default parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component default parameters.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs component graph details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about component graph. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if return_dict is True, else None

Return type dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit each component in the graph.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_and_transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform all components save the final one, usually an estimator.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed features and target.

Return type Tuple (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)

classmethod generate_order (*cls*, *component_dict*)

Regenerated the topologically sorted order of the graph.

get_component (*self*, *component_name*)

Retrieves a single component object from the graph.

Parameters **component_name** (*str*) – Name of the component to retrieve

Returns ComponentBase object

Raises **ValueError** – If the component is not in the graph.

get_estimators (*self*)

Gets a list of all the estimator components within this graph.

Returns All estimator objects within the graph.

Return type list

Raises **ValueError** – If the component graph is not yet instantiated.

get_inputs (*self*, *component_name*)

Retrieves all inputs for a given component.

Parameters **component_name** (*str*) – Name of the component to look up.

Returns List of inputs for the component to use.

Return type list[str]

Raises **ValueError** – If the component is not in the graph.

get_last_component (*self*)

Retrieves the component that is computed last in the graph, usually the final estimator.

Returns ComponentBase object

Raises **ValueError** – If the component graph has no edges.

graph (*self*, *name=None*, *graph_format=None*)

Generate an image representing the component graph.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the graph. Defaults to None.
- **graph_format** (*str*) – file format to save the graph in. Defaults to None.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.

instantiate (*self*, *parameters=None*)

Instantiates all uninstantiated components within the graph using the given parameters. An error will be raised if a component is already instantiated but the parameters dict contains arguments for that component.

Parameters **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} or None implies using all default values for component parameters. If a component in the component graph is already instantiated, it will not use any of its parameters defined in this dictionary. Defaults to None.

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If component graph is already instantiated or if a component errored while instantiating.

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement inverse_transform are PolynomialDetrender, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters **y** – (pd.Series): Final component features.

Returns The target with inverse transformation applied.

Return type pd.Series

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input using the component graph.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not a Transformer.

transform_all_but_final (*self, X, y=None*)

Transform all components save the final one, and gathers the data from any number of parents to get all the information that should be fed to the final component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

`evalml.pipelines.component_graph.logger`

multiclass_classification_pipeline

Pipeline subclass for all multiclass classification pipelines.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>MulticlassClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all multiclass classification pipelines.
---	--

Contents

class `evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline`

Pipeline subclass for all multiclass classification pipelines.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph, list, dict*) – ComponentGraph instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list.

For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names ["Imputer", "One Hot Encoder", "Imputer_2", "Logistic Regression Classifier"]

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **custom_name** (*str*) – Custom name for the pipeline. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph=["Simple Imputer",
↳ "Logistic Regression Classifier"],
...                                           parameters={"Logistic Regression_
↳ Classifier": {"penalty": "elasticnet",
...
↳ "solver": "liblinear"}},
...                                           custom_name="My Multiclass_
↳ Pipeline")
...
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My Multiclass Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
↳ 'Logistic Regression Classifier'}
```

The pipeline parameters will be chosen from the default parameters for every component, unless specific parameters were passed in as they were above.

```
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None}
↳ ,
...     'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'elasticnet',
...                                         'C': 1.0,
...                                         'n_jobs': -1,
...                                         'multi_class': 'auto',
...                                         'solver': 'liblinear'}}
```

Attributes

problem_type	ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS
---------------------	-------------------------

Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>classes_</i>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

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Table 647 – continued from previous page

<code>custom_name</code>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<code>fit</code>	Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by <code>sorted(set(y))</code> and then are mapped to values between 0 and <code>n_classes-1</code> .
<code>get_component</code>	Returns component by name.
<code>get_hyperparameter_ranges</code>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

property classes_ (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by sorted(set(y)) and then are mapped to values between 0 and n_classes-1.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training labels of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If the number of unique classes in y are not appropriate for the type of pipeline.

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than *importance_threshold*. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type plotly.Figure

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. *y_edges* specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component *inverse_transform* methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement *inverse_transform* are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Note: we cast y as ints first to address boolean values that may be returned from calculating predictions which we would not be able to otherwise transform if we originally had integer targets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object or string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self*, *X*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray or None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series or None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Probability estimates

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises ValueError – If final component is not an estimator.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on objectives.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples]
- **objectives** (*list*) – List of objectives to score
- **x_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame, or np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self, X, y=None, X_train=None, y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series or None*) – Targets corresponding to X. Optional.
- **x_train** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray or None*) – Training data. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series or None*) – Training labels. Only used for time series.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

pipeline_base

Base machine learning pipeline class.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>PipelineBase</i>	Machine learning pipeline.
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Attributes Summary

<i>logger</i>	
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Contents

evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.**logger**

class evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.**PipelineBase**(*component_graph*, *parameters=None*, *custom_name=None*, *random_seed=0*)

Machine learning pipeline.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph*, *list*, *dict*) – ComponentGraph instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”].
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **custom_name** (*str*) – Custom name for the pipeline. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

problem_type	None
---------------------	------

Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

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Table 650 – continued from previous page

<code>custom_name</code>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<code>fit</code>	Build a model.
<code>get_component</code>	Returns component by name.
<code>get_hyperparameter_ranges</code>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

abstract fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a model.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters `importance_threshold` (*float, optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than `importance_threshold`. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type `plotly.Figure`

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

`x_edges` specifies from which component feature data is being passed. `y_edges` specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: `{“Nodes”: {“component_name”: {“Name”: class_name, “Parameters”: parameters_attributes}, ...}}, “x_edges”: [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], “y_edges”: [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}`

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type `dag_json` (*str*)

inverse_transform (*self, y*)

Apply component `inverse_transform` methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement `inverse_transform` are `PolynomialDetrender`, `LogTransformer`, `LabelEncoder` (`tbd`).

Parameters `y` (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type `pd.Series`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `PipelineBase` object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self, parameters, random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or `None` implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

abstract score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – True labels of length [n_samples].
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Targets corresponding to X. Optional.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Only used for time series.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

pipeline_meta

Metaclass that overrides creating a new pipeline by wrapping methods with validators and setters.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

PipelineBaseMeta

Metaclass that overrides creating a new pipeline by wrapping methods with validators and setters.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.pipeline_meta.**PipelineBaseMeta**

Metaclass that overrides creating a new pipeline by wrapping methods with validators and setters.

Attributes

FIT_METHODS	['fit', 'fit_transform']
METHODS_TO_CHECK	['predict', 'predict_proba', 'transform', 'inverse_transform']
PROPERTIES_TO_CHECK	['feature_importance']

Methods

<code>check_for_fit</code>	<code>check_for_fit</code> wraps a method that validates if <code>self._is_fitted</code> is <code>True</code> .
<code>register</code>	Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.
<code>set_fit</code>	Wrapper for the fit method.

classmethod `check_for_fit` (*cls*, *method*)

`check_for_fit` wraps a method that validates if `self._is_fitted` is `True`.

Parameters `method` (*callable*) – Method to wrap.

Returns The wrapped method.

Raises `PipelineNotYetFittedError` – If pipeline is not yet fitted.

register (*cls*, *subclass*)

Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.

Returns the subclass, to allow usage as a class decorator.

classmethod `set_fit` (*cls*, *method*)

Wrapper for the fit method.

regression_pipeline

Pipeline subclass for all regression pipelines.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<code>RegressionPipeline</code>	Pipeline subclass for all regression pipelines.
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Contents

class `evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline` (*component_graph*, *parameters=None*, *custom_name=None*, *random_seed=0*)

Pipeline subclass for all regression pipelines.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph*, *list*, *dict*) – `ComponentGraph` instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or `ComponentBase` subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or `None` implies using all default

values for component parameters. Defaults to None.

- **custom_name** (*str*) – Custom name for the pipeline. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = RegressionPipeline(component_graph=["Simple Imputer", "Linear_
↪Regressor"],
...                                parameters={"Linear Regressor": {"normalize":_
↪True}},
...                                custom_name="My Regression Pipeline")
...
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My Regression Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
↪'Linear Regressor'}
```

The pipeline parameters will be chosen from the default parameters for every component, unless specific parameters were passed in as they were above.

```
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None}
↪,
...     'Linear Regressor': {'fit_intercept': True, 'normalize': True, 'n_jobs': -
↪1}}
```

Attributes

problem_type	ProblemTypes.REGRESSION
---------------------	-------------------------

Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<i>custom_name</i>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<i>describe</i>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<i>fit</i>	Build a regression model.
<i>get_component</i>	Returns component by name.
<i>get_hyperparameter_ranges</i>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<i>graph</i>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<i>graph_feature_importance</i>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

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Table 654 – continued from previous page

<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

`can_tune_threshold_with_objective` (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **`objective`** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

`clone` (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

`static create_objectives` (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

`property custom_name` (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

`describe` (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **`return_dict`** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type dict

`property feature_importance` (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a regression model.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If the target is not numeric.

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type *dict*

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to `None` (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type *graphviz.Digraph*

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than `importance_threshold`. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type *plotly.Figure*

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

`x_edges` specifies from which component feature data is being passed. `y_edges` specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: `{“Nodes”: {“component_name”: {“Name”: class_name, “Parameters”: parameters_attributes}, ...}}, “x_edges”: [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], “y_edges”: [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}`

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type `dag_json` (`str`)

`inverse_transform` (*self*, *y*)

Apply component `inverse_transform` methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement `inverse_transform` are `PolynomialDetrender`, `LogTransformer`, `LabelEncoder` (`tbd`).

Parameters *y* (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type `pd.Series`

`static load` (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `PipelineBase` object

`property model_family` (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

`property name` (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

`new` (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **`parameters`** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or `None` implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to `None`.
- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

`property parameters` (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type `dict`

`predict` (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters

- **`X`** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **`objective`** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray or None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series or None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self, X, y, objectives, X_train=None, y_train=None*)
Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, or np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series, or np.ndarray*) – True values of length [n_samples]
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray or None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series or None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type *dict*

property summary (*self*)
A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)
Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, or np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self, X, y=None, X_train=None, y_train=None*)
Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series or None*) – Targets corresponding to X. Optional.

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Only used for time series.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

time_series_classification_pipelines

Pipeline base class for time-series classification problems.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series binary classification problems.
<i>TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series classification problems.
<i>TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series multiclass classification problems.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.**TimeSeriesBinaryClassification**

Pipeline base class for time series binary classification problems.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*list* or *dict*) – List of components in order. Accepts strings or *ComponentBase* subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} implies using all default values for component parameters. Pipeline-level parameters such as *time_index*, *gap*, and *max_delay* must be specified with the “pipeline” key. For example: Pipeline(parameters={“pipeline”: {“time_index”: “Date”, “max_delay”: 4, “gap”: 2}}).
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph=["Simple_
↳ Imputer", "Logistic Regression Classifier"],
...                                                    parameters={"Logistic_
↳ Regression Classifier": {"penalty": "elasticnet",
...
↳                               "solver": "liblinear"},
...                                                    "pipeline": {
↳ "gap": 1, "max_delay": 1, "forecast_horizon": 1, "time_index": "date"}},
...                                                    custom_name="My_
↳ TimeSeriesBinary Pipeline")
...
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My TimeSeriesBinary Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
↳ 'Logistic Regression Classifier'}
...
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None}
↳ ,
...     'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'elasticnet',
...                                         'C': 1.0,
...                                         'n_jobs': -1,
...                                         'multi_class': 'auto',
...                                         'solver': 'liblinear'},
...     'pipeline': {'gap': 1, 'max_delay': 1, 'forecast_horizon': 1, 'time_index
↳ ': "date"}}
```

Attributes

prob- lem_type	None
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Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>classes_</i>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<i>custom_name</i>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<i>describe</i>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<i>fit</i>	Build a model.
<i>get_component</i>	Returns component by name.
<i>get_hyperparameter_ranges</i>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<i>graph</i>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

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Table 656 – continued from previous page

<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>optimize_threshold</code>	Optimize the pipeline threshold given the objective to use. Only used for binary problems with objectives whose thresholds can be tuned.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Predict on future data where target is not known.
<code>predict_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Predict on future data where the target is unknown.
<code>predict_proba_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>threshold</code>	Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to <code>None</code> .
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

property classes_ (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return `None` before pipeline is fit.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property `custom_name` (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters `return_dict` (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline.
Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type dict

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

abstract `fit` (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a model.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters `name` (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters `custom_hyperparameters` (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters `filepath` (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than *importance_threshold*. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type `plotly.Figure`

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. *y_edges* specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type `dag_json (str)`

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component `inverse_transform` methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement `inverse_transform` are `PolynomialDetrender`, `LogTransformer`, `LabelEncoder` (`tbd`).

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type `pd.Series`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `PipelineBase` object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or `None` implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *X*, *y*, *y_pred_proba*, *objective*)

Optimize the pipeline threshold given the objective to use. Only used for binary problems with objectives whose thresholds can be tuned.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Input target values.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The predicted probabilities of the target outputted by the pipeline.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to threshold with. Must have a tunable threshold.

Raises **ValueError** – If objective is not optimizable.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where target is not known.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels.

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

Returns Predictions.

predict_in_sample (*self*, *X*, *y*, *X_train*, *y_train*, *objective=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Future target of shape [n_samples].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*, *str*) – Objective used to threshold predicted probabilities, optional. Defaults to None.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If objective is not defined for time-series binary classification problems.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is unknown.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

predict_proba_in_sample (*self*, *X_holdout*, *y_holdout*, *X_train*, *y_train*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X_holdout** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y_holdout** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If the final component is not an Estimator.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples].
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

property threshold (*self*)

Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to None.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type pd.DataFrame

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Targets corresponding to the pipeline targets.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data used to generate features from past observations.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training targets used to generate features from past observations.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type pd.DataFrame

class evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.**TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline**

Pipeline base class for time series classification problems.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph*, *list*, *dict*) – ComponentGraph instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component's index in the list.

For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names ["Imputer", "One Hot Encoder", "Imputer_2", "Logistic Regression Classifier"]

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} implies using all default values for component parameters. Pipeline-level parameters such as `time_index`, `gap`, and `max_delay` must be specified with the “pipeline” key. For example: `Pipeline(parameters={"pipeline": {"time_index": "Date", "max_delay": 4, "gap": 2}})`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

problem_type	None
---------------------	------

Methods

<code>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</code>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<code>classes_</code>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<code>create_objectives</code>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<code>custom_name</code>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<code>fit</code>	Build a model.
<code>get_component</code>	Returns component by name.
<code>get_hyperparameter_ranges</code>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Predict on future data where target is not known.

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Table 657 – continued from previous page

<code>predict_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Predict on future data where the target is unknown.
<code>predict_proba_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

property classes_ (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

abstract fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a model.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type plotly.Figure

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. y_edges specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement inverse_transform are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters *y* (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type *pd.Series*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's __new__ method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type *dict*

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where target is not known.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels.

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

Returns Predictions.

predict_in_sample (*self*, *X*, *y*, *X_train*, *y_train*, *objective=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Note: we cast y as ints first to address boolean values that may be returned from calculating predictions which we would not be able to otherwise transform if we originally had integer targets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*, *str*, *None*) – Objective used to threshold predicted probabilities, optional.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is unknown.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

predict_proba_in_sample (*self*, *X_holdout*, *y_holdout*, *X_train*, *y_train*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X_holdout** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y_holdout** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If the final component is not an Estimator.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train*=*None*, *y_train*=*None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples].
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type pd.DataFrame

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*, *X_train*=*None*, *y_train*=*None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Targets corresponding to the pipeline targets.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data used to generate features from past observations.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training targets used to generate features from past observations.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type pd.DataFrame

```
class evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline
```

Pipeline base class for time series multiclass classification problems.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*list or dict*) – List of components in order. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} implies using all default values for component parameters. Pipeline-level parameters such as time_index, gap, and max_delay must be specified with the “pipeline” key. For example: Pipeline(parameters={“pipeline”: {“time_index”: “Date”, “max_delay”: 4, “gap”: 2}}).
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph=[
    ↪ "Simple Imputer", "Logistic Regression Classifier"],
    ...
    ↪ Regression Classifier": {"penalty": "elasticnet",
    ...
    ↪
    ↪ "solver": "liblinear"},
    ...
    ↪ "pipeline":
    ↪ {"gap": 1, "max_delay": 1, "forecast_horizon": 1, "time_index": "date"}},
    ...
    ↪ custom_name="My_
    ↪ TimeSeriesMulticlass Pipeline")
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My TimeSeriesMulticlass Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
    ↪ 'Logistic Regression Classifier'}
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None},
...     'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'elasticnet',
...                                       'C': 1.0,
...                                       'n_jobs': -1,
...                                       'multi_class': 'auto',
...                                       'solver': 'liblinear'},
...     'pipeline': {'gap': 1, 'max_delay': 1, 'forecast_horizon': 1, 'time_index':
    ↪ "date"}}
```

Attributes

problem_type	ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS
--------------	-------------------------------------

Methods

<code>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</code>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<code>classes_</code>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<code>create_objectives</code>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<code>custom_name</code>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<code>fit</code>	Build a model.
<code>get_component</code>	Returns component by name.
<code>get_hyperparameter_ranges</code>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Predict on future data where target is not known.
<code>predict_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Predict on future data where the target is unknown.
<code>predict_proba_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

`can_tune_threshold_with_objective` (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

property **classes_** (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static **create_objectives** (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property **custom_name** (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type dict

property **feature_importance** (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

abstract **fit** (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a model.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type plotly.Figure

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. y_edges specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement inverse_transform are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property `model_family` (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property `name` (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or `None` implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property `parameters` (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type `dict`

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where target is not known.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **objective** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels.

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

Returns Predictions.

predict_in_sample (*self*, *X*, *y*, *X_train*, *y_train*, *objective=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Note: we cast `y` as ints first to address boolean values that may be returned from calculating predictions which we would not be able to otherwise transform if we originally had integer targets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape `[n_samples]`.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape `[n_samples_train, n_features]`.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape `[n_samples_train]`.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*, *str*, *None*) – Objective used to threshold predicted probabilities, optional.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is unknown.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape `[n_samples_train, n_features]`.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape `[n_samples_train]`.

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

predict_proba_in_sample (*self*, *X_holdout*, *y_holdout*, *X_train*, *y_train*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X_holdout** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y_holdout** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape `[n_samples]`.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape `[n_samples_train, n_features]`.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape `[n_samples_train]`.

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **ValueError** – If the final component is not an Estimator.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length `[n_samples]`.
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape `[n_samples_train, n_features]`.

- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Targets corresponding to the pipeline targets.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data used to generate features from past observations.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training targets used to generate features from past observations.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

time_series_pipeline_base

Pipeline base class for time-series problems.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

TimeSeriesPipelineBase

Pipeline base class for time series problems.

Contents

```
class evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase (component_graph,
                                                                    pa-
                                                                    ram-
                                                                    e-
                                                                    ters=None,
                                                                    cus-
                                                                    tom_name=None,
                                                                    ran-
                                                                    dom_seed=0)
```

Pipeline base class for time series problems.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph, list, dict*) – ComponentGraph instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} implies using all default values for component parameters. Pipeline-level parameters such as time_index, gap, and max_delay must be specified with the “pipeline” key. For example: Pipeline(parameters={“pipeline”: {“time_index”: “Date”, “max_delay”: 4, “gap”: 2}}).
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

problem_type	None
---------------------	------

Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<i>custom_name</i>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<i>describe</i>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<i>fit</i>	Build a model.
<i>get_component</i>	Returns component by name.
<i>get_hyperparameter_ranges</i>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<i>graph</i>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

continues on next page

Table 660 – continued from previous page

<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Predict on future data where target is not known.
<code>predict_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

`can_tune_threshold_with_objective` (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **`objective`** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

`clone` (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

`static create_objectives` (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

`property custom_name` (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

`describe` (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **`return_dict`** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type dict

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

abstract `fit` (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a model.

Parameters

- **X** (`pd.DataFrame` or `np.ndarray`) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (`pd.Series`, `np.ndarray`) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type `dict`

graph (*self*, *filepath*=*None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to `None` (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type `graphviz.Digraph`

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If `graphviz` is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold*=0)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than `importance_threshold`. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type `plotly.Figure`

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. *y_edges* specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component `inverse_transform` methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement `inverse_transform` are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters *y* (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where target is not known.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame, or np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object or string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray or None*) – Training data.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series or None*) – Training labels.

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

Returns Predictions.

predict_in_sample (*self, X, y, X_train, y_train, objective=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples]
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features]
- **y_train** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train]
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase, str, None*) – Objective used to threshold predicted probabilities, optional.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

abstract score (*self, X, y, objectives, X_train=None, y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – True labels of length [n_samples].
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray or None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series or None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type *dict*

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Targets corresponding to the pipeline targets.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data used to generate features from past observations.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training targets used to generate features from past observations.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

time_series_regression_pipeline

Pipeline base class for time series regression problems.

Module Contents**Classes Summary**

TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline

Pipeline base class for time series regression problems.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.**TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline** (*component_graph, list, dict*) – ComponentGraph instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]

parameters (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} implies using all default values for component parameters. Pipeline-level parameters such as time_index, gap, and max_delay must be specified with the “pipeline” key. For example: Pipeline(parameters={“pipeline”: {“time_index”: “Date”, “max_delay”: 4, “gap”: 2}}).

random_seed (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Pipeline base class for time series regression problems.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph, list, dict*) – ComponentGraph instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} implies using all default values for component parameters. Pipeline-level parameters such as time_index, gap, and max_delay must be specified with the “pipeline” key. For example: Pipeline(parameters={“pipeline”: {“time_index”: “Date”, “max_delay”: 4, “gap”: 2}}).
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline(component_graph=["Simple Imputer",
↳ "Linear Regressor"],
...                                           parameters={"Linear_
↳ Regressor": {"normalize": True},
...                                           "pipeline":
↳ {"gap": 1, "max_delay": 1, "forecast_horizon": 1, "time_index": "date"}},
...                                           custom_name="My_
↳ TimeSeriesRegression Pipeline")
...
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My TimeSeriesRegression Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
↳ 'Linear Regressor'}
```

The pipeline parameters will be chosen from the default parameters for every component, unless specific parameters were passed in as they were above.

```
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None}
↳ ,
...     'Linear Regressor': {'fit_intercept': True, 'normalize': True, 'n_jobs': -
↳ 1},
...     'pipeline': {'gap': 1, 'max_delay': 1, 'forecast_horizon': 1, 'time_index
↳ ': "date"}}
```

Attributes

problem_type	ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION
---------------------	-------------------------------------

Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<i>custom_name</i>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<i>describe</i>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<i>fit</i>	Fit a time series pipeline.
<i>get_component</i>	Returns component by name.
<i>get_hyperparameter_ranges</i>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<i>graph</i>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<i>graph_feature_importance</i>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.
<i>graph_json</i>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<i>load</i>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<i>model_family</i>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<i>name</i>	Name of the pipeline.
<i>new</i>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's <code>__new__</code> method.
<i>parameters</i>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<i>predict</i>	Predict on future data where target is not known.
<i>predict_in_sample</i>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<i>save</i>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<i>score</i>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<i>summary</i>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<i>transform</i>	Transform the input.
<i>transform_all_but_final</i>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

`can_tune_threshold_with_objective` (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit a time series pipeline.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training targets of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If the target is not numeric.

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type plotly.Figure

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. y_edges specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement inverse_transform are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where target is not known.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels.

Raises ValueError – If final component is not an Estimator.

Returns Predictions.

predict_in_sample (*self*, *X*, *y*, *X_train*, *y_train*, *objective=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples]
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features]
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train]
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*, *str*, *None*) – Objective used to threshold predicted probabilities, optional.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type pd.Series

Raises ValueError – If final component is not an Estimator.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples].
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type pd.DataFrame

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Targets corresponding to the pipeline targets.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data used to generate features from past observations.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training targets used to generate features from past observations.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type pd.DataFrame

utils

Utility methods for EvalML pipelines.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>generate_pipeline_code</code>	Creates and returns a string that contains the Python imports and code required for running the EvalML pipeline.
<code>get_actions_from_option_defaults</code>	Returns a list of actions based on the defaults parameters of each option in the input <code>DataCheckActionOption</code> list.
<code>make_pipeline</code>	Given input data, target data, an estimator class and the problem type, generates a pipeline class with a preprocessing chain which was recommended based on the inputs. The pipeline will be a subclass of the appropriate pipeline base class for the specified <code>problem_type</code> .
<code>make_pipeline_from_actions</code>	Creates a pipeline of components to address the input <code>DataCheckAction</code> list.
<code>make_pipeline_from_data_check_output</code>	Creates a pipeline of components to address warnings and errors output from running data checks. Uses all default suggestions.
<code>make_timeseries_baseline_pipeline</code>	Make a baseline pipeline for time series regression problems.
<code>rows_of_interest</code>	Get the row indices of the data that are closest to the threshold. Works only for binary classification problems and pipelines.

Attributes Summary

<code>logger</code>

Contents

`evalml.pipelines.utils.generate_pipeline_code` (*element*)

Creates and returns a string that contains the Python imports and code required for running the EvalML pipeline.

Parameters *element* (*pipeline instance*) – The instance of the pipeline to generate string Python code.

Returns String representation of Python code that can be run separately in order to recreate the pipeline instance. Does not include code for custom component implementation.

Return type `str`

Raises **ValueError** – If *element* is not a pipeline, or if the pipeline is nonlinear.

`evalml.pipelines.utils.get_actions_from_option_defaults` (*action_options*)

Returns a list of actions based on the defaults parameters of each option in the input `DataCheckActionOption` list.

Parameters `action_options` (*list* [`DataCheckActionOption`]) – List of `DataCheckActionOption` objects

Returns List of actions based on the defaults parameters of each option in the input list.

Return type `list`[`DataCheckAction`]

`evalml.pipelines.utils.logger`

`evalml.pipelines.utils.make_pipeline` (*X*, *y*, *estimator*, *problem_type*, *parameters*=None, *sampler_name*=None, *extra_components_before*=None, *extra_components_after*=None, *use_estimator*=True, *known_in_advance*=None)

Given input data, target data, an estimator class and the problem type, generates a pipeline class with a preprocessing chain which was recommended based on the inputs. The pipeline will be a subclass of the appropriate pipeline base class for the specified `problem_type`.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input data of shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [*n_samples*].
- **estimator** (*Estimator*) – Estimator for pipeline.
- **problem_type** (*ProblemTypes* or *str*) – Problem type for pipeline to generate.
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters.
- **sampler_name** (*str*) – The name of the sampler component to add to the pipeline. Only used in classification problems. Defaults to None
- **extra_components_before** (*list* [*ComponentBase*]) – List of extra components to be added before preprocessing components. Defaults to None.
- **extra_components_after** (*list* [*ComponentBase*]) – List of extra components to be added after preprocessing components. Defaults to None.
- **use_estimator** (*bool*) – Whether to add the provided estimator to the pipeline or not. Defaults to True.
- **known_in_advance** (*list* [*str*], None) – List of features that are known in advance.

Returns `PipelineBase` instance with dynamically generated preprocessing components and specified estimator.

Return type `PipelineBase` object

Raises `ValueError` – If estimator is not valid for the given problem type, or sampling is not supported for the given problem type.

`evalml.pipelines.utils.make_pipeline_from_actions` (*problem_type*, *actions*)

Creates a pipeline of components to address the input `DataCheckAction` list.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemType*) – The problem type that the pipeline should address.

- **actions** (*list [DataCheckAction]*) – List of DataCheckAction objects used to create list of components

Returns Pipeline which can be used to address data check actions.

Return type PipelineBase

`evalml.pipelines.utils.make_pipeline_from_data_check_output` (*problem_type, data_check_output*)

Creates a pipeline of components to address warnings and errors output from running data checks. Uses all default suggestions.

Parameters

- **problem_type** (*str or ProblemType*) – The problem type.
- **data_check_output** (*dict*) – Output from calling `DataCheck.validate()`.

Returns Pipeline which can be used to address data check outputs.

Return type PipelineBase

`evalml.pipelines.utils.make_timeseries_baseline_pipeline` (*problem_type, gap, forecast_horizon, time_index*)

Make a baseline pipeline for time series regression problems.

Parameters

- **problem_type** – One of TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION, TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS, TIME_SERIES_BINARY
- **gap** (*int*) – Non-negative gap parameter.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – Positive forecast_horizon parameter.
- **time_index** (*str*) – Column name of time_index parameter.

Returns TimeSeriesPipelineBase, a time series pipeline corresponding to the problem type.

`evalml.pipelines.utils.rows_of_interest` (*pipeline, X, y=None, threshold=None, epsilon=0.1, sort_values=True, types='all'*)

Get the row indices of the data that are closest to the threshold. Works only for binary classification problems and pipelines.

Parameters

- **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – The fitted binary pipeline.
- **X** (*ww.DataTable, pd.DataFrame*) – The input features to predict on.
- **y** (*ww.DataColumn, pd.Series, None*) – The input target data, if available. Defaults to None.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold value of interest to separate positive and negative predictions. If None, uses the pipeline threshold if set, else 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **epsilon** (*epsilon*) – The difference between the probability and the threshold that would make the row interesting for us. For instance, epsilon=0.1 and threshold=0.5 would mean we consider all rows in [0.4, 0.6] to be of interest. Defaults to 0.1.
- **sort_values** (*bool*) – Whether to return the indices sorted by the distance from the threshold, such that the first values are closer to the threshold and the later values are further. Defaults to True.

- **types** (*str*) – The type of rows to keep and return. Can be one of ['incorrect', 'correct', 'true_positive', 'true_negative', 'all']. Defaults to 'all'.

'incorrect' - return only the rows where the predictions are incorrect. This means that, given the threshold and target y, keep only the rows which are labeled wrong. 'correct' - return only the rows where the predictions are correct. This means that, given the threshold and target y, keep only the rows which are correctly labeled. 'true_positive' - return only the rows which are positive, as given by the targets. 'true_negative' - return only the rows which are negative, as given by the targets. 'all' - return all rows. This is the only option available when there is no target data provided.

Returns The indices corresponding to the rows of interest.

Raises

- **ValueError** – If pipeline is not a fitted Binary Classification pipeline.
- **ValueError** – If types is invalid or y is not provided when types is not 'all'.
- **ValueError** – If the threshold is provided and is exclusive of [0, 1].

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ARIMAREgressor</i>	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html .
<i>BinaryClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all binary classification pipelines.
<i>CatBoostClassifier</i>	CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
<i>CatBoostRegressor</i>	CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.
<i>ClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all classification pipelines.
<i>ComponentGraph</i>	Component graph for a pipeline as a directed acyclic graph (DAG).
<i>DecisionTreeClassifier</i>	Decision Tree Classifier.
<i>DecisionTreeRegressor</i>	Decision Tree Regressor.
<i>DFSTransformer</i>	Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.
<i>DropNaNRowsTransformer</i>	Transformer to drop rows with NaN values.
<i>ElasticNetClassifier</i>	Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.
<i>ElasticNetRegressor</i>	Elastic Net Regressor.
<i>Estimator</i>	A component that fits and predicts given data.
<i>ExponentialSmoothingRegressor</i>	Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.
<i>ExtraTreesClassifier</i>	Extra Trees Classifier.
<i>ExtraTreesRegressor</i>	Extra Trees Regressor.
<i>FeatureSelector</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights.

continues on next page

Table 665 – continued from previous page

<i>KNeighborsClassifier</i>	K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.
<i>LightGBMClassifier</i>	LightGBM Classifier.
<i>LightGBMRegressor</i>	LightGBM Regressor.
<i>LinearRegressor</i>	Linear Regressor.
<i>LogisticRegressionClassifier</i>	Logistic Regression Classifier.
<i>MulticlassClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all multiclass classification pipelines.
<i>OneHotEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.
<i>PerColumnImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.
<i>PipelineBase</i>	Machine learning pipeline.
<i>ProphetRegressor</i>	Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.
<i>RandomForestClassifier</i>	Random Forest Classifier.
<i>RandomForestRegressor</i>	Random Forest Regressor.
<i>RegressionPipeline</i>	Pipeline subclass for all regression pipelines.
<i>RFClassifierSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.
<i>RFRegressorSelectFromModel</i>	Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.
<i>SimpleImputer</i>	Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy. Natural language columns are ignored.
<i>StackedEnsembleClassifier</i>	Stacked Ensemble Classifier.
<i>StackedEnsembleRegressor</i>	Stacked Ensemble Regressor.
<i>StandardScaler</i>	A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.
<i>SVMClassifier</i>	Support Vector Machine Classifier.
<i>SVMRegressor</i>	Support Vector Machine Regressor.
<i>TargetEncoder</i>	A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.
<i>TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series binary classification problems.
<i>TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series classification problems.
<i>TimeSeriesFeaturizer</i>	Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.
<i>TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series multiclass classification problems.
<i>TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline</i>	Pipeline base class for time series regression problems.
<i>Transformer</i>	A component that may or may not need fitting that transforms data. These components are used before an estimator.
<i>VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.
<i>VowpalWabbitRegressor</i>	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.

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Table 665 – continued from previous page

<i>XGBoostClassifier</i>	XGBoost Classifier.
<i>XGBoostRegressor</i>	XGBoost Regressor.

Contents

class evalml.pipelines.**ARIMAREgressor**(*time_index=None, trend=None, start_p=2, d=0, start_q=2, max_p=5, max_d=2, max_q=5, seasonal=True, n_jobs=-1, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model. The three parameters (p, d, q) are the AR order, the degree of differencing, and the MA order. More information here: https://www.statsmodels.org/devel/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA.html.

Currently ARIMAREgressor isn’t supported via conda install. It’s recommended that it be installed via PyPI.

Parameters

- **time_index** (*str*) – Specifies the name of the column in X that provides the datetime objects. Defaults to None.
- **trend** (*str*) – Controls the deterministic trend. Options are ['n', 'c', 't', 'ct'] where 'c' is a constant term, 't' indicates a linear trend, and 'ct' is both. Can also be an iterable when defining a polynomial, such as [1, 1, 0, 1].
- **start_p** (*int*) – Minimum Autoregressive order. Defaults to 2.
- **d** (*int*) – Minimum Differencing degree. Defaults to 0.
- **start_q** (*int*) – Minimum Moving Average order. Defaults to 2.
- **max_p** (*int*) – Maximum Autoregressive order. Defaults to 5.
- **max_d** (*int*) – Maximum Differencing degree. Defaults to 2.
- **max_q** (*int*) – Maximum Moving Average order. Defaults to 5.
- **seasonal** (*boolean*) – Whether to fit a seasonal model to ARIMA. Defaults to True.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "start_p": Integer(1, 3), "d": Integer(0, 2), "start_q": Integer(1, 3), "max_p": Integer(3, 10), "max_d": Integer(2, 5), "max_q": Integer(3, 10), "seasonal": [True, False], }
model_family	ModelFamily.ARIMA
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	ARIMA Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for ARIMA regressor.
<code>fit</code>	Fits ARIMA regressor to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using fitted ARIMA regressor.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for ARIMA regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits ARIMA regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If X was passed to *fit* but not passed in *predict*.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted ARIMA regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If X was passed to *fit* but not passed in *predict*.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.**BinaryClassificationPipeline** (*component_graph*, *parameters=None*, *custom_name=None*, *random_seed=0*)

Pipeline subclass for all binary classification pipelines.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph*, *list*, *dict*) – ComponentGraph instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component's index in the list.

For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names ["Imputer", "One Hot Encoder", "Imputer_2", "Logistic Regression Classifier"]

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **custom_name** (*str*) – Custom name for the pipeline. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = BinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph=["Simple Imputer",
↳ "Logistic Regression Classifier"],
...                                     parameters={"Logistic Regression_
↳ Classifier": {"penalty": "elasticnet",
...
↳ "solver": "liblinear"}},
...                                     custom_name="My Binary Pipeline")
...
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My Binary Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
↳ 'Logistic Regression Classifier'}
```

The pipeline parameters will be chosen from the default parameters for every component, unless specific parameters were passed in as they were above.

```
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None}
↳ ,
...     'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'elasticnet',
...                                         'C': 1.0,
...                                         'n_jobs': -1,
...                                         'multi_class': 'auto',
...                                         'solver': 'liblinear'}}
```

Attributes

problem_type	ProblemTypes.BINARY
---------------------	---------------------

Methods

<code>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</code>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<code>classes_</code>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<code>create_objectives</code>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<code>custom_name</code>	Custom name of the pipeline.

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Table 667 – continued from previous page

<i>describe</i>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<i>fit</i>	Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by sorted(set(y)) and then are mapped to values between 0 and n_classes-1.
<i>get_component</i>	Returns component by name.
<i>get_hyperparameter_ranges</i>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<i>graph</i>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<i>graph_feature_importance</i>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.
<i>graph_json</i>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<i>load</i>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<i>model_family</i>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<i>name</i>	Name of the pipeline.
<i>new</i>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's __new__ method.
<i>optimize_threshold</i>	Optimize the pipeline threshold given the objective to use. Only used for binary problems with objectives whose thresholds can be tuned.
<i>parameters</i>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels. Assumes that the column at index 1 represents the positive label case.
<i>save</i>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<i>score</i>	Evaluate model performance on objectives.
<i>summary</i>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<i>threshold</i>	Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to None.
<i>transform</i>	Transform the input.
<i>transform_all_but_final</i>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters *objective* (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

property classes_ (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by sorted(set(y)) and then are mapped to values between 0 and n_classes-1.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training labels of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If the number of unique classes in y are not appropriate for the type of pipeline.

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type plotly.Figure

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. y_edges specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {“Nodes”: {“component_name”: {“Name”: class_name, “Parameters”: parameters_attributes}, ...}}, “x_edges”: [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], “y_edges”: [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement inverse_transform are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *X*, *y*, *y_pred_proba*, *objective*)

Optimize the pipeline threshold given the objective to use. Only used for binary problems with objectives whose thresholds can be tuned.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Input target values.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The predicted probabilities of the target outputted by the pipeline.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to threshold with. Must have a tunable threshold.

Raises **ValueError** – If objective is not optimizable.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Note: we cast y as ints first to address boolean values that may be returned from calculating predictions which we would not be able to otherwise transform if we originally had integer targets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object or string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self*, *X*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make probability estimates for labels. Assumes that the column at index 1 represents the positive label case.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Probability estimates

Return type *pd.Series*

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)
Evaluate model performance on objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples]
- **objectives** (*list*) – List of objectives to score
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type *dict*

property summary (*self*)
A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

property threshold (*self*)
Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to None.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)
Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)
Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.

- **y** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Targets corresponding to X. Optional.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Only used for time series.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.CatBoostClassifier(n_estimators=10, eta=0.03, max_depth=6,  
                                          bootstrap_type=None, silent=True, al-  
                                          low_writing_files=False, random_seed=0,  
                                          n_jobs=-1, **kwargs)
```

CatBoost Classifier, a classifier that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

For more information, check out <https://catboost.ai/>

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The maximum number of trees to build. Defaults to 10.
- **eta** (*float*) – The learning rate. Defaults to 0.03.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **bootstrap_type** (*string*) – Defines the method for sampling the weights of objects. Available methods are ‘Bayesian’, ‘Bernoulli’, ‘MVS’. Defaults to None.
- **silent** (*boolean*) – Whether to use the “silent” logging mode. Defaults to True.
- **allow_writing_files** (*boolean*) – Whether to allow writing snapshot files while training. Defaults to False.
- **n_jobs** (*int* or *None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(4, 100), “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.CATBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	CatBoost Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance of fitted CatBoost classifier.
<code>fit</code>	Fits CatBoost classifier component to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted CatBoost classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits CatBoost classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor (n_estimators=10, eta=0.03, max_depth=6,  
                                           bootstrap_type=None, silent=False, allow_writing_files=False,  
                                           random_seed=0,  
                                           n_jobs=-1, **kwargs)
```

CatBoost Regressor, a regressor that uses gradient-boosting on decision trees. CatBoost is an open-source library and natively supports categorical features.

For more information, check out <https://catboost.ai/>

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The maximum number of trees to build. Defaults to 10.
- **eta** (*float*) – The learning rate. Defaults to 0.03.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **bootstrap_type** (*string*) – Defines the method for sampling the weights of objects. Available methods are ‘Bayesian’, ‘Bernoulli’, ‘MVS’. Defaults to None.
- **silent** (*boolean*) – Whether to use the “silent” logging mode. Defaults to True.
- **allow_writing_files** (*boolean*) – Whether to allow writing snapshot files while training. Defaults to False.

- **n_jobs** (*int* or *None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(4, 100), “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.CATBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	CatBoost Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted CatBoost regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits CatBoost regressor component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted CatBoost regressor.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits CatBoost regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.**ClassificationPipeline** (*component_graph*, *parameters=None*, *custom_name=None*, *random_seed=0*)

Pipeline subclass for all classification pipelines.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*list or dict*) – List of components in order. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component's index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names ["Imputer", "One Hot Encoder", "Imputer_2", "Logistic Regression Classifier"]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **custom_name** (*str*) – Custom name for the pipeline. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

problem_type	None
---------------------	------

Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>classes_</i>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<i>custom_name</i>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<i>describe</i>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<i>fit</i>	Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by sorted(set(y)) and then are mapped to values between 0 and n_classes-1.
<i>get_component</i>	Returns component by name.
<i>get_hyperparameter_ranges</i>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<i>graph</i>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<i>graph_feature_importance</i>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

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Table 670 – continued from previous page

<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

`can_tune_threshold_with_objective` (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **`objective`** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

`property classes_` (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.

`clone` (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

`static create_objectives` (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

`property custom_name` (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

`describe` (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **`return_dict`** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type dict

`property feature_importance` (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by `sorted(set(y))` and then are mapped to values between 0 and `n_classes-1`.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training labels of length `[n_samples]`

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If the number of unique classes in *y* are not appropriate for the type of pipeline.

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type *dict*

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to *None* (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type `graphviz.Digraph`

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If `graphviz` is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than `importance_threshold`. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type `plotly.Figure`

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. *y_edges* specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component *inverse_transform* methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement *inverse_transform* are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters *y* (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type *pd.Series*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Note: we cast `y` as ints first to address boolean values that may be returned from calculating predictions which we would not be able to otherwise transform if we originally had integer targets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **objective** (*Object or string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type `pd.Series`

predict_proba (*self, X, X_train=None, y_train=None*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray or None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series or None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Probability estimates

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an estimator.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self, X, y, objectives, X_train=None, y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length `[n_samples]`
- **objectives** (*list*) – List of objectives to score
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type `dict`

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [*n_samples*]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Targets corresponding to X. Optional.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Only used for time series.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.**ComponentGraph** (*component_dict=None*, *random_seed=0*)

Component graph for a pipeline as a directed acyclic graph (DAG).

Parameters

- **component_dict** (*dict*) – A dictionary which specifies the components and edges between components that should be used to create the component graph. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Examples

```
>>> component_dict = {'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'],
...                   'Logistic Regression': ['Logistic Regression Classifier',
...                                           ↪ 'Imputer.x', 'y']}
>>> component_graph = ComponentGraph(component_dict)
>>> assert component_graph.compute_order == ['Imputer', 'Logistic Regression']
...
...
>>> component_dict = {'Imputer': ['Imputer', 'X', 'y'],
...                   'OHE': ['One Hot Encoder', 'Imputer.x', 'y'],
...                   'estimator_1': ['Random Forest Classifier', 'OHE.x', 'y'],
...                   'estimator_2': ['Decision Tree Classifier', 'OHE.x', 'y'],
...                   'final': ['Logistic Regression Classifier', 'estimator_1.x',
...                             ↪ 'estimator_2.x', 'y']}
>>> component_graph = ComponentGraph(component_dict)
```

The default parameters for every component in the component graph.


```
>>> assert component_graph.default_parameters == {
...     'Imputer': {'categorical_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent',
...               'numeric_impute_strategy': 'mean',
...               'categorical_fill_value': None,
...               'numeric_fill_value': None},
...     'One Hot Encoder': {'top_n': 10,
...                        'features_to_encode': None,
...                        'categories': None,
...                        'drop': 'if_binary',
...                        'handle_unknown': 'ignore',
...                        'handle_missing': 'error'},
...     'Random Forest Classifier': {'n_estimators': 100,
...                                  'max_depth': 6,
...                                  'n_jobs': -1},
...     'Decision Tree Classifier': {'criterion': 'gini',
...                                  'max_features': 'auto',
...                                  'max_depth': 6,
...                                  'min_samples_split': 2,
...                                  'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0},
...     'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'l2',
...                                       'C': 1.0,
...                                       'n_jobs': -1,
...                                       'multi_class': 'auto',
...                                       'solver': 'lbfgs'}}
```

Methods

<code>compute_order</code>	The order that components will be computed or called in.
<code>default_parameters</code>	The default parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs component graph details including component parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fit each component in the graph.
<code>fit_and_transform_all_but_final</code>	Fit and transform all components save the final one, usually an estimator.
<code>generate_order</code>	Regenerated the topologically sorted order of the graph.
<code>get_component</code>	Retrieves a single component object from the graph.
<code>get_estimators</code>	Gets a list of all the estimator components within this graph.
<code>get_inputs</code>	Retrieves all inputs for a given component.
<code>get_last_component</code>	Retrieves the component that is computed last in the graph, usually the final estimator.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the component graph.
<code>instantiate</code>	Instantiates all uninstantiated components within the graph using the given parameters. An error will be raised if a component is already instantiated but the parameters dict contains arguments for that component.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input using the component graph.

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Table 671 – continued from previous page

<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transform all components save the final one, and gathers the data from any number of parents to get all the information that should be fed to the final component.
<hr/>	
property <code>compute_order</code> (<i>self</i>)	The order that components will be computed or called in.
property <code>default_parameters</code> (<i>self</i>)	The default parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
Returns	Dictionary of all component default parameters.
Return type	dict
describe (<i>self</i> , <i>return_dict=False</i>)	Outputs component graph details including component parameters.
Parameters <code>return_dict</code> (<i>bool</i>)	– If True, return dictionary of information about component graph. Defaults to False.
Returns	Dictionary of all component parameters if <code>return_dict</code> is True, else None
Return type	dict
fit (<i>self</i> , <i>X</i> , <i>y</i>)	Fit each component in the graph.
Parameters	
• X (<i>pd.DataFrame</i>)	– The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
• y (<i>pd.Series</i>)	– The target training data of length [n_samples].
Returns	<i>self</i>
fit_and_transform_all_but_final (<i>self</i> , <i>X</i> , <i>y</i>)	Fit and transform all components save the final one, usually an estimator.
Parameters	
• X (<i>pd.DataFrame</i>)	– The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
• y (<i>pd.Series</i>)	– The target training data of length [n_samples].
Returns	Transformed features and target.
Return type	Tuple (pd.DataFrame, pd.Series)
classmethod <code>generate_order</code> (<i>cls</i> , <i>component_dict</i>)	Regenerated the topologically sorted order of the graph.
get_component (<i>self</i> , <i>component_name</i>)	Retrieves a single component object from the graph.
Parameters <code>component_name</code> (<i>str</i>)	– Name of the component to retrieve
Returns	ComponentBase object
Raises ValueError	– If the component is not in the graph.
get_estimators (<i>self</i>)	Gets a list of all the estimator components within this graph.
Returns	All estimator objects within the graph.

Return type list

Raises **ValueError** – If the component graph is not yet instantiated.

get_inputs (*self*, *component_name*)

Retrieves all inputs for a given component.

Parameters **component_name** (*str*) – Name of the component to look up.

Returns List of inputs for the component to use.

Return type list[str]

Raises **ValueError** – If the component is not in the graph.

get_last_component (*self*)

Retrieves the component that is computed last in the graph, usually the final estimator.

Returns ComponentBase object

Raises **ValueError** – If the component graph has no edges.

graph (*self*, *name=None*, *graph_format=None*)

Generate an image representing the component graph.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of the graph. Defaults to None.
- **graph_format** (*str*) – file format to save the graph in. Defaults to None.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.

instantiate (*self*, *parameters=None*)

Instantiates all uninstantiated components within the graph using the given parameters. An error will be raised if a component is already instantiated but the parameters dict contains arguments for that component.

Parameters **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} or None implies using all default values for component parameters. If a component in the component graph is already instantiated, it will not use any of its parameters defined in this dictionary. Defaults to None.

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If component graph is already instantiated or if a component errored while instantiating.

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement inverse_transform are PolynomialDetrender, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters **y** – (pd.Series): Final component features.

Returns The target with inverse transformation applied.

Return type pd.Series

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input using the component graph.

Parameters

- **X** (`pd.DataFrame`) – Input features of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (`pd.Series`) – The target data of length `[n_samples]`. Defaults to `None`.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not a Transformer.

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform all components save the final one, and gathers the data from any number of parents to get all the information that should be fed to the final component.

Parameters

- **X** (`pd.DataFrame`) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (`pd.Series`) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`. Defaults to `None`.

Returns Transformed values.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```
class evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeClassifier (criterion='gini', max_features='auto',  
                                              max_depth=6, min_samples_split=2,  
                                              min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Decision Tree Classifier.

Parameters

- **criterion** (`{ "gini", "entropy" }`) – The function to measure the quality of a split. Supported criteria are “gini” for the Gini impurity and “entropy” for the information gain. Defaults to “gini”.
- **max_features** (`int, float or { "auto", "sqrt", "log2" }`) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If `int`, then consider `max_features` features at each split.
 - If `float`, then `max_features` is a fraction and `int(max_features * n_features)` features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “sqrt”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “log2”, then `max_features=log2(n_features)`.
 - If `None`, then `max_features = n_features`.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **max_depth** (`int`) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.

- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If int, then consider min_samples_split as the minimum number.
 - If float, then min_samples_split is a fraction and $\text{ceil}(\text{min_samples_split} * \text{n_samples})$ are the minimum number of samples for each split.

Defaults to 2.

- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “criterion”: [“gini”, “entropy”], “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.DECISION_TREE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Decision Tree Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeRegressor (criterion='mse', max_features='auto',
                                             max_depth=6, min_samples_split=2,
                                             min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Decision Tree Regressor.

Parameters

- **criterion** (*{ "mse", "friedman_mse", "mae", "poisson" }*) – The function to measure the quality of a split. Supported criteria are:
 - “mse” for the mean squared error, which is equal to variance reduction as feature selection criterion and minimizes the L2 loss using the mean of each terminal node
 - “friedman_mse”, which uses mean squared error with Friedman’s improvement score for potential splits
 - “mae” for the mean absolute error, which minimizes the L1 loss using the median of each terminal node,
 - “poisson” which uses reduction in Poisson deviance to find splits.
- **max_features** (*int, float or { "auto", "sqrt", "log2" }*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If int, then consider max_features features at each split.
 - If float, then max_features is a fraction and int(max_features * n_features) features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then max_features=sqrt(n_features).
 - If “sqrt”, then max_features=sqrt(n_features).
 - If “log2”, then max_features=log2(n_features).
 - If None, then max_features = n_features.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than max_features features.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.

- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If int, then consider min_samples_split as the minimum number.
 - If float, then min_samples_split is a fraction and $\text{ceil}(\text{min_samples_split} * \text{n_samples})$ are the minimum number of samples for each split.

Defaults to 2.

- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "criterion": ["mse", "friedman_mse", "mae"], "max_features": ["auto", "sqrt", "log2"], "max_depth": Integer(4, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.DECISION_TREE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Decision Tree Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.DFSTransformer (*index='index', features=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Featuretools DFS component that generates features for the input features.

Parameters

- **index** (*string*) – The name of the column that contains the indices. If no column with this name exists, then featuretools.EntitySet() creates a column with this name to serve as the index column. Defaults to 'index'.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **features** (*list*) – List of features to run DFS on. Defaults to None. Features will only be computed if the columns used by the feature exist in the input and if the feature itself is not in input.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	DFS Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the DFSTransformer Transformer component.

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Table 674 – continued from previous page

<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Computes the feature matrix for the input X using featuretools’ dfs algorithm.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits the DFSTransformer Transformer component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.array*) – The input data to transform, of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

static `load` (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

`needs_fitting` (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property `parameters` (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

`save` (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- `file_path` (*str*) – Location to save file.
- `pickle_protocol` (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

`transform` (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Computes the feature matrix for the input *X* using `featuretools`' `dfs` algorithm.

Parameters

- `X` (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data to transform. Has shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- `y` (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Feature matrix

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

class `evalml.pipelines.DropNaNRowsTransformer` (*parameters=None*, *component_obj=None*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Transformer to drop rows with NaN values.

Parameters `random_seed` (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Is not used by this component. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	True
name	Drop NaN Rows Transformer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms data using fitted component.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Transforms data using fitted component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – Target data.

Returns Data with NaN rows dropped.

Return type (*pd.DataFrame, pd.Series*)

class evalml.pipelines.**ElasticNetClassifier** (*penalty='elasticnet', C=1.0, l1_ratio=0.15, multi_class='auto', solver='saga', n_jobs=-1, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Elastic Net Classifier. Uses Logistic Regression with elasticnet penalty as the base estimator.

Parameters

- **penalty** (*{ "l1", "l2", "elasticnet", "none" }*) – The norm used in penalization. Defaults to “elasticnet”.
- **C** (*float*) – Inverse of regularization strength. Must be a positive float. Defaults to 1.0.
- **l1_ratio** (*float*) – The mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \text{l1_ratio} \leq 1$. Only used if `penalty='elasticnet'`. Setting `l1_ratio=0` is equivalent to using `penalty='l2'`, while setting `l1_ratio=1` is equivalent to using `penalty='l1'`. For $0 < \text{l1_ratio} < 1$, the penalty is a combination of L1 and L2. Defaults to 0.15.

- **multi_class** (`{"auto", "ovr", "multinomial"}`) – If the option chosen is “ovr”, then a binary problem is fit for each label. For “multinomial” the loss minimised is the multinomial loss fit across the entire probability distribution, even when the data is binary. “multinomial” is unavailable when `solver="liblinear"`. “auto” selects “ovr” if the data is binary, or if `solver="liblinear"`, and otherwise selects “multinomial”. Defaults to “auto”.
- **solver** (`{"newton-cg", "lbfgs", "liblinear", "sag", "saga"}`) – Algorithm to use in the optimization problem. For small datasets, “liblinear” is a good choice, whereas “sag” and “saga” are faster for large ones. For multiclass problems, only “newton-cg”, “sag”, “saga” and “lbfgs” handle multinomial loss; “liblinear” is limited to one-versus-rest schemes.
 - “newton-cg”, “lbfgs”, “sag” and “saga” handle L2 or no penalty
 - “liblinear” and “saga” also handle L1 penalty
 - “saga” also supports “elasticnet” penalty
 - “liblinear” does not support setting `penalty='none'`
 Defaults to “saga”.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0.01, 10), “l1_ratio”: Real(0, 1)}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Elastic Net Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits ElasticNet classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

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Table 676 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits ElasticNet classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.**ElasticNetRegressor** (*alpha=0.0001*, *l1_ratio=0.15*,
max_iter=1000, *normalize=False*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Elastic Net Regressor.

Parameters

- **alpha** (*float*) – Constant that multiplies the penalty terms. Defaults to 0.0001.
- **l1_ratio** (*float*) – The mixing parameter, with $0 \leq \text{l1_ratio} \leq 1$. Only used if `penalty='elasticnet'`. Setting `l1_ratio=0` is equivalent to using `penalty='l2'`, while setting `l1_ratio=1` is equivalent to using `penalty='l1'`. For $0 < \text{l1_ratio} < 1$, the penalty is a combination of L1 and L2. Defaults to 0.15.
- **max_iter** (*int*) – The maximum number of iterations. Defaults to 1000.
- **normalize** (*boolean*) – If True, the regressors will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. Defaults to False.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "alpha": Real(0, 1), "l1_ratio": Real(0, 1), }
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Elastic Net Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted ElasticNet regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.Estimator (parameters=None, component_obj=None, random_seed=0,
                                   **kwargs)
```

A component that fits and predicts given data.

To implement a new Estimator, define your own class which is a subclass of Estimator, including a name and a list of acceptable ranges for any parameters to be tuned during the automl search (hyperparameters). Define an `__init__` method which sets up any necessary state and objects. Make sure your `__init__` only uses standard keyword arguments and calls `super().__init__()` with a parameters dict. You may also override the `fit`, `transform`, `fit_transform` and other methods in this class if appropriate.

To see some examples, check out the definitions of any Estimator component subclass.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

model_family	ModelFamily.NONE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>model_family</i>	ModelFamily.NONE
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>supported_problem_types</i>	Problem types this estimator supports.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property model_family (*cls*)

Returns ModelFamily of this component.

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

property supported_problem_types (*cls*)

Problem types this estimator supports.

```
class evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor (trend=None,  
                                                    damped_trend=False,    seasonal=None, sp=2, n_jobs=-1,  
                                                    random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Holt-Winters Exponential Smoothing Forecaster.

Currently ExponentialSmoothingRegressor isn't supported via conda install. It's recommended that it be installed via PyPI.

Parameters

- **trend** (*str*) – Type of trend component. Defaults to None.
- **damped_trend** (*bool*) – If the trend component should be damped. Defaults to False.
- **seasonal** (*str*) – Type of seasonal component. Takes one of {"additive", None}. Can also be multiplicative if
- **of the target data is 0** (*none*) –
- **AutoMLSearch wiill not tune for this. Defaults to None. (but)** –
- **sp** (*int*) – The number of seasonal periods to consider. Defaults to 2.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "trend": [None, "additive"], "damped_trend": [True, False], "seasonal": [None, "additive"], "sp": Integer(2, 8), }
model_family	ModelFamily.EXPONENTIAL_SMOOTHING
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Exponential Smoothing Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for Exponential Smoothing regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits Exponential Smoothing Regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted Exponential Smoothing regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with a length of 1 as feature_importance is not defined for Exponential Smoothing regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits Exponential Smoothing Regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If y was not passed in.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted Exponential Smoothing regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Ignored except to set forecast horizon.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

`save` (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **`file_path`** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **`pickle_protocol`** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier (n_estimators=100,      max_features='auto',
                                           max_depth=6,          min_samples_split=2,
                                           min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_jobs=-1,
                                           random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Extra Trees Classifier.

Parameters

- **`n_estimators`** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **`max_features`** (*int*, *float* or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If *int*, then consider `max_features` features at each split.
 - If *float*, then `max_features` is a fraction and `int(max_features * n_features)` features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “sqrt”, then `max_features=sqrt(n_features)`.
 - If “log2”, then `max_features=log2(n_features)`.
 - If *None*, then `max_features = n_features`.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than `max_features` features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **`max_depth`** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **`min_samples_split`** (*int* or *float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider `min_samples_split` as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then `min_samples_split` is a fraction and `ceil(min_samples_split * n_samples)` are the minimum number of samples for each split.
- **`to 2.`** (*Defaults*) –
- **`min_weight_fraction_leaf`** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **`n_jobs`** (*int* or *None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10),}
model_family	ModelFamily.EXTRA_TREES
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Extra Trees Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters file_path (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters X (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters X (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises MethodPropertyNotFoundError – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor (n_estimators=100,      max_features='auto',
                                             max_depth=6,         min_samples_split=2,
                                             min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,  n_jobs=-1,
                                             random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Extra Trees Regressor.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_features** (*int, float or {"auto", "sqrt", "log2"}*) – The number of features to consider when looking for the best split:
 - If *int*, then consider *max_features* features at each split.
 - If *float*, then *max_features* is a fraction and $\text{int}(\text{max_features} * \text{n_features})$ features are considered at each split.
 - If “auto”, then $\text{max_features} = \sqrt{\text{n_features}}$.
 - If “sqrt”, then $\text{max_features} = \sqrt{\text{n_features}}$.
 - If “log2”, then $\text{max_features} = \log_2(\text{n_features})$.
 - If *None*, then $\text{max_features} = \text{n_features}$.

The search for a split does not stop until at least one valid partition of the node samples is found, even if it requires to effectively inspect more than *max_features* features. Defaults to “auto”.

- **max_depth** (*int*) – The maximum depth of the tree. Defaults to 6.
- **min_samples_split** (*int or float*) – The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node:
 - If *int*, then consider *min_samples_split* as the minimum number.
 - If *float*, then *min_samples_split* is a fraction and $\text{ceil}(\text{min_samples_split} * \text{n_samples})$ are the minimum number of samples for each split.
- **to 2.** (*Defaults*) –
- **min_weight_fraction_leaf** (*float*) – The minimum weighted fraction of the sum total of weights (of all the input samples) required to be at a leaf node. Defaults to 0.0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_features”: [“auto”, “sqrt”, “log2”], “max_depth”: Integer(4, 10),}
model_family	ModelFamily.EXTRA_TREES
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Extra Trees Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {“name”: name, “parameters”: parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.**FeatureSelector** (*parameters=None, component_obj=None, random_seed=0, **kwargs*)

Selects top features based on importance weights.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.
- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<i>get_names</i>	Get names of selected features.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an MethodPropertyNotFoundError exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a `component_obj` that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type list[str]

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

class evalml.pipelines.**KNeighborsClassifier** (*n_neighbors*=5, *weights*='uniform', *algorithm*='auto', *leaf_size*=30, *p*=2, *random_seed*=0, ***kwargs*)

K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_neighbors** (*int*) – Number of neighbors to use by default. Defaults to 5.
- **weights** ({ 'uniform', 'distance' } or *callable*) – Weight function used in prediction. Can be:
 - 'uniform' : uniform weights. All points in each neighborhood are weighted equally.
 - 'distance' : weight points by the inverse of their distance. in this case, closer neighbors of a query point will have a greater influence than neighbors which are further away.
 - [callable] : a user-defined function which accepts an array of distances, and returns an array of the same shape containing the weights.

Defaults to "uniform".

- **algorithm** ({ 'auto', 'ball_tree', 'kd_tree', 'brute' }) – Algorithm used to compute the nearest neighbors:
 - 'ball_tree' will use BallTree
 - 'kd_tree' will use KDTree
 - 'brute' will use a brute-force search.

'auto' will attempt to decide the most appropriate algorithm based on the values passed to fit method. Defaults to "auto". Note: fitting on sparse input will override the setting of this parameter, using brute force.

- **leaf_size** (*int*) – Leaf size passed to BallTree or KDTree. This can affect the speed of the construction and query, as well as the memory required to store the tree. The optimal value depends on the nature of the problem. Defaults to 30.
- **p** (*int*) – Power parameter for the Minkowski metric. When $p = 1$, this is equivalent to using `manhattan_distance` (11), and `euclidean_distance` (12) for $p = 2$. For arbitrary p , `minkowski_distance (1_p)` is used. Defaults to 2.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "n_neighbors": Integer(2, 12), "weights": ["uniform", "distance"], "algorithm": ["auto", "ball_tree", "kd_tree", "brute"], "leaf_size": Integer(10, 30), "p": Integer(1, 5), }
model_family	ModelFamily.K_NEIGHBORS
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	KNN Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's matching the input number of features as <code>feature_importance</code> is not defined for KNN classifiers.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's matching the input number of features as feature_importance is not defined for KNN classifiers.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier(boosting_type='gbdt', learning_rate=0.1,  
                                         n_estimators=100, max_depth=0,  
                                         num_leaves=31, min_child_samples=20, bag-  
                                         ging_fraction=0.9, bagging_freq=0, n_jobs=-  
                                         1, random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

LightGBM Classifier.

Parameters

- **boosting_type** (*string*) – Type of boosting to use. Defaults to “gbdt”. - ‘gbdt’ uses traditional Gradient Boosting Decision Tree - “dart”, uses Dropouts meet Multiple Additive Regression Trees - “goss”, uses Gradient-based One-Side Sampling - “rf”, uses Random Forest
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of boosted trees to fit. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners, ≤ 0 means no limit. Defaults to 0.
- **num_leaves** (*int*) – Maximum tree leaves for base learners. Defaults to 31.
- **min_child_samples** (*int*) – Minimum number of data needed in a child (leaf). Defaults to 20.
- **bagging_fraction** (*float*) – LightGBM will randomly select a subset of features on each iteration (tree) without resampling if this is smaller than 1.0. For example, if set to 0.8, LightGBM will select 80% of features before training each tree. This can be used to speed up training and deal with overfitting. Defaults to 0.9.
- **bagging_freq** (*int*) – Frequency for bagging. 0 means bagging is disabled. k means perform bagging at every k iteration. Every k-th iteration, LightGBM will randomly select `bagging_fraction * 100 %` of the data to use for the next k iterations. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of threads to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "learning_rate": Real(0.000001, 1), "boosting_type": ["gbdt", "dart", "goss", "rf"], "n_estimators": Integer(10, 100), "max_depth": Integer(0, 10), "num_leaves": Integer(2, 100), "min_child_samples": Integer(1, 100), "bagging_fraction": Real(0.000001, 1), "bagging_freq": Integer(0, 1),}
model_family	ModelFamily.LIGHTGBM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LightGBM Classifier
SEED_MAX	SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound
SEED_MIN	0
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits LightGBM classifier component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using the fitted LightGBM classifier.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make prediction probabilities using the fitted LightGBM classifier.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool, optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits LightGBM classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using the fitted LightGBM classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make prediction probabilities using the fitted LightGBM classifier.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted probability values.

Return type pd.DataFrame

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor (boosting_type='gbdt', learning_rate=0.1,  

n_estimators=20, max_depth=0,  

num_leaves=31, min_child_samples=20, bagging_fraction=0.9, bagging_freq=0, n_jobs=-1,  

random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

LightGBM Regressor.

Parameters

- **boosting_type** (*string*) – Type of boosting to use. Defaults to “gbdt”. - ‘gbdt’ uses traditional Gradient Boosting Decision Tree - “dart”, uses Dropouts meet Multiple Additive Regression Trees - “goss”, uses Gradient-based One-Side Sampling - “rf”, uses Random Forest
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of boosted trees to fit. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners, <=0 means no limit. Defaults to 0.
- **num_leaves** (*int*) – Maximum tree leaves for base learners. Defaults to 31.
- **min_child_samples** (*int*) – Minimum number of data needed in a child (leaf). Defaults to 20.
- **bagging_fraction** (*float*) – LightGBM will randomly select a subset of features on each iteration (tree) without resampling if this is smaller than 1.0. For example, if set to 0.8, LightGBM will select 80% of features before training each tree. This can be used to speed up training and deal with overfitting. Defaults to 0.9.
- **bagging_freq** (*int*) – Frequency for bagging. 0 means bagging is disabled. k means perform bagging at every k iteration. Every k-th iteration, LightGBM will randomly select bagging_fraction * 100 % of the data to use for the next k iterations. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of threads to run in parallel. -1 uses all threads. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "learning_rate": Real(0.000001, 1), "boosting_type": ["gbdt", "dart", "goss", "rf"], "n_estimators": Integer(10, 100), "max_depth": Integer(0, 10), "num_leaves": Integer(2, 100), "min_child_samples": Integer(1, 100), "bagging_fraction": Real(0.000001, 1), "bagging_freq": Integer(0, 1),}
model_family	ModelFamily.LIGHTGBM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	LightGBM Regressor
SEED_MAX	SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound
SEED_MIN	0
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits LightGBM regressor to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted LightGBM regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits LightGBM regressor to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using fitted LightGBM regressor.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor (*fit_intercept*=*True*, *normalize*=*False*, *n_jobs*=*-1*, *random_seed*=*0*, ***kwargs*)

Linear Regressor.

Parameters

- **fit_intercept** (*boolean*) – Whether to calculate the intercept for this model. If set to *False*, no intercept will be used in calculations (i.e. data is expected to be centered). Defaults to *True*.
- **normalize** (*boolean*) – If *True*, the regressors will be normalized before regression by subtracting the mean and dividing by the l2-norm. This parameter is ignored when *fit_intercept* is set to *False*. Defaults to *False*.
- **n_jobs** (*int* or *None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. *-1* uses all threads. Defaults to *-1*.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to *0*.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "fit_intercept": [True, False], "normalize": [True, False]}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Linear Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance for fitted linear regressor.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .

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Table 686 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted linear regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier (penalty='l2', C=1.0,  
                                                    multi_class='auto',  
                                                    solver='lbfgs', n_jobs=-1,  
                                                    random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Logistic Regression Classifier.

Parameters

- **penalty** (*{ "l1", "l2", "elasticnet", "none" }*) – The norm used in penalization. Defaults to “l2”.
- **C** (*float*) – Inverse of regularization strength. Must be a positive float. Defaults to 1.0.
- **multi_class** (*{ "auto", "ovr", "multinomial" }*) – If the option chosen is “ovr”, then a binary problem is fit for each label. For “multinomial” the loss minimised is the multinomial loss fit across the entire probability distribution, even when the data is binary. “multinomial” is unavailable when solver=“liblinear”. “auto” selects “ovr” if the data is binary, or if solver=“liblinear”, and otherwise selects “multinomial”. Defaults to “auto”.
- **solver** (*{ "newton-cg", "lbfgs", "liblinear", "sag", "saga" }*) – Algorithm to use in the optimization problem. For small datasets, “liblinear” is a good choice, whereas “sag” and “saga” are faster for large ones. For multiclass problems, only “newton-cg”, “sag”, “saga” and “lbfgs” handle multinomial loss; “liblinear” is limited to one-versus-rest schemes.
 - “newton-cg”, “lbfgs”, “sag” and “saga” handle L2 or no penalty
 - “liblinear” and “saga” also handle L1 penalty
 - “saga” also supports “elasticnet” penalty
 - “liblinear” does not support setting penalty=’none’

Defaults to “lbfgs”.

- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “penalty”: [“l2”], “C”: Real(0.01, 10),}
model_family	ModelFamily.LINEAR_MODEL
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Logistic Regression Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for fitted logistic regression classifier.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for fitted logistic regression classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

```
save (self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)
```

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

[illegible]

Pipeline subclass for all multiclass classification pipelines.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph*, *list*, *dict*) – *ComponentGraph* instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or *ComponentBase* subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **custom_name** (*str*) – Custom name for the pipeline. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = MulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph=["Simple Imputer",
↳ "Logistic Regression Classifier"],
...
parameters={"Logistic Regression_
↳ Classifier": {"penalty": "elasticnet",
...
↳ "solver": "liblinear"}}},
...
custom_name="My Multiclass_
↳ Pipeline")
...
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My Multiclass Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
↳ 'Logistic Regression Classifier'}
```

The pipeline parameters will be chosen from the default parameters for every component, unless specific parameters were passed in as they were above.

```
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None}
...     ,
...     'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'elasticnet',
...                                         'C': 1.0,
```

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```
...         'n_jobs': -1,
...         'multi_class': 'auto',
...         'solver': 'liblinear'}}}
```

Attributes

prob- lem_type	ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS
---------------------------	-------------------------

Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>classes_</i>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<i>custom_name</i>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<i>describe</i>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<i>fit</i>	Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by sorted(set(y)) and then are mapped to values between 0 and n_classes-1.
<i>get_component</i>	Returns component by name.
<i>get_hyperparameter_ranges</i>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<i>graph</i>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<i>graph_feature_importance</i>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.
<i>graph_json</i>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<i>load</i>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<i>model_family</i>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<i>name</i>	Name of the pipeline.
<i>new</i>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's __new__ method.
<i>parameters</i>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves pipeline at file path.

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Table 688 – continued from previous page

<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

property classes_ (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a classification model. For string and categorical targets, classes are sorted by sorted(set(y)) and then are mapped to values between 0 and n_classes-1.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training labels of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If the number of unique classes in y are not appropriate for the type of pipeline.

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type plotly.Figure

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. *y_edges* specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement `inverse_transform` are `PolynomialDetrender`, `LogTransformer`, `LabelEncoder` (tbd).

Parameters `y` (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type `pd.Series`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `PipelineBase` object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self, parameters, random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or `None` implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type `dict`

predict (*self, X, objective=None, X_train=None, y_train=None*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Note: we cast `y` as ints first to address boolean values that may be returned from calculating predictions which we would not be able to otherwise transform if we originally had integer targets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **objective** (*Object or string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type `pd.Series`

predict_proba (*self, X, X_train=None, y_train=None*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Probability estimates

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an estimator.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)
Evaluate model performance on objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples]
- **objectives** (*list*) – List of objectives to score
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type *dict*

property summary (*self*)
A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)
Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)
Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.

- **y** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Targets corresponding to X. Optional.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Only used for time series.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder (top_n=10, features_to_encode=None, cat-  
                                     egories=None, drop='if_binary', han-  
                                     dle_unknown='ignore', handle_missing='error',  
                                     random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

A transformer that encodes categorical features in a one-hot numeric array.

Parameters

- **top_n** (*int*) – Number of categories per column to encode. If *None*, all categories will be encoded. Otherwise, the *n* most frequent will be encoded and all others will be dropped. Defaults to 10.
- **features_to_encode** (*list[str]*) – List of columns to encode. All other columns will remain untouched. If *None*, all appropriate columns will be encoded. Defaults to *None*.
- **categories** (*list*) – A two dimensional list of categories, where *categories[i]* is a list of the categories for the column at index *i*. This can also be *None*, or “auto” if *top_n* is not *None*. Defaults to *None*.
- **drop** (*string, list*) – Method (“first” or “if_binary”) to use to drop one category per feature. Can also be a list specifying which categories to drop for each feature. Defaults to “if_binary”.
- **handle_unknown** (*string*) – Whether to ignore or error for unknown categories for a feature encountered during *fit* or *transform*. If either *top_n* or *categories* is used to limit the number of categories per column, this must be “ignore”. Defaults to “ignore”.
- **handle_missing** (*string*) – Options for how to handle missing (NaN) values encountered during *fit* or *transform*. If this is set to “as_category” and NaN values are within the *n* most frequent, “nan” values will be encoded as their own column. If this is set to “error”, any missing values encountered will raise an error. Defaults to “error”.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	One Hot Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<code>categories</code>	Returns a list of the unique categories to be encoded for the particular feature, in order.
<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits the one-hot encoder component.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X .
<code>get_feature_names</code>	Return feature names for the categorical features after fitting.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	One-hot encode the input data.

categories (*self*, *feature_name*)

Returns a list of the unique categories to be encoded for the particular feature, in order.

Parameters **feature_name** (*str*) – The name of any feature provided to one-hot encoder during fit.

Returns The unique categories, in the same dtype as they were provided during fit.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **ValueError** – If feature was not provided to one-hot encoder as a training feature.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, X , $y=None$)

Fits the one-hot encoder component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self***Raises** **ValueError** – If encoding a column failed.**fit_transform** (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.**Return type** *pd.DataFrame***Raises** **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.**get_feature_names** (*self*)

Return feature names for the categorical features after fitting.

Feature names are formatted as {column name}_{category name}. In the event of a duplicate name, an integer will be added at the end of the feature name to distinguish it.

For example, consider a dataframe with a column called “A” and category “x_y” and another column called “A_x” with “y”. In this example, the feature names would be “A_x_y” and “A_x_y_1”.

Returns The feature names after encoding, provided in the same order as input_features.**Return type** *np.ndarray***static load** (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.**Returns** ComponentBase object**needs_fitting** (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.**property parameters** (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

One-hot encode the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features to one-hot encode.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed data, where each categorical feature has been encoded into numerical columns using one-hot encoding.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.PerColumnImputer (impute_strategies=None, random_seed=0,  
                                         **kwargs)
```

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy per column.

Parameters

- **impute_strategies** (*dict*) – Column and {"impute_strategy": strategy, "fill_value":value} pairings. Valid values for impute strategy include "mean", "median", "most_frequent", "constant" for numerical data, and "most_frequent", "constant" for object data types. Defaults to None, which uses "most_frequent" for all columns. When impute_strategy == "constant", fill_value is used to replace missing data. When None, uses 0 when imputing numerical data and "missing_value" for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Per Column Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits imputers on input data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by imputing missing values.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputers on input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features] to fit.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Ignored.

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a `component_obj` that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transforms input data by imputing missing values.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features] to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.**PipelineBase** (*component_graph*, *parameters*=*None*, *custom_name*=*None*, *random_seed*=*0*)

Machine learning pipeline.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph*, *list*, *dict*) – *ComponentGraph* instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or *ComponentBase* subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”].
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or *None* implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to *None*.
- **custom_name** (*str*) – Custom name for the pipeline. Defaults to *None*.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

problem_type	None
---------------------	------

Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

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Table 691 – continued from previous page

<code>create_objectives</code>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<code>custom_name</code>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<code>fit</code>	Build a model.
<code>get_component</code>	Returns component by name.
<code>get_hyperparameter_ranges</code>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

`can_tune_threshold_with_objective` (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **`objective`** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

`clone` (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

`static create_objectives` (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property `custom_name` (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters `return_dict` (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline.
Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type dict

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

abstract `fit` (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a model.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters `name` (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters `custom_hyperparameters` (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters `filepath` (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than *importance_threshold*. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type `plotly.Figure`

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. *y_edges* specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type `dag_json (str)`

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component `inverse_transform` methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement `inverse_transform` are `PolynomialDetrender`, `LogTransformer`, `LabelEncoder` (`tbd`).

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type `pd.Series`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `PipelineBase` object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or `None` implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

abstract score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – True labels of length [n_samples].
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Targets corresponding to X. Optional.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Only used for time series.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor (time_index=None, changepoint_prior_scale=0.05,
                                         seasonality_prior_scale=10, holidays_prior_scale=10,
                                         seasonality_mode='additive', random_seed=0,
                                         stan_backend='CMDSTANPY', **kwargs)
```

Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data. Prophet is robust to missing data and shifts in the trend, and typically handles outliers well.

More information here: <https://facebook.github.io/prophet/>

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "changepoint_prior_scale": Real(0.001, 0.5), "seasonality_prior_scale": Real(0.01, 10), "holidays_prior_scale": Real(0.01, 10), "seasonality_mode": ["additive", "multiplicative"], }
model_family	ModelFamily.PROPHET
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Prophet Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION]
training_only	False

Methods

build_prophet_df

Build the Prophet data to pass fit and predict on.

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Table 692 – continued from previous page

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns array of 0's with len(1) as feature_importance is not defined for Prophet regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits Prophet regressor component to data.
<i>get_params</i>	Get parameters for the Prophet regressor.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted Prophet regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

static build_prophet_df (*X*, *y=None*, *time_index='ds'*)

Build the Prophet data to pass fit and predict on.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns array of 0's with len(1) as feature_importance is not defined for Prophet regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits Prophet regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_params (*self*)

Get parameters for the Prophet regressor.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Make predictions using fitted Prophet regressor.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.**RandomForestClassifier** (*n_estimators=100*, *max_depth=6*,
n_jobs=-1, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Random Forest Classifier.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **n_jobs** (*int* or *None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “n_estimators”: Integer(10, 1000), “max_depth”: Integer(1, 10), }
model_family	ModelFamily.RANDOM_FOREST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Random Forest Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type np.ndarray

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a feature_importance method or a component_obj that implements feature_importance.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.**RandomForestRegressor** (*n_estimators=100*, *max_depth=6*, *n_jobs=-1*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Random Forest Regressor.

Parameters

- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "n_estimators": Integer(10, 1000), "max_depth": Integer(1, 32), }
model_family	ModelFamily.RANDOM_FOREST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Random Forest Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Returns importance associated with each feature.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling <code>predict</code> , <code>predict_proba</code> , <code>transform</code> , or <code>feature_importances</code> .
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

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Table 694 – continued from previous page

<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Returns importance associated with each feature.

Returns Importance associated with each feature.

Return type `np.ndarray`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `feature_importance` method or a `component_obj` that implements `feature_importance`.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.**RegressionPipeline** (*component_graph*, *parameters=None*, *custom_name=None*, *random_seed=0*)

Pipeline subclass for all regression pipelines.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph*, *list*, *dict*) – *ComponentGraph* instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or *ComponentBase* subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **custom_name** (*str*) – Custom name for the pipeline. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = RegressionPipeline(component_graph=["Simple Imputer", "Linear_
↳Regressor"],
...                               parameters={"Linear Regressor": {"normalize":_
↳True}},
...                               custom_name="My Regression Pipeline")
...
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My Regression Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
↳'Linear Regressor'}
```

The pipeline parameters will be chosen from the default parameters for every component, unless specific parameters were passed in as they were above.

```
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None}
↳,
...     'Linear Regressor': {'fit_intercept': True, 'normalize': True, 'n_jobs': -
↳1}}
```

Attributes

prob- lem_type	ProblemTypes.REGRESSION
---------------------------	-------------------------

Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<i>custom_name</i>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<i>describe</i>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<i>fit</i>	Build a regression model.
<i>get_component</i>	Returns component by name.
<i>get_hyperparameter_ranges</i>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<i>graph</i>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<i>graph_feature_importance</i>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.
<i>graph_json</i>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<i>load</i>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<i>model_family</i>	Returns model family of this pipeline.

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Table 695 – continued from previous page

<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a regression model.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]

- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns *self*

Raises **ValueError** – If the target is not numeric.

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type plotly.Figure

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. *y_edges* specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type `dag_json` (`str`)

`inverse_transform` (*self*, *y*)

Apply component `inverse_transform` methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement `inverse_transform` are `PolynomialDetrender`, `LogTransformer`, `LabelEncoder` (`tbd`).

Parameters *y* (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type `pd.Series`

`static load` (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `PipelineBase` object

`property model_family` (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

`property name` (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

`new` (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **`parameters`** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or `None` implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to `None`.
- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

`property parameters` (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type `dict`

`predict` (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters

- **`X`** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **`objective`** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **`X_train`** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **`y_train`** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *np.ndarray*) – True values of length [n_samples]
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Ignored. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Ignored. Only used for time series.

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type pd.DataFrame

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Targets corresponding to X. Optional.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data. Only used for time series.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels. Only used for time series.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type pd.DataFrame

```
class evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel (number_features=None,
                                                    n_estimators=10,
                                                    max_depth=None,          per-
                                                    cent_features=0.5,          thresh-
                                                    old='median',    n_jobs=-1,
                                                    random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest classifier.

Parameters

- **number_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to select. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **percent_features** (*float*) – Percentage of features to use. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5.
- **threshold** (*string or float*) – The threshold value to use for feature selection. Features whose importance is greater or equal are kept while the others are discarded. If “median”, then the threshold value is the median of the feature importances. A scaling factor (e.g., “1.25*mean”) may also be used. Defaults to -np.inf.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “percent_features”: Real(0.01, 1), “threshold”: [“mean”, “median”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	RF Classifier Select From Model
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<i>get_names</i>	Get names of selected features.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

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Table 696 – continued from previous page

<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an <code>MethodPropertyNotFoundError</code> exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`

Returns *self*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type list[str]

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=None)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an MethodPropertyNotFoundError exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type pd.DataFrame

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

```
class evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel (number_features=None,  
                                                  n_estimators=10,  
                                                  max_depth=None,           per  
                                                  cent_features=0.5,       thresh  
                                                  old='median', n_jobs=- 1, ran  
                                                  dom_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Selects top features based on importance weights using a Random Forest regressor.

Parameters

- **number_features** (*int*) – The maximum number of features to select. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5. Defaults to None.
- **n_estimators** (*float*) – The number of trees in the forest. Defaults to 100.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.

- **percent_features** (*float*) – Percentage of features to use. If both percent_features and number_features are specified, take the greater number of features. Defaults to 0.5.
- **threshold** (*string or float*) – The threshold value to use for feature selection. Features whose importance is greater or equal are kept while the others are discarded. If “median”, then the threshold value is the median of the feature importances. A scaling factor (e.g., “1.25*mean”) may also be used. Defaults to -np.inf.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Number of jobs to run in parallel. -1 uses all processes. Defaults to -1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “percent_features”: Real(0.01, 1), “threshold”: [“mean”, “median”], }
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	RF Regressor Select From Model
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the feature selector.
<i>get_names</i>	Get names of selected features.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an MethodPropertyNotFoundError exception.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the feature selector.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type pd.DataFrame

get_names (*self*)

Get names of selected features.

Returns List of the names of features selected.

Return type list[str]

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input data by selecting features. If the component_obj does not have a transform method, will raise an `MethodPropertyNotFoundError` exception.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data. Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If feature selector does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform

class `evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer` (*impute_strategy*='most_frequent', *fill_value*=None, *random_seed*=0, ***kwargs*)

Imputes missing data according to a specified imputation strategy. Natural language columns are ignored.

Parameters

- **impute_strategy** (*string*) – Impute strategy to use. Valid values include “mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”, “constant” for numerical data, and “most_frequent”, “constant” for object data types.
- **fill_value** (*string*) – When *impute_strategy* == “constant”, *fill_value* is used to replace missing data. Defaults to 0 when imputing numerical data and “missing_value” for strings or object data types.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “impute_strategy”: [“mean”, “median”, “most_frequent”]}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Simple Imputer
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>fit</code>	Fits imputer to data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transforms input by imputing missing values. 'None' and np.nan values are treated as the same.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits imputer to data. 'None' values are converted to np.nan before imputation and are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – the input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – the target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms input by imputing missing values. 'None' and np.nan values are treated as the same.

Parameters

- **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Ignored.

Returns Transformed X

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.**StackedEnsembleClassifier** (*final_estimator=None*, *n_jobs=-1*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Stacked Ensemble Classifier.

Parameters

- **final_estimator** (*Estimator or subclass*) – The classifier used to combine the base estimators. If None, uses ElasticNetClassifier.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For n_jobs below -1, (n_cpus + 1 + n_jobs) are used. Defaults to -1. - Note: there could be some multi-process errors thrown for values of *n_jobs* != 1. If this is the case, please use *n_jobs* = 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> from evalml.pipelines.component_graph import ComponentGraph
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision_tree_
↳ classifier import DecisionTreeClassifier
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier_
↳ import ElasticNetClassifier
...
>>> component_graph = {
...     "Decision Tree": [DecisionTreeClassifier(random_seed=3), "X", "y"],
...     "Decision Tree B": [DecisionTreeClassifier(random_seed=4), "X", "y"],
...     "Stacked Ensemble": [
...         StackedEnsembleClassifier(n_jobs=1, final_
↳ estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier()),
...         "Decision Tree.x",
...         "Decision Tree B.x",
...         "y",
...     ],
... }
...
>>> cg = ComponentGraph(component_graph)
>>> assert cg.default_parameters == {
...     'Decision Tree Classifier': {'criterion': 'gini',
...                                   'max_features': 'auto',
...                                   'max_depth': 6,
...                                   'min_samples_split': 2,
...                                   'min_weight_fraction_leaf': 0.0},
...     'Stacked Ensemble Classifier': {'final_estimator': ElasticNetClassifier,
...                                     'n_jobs': -1}}
```

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.ENSEMBLE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Stacked Ensemble Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.

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Table 699 – continued from previous page

<i>feature_importance</i>	Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.

Returns default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.**StackedEnsembleRegressor** (*final_estimator=None*, *n_jobs=-1*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Stacked Ensemble Regressor.

Parameters

- **final_estimator** (*Estimator or subclass*) – The regressor used to combine the base estimators. If None, uses ElasticNetRegressor.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For n_jobs greater than -1, (n_cpus + 1 + n_jobs) are used. Defaults to -1. - Note: there could be some multi-process errors thrown for values of *n_jobs* != 1. If this is the case, please use *n_jobs* = 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> from evalml.pipelines.component_graph import ComponentGraph
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor import _
↳ RandomForestRegressor
>>> from evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnet_regressor _
↳ import ElasticNetRegressor
...
>>> component_graph = {
...     "Random Forest": [RandomForestRegressor(random_seed=3), "X", "y"],
...     "Random Forest B": [RandomForestRegressor(random_seed=4), "X", "y"],
...     "Stacked Ensemble": [
...         StackedEnsembleRegressor(n_jobs=1, final_
↳ estimator=RandomForestRegressor()),
...         "Random Forest.x",
...         "Random Forest B.x",
...         "y",
...     ],
... }
...
>>> cg = ComponentGraph(component_graph)
>>> assert cg.default_parameters == {
...     'Random Forest Regressor': {'n_estimators': 100,
...                                   'max_depth': 6,
...                                   'n_jobs': -1},
...     'Stacked Ensemble Regressor': {'final_estimator': ElasticNetRegressor,
...                                     'n_jobs': -1}}
```

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
model_family	ModelFamily.ENSEMBLE
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Stacked Ensemble Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.

continues on next page

Table 700 – continued from previous page

<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using selected features.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for stacked ensemble classes.

Returns default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Not implemented for StackedEnsembleClassifier and StackedEnsembleRegressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.**StandardScaler** (*random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

A transformer that standardizes input features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Standard Scaler
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.

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Table 701 – continued from previous page

<code>fit</code>	Fits component to data.
<code>fit_transform</code>	Fit and transform data using the standard scaler component.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.
<code>transform</code>	Transform data using the fitted standard scaler.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`

Returns *self*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a `fit` method or a `component_obj` that implements `fit`.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fit and transform data using the standard scaler component.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- `file_path` (*str*) – Location to save file.
- `pickle_protocol` (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted standard scaler.

Parameters

- `X` (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- `y` (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

class `evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier` (*C=1.0*, *kernel='rbf'*, *gamma='auto'*, *probability=True*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Support Vector Machine Classifier.

Parameters

- `C` (*float*) – The regularization parameter. The strength of the regularization is inversely proportional to `C`. Must be strictly positive. The penalty is a squared l2 penalty. Defaults to 1.0.
- `kernel` (*{ "poly", "rbf", "sigmoid" }*) – Specifies the kernel type to be used in the algorithm. Defaults to “rbf”.
- `gamma` (*{ "scale", "auto" } or float*) – Kernel coefficient for “rbf”, “poly” and “sigmoid”. Defaults to “auto”. - If `gamma='scale'` is passed then it uses `1 / (n_features * X.var())` as value of `gamma` - If “auto” (default), uses `1 / n_features`
- `probability` (*boolean*) – Whether to enable probability estimates. Defaults to `True`.
- `random_seed` (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "C": Real(0, 10), "kernel": ["poly", "rbf", "sigmoid"], "gamma": ["scale", "auto"], }
model_family	ModelFamily.SVM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	SVM Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance only works with linear kernels.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Feature importance only works with linear kernels.

If the kernel isn't linear, we return a numpy array of zeros.

Returns Feature importance of fitted SVM classifier or a numpy array of zeroes if the kernel is not linear.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor (*C=1.0*, *kernel='rbf'*, *gamma='auto'*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

Support Vector Machine Regressor.

Parameters

- **C** (*float*) – The regularization parameter. The strength of the regularization is inversely proportional to C. Must be strictly positive. The penalty is a squared l2 penalty. Defaults to 1.0.
- **kernel** ({*"poly"*, *"rbf"*, *"sigmoid"*}) – Specifies the kernel type to be used in the algorithm. Defaults to “rbf”.
- **gamma** ({*"scale"*, *"auto"*} or *float*) – Kernel coefficient for “rbf”, “poly” and “sigmoid”. Defaults to “auto”. - If gamma=’scale’ is passed then it uses 1 / (n_features * X.var()) as value of gamma - If “auto” (default), uses 1 / n_features
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “C”: Real(0, 10), “kernel”: [“poly”, “rbf”, “sigmoid”], “gamma”: [“scale”, “auto”], }
model_family	ModelFamily.SVM
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	SVM Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted SVM regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.

continues on next page

Table 703 – continued from previous page

<code>predict_proba</code>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted SVM regresor.

Only works with linear kernels. If the kernel isn't linear, we return a numpy array of zeros.

Returns The feature importance of the fitted SVM regressor, or an array of zeroes if the kernel is not linear.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

class evalml.pipelines.**TargetEncoder** (*cols=None*, *smoothing=1.0*, *handle_unknown='value'*, *handle_missing='value'*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

A transformer that encodes categorical features into target encodings.

Parameters

- **cols** (*list*) – Columns to encode. If None, all string columns will be encoded, otherwise only the columns provided will be encoded. Defaults to None
- **smoothing** (*float*) – The smoothing factor to apply. The larger this value is, the more influence the expected target value has on the resulting target encodings. Must be strictly larger than 0. Defaults to 1.0
- **handle_unknown** (*string*) – Determines how to handle unknown categories for a feature encountered. Options are 'value', 'error', and 'return_nan'. Defaults to 'value', which replaces with the target mean
- **handle_missing** (*string*) – Determines how to handle missing values encountered during *fit* or *transform*. Options are 'value', 'error', and 'return_nan'. Defaults to 'value', which replaces with the target mean
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{}
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Target Encoder
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the target encoder.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit and transform data using the target encoder.
<i>get_feature_names</i>	Return feature names for the input features after fitting.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transform data using the fitted target encoder.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fits the target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns *self*

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit and transform data using the target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

get_feature_names (*self*)

Return feature names for the input features after fitting.

Returns The feature names after encoding.

Return type *np.array*

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns *ComponentBase* object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform data using the fitted target encoder.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns Transformed data.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```
class evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph,
                                                             parameters=None, custom_name=None,
                                                             random_seed=0)
```

Pipeline base class for time series binary classification problems.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*list or dict*) – List of components in order. Accepts strings or ComponentBase subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} implies using all default values for component parameters. Pipeline-level parameters such as `time_index`, `gap`, and `max_delay` must be specified with the “pipeline” key. For example: `Pipeline(parameters={"pipeline": {"time_index": "Date", "max_delay": 4, "gap": 2}})`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline(component_graph=["Simple_
↳ Imputer", "Logistic Regression Classifier"],
...                                                    parameters={"Logistic_
↳ Regression Classifier": {"penalty": "elasticnet",
...
↳                               "solver": "liblinear"},
...                                                    "pipeline": {
↳ "gap": 1, "max_delay": 1, "forecast_horizon": 1, "time_index": "date"}},
...                                                    custom_name="My_
↳ TimeSeriesBinary Pipeline")
...
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My TimeSeriesBinary Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
↳ 'Logistic Regression Classifier'}
...
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None}
↳ ,
...     'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'elasticnet',
...                                         'C': 1.0,
...                                         'n_jobs': -1,
...                                         'multi_class': 'auto',
...                                         'solver': 'liblinear'},
...     'pipeline': {'gap': 1, 'max_delay': 1, 'forecast_horizon': 1, 'time_index
↳ ': "date"}}
```

Attributes

problem_type	None
---------------------	------

Methods

<code>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</code>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<code>classes_</code>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<code>create_objectives</code>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<code>custom_name</code>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<code>fit</code>	Build a model.
<code>get_component</code>	Returns component by name.
<code>get_hyperparameter_ranges</code>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>optimize_threshold</code>	Optimize the pipeline threshold given the objective to use. Only used for binary problems with objectives whose thresholds can be tuned.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Predict on future data where target is not known.
<code>predict_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Predict on future data where the target is unknown.
<code>predict_proba_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>threshold</code>	Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to None.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.

continues on next page

Table 705 – continued from previous page

<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.
--------------------------------------	--

can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

property classes_ (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

abstract fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a model.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type plotly.Figure

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. *y_edges* specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement inverse_transform are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

optimize_threshold (*self*, *X*, *y*, *y_pred_proba*, *objective*)

Optimize the pipeline threshold given the objective to use. Only used for binary problems with objectives whose thresholds can be tuned.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input features.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Input target values.
- **y_pred_proba** (*pd.Series*) – The predicted probabilities of the target outputted by the pipeline.
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to threshold with. Must have a tunable threshold.

Raises ValueError – If objective is not optimizable.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where target is not known.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels.

Raises ValueError – If final component is not an Estimator.

Returns Predictions.

predict_in_sample (*self*, *X*, *y*, *X_train*, *y_train*, *objective=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Future target of shape [n_samples].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*, *str*) – Objective used to threshold predicted probabilities, optional. Defaults to None.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If objective is not defined for time-series binary classification problems.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is unknown.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

predict_proba_in_sample (*self*, *X_holdout*, *y_holdout*, *X_train*, *y_train*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X_holdout** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y_holdout** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If the final component is not an Estimator.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol*=*cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train*=*None*, *y_train*=*None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples].
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

property threshold (*self*)

Threshold used to make a prediction. Defaults to None.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type pd.DataFrame

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y*=*None*, *X_train*=*None*, *y_train*=*None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Targets corresponding to the pipeline targets.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data used to generate features from past observations.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training targets used to generate features from past observations.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

```
class evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline(component_graph, pa-  
                                                    rameters=None, cus-  
                                                    tom_name=None, ran-  
                                                    dom_seed=0)
```

Pipeline base class for time series classification problems.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (`ComponentGraph`, *list*, *dict*) – `ComponentGraph` instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or `ComponentBase` subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} implies using all default values for component parameters. Pipeline-level parameters such as `time_index`, `gap`, and `max_delay` must be specified with the “pipeline” key. For example: `Pipeline(parameters={"pipeline": {"time_index": "Date", "max_delay": 4, "gap": 2}})`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

problem_type	None
---------------------	------

Methods

<code>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</code>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<code>classes_</code>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<code>create_objectives</code>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<code>custom_name</code>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<code>fit</code>	Build a model.
<code>get_component</code>	Returns component by name.
<code>get_hyperparameter_ranges</code>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.

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Table 706 – continued from previous page

<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Predict on future data where target is not known.
<code>predict_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Predict on future data where the target is unknown.
<code>predict_proba_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

`can_tune_threshold_with_objective` (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **`objective`** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

`property classes_` (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.

`clone` (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

`static create_objectives` (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

`property custom_name` (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

`describe` (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **`return_dict`** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

abstract `fit` (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a model.

Parameters

- **X** (`pd.DataFrame` or `np.ndarray`) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (`pd.Series`, `np.ndarray`) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns *self*

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type `Component`

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type `dict`

graph (*self*, *filepath*=*None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to `None` (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type `graphviz.Digraph`

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If `graphviz` is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold*=0)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than `importance_threshold`. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type `plotly.Figure`

Raises `ValueError` – If importance threshold is not valid.

`graph_json` (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

`x_edges` specifies from which component feature data is being passed. `y_edges` specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type `dag_json` (*str*)

`inverse_transform` (*self*, *y*)

Apply component `inverse_transform` methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement `inverse_transform` are `PolynomialDetrender`, `LogTransformer`, `LabelEncoder` (`tbd`).

Parameters *y* (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type `pd.Series`

`static load` (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `PipelineBase` object

`property model_family` (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

`property name` (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

`new` (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **`parameters`** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or `None` implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to `None`.
- **`random_seed`** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

`property parameters` (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type `dict`

`predict` (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where target is not known.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels.

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

Returns Predictions.

predict_in_sample (*self*, *X*, *y*, *X_train*, *y_train*, *objective=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Note: we cast y as ints first to address boolean values that may be returned from calculating predictions which we would not be able to otherwise transform if we originally had integer targets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*, *str*, *None*) – Objective used to threshold predicted probabilities, optional.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is unknown.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

predict_proba_in_sample (*self*, *X_holdout*, *y_holdout*, *X_train*, *y_train*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X_holdout** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y_holdout** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If the final component is not an Estimator.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)
Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples].
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type *dict*

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)
Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Targets corresponding to the pipeline targets.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data used to generate features from past observations.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training targets used to generate features from past observations.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.**TimeSeriesFeaturizer** (*time_index=None*, *max_delay=2*, *gap=0*,
forecast_horizon=1, *conf_level=0.05*,
rolling_window_size=0.25, *delay_features=True*, *delay_target=True*,
random_seed=0, ***kwargs*)

Transformer that delays input features and target variable for time series problems.

This component uses an algorithm based on the autocorrelation values of the target variable to determine which lags to select from the set of all possible lags.

The algorithm is based on the idea that the local maxima of the autocorrelation function indicate the lags that have the most impact on the present time.

The algorithm computes the autocorrelation values and finds the local maxima, called “peaks”, that are significant at the given *conf_level*. Since lags in the range [0, 10] tend to be predictive but not local maxima, the union of the peaks is taken with the significant lags in the range [0, 10]. At the end, only selected lags in the range [0, *max_delay*] are used.

Parametrizing the algorithm by *conf_level* lets the AutoMLAlgorithm tune the set of lags chosen so that the chances of finding a good set of lags is higher.

Using *conf_level* value of 1 selects all possible lags.

Parameters

- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Ignored.
- **max_delay** (*int*) – Maximum number of time units to delay each feature. Defaults to 2.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – The number of time periods the pipeline is expected to forecast.
- **conf_level** (*float*) – Float in range (0, 1] that determines the confidence interval size used to select which lags to compute from the set of [1, *max_delay*]. A delay of 1 will always be computed. If 1, selects all possible lags in the set of [1, *max_delay*], inclusive.
- **rolling_window_size** (*float*) – Float in range (0, 1] that determines the size of the window used for rolling features. Size is computed as *rolling_window_size* * *max_delay*.
- **delay_features** (*bool*) – Whether to delay the input features. Defaults to True.
- **delay_target** (*bool*) – Whether to delay the target. Defaults to True.
- **gap** (*int*) – The number of time units between when the features are collected and when the target is collected. For example, if you are predicting the next time step’s target, *gap*=1.

This is only needed because when `gap=0`, we need to be sure to start the lagging of the target variable at 1. Defaults to 1.

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. This transformer performs the same regardless of the random seed provided.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	Real(0.001, 1.0), “rolling_window_size”: Real(0.001, 1.0)}:type: {“conf_level”
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Time Series Featurizer
needs_fitting	True
target_colname_prefix	target_delay_{ }
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits the DelayFeatureTransformer.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fit the component and transform the input data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Computes the delayed values and rolling means for X and y.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits the DelayFeatureTransformer.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – if self.time_index is None

fit_transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Fit the component and transform the input data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series, or None*) – Target.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type pd.DataFrame

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

transform (*self, X, y=None*)

Computes the delayed values and rolling means for X and y.

The chosen delays are determined by the autocorrelation function of the target variable. See the class docstring for more information on how they are chosen. If y is None, all possible lags are chosen.

If y is not None, it will also compute the delayed values for the target variable.

The rolling means for all numeric features in X and y, if y is numeric, are also returned.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or None*) – Data to transform. None is expected when only the target variable is being used.

- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *None*) – Target.

Returns Transformed X. No original features are returned.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

```
class evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph,
                                                                parameters=None,
                                                                custom_name=None,
                                                                random_seed=0)
```

Pipeline base class for time series multiclass classification problems.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*list* or *dict*) – List of components in order. Accepts strings or *ComponentBase* subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component’s index in the list. For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Imputer_2”, “Logistic Regression Classifier”]
- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} implies using all default values for component parameters. Pipeline-level parameters such as *time_index*, *gap*, and *max_delay* must be specified with the “pipeline” key. For example: `Pipeline(parameters={"pipeline": {"time_index": "Date", "max_delay": 4, "gap": 2}})`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline(component_graph=[
    ↪ "Simple Imputer", "Logistic Regression Classifier"],
    parameters={"Logistic_
    ↪ Regression Classifier": {"penalty": "elasticnet",
    ↪
    ↪ "solver": "liblinear"},
    ↪
    ↪ "pipeline":
    ↪ {"gap": 1, "max_delay": 1, "forecast_horizon": 1, "time_index": "date"}},
    custom_name="My_
    ↪ TimeSeriesMulticlass Pipeline")
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My TimeSeriesMulticlass Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
    ↪ 'Logistic Regression Classifier'}
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...   'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None},
...   'Logistic Regression Classifier': {'penalty': 'elasticnet',
...   ↪ 'C': 1.0,
...   ↪ 'n_jobs': -1,
...   ↪ 'multi_class': 'auto',
...   ↪ 'solver': 'liblinear'},
...   'pipeline': {'gap': 1, 'max_delay': 1, 'forecast_horizon': 1, 'time_index
    ↪ ': "date"}}
```

Attributes

problem_type	ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS
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Methods

<i>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</i>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<i>classes_</i>	Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.
<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<i>create_objectives</i>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<i>custom_name</i>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<i>describe</i>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<i>fit</i>	Build a model.
<i>get_component</i>	Returns component by name.
<i>get_hyperparameter_ranges</i>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<i>graph</i>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<i>graph_feature_importance</i>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.
<i>graph_json</i>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<i>inverse_transform</i>	Apply component <i>inverse_transform</i> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<i>load</i>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<i>model_family</i>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<i>name</i>	Name of the pipeline.
<i>new</i>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's <code>__new__</code> method.
<i>parameters</i>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<i>predict</i>	Predict on future data where target is not known.
<i>predict_in_sample</i>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Predict on future data where the target is unknown.
<i>predict_proba_in_sample</i>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<i>save</i>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<i>score</i>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<i>summary</i>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<i>transform</i>	Transform the input.

continues on next page

Table 708 – continued from previous page

<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.
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can_tune_threshold_with_objective (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

property classes_ (*self*)

Gets the class names for the pipeline. Will return None before pipeline is fit.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

static create_objectives (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property custom_name (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

abstract fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Build a model.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters **importance_threshold** (*float*, *optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than importance_threshold. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type plotly.Figure

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

x_edges specifies from which component feature data is being passed. *y_edges* specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: {"Nodes": {"component_name": {"Name": class_name, "Parameters": parameters_attributes}, ...}, "x_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], "y_edges": [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type dag_json (str)

inverse_transform (*self*, *y*)

Apply component inverse_transform methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement inverse_transform are PolynomialDetrender, LogTransformer, LabelEncoder (tbd).

Parameters **y** (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type pd.Series

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters *file_path* (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns PipelineBase object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self*, *parameters*, *random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python's `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component's parameters as values. An empty dictionary or None implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where target is not known.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels.

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

Returns Predictions.

predict_in_sample (*self*, *X*, *y*, *X_train*, *y_train*, *objective=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Note: we cast y as ints first to address boolean values that may be returned from calculating predictions which we would not be able to otherwise transform if we originally had integer targets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].

- **y_train** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase, str, None*) – Objective used to threshold predicted probabilities, optional.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

predict_proba (*self, X, X_train=None, y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is unknown.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

predict_proba_in_sample (*self, X_holdout, y_holdout, X_train, y_train*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X_holdout** (*pd.DataFrame or np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y_holdout** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples].
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame, np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series, np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Estimated probabilities.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If the final component is not an Estimator.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self, X, y, objectives, X_train=None, y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples].
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Targets corresponding to the pipeline targets.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data used to generate features from past observations.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training targets used to generate features from past observations.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.**TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline** (*component_graph*, *parameters=None*, *custom_name=None*, *random_seed=0*)

Pipeline base class for time series regression problems.

Parameters

- **component_graph** (*ComponentGraph*, *list*, *dict*) – *ComponentGraph* instance, list of components in order, or dictionary of components. Accepts strings or *ComponentBase* subclasses in the list. Note that when duplicate components are specified in a list, the duplicate component names will be modified with the component's index in the list.

For example, the component graph [Imputer, One Hot Encoder, Imputer, Logistic Regression Classifier] will have names ["Imputer", "One Hot Encoder", "Imputer_2", "Logistic Regression Classifier"]

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary {} implies using all default values for component parameters. Pipeline-level parameters such as `time_index`, `gap`, and `max_delay` must be specified with the “pipeline” key. For example: `Pipeline(parameters={"pipeline": {"time_index": "Date", "max_delay": 4, "gap": 2}})`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> pipeline = TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline(component_graph=["Simple Imputer",
↳ "Linear Regressor"],
...                                           parameters={"Linear_
↳ Regressor": {"normalize": True},
...                                           "pipeline":
↳ {"gap": 1, "max_delay": 1, "forecast_horizon": 1, "time_index": "date"}},
...                                           custom_name="My_
↳ TimeSeriesRegression Pipeline")
...
>>> assert pipeline.custom_name == "My TimeSeriesRegression Pipeline"
>>> assert pipeline.component_graph.component_dict.keys() == {'Simple Imputer',
↳ 'Linear Regressor'}
```

The pipeline parameters will be chosen from the default parameters for every component, unless specific parameters were passed in as they were above.

```
>>> assert pipeline.parameters == {
...     'Simple Imputer': {'impute_strategy': 'most_frequent', 'fill_value': None}
↳ ,
...     'Linear Regressor': {'fit_intercept': True, 'normalize': True, 'n_jobs': -
↳ 1},
...     'pipeline': {'gap': 1, 'max_delay': 1, 'forecast_horizon': 1, 'time_index
↳ ': "date"}}
```

Attributes

prob- lem_type	ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

Methods

<code>can_tune_threshold_with_objective</code>	Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.
<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.
<code>create_objectives</code>	Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.
<code>custom_name</code>	Custom name of the pipeline.
<code>describe</code>	Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

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Table 709 – continued from previous page

<code>feature_importance</code>	Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.
<code>fit</code>	Fit a time series pipeline.
<code>get_component</code>	Returns component by name.
<code>get_hyperparameter_ranges</code>	Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.
<code>graph</code>	Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.
<code>graph_feature_importance</code>	Generate a bar graph of the pipeline’s feature importance.
<code>graph_json</code>	Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.
<code>inverse_transform</code>	Apply component <code>inverse_transform</code> methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.
<code>load</code>	Loads pipeline at file path.
<code>model_family</code>	Returns model family of this pipeline.
<code>name</code>	Name of the pipeline.
<code>new</code>	Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s <code>__new__</code> method.
<code>parameters</code>	Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.
<code>predict</code>	Predict on future data where target is not known.
<code>predict_in_sample</code>	Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.
<code>save</code>	Saves pipeline at file path.
<code>score</code>	Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.
<code>summary</code>	A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.
<code>transform</code>	Transform the input.
<code>transform_all_but_final</code>	Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

`can_tune_threshold_with_objective` (*self*, *objective*)

Determine whether the threshold of a binary classification pipeline can be tuned.

Parameters **`objective`** (*ObjectiveBase*) – Primary AutoMLSearch objective.

Returns True if the pipeline threshold can be tuned.

Return type bool

`clone` (*self*)

Constructs a new pipeline with the same components, parameters, and random seed.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components, parameters, and random seed.

`static create_objectives` (*objectives*)

Create objective instances from a list of strings or objective classes.

property **`custom_name`** (*self*)

Custom name of the pipeline.

describe (*self*, *return_dict=False*)

Outputs pipeline details including component parameters.

Parameters **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters if *return_dict* is True, else None.

Return type dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Importance associated with each feature. Features dropped by the feature selection are excluded.

Returns Feature names and their corresponding importance

Return type pd.DataFrame

fit (*self*, *X*, *y*)

Fit a time series pipeline.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – The target training targets of length [n_samples].

Returns self

Raises **ValueError** – If the target is not numeric.

get_component (*self*, *name*)

Returns component by name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of component.

Returns Component to return

Return type Component

get_hyperparameter_ranges (*self*, *custom_hyperparameters*)

Returns hyperparameter ranges from all components as a dictionary.

Parameters **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – Custom hyperparameters for the pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of hyperparameter ranges for each component in the pipeline.

Return type dict

graph (*self*, *filepath=None*)

Generate an image representing the pipeline graph.

Parameters **filepath** (*str*, *optional*) – Path to where the graph should be saved. If set to None (as by default), the graph will not be saved.

Returns Graph object that can be directly displayed in Jupyter notebooks.

Return type graphviz.Digraph

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If graphviz is not installed.
- **ValueError** – If path is not writeable.

graph_feature_importance (*self*, *importance_threshold=0*)

Generate a bar graph of the pipeline's feature importance.

Parameters `importance_threshold` (*float, optional*) – If provided, graph features with a permutation importance whose absolute value is larger than `importance_threshold`. Defaults to zero.

Returns A bar graph showing features and their corresponding importance.

Return type `plotly.Figure`

Raises **ValueError** – If importance threshold is not valid.

graph_json (*self*)

Generates a JSON with nodes consisting of the component names and parameters, and edges detailing component relationships.

`x_edges` specifies from which component feature data is being passed. `y_edges` specifies from which component target data is being passed. This can be used to build graphs across a variety of visualization tools. Template: `{“Nodes”: {“component_name”: {“Name”: class_name, “Parameters”: parameters_attributes}, ...}}, “x_edges”: [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...], “y_edges”: [[from_component_name, to_component_name], [from_component_name, to_component_name], ...]}`

Returns A serialized JSON representation of a DAG structure.

Return type `dag_json (str)`

inverse_transform (*self, y*)

Apply component `inverse_transform` methods to estimator predictions in reverse order.

Components that implement `inverse_transform` are `PolynomialDetrender`, `LogTransformer`, `LabelEncoder` (tbd).

Parameters `y` (*pd.Series*) – Final component features.

Returns The inverse transform of the target.

Return type `pd.Series`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads pipeline at file path.

Parameters `file_path` (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `PipelineBase` object

property model_family (*self*)

Returns model family of this pipeline.

property name (*self*)

Name of the pipeline.

new (*self, parameters, random_seed=0*)

Constructs a new instance of the pipeline with the same component graph but with a different set of parameters. Not to be confused with python’s `__new__` method.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary with component names as keys and dictionary of that component’s parameters as values. An empty dictionary or `None` implies using all default values for component parameters. Defaults to `None`.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns A new instance of this pipeline with identical components.

property parameters (*self*)

Parameter dictionary for this pipeline.

Returns Dictionary of all component parameters.

Return type dict

predict (*self*, *X*, *objective=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Predict on future data where target is not known.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **objective** (*Object* or *string*) – The objective to use to make predictions.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray* or *None*) – Training data.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series* or *None*) – Training labels.

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

Returns Predictions.

predict_in_sample (*self*, *X*, *y*, *X_train*, *y_train*, *objective=None*)

Predict on future data where the target is known, e.g. cross validation.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Future data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Future target of shape [n_samples]
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features]
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train]
- **objective** (*ObjectiveBase*, *str*, *None*) – Objective used to threshold predicted probabilities, optional.

Returns Estimated labels.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **ValueError** – If final component is not an Estimator.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves pipeline at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

score (*self*, *X*, *y*, *objectives*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Evaluate model performance on current and additional objectives.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – True labels of length [n_samples].
- **objectives** (*list*) – Non-empty list of objectives to score on.

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*, *np.ndarray*) – Data the pipeline was trained on of shape [n_samples_train, n_features].
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*, *np.ndarray*) – Targets used to train the pipeline of shape [n_samples_train].

Returns Ordered dictionary of objective scores.

Return type dict

property summary (*self*)

A short summary of the pipeline structure, describing the list of components used.

Example: Logistic Regression Classifier w/ Simple Imputer + One Hot Encoder

Returns A string describing the pipeline structure.

transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transform the input.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, or *np.ndarray*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target data of length [n_samples]. Defaults to None.

Returns Transformed output.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

transform_all_but_final (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *X_train=None*, *y_train=None*)

Transforms the data by applying all pre-processing components.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Input data to the pipeline to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Targets corresponding to the pipeline targets.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data used to generate features from past observations.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – Training targets used to generate features from past observations.

Returns New transformed features.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

class evalml.pipelines.**Transformer** (*parameters=None*, *component_obj=None*, *random_seed=0*, ***kwargs*)

A component that may or may not need fitting that transforms data. These components are used before an estimator.

To implement a new Transformer, define your own class which is a subclass of Transformer, including a name and a list of acceptable ranges for any parameters to be tuned during the automl search (hyperparameters). Define an `__init__` method which sets up any necessary state and objects. Make sure your `__init__` only uses standard keyword arguments and calls `super().__init__()` with a parameters dict. You may also override the `fit`, `transform`, `fit_transform` and other methods in this class if appropriate.

To see some examples, check out the definitions of any Transformer component.

Parameters

- **parameters** (*dict*) – Dictionary of parameters for the component. Defaults to None.

- **component_obj** (*obj*) – Third-party objects useful in component implementation. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>fit</i>	Fits component to data.
<i>fit_transform</i>	Fits on X and transforms X.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>name</i>	Returns string name of this component.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.
<i>transform</i>	Transforms data X.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]

Returns *self*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If component does not have a fit method or a component_obj that implements fit.

fit_transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits on X and transforms X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to fit and transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a transform method or a component_obj that implements transform.

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

property name (*cls*)

Returns string name of this component.

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

abstract transform (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Transforms data X.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data to transform.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – Target data.

Returns Transformed X

Return type `pd.DataFrame`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If transformer does not have a `transform` method or a `component_obj` that implements `transform`.

```
class evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier(loss_function='logistic',
                                                    learning_rate=0.5,           de-
                                                    cay_learning_rate=1.0,
                                                    power_t=0.5,  passes=1,  ran-
                                                    dom_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier.

Parameters

- **loss_function** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {“squared”, “classic”, “hinge”, “logistic”, “quantile”}. Defaults to “logistic”.
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Binary Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<code>fit</code>	Fits estimator to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.

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Table 711 – continued from previous page

<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict method or a component_obj that implements predict.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier (loss_function='logistic',  
                                                    learning_rate=0.5, decay_learning_rate=1.0,  
                                                    power_t=0.5, passes=1,  
                                                    random_seed=0,  
                                                    **kwargs)
```

Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier.

Parameters

- **loss_function** (*str*) – Specifies the loss function to use. One of {“squared”, “classic”, “hinge”, “logistic”, “quantile”}. Defaults to “logistic”.
- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Multiclass Classifier
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type `None` or `dict`

property `feature_importance` (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit classifiers. This is not implemented.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length `[n_samples]`.

Returns `self`

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns `ComponentBase` object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns `True`.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.

Returns Predicted values.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type `pd.Series`

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitRegressor (learning_rate=0.5, decay_learning_rate=1.0, power_t=0.5, passes=1, random_seed=0, **kwargs)
```

Vowpal Wabbit Regressor.

Parameters

- **learning_rate** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.5.
- **decay_learning_rate** (*float*) – Decay factor for learning_rate. Defaults to 1.0.
- **power_t** (*float*) – Power on learning rate decay. Defaults to 0.5.
- **passes** (*int*) – Number of training passes. Defaults to 1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	None
model_family	ModelFamily.VOWPAL_WABBIT
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	Vowpal Wabbit Regressor
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits estimator to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using selected features.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if `return_dict` is `True`, else `None`.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance for Vowpal Wabbit regressor.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits estimator to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*, *optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, or `feature_importances`.

This can be overridden to `False` for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using selected features.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict`.

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **x** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type *pd.Series*

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a `predict_proba` method or a `component_obj` that implements `predict_proba`.

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)
Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.XGBoostClassifier(eta=0.1, max_depth=6, min_child_weight=1,  
                                         n_estimators=100, random_seed=0,  
                                         eval_metric='logloss', n_jobs=12, **kwargs)
```

XGBoost Classifier.

Parameters

- **eta** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **min_child_weight** (*float*) – Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Defaults to 1.0
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of gradient boosted trees. Equivalent to number of boosting rounds. Defaults to 100.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to 12.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ "eta": Real(0.000001, 1), "max_depth": Integer(1, 10), "min_child_weight": Real(1, 10), "n_estimators": Integer(1, 1000), }
model_family	ModelFamily.XGBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	XGBoost Classifier
SEED_MAX	None
SEED_MIN	None
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.BINARY, ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS,]
training_only	False

Methods

<code>clone</code>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<code>default_parameters</code>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<code>describe</code>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<code>feature_importance</code>	Feature importance of fitted XGBoost classifier.
<code>fit</code>	Fits XGBoost classifier component to data.
<code>load</code>	Loads component at file path.
<code>needs_fitting</code>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<code>parameters</code>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<code>predict</code>	Make predictions using the fitted XGBoost classifier.
<code>predict_proba</code>	Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.
<code>save</code>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component
- **return_dict** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted XGBoost classifier.

fit (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Fits XGBoost classifier component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted XGBoost classifier.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

predict_proba (*self*, *X*)

Make predictions using the fitted CatBoost classifier.

Parameters *X* (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type *pd.DataFrame*

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

```
class evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor (eta=0.1, max_depth=6, min_child_weight=1,  
                                         n_estimators=100, random_seed=0, n_jobs=12,  
                                         **kwargs)
```

XGBoost Regressor.

Parameters

- **eta** (*float*) – Boosting learning rate. Defaults to 0.1.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – Maximum tree depth for base learners. Defaults to 6.
- **min_child_weight** (*float*) – Minimum sum of instance weight (hessian) needed in a child. Defaults to 1.0
- **n_estimators** (*int*) – Number of gradient boosted trees. Equivalent to number of boosting rounds. Defaults to 100.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int*) – Number of parallel threads used to run xgboost. Note that creating thread contention will significantly slow down the algorithm. Defaults to 12.

Attributes

hyper-parameter_ranges	{ “eta”: Real(0.000001, 1), “max_depth”: Integer(1, 20), “min_child_weight”: Real(1, 10), “n_estimators”: Integer(1, 1000), }
model_family	ModelFamily.XGBOOST
modifies_features	True
modifies_target	False
name	XGBoost Regressor
SEED_MAX	None
SEED_MIN	None
supported_problem_types	[ProblemTypes.REGRESSION, ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION,]
training_only	False

Methods

<i>clone</i>	Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.
<i>default_parameters</i>	Returns the default parameters for this component.
<i>describe</i>	Describe a component and its parameters.
<i>feature_importance</i>	Feature importance of fitted XGBoost regressor.
<i>fit</i>	Fits XGBoost regressor component to data.
<i>load</i>	Loads component at file path.
<i>needs_fitting</i>	Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.
<i>parameters</i>	Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.
<i>predict</i>	Make predictions using fitted XGBoost regressor.
<i>predict_proba</i>	Make probability estimates for labels.
<i>save</i>	Saves component at file path.

clone (*self*)

Constructs a new component with the same parameters and random state.

Returns A new instance of this component with identical parameters and random state.

default_parameters (*cls*)

Returns the default parameters for this component.

Our convention is that `Component.default_parameters == Component().parameters`.

Returns Default parameters for this component.

Return type dict

describe (*self*, *print_name=False*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a component and its parameters.

Parameters

- **print_name** (*bool*, *optional*) – whether to print name of component

- **return_dict** (*bool, optional*) – whether to return description as dictionary in the format {"name": name, "parameters": parameters}

Returns Returns dictionary if return_dict is True, else None.

Return type None or dict

property feature_importance (*self*)

Feature importance of fitted XGBoost regressor.

fit (*self, X, y=None*)

Fits XGBoost regressor component to data.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features].
- **y** (*pd.Series, optional*) – The target training data of length [n_samples].

Returns self

static load (*file_path*)

Loads component at file path.

Parameters **file_path** (*str*) – Location to load file.

Returns ComponentBase object

needs_fitting (*self*)

Returns boolean determining if component needs fitting before calling predict, predict_proba, transform, or feature_importances.

This can be overridden to False for components that do not need to be fit or whose fit methods do nothing.

Returns True.

property parameters (*self*)

Returns the parameters which were used to initialize the component.

predict (*self, X*)

Make predictions using fitted XGBoost regressor.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape [n_samples, n_features].

Returns Predicted values.

Return type pd.Series

predict_proba (*self, X*)

Make probability estimates for labels.

Parameters **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Features.

Returns Probability estimates.

Return type pd.Series

Raises **MethodPropertyNotFoundError** – If estimator does not have a predict_proba method or a component_obj that implements predict_proba.

save (*self, file_path, pickle_protocol=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL*)

Saves component at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

Preprocessing

Preprocessing utilities.

Subpackages

data_splitters

Data splitter classes.

Submodules

no_split

Empty Data Splitter class.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>NoSplit</i>	Does not split the training data into training and validation sets.
----------------	---

Contents

class evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.no_split.**NoSplit** (*random_seed=0*)

Does not split the training data into training and validation sets.

All data is passed as the training set, test data is simply an array of *None*. To be used for future unsupervised learning, should not be used in any of the currently supported pipelines.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0. Not used.

Methods

<i>get_n_splits</i>	Return the number of splits of this object.
<i>is_cv</i>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<i>split</i>	Divide the data into training and testing sets, where the testing set is empty.

static **get_n_splits** ()

Return the number of splits of this object.

Returns Always returns 0.

Return type int

property **is_cv** (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Divide the data into training and testing sets, where the testing set is empty.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Dataframe of points to split
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Series of points to split

Returns Indices to split data into training and test set

Return type list

sk_splitters

SKLearn data splitter wrapper classes.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>KFold</i>	Wrapper class for sklearn's KFold splitter.
<i>StratifiedKFold</i>	Wrapper class for sklearn's Stratified KFold splitter.

Contents

class evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.sk_splitters.**KFold** (*n_splits=5*, *, *shuffle=False*, *random_state=None*)

Wrapper class for sklearn's KFold splitter.

Methods

<i>get_n_splits</i>	Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator
<i>is_cv</i>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<i>split</i>	Generate indices to split data into training and test set.

get_n_splits (*self*, *X=None*, *y=None*, *groups=None*)

Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator

Parameters

- **X** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.
- **y** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.
- **groups** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.

Returns `n_splits` – Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator.

Return type `int`

property `is_cv` (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type `bool`

split (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *groups=None*)

Generate indices to split data into training and test set.

Parameters

- **X** (*array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*) – Training data, where *n_samples* is the number of samples and *n_features* is the number of features.
- **y** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,)*, *default=None*) – The target variable for supervised learning problems.
- **groups** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,)*, *default=None*) – Group labels for the samples used while splitting the dataset into train/test set.

Yields

- **train** (*ndarray*) – The training set indices for that split.
- **test** (*ndarray*) – The testing set indices for that split.

```
class evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.sk_splitters.StratifiedKfold (n_splits=5,  
                                                                *,  
                                                                shuf-  
                                                                fle=False,  
                                                                ran-  
                                                                dom_state=None)
```

Wrapper class for sklearn's Stratified KFold splitter.

Methods

<code>get_n_splits</code>	Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator
<code>is_cv</code>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<code>split</code>	Generate indices to split data into training and test set.

get_n_splits (*self*, *X=None*, *y=None*, *groups=None*)

Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator

Parameters

- **X** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.
- **y** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.
- **groups** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.

Returns `n_splits` – Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator.

Return type `int`

property `is_cv` (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split (*self*, *X*, *y*, *groups=None*)

Generate indices to split data into training and test set.

Parameters

- **X** (*array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*) – Training data, where *n_samples* is the number of samples and *n_features* is the number of features.

Note that providing *y* is sufficient to generate the splits and hence `np.zeros(n_samples)` may be used as a placeholder for *X* instead of actual training data.

- **y** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,)*) – The target variable for supervised learning problems. Stratification is done based on the *y* labels.
- **groups** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.

Yields

- **train** (*ndarray*) – The training set indices for that split.
- **test** (*ndarray*) – The testing set indices for that split.

Notes

Randomized CV splitters may return different results for each call of `split`. You can make the results identical by setting *random_state* to an integer.

time_series_split

Rolling Origin Cross Validation for time series problems.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

TimeSeriesSplit

Rolling Origin Cross Validation for time series problems.

Contents

class evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.time_series_split.**TimeSeriesSplit** (*max_delay=0*,
gap=0,
fore-
cast_horizon=1,
time_index=None,
n_splits=3)

Rolling Origin Cross Validation for time series problems.

The `max_delay`, `gap`, and `forecast_horizon` parameters are only used to validate that the requested split size is not too small given these parameters.

Parameters

- **max_delay** (*int*) – Max delay value for feature engineering. Time series pipelines create delayed features from existing features. This process will introduce NaNs into the first `max_delay` number of rows. The splitter uses the last `max_delay` number of rows from the previous split as the first `max_delay` number of rows of the current split to avoid “throwing out” more data than is necessary. Defaults to 0.
- **gap** (*int*) – Number of time units separating the data used to generate features and the data to forecast on. Defaults to 0.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – Number of time units to forecast. Defaults to 1.
- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Defaults to None.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – number of data splits to make. Defaults to 3.

Example

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([i for i in range(10)], columns=["First"])
>>> y = pd.Series([i for i in range(10)])
...
>>> ts_split = TimeSeriesSplit(n_splits=4)
>>> generator_ = ts_split.split(X, y)
...
>>> first_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (first_split[0] == np.array([0, 1])).all()
>>> assert (first_split[1] == np.array([2, 3])).all()
...
>>> second_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (second_split[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])).all()
>>> assert (second_split[1] == np.array([4, 5])).all()
...
>>> third_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (third_split[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5])).all()
>>> assert (third_split[1] == np.array([6, 7])).all()
...
>>> fourth_split = next(generator_)
```

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```
>>> assert (fourth_split[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])).all()
>>> assert (fourth_split[1] == np.array([8, 9])).all()
```

Methods

<code>get_n_splits</code>	Get the number of data splits.
<code>is_cv</code>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<code>split</code>	Get the time series splits.

get_n_splits (*self*, *X=None*, *y=None*, *groups=None*)

Get the number of data splits.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *None*) – Features to split.
- **y** (*pd.DataFrame*, *None*) – Target variable to split. Defaults to *None*.
- **groups** – Ignored but kept for compatibility with sklearn API. Defaults to *None*.

Returns Number of splits.

property is_cv (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *groups=None*)

Get the time series splits.

X and y are assumed to be sorted in ascending time order. This method can handle passing in empty or None X and y data but note that X and y cannot be None or empty at the same time.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *None*) – Features to split.
- **y** (*pd.DataFrame*, *None*) – Target variable to split. Defaults to *None*.
- **groups** – Ignored but kept for compatibility with sklearn API. Defaults to *None*.

Yields Iterator of (train, test) indices tuples.

Raises **ValueError** – If one of the proposed splits would be empty.

training_validation_split

Training Validation Split class.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>TrainingValidationSplit</i>	Split the training data into training and validation sets.
--------------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.training_validation_split.**TrainingValidationSplit**

Split the training data into training and validation sets.

Parameters

- **test_size** (*float*) – What percentage of data points should be included in the validation set. Defaults to the complement of *train_size* if *train_size* is set, and 0.25 otherwise.
- **train_size** (*float*) – What percentage of data points should be included in the training set. Defaults to the complement of *test_size*
- **shuffle** (*boolean*) – Whether to shuffle the data before splitting. Defaults to False.
- **stratify** (*list*) – Splits the data in a stratified fashion, using this argument as class labels. Defaults to None.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0.

Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([i for i in range(10)], columns=["First"])
>>> y = pd.Series([i for i in range(10)])
...
>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit()
>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([7, 8, 9])).all()
...
...
>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit(test_size=0.5)
>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([5, 6, 7, 8, 9])).all()
...
...
>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit(shuffle=True)
```

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```

>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([9, 1, 6, 7, 3, 0, 5])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([2, 8, 4])).all()
...
>>> y = pd.Series([i % 3 for i in range(10)])
>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit(shuffle=True, stratify=y)
>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([1, 9, 3, 2, 8, 6, 7])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([0, 4, 5])).all()

```

Methods

<code>get_n_splits</code>	Return the number of splits of this object.
<code>is_cv</code>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<code>split</code>	Divide the data into training and testing sets.

static `get_n_splits()`

Return the number of splits of this object.

Returns Always returns 1.

Return type int

property `is_cv` (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Divide the data into training and testing sets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Dataframe of points to split
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Series of points to split

Returns Indices to split data into training and test set

Return type list

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<code>KFold</code>	Wrapper class for sklearn's KFold splitter.
<code>NoSplit</code>	Does not split the training data into training and validation sets.
<code>StratifiedKFold</code>	Wrapper class for sklearn's Stratified KFold splitter.
<code>TimeSeriesSplit</code>	Rolling Origin Cross Validation for time series problems.

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Table 725 – continued from previous page

<i>TrainingValidationSplit</i>	Split the training data into training and validation sets.
--------------------------------	--

Contents

class evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.**KFold**(*n_splits=5, *, shuffle=False, random_state=None*)

Wrapper class for sklearn’s KFold splitter.

Methods

<i>get_n_splits</i>	Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator
<i>is_cv</i>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<i>split</i>	Generate indices to split data into training and test set.

get_n_splits(*self, X=None, y=None, groups=None*)

Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator

Parameters

- **X** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.
- **y** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.
- **groups** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.

Returns **n_splits** – Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator.

Return type int

property is_cv(*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split(*self, X, y=None, groups=None*)

Generate indices to split data into training and test set.

Parameters

- **X** (*array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*) – Training data, where *n_samples* is the number of samples and *n_features* is the number of features.
- **y** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,)*, *default=None*) – The target variable for supervised learning problems.
- **groups** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,)*, *default=None*) – Group labels for the samples used while splitting the dataset into train/test set.

Yields

- **train** (*ndarray*) – The training set indices for that split.
- **test** (*ndarray*) – The testing set indices for that split.

class evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.**NoSplit**(*random_seed=0*)

Does not split the training data into training and validation sets.

All data is passed as the training set, test data is simply an array of *None*. To be used for future unsupervised learning, should not be used in any of the currently supported pipelines.

Parameters `random_seed` (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0. Not used.

Methods

<code>get_n_splits</code>	Return the number of splits of this object.
<code>is_cv</code>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<code>split</code>	Divide the data into training and testing sets, where the testing set is empty.

static `get_n_splits()`

Return the number of splits of this object.

Returns Always returns 0.

Return type int

property `is_cv` (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Divide the data into training and testing sets, where the testing set is empty.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Dataframe of points to split
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Series of points to split

Returns Indices to split data into training and test set

Return type list

class `evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.StratifiedKFold` (*n_splits=5*, *, *shuffle=False*, *random_state=None*)

Wrapper class for sklearn's Stratified KFold splitter.

Methods

<code>get_n_splits</code>	Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator
<code>is_cv</code>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<code>split</code>	Generate indices to split data into training and test set.

get_n_splits (*self*, *X=None*, *y=None*, *groups=None*)

Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator

Parameters

- **X** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.

- **y** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.
- **groups** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.

Returns **n_splits** – Returns the number of splitting iterations in the cross-validator.

Return type int

property **is_cv** (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split (*self*, *X*, *y*, *groups=None*)

Generate indices to split data into training and test set.

Parameters

- **X** (*array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*) – Training data, where *n_samples* is the number of samples and *n_features* is the number of features.
Note that providing *y* is sufficient to generate the splits and hence `np.zeros(n_samples)` may be used as a placeholder for *X* instead of actual training data.
- **y** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,)*) – The target variable for supervised learning problems. Stratification is done based on the *y* labels.
- **groups** (*object*) – Always ignored, exists for compatibility.

Yields

- **train** (*ndarray*) – The training set indices for that split.
- **test** (*ndarray*) – The testing set indices for that split.

Notes

Randomized CV splitters may return different results for each call of `split`. You can make the results identical by setting *random_state* to an integer.

```
class evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.TimeSeriesSplit (max_delay=0, gap=0,  
                                                         forecast_horizon=1,  
                                                         time_index=None,  
                                                         n_splits=3)
```

Rolling Origin Cross Validation for time series problems.

The *max_delay*, *gap*, and *forecast_horizon* parameters are only used to validate that the requested split size is not too small given these parameters.

Parameters

- **max_delay** (*int*) – Max delay value for feature engineering. Time series pipelines create delayed features from existing features. This process will introduce NaNs into the first *max_delay* number of rows. The splitter uses the last *max_delay* number of rows from the previous split as the first *max_delay* number of rows of the current split to avoid “throwing out” more data than is necessary. Defaults to 0.
- **gap** (*int*) – Number of time units separating the data used to generate features and the data to forecast on. Defaults to 0.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – Number of time units to forecast. Defaults to 1.

- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Defaults to None.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – number of data splits to make. Defaults to 3.

Example

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([i for i in range(10)], columns=["First"])
>>> y = pd.Series([i for i in range(10)])
...
>>> ts_split = TimeSeriesSplit(n_splits=4)
>>> generator_ = ts_split.split(X, y)
...
>>> first_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (first_split[0] == np.array([0, 1])).all()
>>> assert (first_split[1] == np.array([2, 3])).all()
...
>>> second_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (second_split[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])).all()
>>> assert (second_split[1] == np.array([4, 5])).all()
...
>>> third_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (third_split[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5])).all()
>>> assert (third_split[1] == np.array([6, 7])).all()
...
>>> fourth_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (fourth_split[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])).all()
>>> assert (fourth_split[1] == np.array([8, 9])).all()
```

Methods

<code>get_n_splits</code>	Get the number of data splits.
<code>is_cv</code>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<code>split</code>	Get the time series splits.

get_n_splits (*self*, *X=None*, *y=None*, *groups=None*)

Get the number of data splits.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *None*) – Features to split.
- **y** (*pd.DataFrame*, *None*) – Target variable to split. Defaults to None.
- **groups** – Ignored but kept for compatibility with sklearn API. Defaults to None.

Returns Number of splits.

property is_cv (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

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```

>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit(test_size=0.5)
>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([5, 6, 7, 8, 9])).all()
...
>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit(shuffle=True)
>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([9, 1, 6, 7, 3, 0, 5])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([2, 8, 4])).all()
...
>>> y = pd.Series([i % 3 for i in range(10)])
>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit(shuffle=True, stratify=y)
>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([1, 9, 3, 2, 8, 6, 7])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([0, 4, 5])).all()

```

Methods

<code>get_n_splits</code>	Return the number of splits of this object.
<code>is_cv</code>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<code>split</code>	Divide the data into training and testing sets.

static `get_n_splits()`

Return the number of splits of this object.

Returns Always returns 1.

Return type int

property `is_cv` (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Divide the data into training and testing sets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Dataframe of points to split
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Series of points to split

Returns Indices to split data into training and test set

Return type list

Submodules

utils

Helpful preprocessing utilities.

Module Contents

Functions

<code>load_data</code>	Load features and target from file.
<code>number_of_features</code>	Get the number of features of each specific dtype in a DataFrame.
<code>split_data</code>	Split data into train and test sets.
<code>target_distribution</code>	Get the target distributions.

Contents

`evalml.preprocessing.utils.load_data` (*path*, *index*, *target*, *n_rows=None*, *drop=None*, *verbose=True*, ***kwargs*)

Load features and target from file.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – Path to file or a http/ftp/s3 URL.
- **index** (*str*) – Column for index.
- **target** (*str*) – Column for target.
- **n_rows** (*int*) – Number of rows to return. Defaults to None.
- **drop** (*list*) – List of columns to drop. Defaults to None.
- **verbose** (*bool*) – If True, prints information about features and target. Defaults to True.
- ****kwargs** – Other keyword arguments that should be passed to panda’s `read_csv` method.

Returns Features matrix and target.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`

`evalml.preprocessing.utils.number_of_features` (*dtypes*)

Get the number of features of each specific dtype in a DataFrame.

Parameters **dtypes** (`pd.Series`) – DataFrame.dtypes to get the number of features for.

Returns dtypes and the number of features for each input type.

Return type `pd.Series`

Example

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame()
>>> X["integers"] = [i for i in range(10)]
>>> X["floats"] = [float(i) for i in range(10)]
>>> X["strings"] = [str(i) for i in range(10)]
>>> X["booleans"] = [bool(i%2) for i in range(10)]
```

Lists the number of columns corresponding to each dtype.

```
>>> number_of_features(X.dtypes)
           Number of Features
Boolean                      1
Categorical                   1
Numeric                      2
```

```
evalml.preprocessing.utils.split_data(X, y, problem_type, problem_configuration=None,
                                       test_size=0.2, random_seed=0)
```

Split data into train and test sets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – data of shape [n_samples, n_features]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *np.ndarray*) – target data of length [n_samples]
- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – type of supervised learning problem. see `evalml.problem_types.problemtype.all_problem_types` for a full list.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the `time_index`, `gap`, and `max_delay` variables.
- **test_size** (*float*) – What percentage of data points should be included in the test set. Defaults to 0.2 (20%).
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns Feature and target data each split into train and test sets.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`, `pd.Series`

Examples

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], columns=["First"])
>>> y = pd.Series([8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13])
...
>>> X_train, X_validation, y_train, y_validation = split_data(X, y, "regression",
↳ random_seed=42)
>>> X_train
   First
5      6
2      3
4      5
3      4
>>> X_validation
   First
0      1
1      2
```

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```
>>> y_train
5    13
2    10
4    12
3    11
dtype: int64
>>> y_validation
0     8
1     9
dtype: int64
```

`evalml.preprocessing.utils.target_distribution(targets)`
Get the target distributions.

Parameters `targets` (`pd.Series`) – Target data.

Returns Target data and their frequency distribution as percentages.

Return type `pd.Series`

Examples

```
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2])
>>> target_distribution(y)
Targets
1    37.50%
2    25.00%
3    25.00%
4    12.50%
dtype: object
>>> y = pd.Series([True, False, False, False, True])
>>> target_distribution(y)
Targets
False    60.00%
True     40.00%
dtype: object
```

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<code>NoSplit</code>	Does not split the training data into training and validation sets.
<code>TimeSeriesSplit</code>	Rolling Origin Cross Validation for time series problems.
<code>TrainingValidationSplit</code>	Split the training data into training and validation sets.

Functions

<code>load_data</code>	Load features and target from file.
<code>number_of_features</code>	Get the number of features of each specific dtype in a DataFrame.
<code>split_data</code>	Split data into train and test sets.
<code>target_distribution</code>	Get the target distributions.

Contents

`evalml.preprocessing.load_data` (*path*, *index*, *target*, *n_rows=None*, *drop=None*, *verbose=True*, ***kwargs*)

Load features and target from file.

Parameters

- **path** (*str*) – Path to file or a http/ftp/s3 URL.
- **index** (*str*) – Column for index.
- **target** (*str*) – Column for target.
- **n_rows** (*int*) – Number of rows to return. Defaults to None.
- **drop** (*list*) – List of columns to drop. Defaults to None.
- **verbose** (*bool*) – If True, prints information about features and target. Defaults to True.
- ****kwargs** – Other keyword arguments that should be passed to panda's `read_csv` method.

Returns Features matrix and target.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`

class `evalml.preprocessing.NoSplit` (*random_seed=0*)

Does not split the training data into training and validation sets.

All data is passed as the training set, test data is simply an array of *None*. To be used for future unsupervised learning, should not be used in any of the currently supported pipelines.

Parameters **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0. Not used.

Methods

<code>get_n_splits</code>	Return the number of splits of this object.
<code>is_cv</code>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<code>split</code>	Divide the data into training and testing sets, where the testing set is empty.

static `get_n_splits()`

Return the number of splits of this object.

Returns Always returns 0.

Return type `int`

property `is_cv` (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Divide the data into training and testing sets, where the testing set is empty.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Dataframe of points to split
- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Series of points to split

Returns Indices to split data into training and test set

Return type list

`evalml.preprocessing.number_of_features` (*dtypes*)

Get the number of features of each specific dtype in a DataFrame.

Parameters **dtypes** (*pd.Series*) – DataFrame.dtypes to get the number of features for.

Returns dtypes and the number of features for each input type.

Return type *pd.Series*

Example

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame()
>>> X["integers"] = [i for i in range(10)]
>>> X["floats"] = [float(i) for i in range(10)]
>>> X["strings"] = [str(i) for i in range(10)]
>>> X["booleans"] = [bool(i%2) for i in range(10)]
```

Lists the number of columns corresponding to each dtype.

```
>>> number_of_features(X.dtypes)
           Number of Features
Boolean                      1
Categorical                   1
Numeric                       2
```

`evalml.preprocessing.split_data` (*X*, *y*, *problem_type*, *problem_configuration=None*, *test_size=0.2*, *random_seed=0*)

Split data into train and test sets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame* or *np.ndarray*) – data of shape [*n_samples*, *n_features*]
- **y** (*pd.Series*, or *np.ndarray*) – target data of length [*n_samples*]
- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – type of supervised learning problem. see `evalml.problem_types.problemtypes.all_problem_types` for a full list.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the *time_index*, *gap*, and *max_delay* variables.
- **test_size** (*float*) – What percentage of data points should be included in the test set. Defaults to 0.2 (20%).

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Returns Feature and target data each split into train and test sets.

Return type `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.DataFrame`, `pd.Series`, `pd.Series`

Examples

```
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], columns=["First"])
>>> y = pd.Series([8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13])
...
>>> X_train, X_validation, y_train, y_validation = split_data(X, y, "regression",
↳ random_seed=42)
>>> X_train
   First
5      6
2      3
4      5
3      4
>>> X_validation
   First
0      1
1      2
>>> y_train
5    13
2    10
4    12
3    11
dtype: int64
>>> y_validation
0     8
1     9
dtype: int64
```

`evalml.preprocessing.target_distribution(targets)`

Get the target distributions.

Parameters **targets** (*pd.Series*) – Target data.

Returns Target data and their frequency distribution as percentages.

Return type `pd.Series`

Examples

```
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 3, 1, 2])
>>> target_distribution(y)
Targets
1    37.50%
2    25.00%
3    25.00%
4    12.50%
dtype: object
>>> y = pd.Series([True, False, False, False, True])
>>> target_distribution(y)
Targets
False    60.00%
```

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```
True      40.00%
dtype: object
```

class evalml.preprocessing.**TimeSeriesSplit** (*max_delay=0, gap=0, forecast_horizon=1, time_index=None, n_splits=3*)

Rolling Origin Cross Validation for time series problems.

The `max_delay`, `gap`, and `forecast_horizon` parameters are only used to validate that the requested split size is not too small given these parameters.

Parameters

- **max_delay** (*int*) – Max delay value for feature engineering. Time series pipelines create delayed features from existing features. This process will introduce NaNs into the first `max_delay` number of rows. The splitter uses the last `max_delay` number of rows from the previous split as the first `max_delay` number of rows of the current split to avoid “throwing out” more data than is necessary. Defaults to 0.
- **gap** (*int*) – Number of time units separating the data used to generate features and the data to forecast on. Defaults to 0.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – Number of time units to forecast. Defaults to 1.
- **time_index** (*str*) – Name of the column containing the datetime information used to order the data. Defaults to None.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – number of data splits to make. Defaults to 3.

Example

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([i for i in range(10)], columns=["First"])
>>> y = pd.Series([i for i in range(10)])
...
>>> ts_split = TimeSeriesSplit(n_splits=4)
>>> generator_ = ts_split.split(X, y)
...
>>> first_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (first_split[0] == np.array([0, 1])).all()
>>> assert (first_split[1] == np.array([2, 3])).all()
...
>>> second_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (second_split[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])).all()
>>> assert (second_split[1] == np.array([4, 5])).all()
...
>>> third_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (third_split[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5])).all()
>>> assert (third_split[1] == np.array([6, 7])).all()
...
>>> fourth_split = next(generator_)
>>> assert (fourth_split[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])).all()
>>> assert (fourth_split[1] == np.array([8, 9])).all()
```

Methods

<code>get_n_splits</code>	Get the number of data splits.
<code>is_cv</code>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<code>split</code>	Get the time series splits.

get_n_splits (*self*, *X=None*, *y=None*, *groups=None*)

Get the number of data splits.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *None*) – Features to split.
- **y** (*pd.DataFrame*, *None*) – Target variable to split. Defaults to *None*.
- **groups** – Ignored but kept for compatibility with sklearn API. Defaults to *None*.

Returns Number of splits.

property is_cv (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split (*self*, *X*, *y=None*, *groups=None*)

Get the time series splits.

X and y are assumed to be sorted in ascending time order. This method can handle passing in empty or None X and y data but note that X and y cannot be None or empty at the same time.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*, *None*) – Features to split.
- **y** (*pd.DataFrame*, *None*) – Target variable to split. Defaults to *None*.
- **groups** – Ignored but kept for compatibility with sklearn API. Defaults to *None*.

Yields Iterator of (train, test) indices tuples.

Raises ValueError – If one of the proposed splits would be empty.

class evalml.preprocessing.TrainingValidationSplit (*test_size=None*, *train_size=None*, *shuffle=False*, *stratify=None*, *random_seed=0*)

Split the training data into training and validation sets.

Parameters

- **test_size** (*float*) – What percentage of data points should be included in the validation set. Defaults to the complement of *train_size* if *train_size* is set, and 0.25 otherwise.
- **train_size** (*float*) – What percentage of data points should be included in the training set. Defaults to the complement of *test_size*
- **shuffle** (*boolean*) – Whether to shuffle the data before splitting. Defaults to *False*.
- **stratify** (*list*) – Splits the data in a stratified fashion, using this argument as class labels. Defaults to *None*.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed to use for random sampling. Defaults to 0.

Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
...
>>> X = pd.DataFrame([i for i in range(10)], columns=["First"])
>>> y = pd.Series([i for i in range(10)])
...
>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit()
>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([7, 8, 9])).all()
...
...
>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit(test_size=0.5)
>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([5, 6, 7, 8, 9])).all()
...
...
>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit(shuffle=True)
>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([9, 1, 6, 7, 3, 0, 5])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([2, 8, 4])).all()
...
...
>>> y = pd.Series([i % 3 for i in range(10)])
>>> tv_split = TrainingValidationSplit(shuffle=True, stratify=y)
>>> split_ = next(tv_split.split(X, y))
>>> assert (split_[0] == np.array([1, 9, 3, 2, 8, 6, 7])).all()
>>> assert (split_[1] == np.array([0, 4, 5])).all()
```

Methods

<code>get_n_splits</code>	Return the number of splits of this object.
<code>is_cv</code>	Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.
<code>split</code>	Divide the data into training and testing sets.

static `get_n_splits()`

Return the number of splits of this object.

Returns Always returns 1.

Return type int

property `is_cv` (*self*)

Returns whether or not the data splitter is a cross-validation data splitter.

Returns If the splitter is a cross-validation data splitter

Return type bool

split (*self*, *X*, *y=None*)

Divide the data into training and testing sets.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Dataframe of points to split

- **y** (*pd.Series*) – Series of points to split

Returns Indices to split data into training and test set

Return type list

Problem Types

The supported types of machine learning problems.

Submodules

problem_types

Enum defining the supported types of machine learning problems.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ProblemTypes</i>	Enum defining the supported types of machine learning problems.
---------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.problem_types.problem_types.**ProblemTypes**

Enum defining the supported types of machine learning problems.

Attributes

BINARY	Binary classification problem.
MULTI-CLASS	Multiclass classification problem.
REGRESSION	Regression problem.
TIME_SERIES_BINARY	Time series binary classification problem.
TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS	Time series multiclass classification problem.
TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION	Time series regression problem.

Methods

<i>all_problem_types</i>	Get a list of all defined problem types.
<i>name</i>	The name of the Enum member.
<i>value</i>	The value of the Enum member.

all_problem_types (*cls*)

Get a list of all defined problem types.

Returns List of all defined problem types.

Return type list(*ProblemTypes*)

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

utils

Utility methods for the ProblemTypes enum in EvalML.

Module Contents

Functions

<i>detect_problem_type</i>	Determine the type of problem is being solved based on the targets (binary vs multiclass classification, regression). Ignores missing and null data.
<i>handle_problem_types</i>	Handles problem_type by either returning the ProblemTypes or converting from a str.
<i>is_binary</i>	Determines if the provided problem_type is a binary classification problem type.
<i>is_classification</i>	Determines if the provided problem_type is a classification problem type.
<i>is_multiclass</i>	Determines if the provided problem_type is a multiclass classification problem type.
<i>is_regression</i>	Determines if the provided problem_type is a regression problem type.
<i>is_time_series</i>	Determines if the provided problem_type is a time series problem type.

Contents

`evalml.problem_types.utils.detect_problem_type(y)`

Determine the type of problem is being solved based on the targets (binary vs multiclass classification, regression). Ignores missing and null data.

Parameters *y* (*pd.Series*) – The target labels to predict.

Returns ProblemType Enum

Return type ProblemType

Examples

```
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1])
>>> assert detect_problem_type(y) == ProblemTypes.BINARY
...
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3])
>>> assert detect_problem_type(y) == ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS
...
>>> y = pd.Series([1.6, 4.2, 3.3, 2.9, 4, 1, 5.5, 2, -2, -3.2, 3])
>>> assert detect_problem_type(y) == ProblemTypes.REGRESSION
```

Raises **ValueError** – If the input has less than two classes.

`evalml.problem_types.utils.handle_problem_types(problem_type)`

Handles `problem_type` by either returning the `ProblemTypes` or converting from a str.

Parameters `problem_type` (*str or ProblemTypes*) – Problem type that needs to be handled.

Returns `ProblemTypes` enum

Raises

- **KeyError** – If input is not a valid `ProblemTypes` enum value.
- **ValueError** – If input is not a string or `ProblemTypes` object.

Examples

```
>>> assert handle_problem_types("regression") == ProblemTypes.REGRESSION
>>> assert handle_problem_types("TIME SERIES BINARY") == ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_
↪BINARY
>>> assert handle_problem_types("Multiclass") == ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS
```

`evalml.problem_types.utils.is_binary(problem_type)`

Determines if the provided `problem_type` is a binary classification problem type.

Parameters `problem_type` (*str or ProblemTypes*) – type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.

Returns Whether or not the provided `problem_type` is a binary classification problem type.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> assert is_binary("Binary")
>>> assert is_binary(ProblemTypes.BINARY)
>>> assert is_binary(ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY)
```

`evalml.problem_types.utils.is_classification(problem_type)`

Determines if the provided `problem_type` is a classification problem type.

Parameters `problem_type` (*str or ProblemTypes*) – type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.

Returns Whether or not the provided `problem_type` is a classification problem type.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> assert is_classification("Multiclass")
>>> assert is_classification(ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY)
>>> assert not is_classification(ProblemTypes.REGRESSION)
```

`evalml.problem_types.utils.is_multiclass(problem_type)`

Determines if the provided *problem_type* is a multiclass classification problem type.

Parameters *problem_type* (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.

Returns Whether or not the provided *problem_type* is a multiclass classification problem type.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> assert is_multiclass("Multiclass")
>>> assert is_multiclass(ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS)
>>> assert is_multiclass(ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS)
```

`evalml.problem_types.utils.is_regression(problem_type)`

Determines if the provided *problem_type* is a regression problem type.

Parameters *problem_type* (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.

Returns Whether or not the provided *problem_type* is a regression problem type.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> assert is_regression("Regression")
>>> assert is_regression(ProblemTypes.REGRESSION)
>>> assert is_regression(ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION)
```

`evalml.problem_types.utils.is_time_series(problem_type)`

Determines if the provided *problem_type* is a time series problem type.

Parameters *problem_type* (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.

Returns Whether or not the provided *problem_type* is a time series problem type.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> assert is_time_series("time series regression")
>>> assert is_time_series(ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY)
>>> assert not is_time_series(ProblemTypes.REGRESSION)
```

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>ProblemTypes</i>	Enum defining the supported types of machine learning problems.
---------------------	---

Functions

<i>detect_problem_type</i>	Determine the type of problem is being solved based on the targets (binary vs multiclass classification, regression). Ignores missing and null data.
<i>handle_problem_types</i>	Handles problem_type by either returning the ProblemTypes or converting from a str.
<i>is_binary</i>	Determines if the provided problem_type is a binary classification problem type.
<i>is_classification</i>	Determines if the provided problem_type is a classification problem type.
<i>is_multiclass</i>	Determines if the provided problem_type is a multiclass classification problem type.
<i>is_regression</i>	Determines if the provided problem_type is a regression problem type.
<i>is_time_series</i>	Determines if the provided problem_type is a time series problem type.

Contents

`evalml.problem_types.detect_problem_type(y)`

Determine the type of problem is being solved based on the targets (binary vs multiclass classification, regression). Ignores missing and null data.

Parameters *y* (*pd.Series*) – The target labels to predict.

Returns ProblemType Enum

Return type ProblemType

Examples

```
>>> y = pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1])
>>> assert detect_problem_type(y) == ProblemTypes.BINARY
...
>>> y = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3])
>>> assert detect_problem_type(y) == ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS
...
>>> y = pd.Series([1.6, 4.2, 3.3, 2.9, 4, 1, 5.5, 2, -2, -3.2, 3])
>>> assert detect_problem_type(y) == ProblemTypes.REGRESSION
```

Raises **ValueError** – If the input has less than two classes.

`evalml.problem_types.handle_problem_type(problem_type)`

Handles `problem_type` by either returning the `ProblemTypes` or converting from a str.

Parameters `problem_type` (*str or ProblemTypes*) – Problem type that needs to be handled.

Returns `ProblemTypes` enum

Raises

- **KeyError** – If input is not a valid `ProblemTypes` enum value.
- **ValueError** – If input is not a string or `ProblemTypes` object.

Examples

```
>>> assert handle_problem_types("regression") == ProblemTypes.REGRESSION
>>> assert handle_problem_types("TIME SERIES BINARY") == ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_
↪BINARY
>>> assert handle_problem_types("Multiclass") == ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS
```

`evalml.problem_types.is_binary(problem_type)`

Determines if the provided `problem_type` is a binary classification problem type.

Parameters `problem_type` (*str or ProblemTypes*) – type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.

Returns Whether or not the provided `problem_type` is a binary classification problem type.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> assert is_binary("Binary")
>>> assert is_binary(ProblemTypes.BINARY)
>>> assert is_binary(ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY)
```

`evalml.problem_types.is_classification(problem_type)`

Determines if the provided `problem_type` is a classification problem type.

Parameters `problem_type` (*str or ProblemTypes*) – type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.

Returns Whether or not the provided `problem_type` is a classification problem type.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> assert is_classification("Multiclass")
>>> assert is_classification(ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY)
>>> assert not is_classification(ProblemTypes.REGRESSION)
```

`evalml.problem_types.is_multiclass(problem_type)`

Determines if the provided *problem_type* is a multiclass classification problem type.

Parameters *problem_type* (*str* or `ProblemTypes`) – type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.

Returns Whether or not the provided *problem_type* is a multiclass classification problem type.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> assert is_multiclass("Multiclass")
>>> assert is_multiclass(ProblemTypes.MULTICLASS)
>>> assert is_multiclass(ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS)
```

`evalml.problem_types.is_regression(problem_type)`

Determines if the provided *problem_type* is a regression problem type.

Parameters *problem_type* (*str* or `ProblemTypes`) – type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.

Returns Whether or not the provided *problem_type* is a regression problem type.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> assert is_regression("Regression")
>>> assert is_regression(ProblemTypes.REGRESSION)
>>> assert is_regression(ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION)
```

`evalml.problem_types.is_time_series(problem_type)`

Determines if the provided *problem_type* is a time series problem type.

Parameters *problem_type* (*str* or `ProblemTypes`) – type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.

Returns Whether or not the provided *problem_type* is a time series problem type.

Return type bool

Examples

```
>>> assert is_time_series("time series regression")
>>> assert is_time_series(ProblemTypes.TIME_SERIES_BINARY)
>>> assert not is_time_series(ProblemTypes.REGRESSION)
```

class evalml.problem_types.**ProblemTypes**

Enum defining the supported types of machine learning problems.

Attributes

BINARY	Binary classification problem.
MULTI-CLASS	Multiclass classification problem.
REGRESSION	Regression problem.
TIME_SERIES_BINARY	Time series binary classification problem.
TIME_SERIES_MULTICLASS	Time series multiclass classification problem.
TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION	Time series regression problem.

Methods

<code>all_problem_types</code>	Get a list of all defined problem types.
<code>name</code>	The name of the Enum member.
<code>value</code>	The value of the Enum member.

all_problem_types (*cls*)

Get a list of all defined problem types.

Returns List of all defined problem types.

Return type list(*ProblemTypes*)

name (*self*)

The name of the Enum member.

value (*self*)

The value of the Enum member.

Tuners

EvalML tuner classes.

Submodules

grid_search_tuner

Grid Search Optimizer, which generates all of the possible points to search for using a grid.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>GridSearchTuner</i>	Grid Search Optimizer, which generates all of the possible points to search for using a grid.
------------------------	---

Contents

class evalml.tuners.grid_search_tuner.**GridSearchTuner** (*pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges*, *n_points=10*, *random_seed=0*)

Grid Search Optimizer, which generates all of the possible points to search for using a grid.

Parameters

- **pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges** (*dict*) – a set of hyperparameter ranges corresponding to a pipeline’s parameters
- **n_points** (*int*) – The number of points to sample from along each dimension defined in the space argument. Defaults to 10.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for random number generator. Unused in this class, defaults to 0.

Examples

```
>>> tuner = GridSearchTuner({'My Component': {'param a': [0.0, 10.0], 'param b': [
↪ 'a', 'b', 'c']}}, n_points=5)
>>> proposal = tuner.propose()
...
>>> assert proposal.keys() == {'My Component'}
>>> assert proposal['My Component'] == {'param a': 0.0, 'param b': 'a'}
```

Determines points using a grid search approach.

```
>>> for each in range(5):
...     print(tuner.propose())
{'My Component': {'param a': 0.0, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 0.0, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 10.0, 'param b': 'a'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 10.0, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 10.0, 'param b': 'c'}}
```

Methods

<i>add</i>	Not applicable to grid search tuner as generated parameters are not dependent on scores of previous parameters.
<i>is_search_space_exhausted</i>	Checks if it is possible to generate a set of valid parameters. Stores generated parameters in <code>self.curr_params</code> to be returned by <code>propose()</code> .
<i>propose</i>	Returns parameters from <code>_grid_points</code> iterations.

add (*self*, *pipeline_parameters*, *score*)

Not applicable to grid search tuner as generated parameters are not dependent on scores of previous parameters.

Parameters

- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – a dict of the parameters used to evaluate a pipeline
- **score** (*float*) – the score obtained by evaluating the pipeline with the provided parameters

is_search_space_exhausted (*self*)

Checks if it is possible to generate a set of valid parameters. Stores generated parameters in *self.curr_params* to be returned by *propose()*.

Returns If no more valid parameters exists in the search space, return False.

Return type bool

Raises **NoParamsException** – If a search space is exhausted, then this exception is thrown.

propose (*self*)

Returns parameters from *_grid_points* iterations.

If all possible combinations of parameters have been scored, then **NoParamsException** is raised.

Returns proposed pipeline parameters

Return type dict

random_search_tuner

Random Search Optimizer.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>RandomSearchTuner</i>

Random Search Optimizer.

Contents

class evalml.tuners.random_search_tuner.**RandomSearchTuner** (*pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges*, *with_replacement=False*, *replacement_max_attempts=10*, *random_seed=0*)

Random Search Optimizer.

Parameters

- **pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges** (*dict*) – a set of hyperparameter ranges corresponding to a pipeline's parameters
- **with_replacement** (*bool*) – If false, only unique hyperparameters will be shown
- **replacement_max_attempts** (*int*) – The maximum number of tries to get a unique

set of random parameters. Only used if tuner is initialized with `with_replacement=True`

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> tuner = RandomSearchTuner({'My Component': {'param a': [0.0, 10.0], 'param b':
↪ ['a', 'b', 'c']}}, random_seed=42)
>>> proposal = tuner.propose()
...
>>> assert proposal.keys() == {'My Component'}
>>> assert proposal['My Component'] == {'param a': 3.7454011884736254, 'param b':
↪ 'c'}
```

Determines points using a random search approach.

```
>>> for each in range(7):
...     print(tuner.propose())
{'My Component': {'param a': 7.3199394181140525, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 1.5601864044243654, 'param b': 'a'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 0.5808361216819947, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 6.011150117432089, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 0.2058449429580245, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 8.32442640800422, 'param b': 'a'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 1.8182496720710064, 'param b': 'a'}}
```

Methods

<code>add</code>	Not applicable to random search tuner as generated parameters are not dependent on scores of previous parameters.
<code>is_search_space_exhausted</code>	Checks if it is possible to generate a set of valid parameters. Stores generated parameters in <code>self.curr_params</code> to be returned by <code>propose()</code> .
<code>propose</code>	Generate a unique set of parameters.

add (*self*, *pipeline_parameters*, *score*)

Not applicable to random search tuner as generated parameters are not dependent on scores of previous parameters.

Parameters

- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – A dict of the parameters used to evaluate a pipeline
- **score** (*float*) – The score obtained by evaluating the pipeline with the provided parameters

is_search_space_exhausted (*self*)

Checks if it is possible to generate a set of valid parameters. Stores generated parameters in `self.curr_params` to be returned by `propose()`.

Returns If no more valid parameters exists in the search space, return False.

Return type bool

Raises **NoParamsException** – If a search space is exhausted, then this exception is thrown.

propose (*self*)

Generate a unique set of parameters.

If tuner was initialized with `with_replacement=True` and the tuner is unable to generate a unique set of parameters after `replacement_max_attempts` tries, then `NoParamsException` is raised.

Returns Proposed pipeline parameters

Return type dict

skopt_tuner

Bayesian Optimizer.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>SKOptTuner</i>	Bayesian Optimizer.
-------------------	---------------------

Attributes Summary

<i>logger</i>

Contents

`evalml.tuners.skopt_tuner.logger`

class `evalml.tuners.skopt_tuner.SKOptTuner` (*pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges*, *random_seed=0*)

Bayesian Optimizer.

Parameters

- **pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges** (*dict*) – A set of hyperparameter ranges corresponding to a pipeline’s parameters.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Examples

```
>>> tuner = SKOptTuner({'My Component': {'param a': [0.0, 10.0], 'param b': ['a',  
↪ 'b', 'c']}})  
>>> proposal = tuner.propose()  
...  
>>> assert proposal.keys() == {'My Component'}  
>>> assert proposal['My Component'] == {'param a': 5.928446182250184, 'param b':  
↪ 'c'}
```

Determines points using a Bayesian Optimizer approach.


```
>>> for each in range(7):
...     print(tuner.propose())
{'My Component': {'param a': 8.57945617622757, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 6.235636967859724, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 2.9753460654447235, 'param b': 'a'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 2.7265629458011325, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 8.121687287754932, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 3.927847961008298, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 3.3739616041726843, 'param b': 'b'}}
```

Methods

<code>add</code>	Add score to sample.
<code>is_search_space_exhausted</code>	Optional. If possible search space for tuner is finite, this method indicates whether or not all possible parameters have been scored.
<code>propose</code>	Returns a suggested set of parameters to train and score a pipeline with, based off the search space dimensions and prior samples.

add (*self*, *pipeline_parameters*, *score*)
Add score to sample.

Parameters

- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – A dict of the parameters used to evaluate a pipeline
- **score** (*float*) – The score obtained by evaluating the pipeline with the provided parameters

Returns None

Raises

- **Exception** – If skopt tuner errors.
- **ParameterError** – If skopt receives invalid parameters.

is_search_space_exhausted (*self*)

Optional. If possible search space for tuner is finite, this method indicates whether or not all possible parameters have been scored.

Returns Returns true if all possible parameters in a search space has been scored.

Return type bool

propose (*self*)

Returns a suggested set of parameters to train and score a pipeline with, based off the search space dimensions and prior samples.

Returns Proposed pipeline parameters.

Return type dict

tuner

Base Tuner class.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>Tuner</i>	Base Tuner class.
--------------	-------------------

Contents

class `evalml.tuners.tuner.Tuner` (*pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges*, *random_seed=0*)

Base Tuner class.

Tuners implement different strategies for sampling from a search space. They're used in EvalML to search the space of pipeline hyperparameters.

Parameters

- **pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges** (*dict*) – a set of hyperparameter ranges corresponding to a pipeline's parameters.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The random state. Defaults to 0.

Methods

<i>add</i>	Register a set of hyperparameters with the score obtained from training a pipeline with those hyperparameters.
<i>is_search_space_exhausted</i>	Optional. If possible search space for tuner is finite, this method indicates whether or not all possible parameters have been scored.
<i>propose</i>	Returns a suggested set of parameters to train and score a pipeline with, based off the search space dimensions and prior samples.

abstract add (*self*, *pipeline_parameters*, *score*)

Register a set of hyperparameters with the score obtained from training a pipeline with those hyperparameters.

Parameters

- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – a dict of the parameters used to evaluate a pipeline
- **score** (*float*) – the score obtained by evaluating the pipeline with the provided parameters

Returns None

is_search_space_exhausted (*self*)

Optional. If possible search space for tuner is finite, this method indicates whether or not all possible parameters have been scored.

Returns Returns true if all possible parameters in a search space has been scored.

Return type bool

abstract propose (*self*)

Returns a suggested set of parameters to train and score a pipeline with, based off the search space dimensions and prior samples.

Returns Proposed pipeline parameters

Return type dict

tuner_exceptions

Exception thrown by tuner classes.

Module Contents

Contents

exception evalml.tuners.tuner_exceptions.NoParamsException

Raised when a tuner exhausts its search space and runs out of parameters to propose.

exception evalml.tuners.tuner_exceptions.ParameterError

Raised when a tuner encounters an error with the parameters being used with it.

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>GridSearchTuner</i>	Grid Search Optimizer, which generates all of the possible points to search for using a grid.
<i>RandomSearchTuner</i>	Random Search Optimizer.
<i>SKOptTuner</i>	Bayesian Optimizer.
<i>Tuner</i>	Base Tuner class.

Exceptions Summary

Contents

class evalml.tuners.GridSearchTuner (*pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges*, *n_points=10*, *random_seed=0*)

Grid Search Optimizer, which generates all of the possible points to search for using a grid.

Parameters

- **pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges** (*dict*) – a set of hyperparameter ranges corresponding to a pipeline’s parameters
- **n_points** (*int*) – The number of points to sample from along each dimension defined in the *space* argument. Defaults to 10.

- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for random number generator. Unused in this class, defaults to 0.

Examples

```
>>> tuner = GridSearchTuner({'My Component': {'param a': [0.0, 10.0], 'param b': [
↪ 'a', 'b', 'c']}}, n_points=5)
>>> proposal = tuner.propose()
...
>>> assert proposal.keys() == {'My Component'}
>>> assert proposal['My Component'] == {'param a': 0.0, 'param b': 'a'}
```

Determines points using a grid search approach.

```
>>> for each in range(5):
...     print(tuner.propose())
{'My Component': {'param a': 0.0, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 0.0, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 10.0, 'param b': 'a'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 10.0, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 10.0, 'param b': 'c'}}
```

Methods

<i>add</i>	Not applicable to grid search tuner as generated parameters are not dependent on scores of previous parameters.
<i>is_search_space_exhausted</i>	Checks if it is possible to generate a set of valid parameters. Stores generated parameters in <code>self.curr_params</code> to be returned by <code>propose()</code> .
<i>propose</i>	Returns parameters from <code>_grid_points</code> iterations.

add (*self*, *pipeline_parameters*, *score*)

Not applicable to grid search tuner as generated parameters are not dependent on scores of previous parameters.

Parameters

- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – a dict of the parameters used to evaluate a pipeline
- **score** (*float*) – the score obtained by evaluating the pipeline with the provided parameters

is_search_space_exhausted (*self*)

Checks if it is possible to generate a set of valid parameters. Stores generated parameters in `self.curr_params` to be returned by `propose()`.

Returns If no more valid parameters exists in the search space, return False.

Return type bool

Raises *NoParamsException* – If a search space is exhausted, then this exception is thrown.

propose (*self*)

Returns parameters from `_grid_points` iterations.

If all possible combinations of parameters have been scored, then *NoParamsException* is raised.

Returns proposed pipeline parameters

Return type dict

exception evalml.tuners.NoParamsException

Raised when a tuner exhausts its search space and runs out of parameters to propose.

exception evalml.tuners.ParameterError

Raised when a tuner encounters an error with the parameters being used with it.

class evalml.tuners.RandomSearchTuner (*pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges*,
with_replacement=False, *replacement_max_attempts=10*, *random_seed=0*)

Random Search Optimizer.

Parameters

- **pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges** (*dict*) – a set of hyperparameter ranges corresponding to a pipeline’s parameters
- **with_replacement** (*bool*) – If false, only unique hyperparameters will be shown
- **replacement_max_attempts** (*int*) – The maximum number of tries to get a unique set of random parameters. Only used if tuner is initialized with `with_replacement=True`
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Example

```
>>> tuner = RandomSearchTuner({'My Component': {'param a': [0.0, 10.0], 'param b':
↪ ['a', 'b', 'c']}}, random_seed=42)
>>> proposal = tuner.propose()
...
>>> assert proposal.keys() == {'My Component'}
>>> assert proposal['My Component'] == {'param a': 3.7454011884736254, 'param b':
↪ 'c'}
```

Determines points using a random search approach.

```
>>> for each in range(7):
...     print(tuner.propose())
{'My Component': {'param a': 7.3199394181140525, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 1.5601864044243654, 'param b': 'a'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 0.5808361216819947, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 6.011150117432089, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 0.2058449429580245, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 8.32442640800422, 'param b': 'a'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 1.8182496720710064, 'param b': 'a'}}
```

Methods

<code>add</code>	Not applicable to random search tuner as generated parameters are not dependent on scores of previous parameters.
<code>is_search_space_exhausted</code>	Checks if it is possible to generate a set of valid parameters. Stores generated parameters in <code>self.curr_params</code> to be returned by <code>propose()</code> .
<code>propose</code>	Generate a unique set of parameters.

add (*self*, *pipeline_parameters*, *score*)

Not applicable to random search tuner as generated parameters are not dependent on scores of previous parameters.

Parameters

- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – A dict of the parameters used to evaluate a pipeline
- **score** (*float*) – The score obtained by evaluating the pipeline with the provided parameters

is_search_space_exhausted (*self*)

Checks if it is possible to generate a set of valid parameters. Stores generated parameters in *self.curr_params* to be returned by *propose()*.

Returns If no more valid parameters exists in the search space, return False.

Return type bool

Raises *NoParamsException* – If a search space is exhausted, then this exception is thrown.

propose (*self*)

Generate a unique set of parameters.

If tuner was initialized with *with_replacement=True* and the tuner is unable to generate a unique set of parameters after *replacement_max_attempts* tries, then *NoParamsException* is raised.

Returns Proposed pipeline parameters

Return type dict

class *evalml.tuners.SKOptTuner* (*pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges*, *random_seed=0*)

Bayesian Optimizer.

Parameters

- **pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges** (*dict*) – A set of hyperparameter ranges corresponding to a pipeline's parameters.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.

Examples

```
>>> tuner = SKOptTuner({'My Component': {'param a': [0.0, 10.0], 'param b': ['a',
↪ 'b', 'c']}})
>>> proposal = tuner.propose()
...
>>> assert proposal.keys() == {'My Component'}
>>> assert proposal['My Component'] == {'param a': 5.928446182250184, 'param b':
↪ 'c'}
```

Determines points using a Bayesian Optimizer approach.

```
>>> for each in range(7):
...     print(tuner.propose())
{'My Component': {'param a': 8.57945617622757, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 6.235636967859724, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 2.9753460654447235, 'param b': 'a'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 2.7265629458011325, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 8.121687287754932, 'param b': 'b'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 3.927847961008298, 'param b': 'c'}}
{'My Component': {'param a': 3.3739616041726843, 'param b': 'b'}}
```

Methods

<code>add</code>	Add score to sample.
<code>is_search_space_exhausted</code>	Optional. If possible search space for tuner is finite, this method indicates whether or not all possible parameters have been scored.
<code>propose</code>	Returns a suggested set of parameters to train and score a pipeline with, based off the search space dimensions and prior samples.

add (*self*, *pipeline_parameters*, *score*)
Add score to sample.

Parameters

- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – A dict of the parameters used to evaluate a pipeline
- **score** (*float*) – The score obtained by evaluating the pipeline with the provided parameters

Returns None

Raises

- **Exception** – If skopt tuner errors.
- **ParameterError** – If skopt receives invalid parameters.

is_search_space_exhausted (*self*)

Optional. If possible search space for tuner is finite, this method indicates whether or not all possible parameters have been scored.

Returns Returns true if all possible parameters in a search space has been scored.

Return type bool

propose (*self*)

Returns a suggested set of parameters to train and score a pipeline with, based off the search space dimensions and prior samples.

Returns Proposed pipeline parameters.

Return type dict

class evalml.tuners.**Tuner** (*pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges*, *random_seed=0*)

Base Tuner class.

Tuners implement different strategies for sampling from a search space. They're used in EvalML to search the space of pipeline hyperparameters.

Parameters

- **pipeline_hyperparameter_ranges** (*dict*) – a set of hyperparameter ranges corresponding to a pipeline's parameters.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – The random state. Defaults to 0.

Methods

<i>add</i>	Register a set of hyperparameters with the score obtained from training a pipeline with those hyperparameters.
<i>is_search_space_exhausted</i>	Optional. If possible search space for tuner is finite, this method indicates whether or not all possible parameters have been scored.
<i>propose</i>	Returns a suggested set of parameters to train and score a pipeline with, based off the search space dimensions and prior samples.

abstract add (*self*, *pipeline_parameters*, *score*)

Register a set of hyperparameters with the score obtained from training a pipeline with those hyperparameters.

Parameters

- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – a dict of the parameters used to evaluate a pipeline
- **score** (*float*) – the score obtained by evaluating the pipeline with the provided parameters

Returns None

is_search_space_exhausted (*self*)

Optional. If possible search space for tuner is finite, this method indicates whether or not all possible parameters have been scored.

Returns Returns true if all possible parameters in a search space has been scored.

Return type bool

abstract propose (*self*)

Returns a suggested set of parameters to train and score a pipeline with, based off the search space dimensions and prior samples.

Returns Proposed pipeline parameters

Return type dict

Utils

Utility methods.

Submodules

base_meta

Metaclass that overrides creating a new component or pipeline by wrapping methods with validators and setters.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<i>BaseMeta</i>	Metaclass that overrides creating a new component or pipeline by wrapping methods with validators and setters.
-----------------	--

Contents

class evalml.utils.base_meta.**BaseMeta**

Metaclass that overrides creating a new component or pipeline by wrapping methods with validators and setters.

Attributes

FIT_METHODS	['fit', 'fit_transform']
METHODS_TO_CHECK	['predict', 'predict_proba', 'transform', 'inverse_transform']
PROPERTIES_TO_CHECK	['feature_importance']

Methods

<i>register</i>	Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.
<i>set_fit</i>	Wrapper for the fit method.

register (*cls*, *subclass*)

Register a virtual subclass of an ABC.

Returns the subclass, to allow usage as a class decorator.

classmethod **set_fit** (*cls*, *method*)

Wrapper for the fit method.

cli_utils

CLI functions.

Module Contents

Functions

<i>get_evalml_root</i>	Gets location where evalml is installed.
<i>get_installed_packages</i>	Get dictionary mapping installed package names to their versions.
<i>get_sys_info</i>	Returns system information.
<i>print_deps</i>	Prints the version number of each dependency.

continues on next page

Table 760 – continued from previous page

<code>print_info</code>	Prints information about the system, evalml, and dependencies of evalml.
<code>print_sys_info</code>	Prints system information.

Contents

`evalml.utils.cli_utils.get_evalml_root()`

Gets location where evalml is installed.

Returns Location where evalml is installed.

`evalml.utils.cli_utils.get_installed_packages()`

Get dictionary mapping installed package names to their versions.

Returns Dictionary mapping installed package names to their versions.

`evalml.utils.cli_utils.get_sys_info()`

Returns system information.

Returns List of tuples about system stats.

`evalml.utils.cli_utils.print_deps()`

Prints the version number of each dependency.

`evalml.utils.cli_utils.print_info()`

Prints information about the system, evalml, and dependencies of evalml.

`evalml.utils.cli_utils.print_sys_info()`

Prints system information.

gen_utils

General utility methods.

Module Contents

Classes Summary

<code>classproperty</code>	Allows function to be accessed as a class level property.
----------------------------	---

Functions

<code>are_datasets_separated_by_gap_time_index</code>	Determine if the train and test datasets are separated by gap number of units using the <code>time_index</code> .
<code>are_ts_parameters_valid_for_split</code>	Validates the time series parameters in <code>problem_configuration</code> are compatible with split sizes.
<code>contains_all_ts_parameters</code>	Validates that the problem configuration contains all required keys.

continues on next page

Table 762 – continued from previous page

<code>convert_to_seconds</code>	Converts a string describing a length of time to its length in seconds.
<code>deprecate_arg</code>	Helper to raise warnings when a deprecated arg is used.
<code>drop_rows_with_nans</code>	Drop rows that have any NaNs in all dataframes or series.
<code>get_importable_subclasses</code>	Get importable subclasses of a base class. Used to list all of our estimators, transformers, components and pipelines dynamically.
<code>get_random_seed</code>	Given a <code>numpy.random.RandomState</code> object, generate an int representing a seed value for another random number generator. Or, if given an int, return that int.
<code>get_random_state</code>	Generates a <code>numpy.random.RandomState</code> instance using seed.
<code>import_or_raise</code>	Attempts to import the requested library by name. If the import fails, raises an <code>ImportError</code> or warning.
<code>is_all_numeric</code>	Checks if the given <code>DataFrame</code> contains only numeric values.
<code>jupyter_check</code>	Get whether or not the code is being run in a Jupyter environment (such as Jupyter Notebook or Jupyter Lab).
<code>pad_with_nans</code>	Pad the beginning <code>num_to_pad</code> rows with nans.
<code>safe_repr</code>	Convert the given value into a string that can safely be used for repr.
<code>save_plot</code>	Saves fig to filepath if specified, or to a default location if not.
<code>validate_holdout_datasets</code>	Validate the holdout datasets match our expectations.

Attributes Summary

<code>logger</code>
<code>SEED_BOUNDS</code>

Contents

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.are_datasets_separated_by_gap_time_index` (*train*, *test*, *pipeline_params*)

Determine if the train and test datasets are separated by gap number of units using the `time_index`.

This will be true when users are predicting on unseen data but not during cross validation since the target is known.

Parameters

- **train** (`pd.DataFrame`) – Training data.
- **test** (`pd.DataFrame`) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **pipeline_params** (`dict`) – Dictionary of time series parameters.

Returns True if the difference in time units is equal to `gap + 1`.

Return type bool

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.are_ts_parameters_valid_for_split`(*gap*, *max_delay*, *forecast_horizon*, *n_obs*, *n_splits*)

Validates the time series parameters in `problem_configuration` are compatible with split sizes.

Parameters

- **gap** (*int*) – gap value.
- **max_delay** (*int*) – max_delay value.
- **forecast_horizon** (*int*) – forecast_horizon value.
- **n_obs** (*int*) – Number of observations in the dataset.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of cross validation splits.

Returns

TsParameterValidationResult - named tuple with four fields `is_valid` (bool): True if parameters are valid. `msg` (str): Contains error message to display. Empty if `is_valid`. `smallest_split_size` (int): Smallest split size given `n_obs` and `n_splits`. `max_window_size` (int): Max window size given `gap`, `max_delay`, `forecast_horizon`.

class `evalml.utils.gen_utils.classproperty` (*func*)

Allows function to be accessed as a class level property.

Example: .. code-block:

```
class LogisticRegressionBinaryPipeline(PipelineBase):
    component_graph = ['Simple Imputer', 'Logistic Regression Classifier']

    @classproperty
    def summary(cls):
        summary = ""
        for component in cls.component_graph:
            component = handle_component_class(component)
            summary += component.name + " + "
        return summary

assert LogisticRegressionBinaryPipeline.summary == "Simple Imputer + Logistic_
↪Regression Classifier + "
assert LogisticRegressionBinaryPipeline().summary == "Simple Imputer + Logistic_
↪Regression Classifier + "
```

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.contains_all_ts_parameters`(*problem_configuration*)

Validates that the problem configuration contains all required keys.

Parameters `problem_configuration` (*dict*) – Problem configuration.

Returns

True if the configuration contains all parameters. If False, msg is a non-empty string with error message.

Return type bool, str

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.convert_to_seconds`(*input_str*)

Converts a string describing a length of time to its length in seconds.

Parameters `input_str` (*str*) – The string to be parsed and converted to seconds.

Returns Returns the library if importing succeeded.

Raises **AssertionError** – If an invalid unit is used.

Examples

```
>>> assert convert_to_seconds("10 hr") == 36000.0
>>> assert convert_to_seconds("30 minutes") == 1800.0
>>> assert convert_to_seconds("2.5 min") == 150.0
```

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.deprecate_arg(old_arg, new_arg, old_value, new_value)`
 Helper to raise warnings when a deprecated arg is used.

Parameters

- **old_arg** (*str*) – Name of old/deprecated argument.
- **new_arg** (*str*) – Name of new argument.
- **old_value** (*Any*) – Value the user passed in for the old argument.
- **new_value** (*Any*) – Value the user passed in for the new argument.

Returns `old_value` if not `None`, else `new_value`

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.drop_rows_with_nans(*pd_data)`
 Drop rows that have any NaNs in all dataframes or series.

Parameters ***pd_data** – sequence of `pd.Series` or `pd.DataFrame` or `None`

Returns list of `pd.DataFrame` or `pd.Series` or `None`

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.get_importable_subclasses(base_class, used_in_automl=True)`
 Get importable subclasses of a base class. Used to list all of our estimators, transformers, components and pipelines dynamically.

Parameters

- **base_class** (*abc.ABCMeta*) – Base class to find all of the subclasses for.
- **used_in_automl** – Not all components/pipelines/estimators are used in automl search. If `True`, only include those subclasses that are used in the search. This would mean excluding classes related to `ExtraTrees`, `ElasticNet`, and `Baseline` estimators.

Returns List of subclasses.

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.get_random_seed(random_state, min_bound=SEED_BOUNDS.min_bound, max_bound=SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound)`
 Given a `numpy.random.RandomState` object, generate an int representing a seed value for another random number generator. Or, if given an int, return that int.

To protect against invalid input to a particular library's random number generator, if an int value is provided, and it is outside the bounds "[min_bound, max_bound)", the value will be projected into the range between the `min_bound` (inclusive) and `max_bound` (exclusive) using modular arithmetic.

Parameters

- **random_state** (*int*, *numpy.random.RandomState*) – random state
- **min_bound** (*None*, *int*) – if not default of `None`, will be min bound when generating seed (inclusive). Must be less than `max_bound`.
- **max_bound** (*None*, *int*) – if not default of `None`, will be max bound when generating seed (exclusive). Must be greater than `min_bound`.

Returns Seed for random number generator

Return type `int`

Raises **ValueError** – If boundaries are not valid.

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.get_random_state(seed)`

Generates a `numpy.random.RandomState` instance using `seed`.

Parameters `seed` (*None, int, np.random.RandomState object*) – `seed` to use to generate `numpy.random.RandomState`. Must be between `SEED_BOUNDS.min_bound` and `SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound`, inclusive.

Raises **ValueError** – If the input `seed` is not within the acceptable range.

Returns A `numpy.random.RandomState` instance.

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.import_or_raise(library, error_msg=None, warning=False)`

Attempts to import the requested library by name. If the import fails, raises an `ImportError` or warning.

Parameters

- **library** (*str*) – The name of the library.
- **error_msg** (*str*) – Error message to return if the import fails.
- **warning** (*bool*) – If `True`, `import_or_raise` gives a warning instead of `ImportError`. Defaults to `False`.

Returns Returns the library if importing succeeded.

Raises

- **ImportError** – If attempting to import the library fails because the library is not installed.
- **Exception** – If importing the library fails.

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.is_all_numeric(df)`

Checks if the given `DataFrame` contains only numeric values.

Parameters `df` (*pd.DataFrame*) – The `DataFrame` to check data types of.

Returns `True` if all the columns are numeric and are not missing any values, `False` otherwise.

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.jupyter_check()`

Get whether or not the code is being run in a `IPython` environment (such as `Jupyter Notebook` or `Jupyter Lab`).

Returns `True` if `IPython`, `False` otherwise.

Return type `boolean`

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.logger`

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.pad_with_nans(pd_data, num_to_pad)`

Pad the beginning `num_to_pad` rows with nans.

Parameters

- **pd_data** (*pd.DataFrame or pd.Series*) – Data to pad.
- **num_to_pad** (*int*) – Number of nans to pad.

Returns `pd.DataFrame` or `pd.Series`

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.safe_repr(value)`

Convert the given value into a string that can safely be used for repr.

Parameters `value` – The item to convert

Returns String representation of the value

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.save_plot(fig, filepath=None, format='png', interactive=False, return_filepath=False)`

Saves `fig` to `filepath` if specified, or to a default location if not.

Parameters

- **fig** (*Figure*) – Figure to be saved.
- **filepath** (*str or Path, optional*) – Location to save file. Default is with filename “test_plot”.
- **format** (*str*) – Extension for figure to be saved as. Ignored if interactive is True and fig is of type `plotly.Figure`. Defaults to ‘png’.
- **interactive** (*bool, optional*) – If True and fig is of type `plotly.Figure`, saves the fig as interactive instead of static, and format will be set to ‘html’. Defaults to False.
- **return_filepath** (*bool, optional*) – Whether to return the final filepath the image is saved to. Defaults to False.

Returns String representing the final filepath the image was saved to if `return_filepath` is set to True. Defaults to None.

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.SEED_BOUNDS`

`evalml.utils.gen_utils.validate_holdout_datasets(X, X_train, pipeline_params)`

Validate the holdout datasets match our expectations.

This function is run before calling `predict` in a time series pipeline. It verifies that `X` (the holdout set) is gap units away from the training set and is less than or equal to the `forecast_horizon`.

Parameters

- **X** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Data of shape `[n_samples, n_features]`.
- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Training data.
- **pipeline_params** (*dict*) – Dictionary of time series parameters with `gap`, `forecast_horizon`, and `time_index` being required.

Returns

TSHoldoutValidationResult - named tuple with three fields `is_valid` (*bool*): True if holdout data is valid. `error_messages` (*list*): List of error messages to display. Empty if `is_valid`. `error_codes` (*list*): List of error codes to display. Empty if `is_valid`.

logger

Logging functions.

Module Contents**Functions**

<code>get_logger</code>	Get the logger with the associated name.
<code>log_subtitle</code>	Log with a subtitle.
<code>log_title</code>	Log with a title.
<code>time_elapsed</code>	How much time has elapsed since the search started.

Contents

`evalml.utils.logger.get_logger(name)`

Get the logger with the associated name.

Parameters `name` (*str*) – Name of the logger to get.

Returns The logger object with the associated name.

`evalml.utils.logger.log_subtitle(logger, title, underline='=')`

Log with a subtitle.

`evalml.utils.logger.log_title(logger, title)`

Log with a title.

`evalml.utils.logger.time_elapsed(start_time)`

How much time has elapsed since the search started.

Parameters `start_time` (*int*) – Time when search started.

Returns elapsed time formatted as a string [H:]MM:SS

Return type `str`

update_checker

Check if EvalML has updated since the user installed.

Module Contents

Contents

`evalml.utils.update_checker.method`

woodwork_utils

Woodwork utility methods.

Module Contents

Functions

infer_feature_types

Create a Woodwork structure from the given list, pandas, or numpy input, with specified types for columns. If a column's type is not specified, it will be inferred by Woodwork.

Attributes Summary

`numeric_and_boolean_ww`

Contents

`evalml.utils.woodwork_utils.infer_feature_types` (*data*, *feature_types=None*)

Create a Woodwork structure from the given list, pandas, or numpy input, with specified types for columns. If a column's type is not specified, it will be inferred by Woodwork.

Parameters

- **data** (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*) – Input data to convert to a Woodwork data structure.
- **feature_types** (*string*, *ww.logical_type obj*, *dict*, *optional*) – If data is a 2D structure, *feature_types* must be a dictionary mapping column names to the type of data represented in the column. If data is a 1D structure, then *feature_types* must be a Woodwork logical type or a string representing a Woodwork logical type (“Double”, “Integer”, “Boolean”, “Categorical”, “Datetime”, “NaturalLanguage”)

Returns A Woodwork data structure where the data type of each column was either specified or inferred.

Raises `ValueError` – If there is a mismatch between the dataframe and the woodwork schema.

`evalml.utils.woodwork_utils.numeric_and_boolean_ww`

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<code>classproperty</code>	Allows function to be accessed as a class level property.
----------------------------	---

Functions

<code>convert_to_seconds</code>	Converts a string describing a length of time to its length in seconds.
<code>deprecate_arg</code>	Helper to raise warnings when a deprecated arg is used.
<code>drop_rows_with_nans</code>	Drop rows that have any NaNs in all dataframes or series.
<code>get_importable_subclasses</code>	Get importable subclasses of a base class. Used to list all of our estimators, transformers, components and pipelines dynamically.
<code>get_logger</code>	Get the logger with the associated name.
<code>get_random_seed</code>	Given a <code>numpy.random.RandomState</code> object, generate an int representing a seed value for another random number generator. Or, if given an int, return that int.

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Table 768 – continued from previous page

<code>get_random_state</code>	Generates a <code>numpy.random.RandomState</code> instance using seed.
<code>import_or_raise</code>	Attempts to import the requested library by name. If the import fails, raises an <code>ImportError</code> or warning.
<code>infer_feature_types</code>	Create a Woodwork structure from the given list, pandas, or numpy input, with specified types for columns. If a column's type is not specified, it will be inferred by Woodwork.
<code>is_all_numeric</code>	Checks if the given DataFrame contains only numeric values.
<code>jupyter_check</code>	Get whether or not the code is being run in a Jupyter environment (such as Jupyter Notebook or Jupyter Lab).
<code>log_subtitle</code>	Log with a subtitle.
<code>log_title</code>	Log with a title.
<code>pad_with_nans</code>	Pad the beginning <code>num_to_pad</code> rows with nans.
<code>safe_repr</code>	Convert the given value into a string that can safely be used for repr.
<code>save_plot</code>	Saves fig to filepath if specified, or to a default location if not.

Attributes Summary

`SEED_BOUNDS`

Contents

class `evalml.utils.classproperty` (*func*)

Allows function to be accessed as a class level property.

Example: .. code-block:

```
class LogisticRegressionBinaryPipeline(PipelineBase):
    component_graph = ['Simple Imputer', 'Logistic Regression Classifier']

    @classproperty
    def summary(cls):
        summary = ""
        for component in cls.component_graph:
            component = handle_component_class(component)
            summary += component.name + " + "
        return summary

assert LogisticRegressionBinaryPipeline.summary == "Simple Imputer + Logistic_
↳Regression Classifier + "
assert LogisticRegressionBinaryPipeline().summary == "Simple Imputer + Logistic_
↳Regression Classifier + "
```

`evalml.utils.convert_to_seconds` (*input_str*)

Converts a string describing a length of time to its length in seconds.

Parameters `input_str` (*str*) – The string to be parsed and converted to seconds.

Returns Returns the library if importing succeeded.

Raises **AssertionError** – If an invalid unit is used.

Examples

```
>>> assert convert_to_seconds("10 hr") == 36000.0
>>> assert convert_to_seconds("30 minutes") == 1800.0
>>> assert convert_to_seconds("2.5 min") == 150.0
```

`evalml.utils.deprecate_arg(old_arg, new_arg, old_value, new_value)`

Helper to raise warnings when a deprecated arg is used.

Parameters

- **old_arg** (*str*) – Name of old/deprecated argument.
- **new_arg** (*str*) – Name of new argument.
- **old_value** (*Any*) – Value the user passed in for the old argument.
- **new_value** (*Any*) – Value the user passed in for the new argument.

Returns old_value if not None, else new_value

`evalml.utils.drop_rows_with_nans(*pd_data)`

Drop rows that have any NaNs in all dataframes or series.

Parameters ***pd_data** – sequence of pd.Series or pd.DataFrame or None

Returns list of pd.DataFrame or pd.Series or None

`evalml.utils.get_importable_subclasses(base_class, used_in_automl=True)`

Get importable subclasses of a base class. Used to list all of our estimators, transformers, components and pipelines dynamically.

Parameters

- **base_class** (*abc.ABCMeta*) – Base class to find all of the subclasses for.
- **used_in_automl** – Not all components/pipelines/estimators are used in automl search. If True, only include those subclasses that are used in the search. This would mean excluding classes related to ExtraTrees, ElasticNet, and Baseline estimators.

Returns List of subclasses.

`evalml.utils.get_logger(name)`

Get the logger with the associated name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – Name of the logger to get.

Returns The logger object with the associated name.

`evalml.utils.get_random_seed(random_state, min_bound=SEED_BOUNDS.min_bound, max_bound=SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound)`

Given a numpy.random.RandomState object, generate an int representing a seed value for another random number generator. Or, if given an int, return that int.

To protect against invalid input to a particular library’s random number generator, if an int value is provided, and it is outside the bounds “[min_bound, max_bound)”, the value will be projected into the range between the min_bound (inclusive) and max_bound (exclusive) using modular arithmetic.

Parameters

- **random_state** (*int*, *numpy.random.RandomState*) – random state
- **min_bound** (*None*, *int*) – if not default of *None*, will be min bound when generating seed (inclusive). Must be less than *max_bound*.
- **max_bound** (*None*, *int*) – if not default of *None*, will be max bound when generating seed (exclusive). Must be greater than *min_bound*.

Returns Seed for random number generator

Return type *int*

Raises **ValueError** – If boundaries are not valid.

`evalml.utils.get_random_state(seed)`

Generates a `numpy.random.RandomState` instance using *seed*.

Parameters **seed** (*None*, *int*, *np.random.RandomState object*) – seed to use to generate `numpy.random.RandomState`. Must be between `SEED_BOUNDS.min_bound` and `SEED_BOUNDS.max_bound`, inclusive.

Raises **ValueError** – If the input seed is not within the acceptable range.

Returns A `numpy.random.RandomState` instance.

`evalml.utils.import_or_raise(library, error_msg=None, warning=False)`

Attempts to import the requested library by name. If the import fails, raises an `ImportError` or warning.

Parameters

- **library** (*str*) – The name of the library.
- **error_msg** (*str*) – Error message to return if the import fails.
- **warning** (*bool*) – If *True*, `import_or_raise` gives a warning instead of `ImportError`. Defaults to *False*.

Returns Returns the library if importing succeeded.

Raises

- **ImportError** – If attempting to import the library fails because the library is not installed.
- **Exception** – If importing the library fails.

`evalml.utils.infer_feature_types(data, feature_types=None)`

Create a Woodwork structure from the given list, pandas, or numpy input, with specified types for columns. If a column's type is not specified, it will be inferred by Woodwork.

Parameters

- **data** (*pd.DataFrame*, *pd.Series*) – Input data to convert to a Woodwork data structure.
- **feature_types** (*string*, *ww.logical_type obj*, *dict*, *optional*) – If data is a 2D structure, *feature_types* must be a dictionary mapping column names to the type of data represented in the column. If data is a 1D structure, then *feature_types* must be a Woodwork logical type or a string representing a Woodwork logical type (“Double”, “Integer”, “Boolean”, “Categorical”, “Datetime”, “NaturalLanguage”)

Returns A Woodwork data structure where the data type of each column was either specified or inferred.

Raises **ValueError** – If there is a mismatch between the dataframe and the woodwork schema.

`evalml.utils.is_all_numeric(df)`

Checks if the given DataFrame contains only numeric values.

Parameters `df` (*pd.DataFrame*) – The DataFrame to check data types of.

Returns True if all the columns are numeric and are not missing any values, False otherwise.

`evalml.utils.jupyter_check()`

Get whether or not the code is being run in a Ipython environment (such as Jupyter Notebook or Jupyter Lab).

Returns True if Ipython, False otherwise.

Return type boolean

`evalml.utils.log_subtitle(logger, title, underline='=')`

Log with a subtitle.

`evalml.utils.log_title(logger, title)`

Log with a title.

`evalml.utils.pad_with_nans(pd_data, num_to_pad)`

Pad the beginning num_to_pad rows with nans.

Parameters

- **pd_data** (*pd.DataFrame* or *pd.Series*) – Data to pad.
- **num_to_pad** (*int*) – Number of nans to pad.

Returns *pd.DataFrame* or *pd.Series*

`evalml.utils.safe_repr(value)`

Convert the given value into a string that can safely be used for repr.

Parameters **value** – The item to convert

Returns String representation of the value

`evalml.utils.save_plot(fig, filepath=None, format='png', interactive=False, return_filepath=False)`

Saves fig to filepath if specified, or to a default location if not.

Parameters

- **fig** (*Figure*) – Figure to be saved.
- **filepath** (*str* or *Path*, *optional*) – Location to save file. Default is with filename “test_plot”.
- **format** (*str*) – Extension for figure to be saved as. Ignored if interactive is True and fig is of type *plotly.Figure*. Defaults to ‘png’.
- **interactive** (*bool*, *optional*) – If True and fig is of type *plotly.Figure*, saves the fig as interactive instead of static, and format will be set to ‘html’. Defaults to False.
- **return_filepath** (*bool*, *optional*) – Whether to return the final filepath the image is saved to. Defaults to False.

Returns String representing the final filepath the image was saved to if return_filepath is set to True. Defaults to None.

`evalml.utils.SEED_BOUNDS`

Package Contents

Classes Summary

<i>AutoMLSearch</i>	Automated Pipeline search.
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Functions

<i>search</i>	Given data and configuration, run an automl search.
<i>search_iterative</i>	Given data and configuration, run an automl search.

Contents

```
class evalml.AutoMLSearch(X_train=None, y_train=None, problem_type=None, objective='auto',
max_iterations=None, max_time=None, patience=None, tolerance=None, data_splitter=None, allowed_component_graphs=None,
allowed_model_families=None, start_iteration_callback=None, add_result_callback=None, error_callback=None, additional_objectives=None,
alternate_thresholding_objective='F1', random_seed=0, n_jobs=-1, tuner_class=None, optimize_thresholds=True, ensembling=False, max_batches=None,
problem_configuration=None, train_best_pipeline=True, pipeline_parameters=None, custom_hyperparameters=None, sampler_method='auto',
sampler_balanced_ratio=0.25, allow_long_running_models=False, _ensembling_split_size=0.2, _pipelines_per_batch=5, automl_algorithm='default', engine='sequential', verbose=False)
```

Automated Pipeline search.

Parameters

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Required.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Required for supervised learning tasks.
- **problem_type** (*str* or *ProblemTypes*) – Type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.
- **objective** (*str*, *ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to optimize for. Used to propose and rank pipelines, but not for optimizing each pipeline during fit-time. When set to 'auto', chooses: - `LogLossBinary` for binary classification problems, - `LogLossMulticlass` for multiclass classification problems, and - `R2` for regression problems.
- **max_iterations** (*int*) – Maximum number of iterations to search. If `max_iterations` and `max_time` is not set, then `max_iterations` will default to `max_iterations` of 5.
- **max_time** (*int*, *str*) – Maximum time to search for pipelines. This will not start a new pipeline search after the duration has elapsed. If it is an integer, then the time will be in seconds. For strings, time can be specified as seconds, minutes, or hours.

- **patience** (*int*) – Number of iterations without improvement to stop search early. Must be positive. If None, early stopping is disabled. Defaults to None.
- **tolerance** (*float*) – Minimum percentage difference to qualify as score improvement for early stopping. Only applicable if patience is not None. Defaults to None.
- **allowed_component_graphs** (*dict*) – A dictionary of lists or ComponentGraphs indicating the component graphs allowed in the search. The format should follow { “Name_0”: [list_of_components], “Name_1”: ComponentGraph(...) }

The default of None indicates all pipeline component graphs for this problem type are allowed. Setting this field will cause allowed_model_families to be ignored.

e.g. allowed_component_graphs = { “My_Graph”: [“Imputer”, “One Hot Encoder”, “Random Forest Classifier”] }

- **allowed_model_families** (*list(str, ModelFamily)*) – The model families to search. The default of None searches over all model families. Run evalml.pipelines.components.utils.allowed_model_families(“binary”) to see options. Change *binary* to *multiclass* or *regression* depending on the problem type. Note that if allowed_pipelines is provided, this parameter will be ignored.
- **data_splitter** (*sklearn.model_selection.BaseCrossValidator*) – Data splitting method to use. Defaults to StratifiedKFold.
- **tuner_class** – The tuner class to use. Defaults to SKOptTuner.
- **optimize_thresholds** (*bool*) – Whether or not to optimize the binary pipeline threshold. Defaults to True.
- **start_iteration_callback** (*callable*) – Function called before each pipeline training iteration. Callback function takes three positional parameters: The pipeline instance and the AutoMLSearch object.
- **add_result_callback** (*callable*) – Function called after each pipeline training iteration. Callback function takes three positional parameters: A dictionary containing the training results for the new pipeline, an untrained_pipeline containing the parameters used during training, and the AutoMLSearch object.
- **error_callback** (*callable*) – Function called when *search()* errors and raises an Exception. Callback function takes three positional parameters: the Exception raised, the traceback, and the AutoMLSearch object. Must also accepts kwargs, so AutoMLSearch is able to pass along other appropriate parameters by default. Defaults to None, which will call *log_error_callback*.
- **additional_objectives** (*list*) – Custom set of objectives to score on. Will override default objectives for problem type if not empty.
- **alternate_thresholding_objective** (*str*) – The objective to use for thresholding binary classification pipelines if the main objective provided isn’t tuneable. Defaults to F1.
- **random_seed** (*int*) – Seed for the random number generator. Defaults to 0.
- **n_jobs** (*int or None*) – Non-negative integer describing level of parallelism used for pipelines. None and 1 are equivalent. If set to -1, all CPUs are used. For n_jobs below -1, (n_cpus + 1 + n_jobs) are used.
- **ensembling** (*boolean*) – If True, runs ensembling in a separate batch after every allowed pipeline class has been iterated over. If the number of unique pipelines to search over per batch is one, ensembling will not run. Defaults to False.

- **max_batches** (*int*) – The maximum number of batches of pipelines to search. Parameters `max_time`, and `max_iterations` have precedence over stopping the search.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict*, *None*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the `time_index`, `gap`, `forecast_horizon`, and `max_delay` variables.
- **train_best_pipeline** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to train the best pipeline before returning it. Defaults to `True`.
- **pipeline_parameters** (*dict*) – A dict of the parameters used to initialize a pipeline with. Keys should consist of the component names and values should specify parameter values
e.g. `pipeline_parameters = { 'Imputer' : { 'numeric_impute_strategy': 'most_frequent' } }`
- **custom_hyperparameters** (*dict*) – A dict of the hyperparameter ranges used to iterate over during search. Keys should consist of the component names and values should specify a singular value or `skopt.Space`.
e.g. `custom_hyperparameters = { 'Imputer' : { 'numeric_impute_strategy': Categorical(['most_frequent', 'median']) } }`
- **sampler_method** (*str*) – The data sampling component to use in the pipelines if the problem type is classification and the target balance is smaller than the `sampler_balanced_ratio`. Either `'auto'`, which will use our preferred sampler for the data, `'Undersampler'`, `'Oversampler'`, or `None`. Defaults to `'auto'`.
- **sampler_balanced_ratio** (*float*) – The minority:majority class ratio that we consider balanced, so a 1:4 ratio would be equal to 0.25. If the class balance is larger than this provided value, then we will not add a sampler since the data is then considered balanced. Overrides the `sampler_ratio` of the samplers. Defaults to 0.25.
- **allow_long_running_models** (*bool*) – Whether or not to allow longer-running models for large multiclass problems. If `False` and no pipelines, component graphs, or model families are provided, `AutoMLSearch` will not use Elastic Net or XGBoost when there are more than 75 multiclass targets and will not use CatBoost when there are more than 150 multiclass targets. Defaults to `False`.
- **_ensembling_split_size** (*float*) – The amount of the training data we'll set aside for training ensemble metalearners. Only used when `ensembling` is `True`. Must be between 0 and 1, exclusive. Defaults to 0.2
- **_pipelines_per_batch** (*int*) – The number of pipelines to train for every batch after the first one. The first batch will train a baseline pipeline + one of each pipeline family allowed in the search.
- **automl_algorithm** (*str*) – The automl algorithm to use. Currently the two choices are `'iterative'` and `'default'`. Defaults to `default`.
- **engine** (*EngineBase* or *str*) – The engine instance used to evaluate pipelines. Dask or `concurrent.futures` engines can also be chosen by providing a string from the list [`"sequential"`, `"cf_threaded"`, `"cf_process"`, `"dask_threaded"`, `"dask_process"`]. If a parallel engine is selected this way, the maximum amount of parallelism, as determined by the engine, will be used. Defaults to `"sequential"`.
- **verbose** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to display semi-real-time updates to `stdout` while search is running. Defaults to `False`.

Methods

<code>add_to_rankings</code>	Fits and evaluates a given pipeline then adds the results to the automl rankings with the requirement that automl search has been run.
<code>best_pipeline</code>	Returns a trained instance of the best pipeline and parameters found during automl search. If <code>train_best_pipeline</code> is set to False, returns an untrained pipeline instance.
<code>close_engine</code>	Function to explicitly close the engine, client, parallel resources.
<code>describe_pipeline</code>	Describe a pipeline.
<code>full_rankings</code>	Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from all pipelines searched.
<code>get_ensembler_input_pipelines</code>	Returns a list of input pipeline IDs given an ensembler pipeline ID.
<code>get_pipeline</code>	Given the ID of a pipeline training result, returns an untrained instance of the specified pipeline initialized with the parameters used to train that pipeline during automl search.
<code>load</code>	Loads AutoML object at file path.
<code>plot</code>	Return an instance of the plot with the latest scores.
<code>rankings</code>	Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from the highest-scoring set of parameters used with each pipeline.
<code>results</code>	Class that allows access to a copy of the results from <code>automl_search</code> .
<code>save</code>	Saves AutoML object at file path.
<code>score_pipelines</code>	Score a list of pipelines on the given holdout data.
<code>search</code>	Find the best pipeline for the data set.
<code>train_pipelines</code>	Train a list of pipelines on the training data.

add_to_rankings (*self*, *pipeline*)

Fits and evaluates a given pipeline then adds the results to the automl rankings with the requirement that automl search has been run.

Parameters **pipeline** (*PipelineBase*) – pipeline to train and evaluate.

property best_pipeline (*self*)

Returns a trained instance of the best pipeline and parameters found during automl search. If `train_best_pipeline` is set to False, returns an untrained pipeline instance.

Returns A trained instance of the best pipeline and parameters found during automl search. If `train_best_pipeline` is set to False, returns an untrained pipeline instance.

Return type *PipelineBase*

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – If this is called before `.search()` is called.

close_engine (*self*)

Function to explicitly close the engine, client, parallel resources.

describe_pipeline (*self*, *pipeline_id*, *return_dict=False*)

Describe a pipeline.

Parameters

- **pipeline_id** (*int*) – pipeline to describe

- **return_dict** (*bool*) – If True, return dictionary of information about pipeline. Defaults to False.

Returns Description of specified pipeline. Includes information such as type of pipeline components, problem, training time, cross validation, etc.

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – If pipeline_id is not a valid ID.

property full_rankings (*self*)

Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from all pipelines searched.

get_ensembler_input_pipelines (*self*, *ensemble_pipeline_id*)

Returns a list of input pipeline IDs given an ensembler pipeline ID.

Parameters **ensemble_pipeline_id** (*id*) – Ensemble pipeline ID to get input pipeline IDs from.

Returns A list of ensemble input pipeline IDs.

Return type list[int]

Raises **ValueError** – If *ensemble_pipeline_id* does not correspond to a valid ensemble pipeline ID.

get_pipeline (*self*, *pipeline_id*)

Given the ID of a pipeline training result, returns an untrained instance of the specified pipeline initialized with the parameters used to train that pipeline during automl search.

Parameters **pipeline_id** (*int*) – Pipeline to retrieve.

Returns Untrained pipeline instance associated with the provided ID.

Return type PipelineBase

Raises **PipelineNotFoundError** – if pipeline_id is not a valid ID.

static load (*file_path*, *pickle_type*='cloudpickle')

Loads AutoML object at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to find file to load
- **pickle_type** ({*"pickle"*, *"cloudpickle"*}) – The pickling library to use. Currently not used since the standard pickle library can handle cloudpickles.

Returns AutoSearchBase object

property plot (*self*)

Return an instance of the plot with the latest scores.

property rankings (*self*)

Returns a pandas.DataFrame with scoring results from the highest-scoring set of parameters used with each pipeline.

property results (*self*)

Class that allows access to a copy of the results from *automl_search*.

Returns

Dictionary containing *pipeline_results*, a dict with results from each pipeline, and *search_order*, a list describing the order the pipelines were searched.

Return type dict

save (*self*, *file_path*, *pickle_type*='cloudpickle', *pickle_protocol*=cloudpickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)
Saves AutoML object at file path.

Parameters

- **file_path** (*str*) – Location to save file.
- **pickle_type** ({*"pickle"*, *"cloudpickle"*}) – The pickling library to use.
- **pickle_protocol** (*int*) – The pickle data stream format.

Raises **ValueError** – If *pickle_type* is not “pickle” or “cloudpickle”.

score_pipelines (*self*, *pipelines*, *X_holdout*, *y_holdout*, *objectives*)
Score a list of pipelines on the given holdout data.

Parameters

- **pipelines** (*list* [*PipelineBase*]) – List of pipelines to train.
- **X_holdout** (*pd.DataFrame*) – Holdout features.
- **y_holdout** (*pd.Series*) – Holdout targets for scoring.
- **objectives** (*list* [*str*], *list* [*ObjectiveBase*]) – Objectives used for scoring.

Returns Dictionary keyed by pipeline name that maps to a dictionary of scores. Note that the any pipelines that error out during scoring will not be included in the dictionary but the exception and stacktrace will be displayed in the log.

Return type dict[str, Dict[str, float]]

search (*self*, *show_iteration_plot*=*True*)
Find the best pipeline for the data set.

Parameters **show_iteration_plot** (*boolean*, *True*) – Shows an iteration vs. score plot in Jupyter notebook. Disabled by default in non-Jupyter environments.

Raises **AutoMLSearchException** – If all pipelines in the current AutoML batch produced a score of np.nan on the primary objective.

train_pipelines (*self*, *pipelines*)
Train a list of pipelines on the training data.

This can be helpful for training pipelines once the search is complete.

Parameters **pipelines** (*list* [*PipelineBase*]) – List of pipelines to train.

Returns Dictionary keyed by pipeline name that maps to the fitted pipeline. Note that the any pipelines that error out during training will not be included in the dictionary but the exception and stacktrace will be displayed in the log.

Return type Dict[str, PipelineBase]

evalml.search (*X_train*=*None*, *y_train*=*None*, *problem_type*=*None*, *objective*='auto', *mode*='fast', *max_time*=*None*, *patience*=*None*, *tolerance*=*None*, *problem_configuration*=*None*, *n_splits*=3, *verbose*=*False*)
Given data and configuration, run an automl search.

This method will run EvalML’s default suite of data checks. If the data checks produce errors, the data check results will be returned before running the automl search. In that case we recommend you alter your data to address these errors and try again. This method is provided for convenience. If you’d like more control over when each of these steps is run, consider making calls directly to the various pieces like the data checks and AutoMLSearch, instead of using this method.

Parameters

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Required.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Required for supervised learning tasks.
- **problem_type** (*str or ProblemTypes*) – Type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.
- **objective** (*str, ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to optimize for. Used to propose and rank pipelines, but not for optimizing each pipeline during fit-time. When set to 'auto', chooses: - `LogLossBinary` for binary classification problems, - `LogLossMulticlass` for multiclass classification problems, and - `R2` for regression problems.
- **mode** (*str*) – mode for `DefaultAlgorithm`. There are two modes: fast and long, where fast is a subset of long. Please look at `DefaultAlgorithm` for more details.
- **max_time** (*int, str*) – Maximum time to search for pipelines. This will not start a new pipeline search after the duration has elapsed. If it is an integer, then the time will be in seconds. For strings, time can be specified as seconds, minutes, or hours.
- **patience** (*int*) – Number of iterations without improvement to stop search early. Must be positive. If None, early stopping is disabled. Defaults to None.
- **tolerance** (*float*) – Minimum percentage difference to qualify as score improvement for early stopping. Only applicable if patience is not None. Defaults to None.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the `time_index`, `gap`, `forecast_horizon`, and `max_delay` variables.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of splits to use with the default data splitter.
- **verbose** (*boolean*) – Whether or not to display semi-real-time updates to stdout while search is running. Defaults to False.

Returns The automl search object containing pipelines and rankings, and the results from running the data checks. If the data check results contain errors, automl search will not be run and an automl search object will not be returned.

Return type (*AutoMLSearch*, dict)

Raises **ValueError** – If search configuration is not valid.

```
evalml.search_iterative(X_train=None, y_train=None, problem_type=None, objective='auto',  
                        problem_configuration=None, n_splits=3, **kwargs)
```

Given data and configuration, run an automl search.

This method will run EvalML's default suite of data checks. If the data checks produce errors, the data check results will be returned before running the automl search. In that case we recommend you alter your data to address these errors and try again. This method is provided for convenience. If you'd like more control over when each of these steps is run, consider making calls directly to the various pieces like the data checks and `AutoMLSearch`, instead of using this method.

Parameters

- **X_train** (*pd.DataFrame*) – The input training data of shape [n_samples, n_features]. Required.
- **y_train** (*pd.Series*) – The target training data of length [n_samples]. Required for supervised learning tasks.

- **problem_type** (*str or ProblemTypes*) – Type of supervised learning problem. See `evalml.problem_types.ProblemType.all_problem_types` for a full list.
- **objective** (*str, ObjectiveBase*) – The objective to optimize for. Used to propose and rank pipelines, but not for optimizing each pipeline during fit-time. When set to 'auto', chooses: - `LogLossBinary` for binary classification problems, - `LogLossMulticlass` for multiclass classification problems, and - `R2` for regression problems.
- **problem_configuration** (*dict*) – Additional parameters needed to configure the search. For example, in time series problems, values should be passed in for the `time_index`, `gap`, `forecast_horizon`, and `max_delay` variables.
- **n_splits** (*int*) – Number of splits to use with the default data splitter.
- ****kwargs** – Other keyword arguments which are provided will be passed to `AutoMLSearch`.

Returns the automl search object containing pipelines and rankings, and the results from running the data checks. If the data check results contain errors, automl search will not be run and an automl search object will not be returned.

Return type (*AutoMLSearch, dict*)

Raises **ValueError** – If the search configuration is invalid.

RELEASE NOTES

Future Releases

- Enhancements
- Fixes
- Changes
- Documentation Changes
- Testing Changes

Warning: Breaking Changes

v0.46.0 Mar. 03, 2022

- **Enhancements**
 - Added `test_size` parameter to `ClassImbalanceDataCheck` #3341
 - Make target optional for `NoVarianceDataCheck` #3339
- **Changes**
 - Removed `python_version<3.9` environment marker from `sktime` dependency #3332
 - Updated `DatetimeFormatDataCheck` to return all messages and not return early if NaNs are detected #3354
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Added in-line tabs and copy-paste functionality to documentation, overhauled Install page #3353

v0.45.0 Feb. 17, 2022

- **Enhancements**
 - Added support for `pandas` `>= 1.4.0` #3324
 - Standardized feature importance for estimators #3305
 - Replaced usage of private method with `Woodwork`'s public `get_subset_schema` method #3325
- **Changes**
 - Added an `is_cv` property to the `datasplitters` used #3297
 - Changed `SimpleImputer` to ignore Natural Language columns #3324
 - Added drop NaN component to some time series pipelines #3310

- **Documentation Changes**

- Update README.md with Alteryx link (#3319)
- Added formatting to the AutoML user guide to shorten result outputs #3328

- **Testing Changes**

- Add auto approve dependency workflow schedule for every 30 mins #3312

v0.44.0 Feb. 04, 2022

- **Enhancements**

- Updated `DefaultAlgorithm` to also limit estimator usage for long-running multiclass problems #3099
- Added `make_pipeline_from_data_check_output()` utility method #3277
- Updated `AutoMLSearch` to use `DefaultAlgorithm` as the default automl algorithm #3261, #3304
- Added more specific data check errors to `DatetimeFormatDataCheck` #3288

- **Fixes**

- Updated the binary classification pipeline's `optimize_thresholds` method to use Nelder-Mead #3280
- Fixed bug where feature importance on time series pipelines only showed 0 for time index #3285

- **Changes**

- Removed `DatetimeNaNDataCheck` and `NaturalLanguageNaNDataCheck` in favor of `NullDataCheck` #3260
- Drop support for Python 3.7 #3291
- Updated minimum version of `woodwork` to `v0.12.0` #3290

- **Documentation Changes**

- Update documentation and docstring for `validate_holdout_datasets` for time series problems #3278
- Fixed mistake in documentation where wrong objective was used for calculating percent-better-than-baseline #3285

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Removed `DatetimeNaNDataCheck` and `NaturalLanguageNaNDataCheck` in favor of `NullDataCheck` #3260
- Dropped support for Python 3.7 #3291

v0.43.0 Jan. 25, 2022

- **Enhancements**

- Updated new `NullDataCheck` to return a warning and suggest an action to impute columns with null values #3197
- Updated `make_pipeline_from_actions` to handle null column imputation #3237

- Updated data check actions API to return options instead of actions and add functionality to suggest and take action on columns with null values [#3182](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Fixed categorical data leaking into non-categorical sub-pipelines in `DefaultAlgorithm` [#3209](#)
 - Fixed Python 3.9 installation for prophet by updating `pmdarima` version in requirements [#3268](#)
 - Allowed `DateTime` columns to pass through `PerColumnImputer` without breaking [#3267](#)
- **Changes**
 - Updated `DataCheck.validate()` output to return a dictionary instead of list for actions [#3142](#)
 - Updated `DataCheck.validate()` API to use the new `DataCheckActionOption` class instead of `DataCheckAction` [#3152](#)
 - Uncapped `numba` version and removed it from requirements [#3263](#)
 - Renamed `HighlyNullDataCheck` to `NullDataCheck` [#3197](#)
 - Updated data check `validate()` output to return a list of warnings and errors instead of a dictionary [#3244](#)
 - Capped `pandas` at `< 1.4.0` [#3274](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Bumped minimum `IPython` version to `7.16.3` in `test-requirements.txt` based on dependabot feedback [#3269](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Renamed `HighlyNullDataCheck` to `NullDataCheck` [#3197](#)
- Updated data check `validate()` output to return a list of warnings and errors instead of a dictionary. See the `Data Check` or `Data Check Actions` pages (under `User Guide`) for examples. [#3244](#)
- Removed `impute_all` and `default_impute_strategy` parameters from the `PerColumnImputer` [#3267](#)
- Updated `PerColumnImputer` such that columns not specified in `impute_strategies` dict will not be imputed anymore [#3267](#)

v0.42.0 Jan. 18, 2022

- **Enhancements**
 - Required the separation of training and test data by `gap + 1` units to be verified by `time_index` for time series problems [#3208](#)
 - Added support for boolean features for `ARIMAREgressor` [#3187](#)
 - Updated dependency bot workflow to remove outdated description and add new configuration to delete branches automatically [#3212](#)
 - Added `n_obs` and `n_splits` to `TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck` error details [#3246](#)
- **Fixes**

- Fixed classification pipelines to only accept target data with the appropriate number of classes [#3185](#)
- Added support for time series in `DefaultAlgorithm` [#3177](#)
- Standardized names of featurization components [#3192](#)
- Removed empty cell in `text_input.ipynb` [#3234](#)
- Removed potential prediction explanations failure when pipelines predicted a class with probability 1 [#3221](#)
- Dropped NaNs before partial dependence grid generation [#3235](#)
- Allowed prediction explanations to be json-serializable [#3262](#)
- Fixed bug where `InvalidTargetDataCheck` would not check time series regression targets [#3251](#)
- Fixed bug in `are_datasets_separated_by_gap_time_index` [#3256](#)
- **Changes**
 - Raised lowest compatible numpy version to 1.21.0 to address security concerns [#3207](#)
 - Changed the default objective to `MedianAE` from `R2` for time series regression [#3205](#)
 - Removed all-nan Unknown to Double logical conversion in `infer_feature_types` [#3196](#)
 - Checking the validity of holdout data for time series problems can be performed by calling `pipelines.utils.validate_holdout_datasets` prior to calling `predict` [#3208](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Update auto approve workflow trigger and delete branch after merge [#3265](#)

Warning:

Breaking Changes

- Renamed `DateTime Featurizer Component` to `DateTime Featurizer` and `Natural Language Featurization Component` to `Natural Language Featurizer` [#3192](#)

v0.41.0 Jan. 06, 2022

- **Enhancements**
 - Added string support for `DataCheckActionCode` [#3167](#)
 - Added `DataCheckActionOption` class [#3134](#)
 - Add issue templates for bugs, feature requests and documentation improvements for GitHub [#3199](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Fix bug where prediction explanations `class_name` was shown as float for boolean targets [#3179](#)
 - Fixed bug in nightly linux tests [#3189](#)
- **Changes**
 - Removed usage of scikit-learn's `LabelEncoder` in favor of ours [#3161](#)
 - Removed nullable types checking from `infer_feature_types` [#3156](#)

- Fixed `mean_cv_data` and `validation_score` values in `AutoMLSearch.rankings` to reflect cv score or NaN when appropriate [#3162](#)
- Documentation Changes
- Testing Changes
 - Updated tests to use new pipeline API instead of defining custom pipeline classes [#3172](#)
 - Add workflow to auto-merge dependency PRs if status checks pass [#3184](#)

v0.40.0 Dec. 22, 2021

- Enhancements
 - Added `TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck` to `DefaultDataChecks` to verify adequate class representation in time series classification problems [#3141](#)
 - Added the ability to accept serialized features and skip computation in `DFSTransformer` [#3106](#)
 - Added support for known-in-advance features [#3149](#)
 - Added Holt-Winters ExponentialSmoothingRegressor for time series regression problems [#3157](#)
 - Required the separation of training and test data by `gap + 1` units to be verified by `time_index` for time series problems [#3160](#)
- Fixes
 - Fixed error caused when tuning threshold for time series binary classification [#3140](#)
- Changes
 - `TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck` was added to `DefaultDataChecks` for time series problems [#3139](#)
 - Renamed `date_index` to `time_index` in `problem_configuration` for time series problems [#3137](#)
 - Updated `nlp-primitives` minimum version to 2.1.0 [#3166](#)
 - Updated minimum version of `woodwork` to v0.11.0 [#3171](#)
 - Revert [3160](#) until unferrable frequency can be addressed earlier in the process [#3198](#)
- Documentation Changes
 - Added comments to provide clarity on doctests [#3155](#)
- Testing Changes
 - Parameterized tests in `test_datasets.py` [#3145](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Renamed `date_index` to `time_index` in `problem_configuration` for time series problems [#3137](#)

v0.39.0 Dec. 9, 2021

- Enhancements

- Renamed `DelayedFeatureTransformer` to `TimeSeriesFeaturizer` and enhanced it to compute rolling features [#3028](#)
- Added ability to impute only specific columns in `PerColumnImputer` [#3123](#)
- Added `TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck` to verify the time series parameters are valid given the number of splits in cross validation [#3111](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Default parameters for `RFRegressorSelectFromModel` and `RFClassifierSelectFromModel` has been fixed to avoid selecting all features [#3110](#)
- **Changes**
 - Removed reliance on a datetime index for `ARIMAREgressor` and `ProphetRegressor` [#3104](#)
 - Included target leakage check when fitting `ARIMAREgressor` to account for the lack of `TimeSeriesFeaturizer` in `ARIMAREgressor` based pipelines [#3104](#)
 - Cleaned up and refactored `InvalidTargetDataCheck` implementation and docstring [#3122](#)
 - Removed indices information from the output of `HighlyNullDataCheck`’s `validate()` method [#3092](#)
 - Added `ReplaceNullableTypes` component to prepare for handling pandas nullable types. [#3090](#)
 - Updated `make_pipeline` for handling pandas nullable types in preprocessing pipeline. [#3129](#)
 - Removed unused `EnsembleMissingPipelinesError` exception definition [#3131](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
- **Testing Changes**
 - Refactored tests to avoid using `importorskip` [#3126](#)
 - Added `skip_during_conda` test marker to skip tests that are not supposed to run during conda build [#3127](#)
 - Added `skip_if_39` test marker to skip tests that are not supposed to run during python 3.9 [#3133](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Renamed `DelayedFeatureTransformer` to `TimeSeriesFeaturizer` [#3028](#)
- `ProphetRegressor` now requires a datetime column in X represented by the `date_index` parameter [#3104](#)
- Renamed module `evalml.data_checks.invalid_target_data_check` to `evalml.data_checks.invalid_targets_data_check` [#3122](#)
- Removed unused `EnsembleMissingPipelinesError` exception definition [#3131](#)

v0.38.0 Nov. 27, 2021

- **Enhancements**
 - Added `data_check_name` attribute to the data check action class [#3034](#)

- Added NumWords and NumCharacters primitives to TextFeaturizer and renamed TextFeaturizer` to ``NaturalLanguageFeaturizer #3030
- Added support for scikit-learn > 1.0.0 #3051
- Required the date_index parameter to be specified for time series problems in AutoMLSearch #3041
- Allowed time series pipelines to predict on test datasets whose length is less than or equal to the forecast_horizon. Also allowed the test set index to start at 0. #3071
- Enabled time series pipeline to predict on data with features that are not known-in-advanced #3094

- **Fixes**

- Added in error message when fit and predict/predict_proba data types are different #3036
- Fixed bug where ensembling components could not get converted to JSON format #3049
- Fixed bug where components with tuned integer hyperparameters could not get converted to JSON format #3049
- Fixed bug where force plots were not displaying correct feature values #3044
- Included confusion matrix at the pipeline threshold for find_confusion_matrix_per_threshold #3080
- Fixed bug where One Hot Encoder would error out if a non-categorical feature had a missing value #3083
- Fixed bug where features created from categorical columns by Delayed Feature Transformer would be inferred as categorical #3083

- **Changes**

- Delete predict_uses_y estimator attribute #3069
- Change DateTimeFeaturizer to use corresponding Featuretools primitives #3081
- Updated TargetDistributionDataCheck to return metadata details as floats rather strings #3085
- Removed dependency on psutil package #3093

- **Documentation Changes**

- Updated docs to use data check action methods rather than manually cleaning data #3050

- **Testing Changes**

- Updated integration tests to use make_pipeline_from_actions instead of private method #3047

Warning:

Breaking Changes

- Added data_check_name attribute to the data check action class #3034
- Renamed TextFeaturizer` to ``NaturalLanguageFeaturizer #3030
- Updated the Pipeline.graph_json function to return a dictionary of “from” and “to” edges instead of tuples #3049
- Delete predict_uses_y estimator attribute #3069

- Changed time series problems in `AutoMLSearch` to need a not-None `date_index` #3041
- Changed the `DelayedFeatureTransformer` to throw a `ValueError` during fit if the `date_index` is None #3041
- Passing `X=None` to `DelayedFeatureTransformer` is deprecated #3041

v0.37.0 Nov. 9, 2021

- **Enhancements**

- Added `find_confusion_matrix_per_threshold` to `Model Understanding` #2972
- Limit computationally-intensive models during `AutoMLSearch` for certain multiclass problems, allow for opt-in with parameter `allow_long_running_models` #2982
- Added support for stacked ensemble pipelines to prediction explanations module #2971
- Added integration tests for data checks and data checks actions workflow #2883
- Added a change in pipeline structure to handle categorical columns separately for pipelines in `DefaultAlgorithm` #2986
- Added an algorithm to `DelayedFeatureTransformer` to select better lags #3005
- Added test to ensure pickling pipelines preserves thresholds #3027
- Added `AutoML` function to access ensemble pipeline’s input pipelines IDs #3011
- Added ability to define which class is “positive” for label encoder in binary classification case #3033

- **Fixes**

- Fixed bug where `Oversampler` didn’t consider boolean columns to be categorical #2980
- Fixed permutation importance failing when target is categorical #3017
- Updated estimator and pipelines’ `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, `inverse_transform` methods to preserve input indices #2979
- Updated demo dataset link for daily min temperatures #3023

- **Changes**

- Updated `OutliersDataCheck` and `UniquenessDataCheck` and allow for the suspension of the `Nullable types error` #3018

- **Documentation Changes**

- Fixed cost benefit matrix demo formatting #2990
- Update `ReadMe.md` with new badge links and updated installation instructions for conda #2998
- Added more comprehensive doctests #3002

v0.36.0 Oct. 27, 2021

- **Enhancements**

- Added `LIME` as an algorithm option for `explain_predictions` and `explain_predictions_best_worst` #2905
- Standardized data check messages and added default “rows” and “columns” to data check message details dictionary #2869
- Added `rows_of_interest` to pipeline utils #2908

- Added support for woodwork version 0.8.2 #2909
- Enhanced the `DateTimeFeaturizer` to handle NaNs in date features #2909
- Added support for woodwork logical types `PostalCode`, `SubRegionCode`, and `CountryCode` in model understanding tools #2946
- Added Vowpal Wabbit regressor and classifiers #2846
- Added *NoSplit* data splitter for future unsupervised learning searches #2958
- Added method to convert actions into a preprocessing pipeline #2968
- **Fixes**
 - Fixed bug where partial dependence was not respecting the ww schema #2929
 - Fixed `calculate_permutation_importance` for datetimes on `StandardScaler` #2938
 - Fixed `SelectColumns` to only select available features for feature selection in `DefaultAlgorithm` #2944
 - Fixed `DropColumns` component not receiving parameters in `DefaultAlgorithm` #2945
 - Fixed bug where trained binary thresholds were not being returned by `get_pipeline` or `clone` #2948
 - Fixed bug where `Oversampler` selected ww logical categorical instead of ww semantic category #2946
- **Changes**
 - Changed `make_pipeline` function to place the `DateTimeFeaturizer` prior to the `Imputer` so that NaN dates can be imputed #2909
 - Refactored `OutliersDataCheck` and `HighlyNullDataCheck` to add more descriptive metadata #2907
 - Bumped minimum version of `dask` from 2021.2.0 to 2021.10.0 #2978
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Added back Future Release section to release notes #2927
 - Updated CI to run doctest (docstring tests) and apply necessary fixes to docstrings #2933
 - Added documentation for `BinaryClassificationPipeline` thresholding #2937
- **Testing Changes**
 - Fixed dependency checker to catch full names of packages #2930
 - Refactored `build_conda_pkg` to work from a local recipe #2925
 - Refactored component test for different environments #2957

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Standardized data check messages and added default “rows” and “columns” to data check message details dictionary. This may change the number of messages returned from a data check. #2869

- **Enhancements**
 - Added human-readable pipeline explanations to model understanding [#2861](#)
 - Updated to support Featuretools 1.0.0 and nlp-primitives 2.0.0 [#2848](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Fixed bug where long mode for the top level search method was not respected [#2875](#)
 - Pinned cmdstan to 0.28.0 in cmdstan-builder to prevent future breaking of support for Prophet [#2880](#)
 - Added Jarque-Bera to the TargetDistributionDataCheck [#2891](#)
- **Changes**
 - Updated pipelines to use a label encoder component instead of doing encoding on the pipeline level [#2821](#)
 - Deleted scikit-learn ensembler [#2819](#)
 - Refactored pipeline building logic out of AutoMLSearch and into IterativeAlgorithm [#2854](#)
 - Refactored names for methods in ComponentGraph and PipelineBase [#2902](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Updated install.ipynb to reflect flexibility for cmdstan version installation [#2880](#)
 - Updated the conda section of our contributing guide [#2899](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Updated test_all_estimators to account for Prophet being allowed for Python 3.9 [#2892](#)
 - Updated linux tests to use cmdstan-builder==0.0.8 [#2880](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Updated pipelines to use a label encoder component instead of doing encoding on the pipeline level. This means that pipelines will no longer automatically encode non-numerical targets. Please use a label encoder if working with classification problems and non-numeric targets. [#2821](#)
- Deleted scikit-learn ensembler [#2819](#)
- IterativeAlgorithm now requires X, y, problem_type as required arguments as well as sampler_name, allowed_model_families, allowed_component_graphs, max_batches, and verbose as optional arguments [#2854](#)
- Changed method names of fit_features and compute_final_component_features to fit_and_transform_all_but_final and transform_all_but_final in ComponentGraph, and compute_estimator_features to transform_all_but_final in pipeline classes [#2902](#)

v0.34.0 Sep. 30, 2021

- **Enhancements**
 - Updated to work with Woodwork 0.8.1 [#2783](#)

- Added validation that `training_data` and `training_target` are not `None` in prediction explanations [#2787](#)
- Added support for training-only components in pipelines and component graphs [#2776](#)
- Added default argument for the `parameters` value for `ComponentGraph.instantiate` [#2796](#)
- Added `TIME_SERIES_REGRESSION` to `LightGBMRegressor`'s supported problem types [#2793](#)
- Provided a JSON representation of a pipeline's DAG structure [#2812](#)
- Added validation to holdout data passed to `predict` and `predict_proba` for time series [#2804](#)
- Added information about which row indices are outliers in `OutliersDataCheck` [#2818](#)
- Added verbose flag to top level `search()` method [#2813](#)
- Added support for linting jupyter notebooks and clearing the executed cells and empty cells [#2829](#) [#2837](#)
- Added "DROP_ROWS" action to output of `OutliersDataCheck.validate()` [#2820](#)
- Added the ability of `AutoMLSearch` to accept a `SequentialEngine` instance as engine input [#2838](#)
- Added new label encoder component to EvalML [#2853](#)
- Added our own partial dependence implementation [#2834](#)

- **Fixes**

- Fixed bug where `calculate_permutation_importance` was not calculating the right value for pipelines with target transformers [#2782](#)
- Fixed bug where transformed target values were not used in `fit` for time series pipelines [#2780](#)
- Fixed bug where `score_pipelines` method of `AutoMLSearch` would not work for time series problems [#2786](#)
- Removed `TargetTransformer` class [#2833](#)
- Added tests to verify `ComponentGraph` support by pipelines [#2830](#)
- Fixed incorrect parameter for baseline regression pipeline in `AutoMLSearch` [#2847](#)
- Fixed bug where the desired estimator family order was not respected in `IterativeAlgorithm` [#2850](#)

- **Changes**

- Changed `woodwork` initialization to use partial schemas [#2774](#)
- Made `Transformer.transform()` an abstract method [#2744](#)
- Deleted `EmptyDataChecks` class [#2794](#)
- Removed data check for checking log distributions in `make_pipeline` [#2806](#)
- Changed the minimum `woodwork` version to 0.8.0 [#2783](#)
- Pinned `woodwork` version to 0.8.0 [#2832](#)
- Removed `model_family` attribute from `ComponentBase` and transformers [#2828](#)
- Limited `scikit-learn` until new features and errors can be addressed [#2842](#)

- Show DeprecationWarning when Sklearn Ensemblers are called [#2859](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Updated matched assertion message regarding monotonic indices in polynomial detrender tests [#2811](#)
 - Added a test to make sure pip versions match conda versions [#2851](#)

Warning:

Breaking Changes

- Made `Transformer.transform()` an abstract method [#2744](#)
- Deleted `EmptyDataChecks` class [#2794](#)
- Removed data check for checking log distributions in `make_pipeline` [#2806](#)

v0.33.0 Sep. 15, 2021

- Enhancements
- **Fixes**
 - Fixed bug where warnings during `make_pipeline` were not being raised to the user [#2765](#)
- **Changes**
 - Refactored and removed `SamplerBase` class [#2775](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Added docstring linting packages `pydocstyle` and `darglint` to `make-lint` command [#2670](#)
- Testing Changes

Warning: Breaking Changes

v0.32.1 Sep. 10, 2021

- **Enhancements**
 - Added `verbose` flag to `AutoMLSearch` to run search in silent mode by default [#2645](#)
 - Added label encoder to `XGBoostClassifier` to remove the warning [#2701](#)
 - Set `eval_metric` to `logloss` for `XGBoostClassifier` [#2741](#)
 - Added support for `woodwork` versions `0.7.0` and `0.7.1` [#2743](#)
 - Changed `explain_predictions` functions to display original feature values [#2759](#)
 - Added `X_train` and `y_train` to `graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time` and `get_prediction_vs_actual_over_time_data` [#2762](#)
 - Added `forecast_horizon` as a required parameter to time series pipelines and `AutoMLSearch` [#2697](#)
 - Added `predict_in_sample` and `predict_proba_in_sample` methods to time series pipelines to predict on data where the target is known, e.g. cross-validation [#2697](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Fixed bug where `_catch_warnings` assumed all warnings were `PipelineNotUsed` [#2753](#)

- Fixed bug where `Imputer.transform` would erase ww typing information prior to handing data to the `SimpleImputer` [#2752](#)
- Fixed bug where `Oversampler` could not be copied [#2755](#)
- **Changes**
 - Deleted `drop_nan_target_rows` utility method [#2737](#)
 - Removed default logging setup and debugging log file [#2645](#)
 - Changed the default `n_jobs` value for `XGBoostClassifier` and `XGBoostRegressor` to 12 [#2757](#)
 - Changed `TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator` to only work on a time series pipeline with a `DelayedFeaturesTransformer` [#2697](#)
 - Added `X_train` and `y_train` as optional parameters to pipeline `predict`, `predict_proba`. Only used for time series pipelines [#2697](#)
 - Added `training_data` and `training_target` as optional parameters to `explain_predictions` and `explain_predictions_best_worst` to support time series pipelines [#2697](#)
 - Changed time series pipeline predictions to no longer output series/dataframes padded with NaNs. A prediction will be returned for every row in the `X` input [#2697](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Specified installation steps for Prophet [#2713](#)
 - Added documentation for data exploration on data check actions [#2696](#)
 - Added a user guide entry for time series modelling [#2697](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Fixed flaky `TargetDistributionDataCheck` test for very_lognormal distribution [#2748](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Removed default logging setup and debugging log file [#2645](#)
- Added `X_train` and `y_train` to `graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time` and `get_prediction_vs_actual_over_time_data` [#2762](#)
- Added `forecast_horizon` as a required parameter to time series pipelines and `AutoMLSearch` [#2697](#)
- Changed `TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator` to only work on a time series pipeline with a `DelayedFeaturesTransformer` [#2697](#)
- Added `X_train` and `y_train` as required parameters for `predict` and `predict_proba` in time series pipelines [#2697](#)
- Added `training_data` and `training_target` as required parameters to `explain_predictions` and `explain_predictions_best_worst` for time series pipelines [#2697](#)

v0.32.0 Aug. 31, 2021

- **Enhancements**

- Allow string for engine parameter for AutoMLSearch #2667
- Add ProphetRegressor to AutoML #2619
- Integrated DefaultAlgorithm into AutoMLSearch #2634
- Removed SVM “linear” and “precomputed” kernel hyperparameter options, and improved default parameters #2651
- Updated ComponentGraph initialization to raise ValueError when user attempts to use .y for a component that does not produce a tuple output #2662
- Updated to support Woodwork 0.6.0 #2690
- Updated pipeline graph() to distinguish X and y edges #2654
- Added DropRowsTransformer component #2692
- Added DROP_ROWS to _make_component_list_from_actions and clean up metadata #2694
- Add new ensembler component #2653
- **Fixes**
 - Updated Oversampler logic to select best SMOTE based on component input instead of pipeline input #2695
 - Added ability to explicitly close DaskEngine resources to improve runtime and reduce Dask warnings #2667
 - Fixed partial dependence bug for ensemble pipelines #2714
 - Updated TargetLeakageDataCheck to maintain user-selected logical types #2711
- **Changes**
 - Replaced SMOTEOversampler, SMOTENOVersampler and SMOTENCOversampler with consolidated Oversampler component #2695
 - Removed LinearRegressor from the list of default AutoMLSearch estimators due to poor performance #2660
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Added user guide documentation for using ComponentGraph and added ComponentGraph to API reference #2673
 - Updated documentation to make parallelization of AutoML clearer #2667
- **Testing Changes**
 - Removes the process-level parallelism from the test_cancel_job test #2666
 - Installed numba 0.53 in windows CI to prevent problems installing version 0.54 #2710

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Renamed the current top level search method to search_iterative and defined a new search method for the DefaultAlgorithm #2634
- Replaced SMOTEOversampler, SMOTENOVersampler and SMOTENCOversampler with consolidated Oversampler component #2695

- Removed `LinearRegressor` from the list of default `AutoMLSearch` estimators due to poor performance [#2660](#)

v0.31.0 Aug. 19, 2021

- **Enhancements**
 - Updated the high variance check in `AutoMLSearch` to be robust to a variety of objectives and cv scores [#2622](#)
 - Use Woodwork’s outlier detection for the `OutliersDataCheck` [#2637](#)
 - Added ability to utilize instantiated components when creating a pipeline [#2643](#)
 - Sped up the all Nan and unknown check in `infer_feature_types` [#2661](#)
- Fixes
- **Changes**
 - Deleted `_put_into_original_order` helper function [#2639](#)
 - Refactored time series pipeline code using a time series pipeline base class [#2649](#)
 - Renamed `dask_tests` to `parallel_tests` [#2657](#)
 - Removed commented out code in `pipeline_meta.py` [#2659](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Add complete install command to README and Install section [#2627](#)
 - Cleaned up documentation for `MulticollinearityDataCheck` [#2664](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Speed up CI by splitting Prophet tests into a separate workflow in GitHub [#2644](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- `TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` no longer inherits from `TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` [#2649](#)

v0.30.2 Aug. 16, 2021

- **Fixes**
 - Updated changelog and version numbers to match the release. Release 0.30.1 was release erroneously without a change to the version numbers. 0.30.2 replaces it.

v0.30.1 Aug. 12, 2021

- **Enhancements**
 - Added `DatetimeFormatDataCheck` for time series problems [#2603](#)
 - Added `ProphetRegressor` to estimators [#2242](#)
 - Updated `ComponentGraph` to handle not calling samplers’ transform during predict, and updated samplers’ transform methods s.t. `fit_transform` is equivalent to `fit(X, y).transform(X, y)` [#2583](#)

- Updated `ComponentGraph._validate_component_dict` logic to be stricter about input values [#2599](#)
- Patched bug in `xgboost` estimators where predicting on a feature matrix of only booleans would throw an exception. [#2602](#)
- Updated `ARIMAREgressor` to use relative forecasting to predict values [#2613](#)
- Added support for creating pipelines without an estimator as the final component and added `transform(X, y)` method to pipelines and component graphs [#2625](#)
- Updated to support Woodwork 0.5.1 [#2610](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Updated `AutoMLSearch` to drop `ARIMAREgressor` from `allowed_estimators` if an incompatible frequency is detected [#2632](#)
 - Updated `get_best_sampler_for_data` to consider all non-numeric datatypes as categorical for SMOTE [#2590](#)
 - Fixed inconsistent test results from `TargetDistributionDataCheck` [#2608](#)
 - Adopted vectorized `pd.NA` checking for Woodwork 0.5.1 support [#2626](#)
 - Pinned upper version of `astroid` to 2.6.6 to keep `ReadTheDocs` working. [#2638](#)
- **Changes**
 - Renamed SMOTE samplers to SMOTE oversampler [#2595](#)
 - Changed `partial_dependence` and `graph_partial_dependence` to raise a `PartialDependenceError` instead of `ValueError`. This is not a breaking change because `PartialDependenceError` is a subclass of `ValueError` [#2604](#)
 - Cleaned up code duplication in `ComponentGraph` [#2612](#)
 - Stored `predict_proba` results in `.x` for intermediate estimators in `ComponentGraph` [#2629](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - To avoid local docs build error, only add warning disable and download headers on `ReadTheDocs` builds, not locally [#2617](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Updated `partial_dependence` tests to change the element-wise comparison per the Plotly 5.2.1 upgrade [#2638](#)
 - Changed the lint CI job to only check against python 3.9 via the `-t` flag [#2586](#)
 - Installed Prophet in linux nightlies test and fixed `test_all_components` [#2598](#)
 - Refactored and fixed all `make_pipeline` tests to assert correct order and address new Woodwork Unknown type inference [#2572](#)
 - Removed `component_graphs` as a global variable in `test_component_graphs.py` [#2609](#)

Warning:
Breaking Changes

- Renamed SMOTE samplers to SMOTE oversampler. Please use SMOTEOversampler, SMOTENCOversampler, SMOTENOverSampler instead of SMOTESampler, SMOTENCSampler, and SMOTENSampler #2595

v0.30.0 Aug. 3, 2021• **Enhancements**

- Added LogTransformer and TargetDistributionDataCheck #2487
- Issue a warning to users when a pipeline parameter passed in isn't used in the pipeline #2564
- Added Gini coefficient as an objective #2544
- Added repr to ComponentGraph #2565
- Added components to extract features from URL and EmailAddress Logical Types #2550
- Added support for *NaN* values in TextFeaturizer #2532
- Added SelectByType transformer #2531
- Added separate thresholds for percent null rows and columns in HighlyNullDataCheck #2562
- Added support for *NaN* natural language values #2577

• **Fixes**

- Raised error message for types URL, NaturalLanguage, and EmailAddress in partial_dependence #2573

• **Changes**

- Updated PipelineBase implementation for creating pipelines from a list of components #2549
- Moved get_hyperparameter_ranges to PipelineBase class from automl/utils module #2546
- Renamed ComponentGraph's get_parents to get_inputs #2540
- Removed ComponentGraph.linearized_component_graph and ComponentGraph.from_list #2556
- Updated ComponentGraph to enforce requiring .x and .y inputs for each component in the graph #2563
- Renamed existing ensembler implementation from StackedEnsemblers to SklearnStackedEnsemblers #2578

• **Documentation Changes**

- Added documentation for DaskEngine and CFEngine parallel engines #2560
- Improved detail of TextFeaturizer docstring and tutorial #2568

• **Testing Changes**

- Added test that makes sure split_data does not shuffle for time series problems #2552

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Moved `get_hyperparameter_ranges` to `PipelineBase` class from `automl/utlis` module [#2546](#)
- Renamed `ComponentGraph`'s `get_parents` to `get_inputs` [#2540](#)
- Removed `ComponentGraph.linearized_component_graph` and `ComponentGraph.from_list` [#2556](#)
- Updated `ComponentGraph` to enforce requiring `.x` and `.y` inputs for each component in the graph [#2563](#)

v0.29.0 Jul. 21, 2021

- **Enhancements**

- Updated 1-way partial dependence support for datetime features [#2454](#)
- Added details on how to fix error caused by broken ww schema [#2466](#)
- Added ability to use built-in pickle for saving `AutoMLSearch` [#2463](#)
- Updated our components and component graphs to use latest features of ww 0.4.1, e.g. `concat_columns` and `drop in-place`. [#2465](#)
- Added new, `concurrent.futures` based engine for parallel `AutoML` [#2506](#)
- Added support for new Woodwork `Unknown` type in `AutoMLSearch` [#2477](#)
- Updated our components with an attribute that describes if they modify features or targets and can be used in list API for pipeline initialization [#2504](#)
- Updated `ComponentGraph` to accept `X` and `y` as inputs [#2507](#)
- Removed unused `TARGET_BINARY_INVALID_VALUES` from `DataCheckMessageCode` enum and fixed formatting of objective documentation [#2520](#)
- Added `EvalMLAlgorithm` [#2525](#)
- Added support for `NaN` values in `TextFeaturizer` [#2532](#)

- **Fixes**

- Fixed `FraudCost` objective and reverted threshold optimization method for binary classification to `Golden` [#2450](#)
- Added custom exception message for partial dependence on features with scales that are too small [#2455](#)
- Ensures the typing for `Ordinal` and `Datetime` ltypes are passed through `_retain_custom_types_and_initialize_woodwork` [#2461](#)
- Updated to work with Pandas 1.3.0 [#2442](#)
- Updated to work with sktime 0.7.0 [#2499](#)

- **Changes**

- Updated XGBoost dependency to `>=1.4.2` [#2484](#), [#2498](#)
- Added a `DeprecationWarning` about deprecating the list API for `ComponentGraph` [#2488](#)
- Updated `make_pipeline` for `AutoML` to create dictionaries, not lists, to initialize pipelines [#2504](#)

- No longer installing graphviz on windows in our CI pipelines because release 0.17 breaks windows 3.7 #2516

- **Documentation Changes**

- Moved docstrings from `__init__` to class pages, added missing docstrings for missing classes, and updated missing default values #2452
- Build documentation with sphinx-autoapi #2458
- Change `autoapi_ignore` to only ignore files in `evalml/tests/*` #2530

- **Testing Changes**

- Fixed flaky dask tests #2471
- Removed shellcheck action from `build_conda_pkg` action #2514
- Added a `tmp_dir` fixture that deletes its contents after tests run #2505
- Added a test that makes sure all pipelines in `AutoMLSearch` get the same data splits #2513
- Condensed warning output in test logs #2521

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- *NaN* values in the *Natural Language* type are no longer supported by the Imputer with the pandas upgrade. #2477

v0.28.0 Jul. 2, 2021

- **Enhancements**

- Added support for showing a Individual Conditional Expectations plot when graphing Partial Dependence #2386
- Exposed `thread_count` for Catboost estimators as `n_jobs` parameter #2410
- Updated Objectives API to allow for sample weighting #2433

- **Fixes**

- Deleted unreachable line from `IterativeAlgorithm` #2464

- **Changes**

- Pinned Woodwork version between 0.4.1 and 0.4.2 #2460
- Updated psutils minimum version in requirements #2438
- Updated `log_error_callback` to not include filepath in logged message #2429

- **Documentation Changes**

- Sped up docs #2430
- Removed mentions of `DataTable` and `DataColumn` from the docs #2445

- **Testing Changes**

- Added slack integration for nightlies tests #2436
- Changed `build_conda_pkg` CI job to run only when dependencies are updates #2446
- Updated workflows to store pytest runtimes as test artifacts #2448

- Added `AutoMLTestEnv` test fixture for making it easy to mock automl tests #2406

v0.27.0 Jun. 22, 2021

- **Enhancements**

- Adds force plots for prediction explanations #2157
- Removed self-reference from `AutoMLSearch` #2304
- Added support for nonlinear pipelines for `generate_pipeline_code` #2332
- Added `inverse_transform` method to pipelines #2256
- Add optional automatic update checker #2350
- Added `search_order` to `AutoMLSearch`'s rankings and `full_rankings` tables #2345
- Updated threshold optimization method for binary classification #2315
- Updated demos to pull data from S3 instead of including demo data in package #2387
- Upgrade woodwork version to v0.4.1 #2379

- **Fixes**

- Preserve user-specified woodwork types throughout pipeline fit/predict #2297
- Fixed `ComponentGraph` appending target to `final_component_features` if there is a component that returns both X and y #2358
- Fixed partial dependence graph method failing on multiclass problems when the class labels are numeric #2372
- Added `thresholding_objective` argument to `AutoMLSearch` for binary classification problems #2320
- Added change for `k_neighbors` parameter in SMOTE Oversamplers to automatically handle small samples #2375
- Changed naming for Logistic Regression Classifier file #2399
- Pinned `pytest-timeout` to fix minimum dependence checker #2425
- Replaced Elastic Net Classifier base class with Logistic Regression to avoid NaN outputs #2420

- **Changes**

- Cleaned up `PipelineBase`'s `component_graph` and `_component_graph` attributes. Updated `PipelineBase` `__repr__` and added `__eq__` for `ComponentGraph` #2332
- Added and applied `black` linting package to the EvalML repo in place of `autopep8` #2306
- Separated `custom_hyperparameters` from pipelines and added them as an argument to `AutoMLSearch` #2317
- Replaced `allowed_pipelines` with `allowed_component_graphs` #2364
- Removed private method `_compute_features_during_fit` from `PipelineBase` #2359
- Updated `compute_order` in `ComponentGraph` to be a read-only property #2408
- Unpinned `PyZMQ` version in `requirements.txt` #2389
- Uncapping `LightGBM` version in `requirements.txt` #2405

- Updated minimum version of plotly #2415
- Removed `SensitivityLowAlert` objective from core objectives #2418
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Fixed lead scoring weights in the demos documentation #2315
 - Fixed start page code and description dataset naming discrepancy #2370
- **Testing Changes**
 - Update minimum unit tests to run on all pull requests #2314
 - Pass token to authorize uploading of codecov reports #2344
 - Add `pytest-timeout`. All tests that run longer than 6 minutes will fail. #2374
 - Separated the dask tests out into separate github action jobs to isolate dask failures. #2376
 - Refactored dask tests #2377
 - Added the combined dask/non-dask unit tests back and renamed the dask only unit tests. #2382
 - Sped up unit tests and split into separate jobs #2365
 - Change CI job names, run lint for python 3.9, run nightlies on python 3.8 at 3am EST #2395 #2398
 - Set fail-fast to false for CI jobs that run for PRs #2402

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- `AutoMLSearch` will accept `allowed_component_graphs` instead of `allowed_pipelines` #2364
- Removed `PipelineBase`'s `_component_graph` attribute. Updated `PipelineBase` `__repr__` and added `__eq__` for `ComponentGraph` #2332
- `pipeline_parameters` will no longer accept `skopt.space` variables since hyperparameter ranges will now be specified through `custom_hyperparameters` #2317

v0.25.0 Jun. 01, 2021

- **Enhancements**
 - Upgraded minimum woodwork to version 0.3.1. Previous versions will not be supported #2181
 - Added a new callback parameter for `explain_predictions_best_worst` #2308
- Fixes
- **Changes**
 - Deleted the `return_pandas` flag from our demo data loaders #2181
 - Moved `default_parameters` to `ComponentGraph` from `PipelineBase` #2307
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Updated the release procedure documentation #2230
- **Testing Changes**
 - Ignoring `test_saving_png_file` while building conda package #2323

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Deleted the `return_pandas` flag from our demo data loaders #2181
- Upgraded minimum woodwork to version 0.3.1. Previous versions will not be supported #2181
- Due to the weak-ref in woodwork, set the result of `infer_feature_types` to a variable before accessing woodwork #2181

v0.24.2 May. 24, 2021**• Enhancements**

- Added oversamplers to `AutoMLSearch` #2213 #2286
- Added dictionary input functionality for `Undersampler` component #2271
- Changed the default parameter values for `Elastic Net Classifier` and `Elastic Net Regressor` #2269
- Added dictionary input functionality for the `Oversampler` components #2288

• Fixes

- Set default `n_jobs` to 1 for `StackedEnsembleClassifier` and `StackedEnsembleRegressor` until fix for text-based parallelism in sklearn stacking can be found #2295

• Changes

- Updated `start_iteration_callback` to accept a pipeline instance instead of a pipeline class and no longer accept pipeline parameters as a parameter #2290
- Refactored `calculate_permutation_importance` method and add per-column permutation importance method #2302
- Updated logging information in `AutoMLSearch.__init__` to clarify pipeline generation #2263

• Documentation Changes

- Minor changes to the release procedure #2230

• Testing Changes

- Use codecov action to update coverage reports #2238
- Removed MarkupSafe dependency version pin from requirements.txt and moved instead into RTD docs build CI #2261

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Updated `start_iteration_callback` to accept a pipeline instance instead of a pipeline class and no longer accept pipeline parameters as a parameter #2290
- Moved `default_parameters` to `ComponentGraph` from `PipelineBase`. A pipeline's `default_parameters` is now accessible via `pipeline.component_graph.default_parameters` #2307

v0.24.1 May. 16, 2021

- **Enhancements**

- Integrated `ARIMAREgressor` into `AutoML` #2009
- Updated `HighlyNullDataCheck` to also perform a null row check #2222
- Set `max_depth` to 1 in calls to `featuretools dfs` #2231

- **Fixes**

- Removed data splitter sampler calls during training #2253
- Set minimum required version for `pyzmq`, `colorama`, and `docutils` #2254
- Changed `BaseSampler` to return `None` instead of `y` #2272

- **Changes**

- Removed ensemble split and indices in `AutoMLSearch` #2260
- Updated pipeline `repr()` and `generate_pipeline_code` to return pipeline instances without generating custom pipeline class #2227

- **Documentation Changes**

- Capped Sphinx version under 4.0.0 #2244

- **Testing Changes**

- Change number of cores for `pytest` from 4 to 2 #2266
- Add minimum dependency checker to generate minimum requirement files #2267
- Add unit tests with minimum dependencies #2277

v0.24.0 May. 04, 2021

- **Enhancements**

- Added `date_index` as a required parameter for `TimeSeries` problems #2217
- Have the `OneHotEncoder` return the transformed columns as booleans rather than floats #2170
- Added `Oversampler` transformer component to `EvalML` #2079
- Added `Undersampler` to `AutoMLSearch`, as well as arguments `_sampler_method` and `sampler_balanced_ratio` #2128
- Updated prediction explanations functions to allow pipelines with `XGBoost` estimators #2162
- Added partial dependence for datetime columns #2180
- Update precision-recall curve with positive label index argument, and fix for 2d predicted probabilities #2090
- Add `pct_null_rows` to `HighlyNullDataCheck` #2211
- Added a standalone `AutoML search` method for convenience, which runs data checks and then runs `automl` #2152
- Make the first batch of `AutoML` have a predefined order, with linear models first and complex models last #2223 #2225
- Added sampling dictionary support to `BalancedClassificationSampler` #2235

- **Fixes**

- Fixed partial dependence not respecting grid resolution parameter for numerical features #2180
- Enable prediction explanations for `catboost` for multiclass problems #2224

- **Changes**
 - Deleted baseline pipeline classes [#2202](#)
 - Reverting user specified date feature PR [#2155](#) until *pmdarima* installation fix is found [#2214](#)
 - Updated pipeline API to accept component graph and other class attributes as instance parameters. Old pipeline API still works but will not be supported long-term. [#2091](#)
 - Removed all old datasplitters from EvalML [#2193](#)
 - Deleted `make_pipeline_from_components` [#2218](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Renamed dataset to clarify that its gzipped but not a tarball [#2183](#)
 - Updated documentation to use pipeline instances instead of pipeline subclasses [#2195](#)
 - Updated contributing guide with a note about GitHub Actions permissions [#2090](#)
 - Updated automl and model understanding user guides [#2090](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Use machineFL user token for dependency update bot, and add more reviewers [#2189](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- All `baseline pipeline` classes (`BaselineBinaryPipeline`, `BaselineMulticlassPipeline`, `BaselineRegressionPipeline`, etc.) have been deleted [#2202](#)
- Updated pipeline API to accept component graph and other class attributes as instance parameters. Old pipeline API still works but will not be supported long-term. Pipelines can now be initialized by specifying the component graph as the first parameter, and then passing in optional arguments such as `custom_name`, `parameters`, etc. For example, `BinaryClassificationPipeline(["Random Forest Classifier"], parameters={})`. [#2091](#)
- Removed all old datasplitters from EvalML [#2193](#)
- Deleted utility method `make_pipeline_from_components` [#2218](#)

v0.23.0 Apr. 20, 2021

- **Enhancements**
 - Refactored `EngineBase` and `SequentialEngine` api. Adding `DaskEngine` [#1975](#).
 - Added optional engine argument to `AutoMLSearch` [#1975](#)
 - Added a warning about how time series support is still in beta when a user passes in a time series problem to `AutoMLSearch` [#2118](#)
 - Added `NaturalLanguageNaNDataCheck` data check [#2122](#)
 - Added `ValueError` to `partial_dependence` to prevent users from computing partial dependence on columns with all NaNs [#2120](#)
 - Added standard deviation of cv scores to rankings table [#2154](#)
- **Fixes**

- Fixed `BalancedClassificationDataCVSplit`, `BalancedClassificationDataTVSplit`, and `BalancedClassificationSampler` to use `minority:majority` ratio instead of `majority:minority` #2077
- Fixed bug where two-way partial dependence plots with categorical variables were not working correctly #2117
- Fixed bug where hyperparameters were not displaying properly for pipelines with a `list` `component_graph` and duplicate components #2133
- Fixed bug where `pipeline_parameters` argument in `AutoMLSearch` was not applied to pipelines passed in as `allowed_pipelines` #2133
- Fixed bug where `AutoMLSearch` was not applying custom hyperparameters to pipelines with a `list` `component_graph` and duplicate components #2133

• Changes

- Removed `hyperparameter_ranges` from `Undersampler` and renamed `balanced_ratio` to `sampling_ratio` for samplers #2113
- Renamed `TARGET_BINARY_NOT_TWO_EXAMPLES_PER_CLASS` data check message code to `TARGET_MULTICLASS_NOT_TWO_EXAMPLES_PER_CLASS` #2126
- Modified one-way partial dependence plots of categorical features to display data with a bar plot #2117
- Renamed `score` column for `automl.rankings` as `mean_cv_score` #2135
- Remove ‘warning’ from docs tool output #2031

• Documentation Changes

- Fixed `conf.py` file #2112
- Added a sentence to the automl user guide stating that our support for time series problems is still in beta. #2118
- Fixed documentation demos #2139
- Update test badge in README to use GitHub Actions #2150

• Testing Changes

- Fixed `test_describe_pipeline` for pandas v1.2.4 #2129
- Added a GitHub Action for building the conda package #1870 #2148

Warning:

Breaking Changes

- Renamed `balanced_ratio` to `sampling_ratio` for the `BalancedClassificationDataCVSplit`, `BalancedClassificationDataTVSplit`, `BalancedClassificationSampler`, and `Undersampler` #2113
- Deleted the “errors” key from `automl` results #1975
- Deleted the `raise_and_save_error_callback` and the `log_and_save_error_callback` #1975
- Fixed `BalancedClassificationDataCVSplit`, `BalancedClassificationDataTVSplit`, and `BalancedClassificationSampler` to use `minority:majority` ratio instead of `majority:minority` #2077

v0.22.0 Apr. 06, 2021

- **Enhancements**

- Added a GitHub Action for `linux_unit_tests` #2013
- Added recommended actions for `InvalidTargetDataCheck`, updated `_make_component_list_from_actions` to address new action, and added `TargetImputer` component #1989
- Updated `AutoMLSearch._check_for_high_variance` to not emit `RuntimeWarning` #2024
- Added exception when pipeline passed to `explain_predictions` is a `Stacked Ensemble` pipeline #2033
- Added sensitivity at low alert rates as an objective #2001
- Added `Undersampler` transformer component #2030

- **Fixes**

- Updated Engine's `train_batch` to apply undersampling #2038
- Fixed bug in where Time Series Classification pipelines were not encoding targets in `predict` and `predict_proba` #2040
- Fixed data splitting errors if target is float for classification problems #2050
- Pinned `docutils` to <0.17 to fix `ReadtheDocs` warning issues #2088

- **Changes**

- Removed lists as acceptable hyperparameter ranges in `AutoMLSearch` #2028
- Renamed “details” to “metadata” for data check actions #2008

- **Documentation Changes**

- Catch and suppress warnings in documentation #1991 #2097
- Change spacing in `start.ipynb` to provide clarity for `AutoMLSearch` #2078
- Fixed start code on README #2108

- **Testing Changes**

v0.21.0 Mar. 24, 2021

- **Enhancements**

- Changed `AutoMLSearch` to default `optimize_thresholds` to `True` #1943
- Added multiple oversampling and undersampling sampling methods as data splitters for imbalanced classification #1775
- Added params to balanced classification data splitters for visibility #1966
- Updated `make_pipeline` to not add `Imputer` if input data does not have numeric or categorical columns #1967
- Updated `ClassImbalanceDataCheck` to better handle multiclass imbalances #1986
- Added recommended actions for the output of data check's `validate` method #1968
- Added error message for `partial_dependence` when features are mostly the same value #1994

- Updated `OneHotEncoder` to drop one redundant feature by default for features with two categories [#1997](#)
- Added a `PolynomialDetrender` component [#1992](#)
- Added `DateTimeNaNDataCheck` data check [#2039](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Changed best pipeline to train on the entire dataset rather than just ensemble indices for ensemble problems [#2037](#)
 - Updated binary classification pipelines to use objective decision function during scoring of custom objectives [#1934](#)
- **Changes**
 - Removed `data_checks` parameter, `data_check_results` and data checks logic from `AutoMLSearch` [#1935](#)
 - Deleted `random_state` argument [#1985](#)
 - Updated Woodwork version requirement to `v0.0.11` [#1996](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
- **Testing Changes**
 - Removed `build_docs` CI job in favor of RTD GH builder [#1974](#)
 - Added tests to confirm support for Python 3.9 [#1724](#)
 - Added tests to support Dask AutoML/Engine [#1990](#)
 - Changed `build_conda_pkg` job to use `latest_release_changes` branch in the feedstock. [#1979](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Changed `AutoMLSearch` to default `optimize_thresholds` to `True` [#1943](#)
- Removed `data_checks` parameter, `data_check_results` and data checks logic from `AutoMLSearch`. To run the data checks which were previously run by default in `AutoMLSearch`, please call `DefaultDataChecks().validate(X_train, y_train)` or take a look at our documentation for more examples. [#1935](#)
- Deleted `random_state` argument [#1985](#)

v0.20.0 Mar. 10, 2021

- **Enhancements**
 - Added a GitHub Action for Detecting dependency changes [#1933](#)
 - Create a separate CV split to train stacked ensembler on for `AutoMLSearch` [#1814](#)
 - Added a GitHub Action for Linux unit tests [#1846](#)
 - Added `ARIMAREgressor` estimator [#1894](#)
 - Added `DataCheckAction` class and `DataCheckActionCode` enum [#1896](#)
 - Updated Woodwork requirement to `v0.0.10` [#1900](#)

- Added `BalancedClassificationDataCVSplit` and `BalancedClassificationDataTVSplit` to `AutoMLSearch` #1875
- Update default classification data splitter to use downsampling for highly imbalanced data #1875
- Updated `describe_pipeline` to return more information, including `id` of pipelines used for ensemble models #1909
- Added utility method to create list of components from a list of `DataCheckAction` #1907
- Updated `validate` method to include a `action` key in returned dictionary for all `DataCheck` and `DataChecks` #1916
- Aggregating the `shap` values for predictions that we know the provenance of, e.g. OHE, text, and date-time. #1901
- Improved error message when custom objective is passed as a string in `pipeline.score` #1941
- Added `score_pipelines` and `train_pipelines` methods to `AutoMLSearch` #1913
- Added support for pandas version 1.2.0 #1708
- Added `score_batch` and `train_batch` abstract methods to `EngineBase` and implementations in `SequentialEngine` #1913
- Added ability to handle index columns in `AutoMLSearch` and `DataChecks` #2138
- **Fixes**
 - Removed CI check for `check_dependencies_updated_linux` #1950
 - Added metaclass for time series pipelines and fix binary classification pipeline `predict` not using objective if it is passed as a named argument #1874
 - Fixed stack trace in prediction explanation functions caused by mixed string/numeric pandas column names #1871
 - Fixed stack trace caused by passing pipelines with duplicate names to `AutoMLSearch` #1932
 - Fixed `AutoMLSearch.get_pipelines` returning pipelines with the same attributes #1958
- **Changes**
 - Reversed GitHub Action for Linux unit tests until a fix for report generation is found #1920
 - Updated `add_results` in `AutoMLAlgorithm` to take in entire pipeline results dictionary from `AutoMLSearch` #1891
 - Updated `ClassImbalanceDataCheck` to look for severe class imbalance scenarios #1905
 - Deleted the `explain_prediction` function #1915
 - Removed `HighVarianceCVDataCheck` and converted it to an `AutoMLSearch` method instead #1928
 - Removed warning in `InvalidTargetDataCheck` returned when numeric binary classification targets are not (0, 1) #1959
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Updated `model_understanding.ipynb` to demo the two-way partial dependence capability #1919
- **Testing Changes**

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Deleted the `explain_prediction` function [#1915](#)
- Removed `HighVarianceCVDataCheck` and converted it to an `AutoMLSearch` method instead [#1928](#)
- Added `score_batch` and `train_batch` abstract methods to `EngineBase`. These need to be implemented in `Engine` subclasses [#1913](#)

v0.19.0 Feb. 23, 2021• **Enhancements**

- Added a GitHub Action for Python windows unit tests [#1844](#)
- Added a GitHub Action for checking updated release notes [#1849](#)
- Added a GitHub Action for Python lint checks [#1837](#)
- Adjusted `explain_prediction`, `explain_predictions` and `explain_predictions_best_worst` to handle timeseries problems. [#1818](#)
- Updated `InvalidTargetDataCheck` to check for mismatched indices in target and features [#1816](#)
- Updated `Woodwork` structures returned from components to support `Woodwork` logical type overrides set by the user [#1784](#)
- Updated estimators to keep track of input feature names during `fit()` [#1794](#)
- Updated `visualize_decision_tree` to include feature names in output [#1813](#)
- Added `is_bounded_like_percentage` property for objectives. If true, the `calculate_percent_difference` method will return the absolute difference rather than relative difference [#1809](#)
- Added full error traceback to `AutoMLSearch` logger file [#1840](#)
- Changed `TargetEncoder` to preserve custom indices in the data [#1836](#)
- Refactored `explain_predictions` and `explain_predictions_best_worst` to only compute features once for all rows that need to be explained [#1843](#)
- Added custom random undersampler data splitter for classification [#1857](#)
- Updated `OutliersDataCheck` implementation to calculate the probability of having no outliers [#1855](#)
- Added `Engines` pipeline processing API [#1838](#)

• **Fixes**

- Changed `EngineBase` `random_state` arg to `random_seed` and same for user guide docs [#1889](#)

• **Changes**

- Modified `calculate_percent_difference` so that division by 0 is now `inf` rather than `nan` [#1809](#)
- Removed `text_columns` parameter from `LSA` and `TextFeaturizer` components [#1652](#)
- Added `random_seed` as an argument to our `automl/pipeline/component` API. Using `random_state` will raise a warning [#1798](#)

- Added `DataCheckError` message in `InvalidTargetDataCheck` if input target is `None` and removed exception raised [#1866](#)
- Documentation Changes
- Testing Changes
 - Added back coverage for `_get_feature_provenance` in `TextFeaturizer` after `text_columns` was removed [#1842](#)
 - Pin graphviz version for windows builds [#1847](#)
 - Unpin graphviz version for windows builds [#1851](#)

Warning:

Breaking Changes

- Added a deprecation warning to `explain_prediction`. It will be deleted in the next release. [#1860](#)

v0.18.2 Feb. 10, 2021

- Enhancements
 - Added uniqueness score data check [#1785](#)
 - Added “dataframe” output format for prediction explanations [#1781](#)
 - Updated LightGBM estimators to handle `pandas.MultiIndex` [#1770](#)
 - Sped up permutation importance for some pipelines [#1762](#)
 - Added sparsity data check [#1797](#)
 - Confirmed support for threshold tuning for binary time series classification problems [#1803](#)
- Fixes
- Changes
- Documentation Changes
 - Added section on conda to the contributing guide [#1771](#)
 - Updated release process to reflect freezing `main` before perf tests [#1787](#)
 - Moving some prs to the right section of the release notes [#1789](#)
 - Tweak README.md. [#1800](#)
 - Fixed back arrow on install page docs [#1795](#)
 - Fixed docstring for `ClassImbalanceDataCheck.validate()` [#1817](#)
- Testing Changes

v0.18.1 Feb. 1, 2021

- Enhancements
 - Added `graph_t_sne` as a visualization tool for high dimensional data [#1731](#)
 - Added the ability to see the linear coefficients of features in linear models terms [#1738](#)
 - Added support for `scikit-learn` v0.24.0 [#1733](#)
 - Added support for `scipy` v1.6.0 [#1752](#)

- Added SVM Classifier and Regressor to estimators [#1714](#) [#1761](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Addressed bug with `partial_dependence` and categorical data with more categories than grid resolution [#1748](#)
 - Removed `random_state` arg from `get_pipelines` in `AutoMLSearch` [#1719](#)
 - Pinned `pymzmq` at less than 22.0.0 till we add support [#1756](#)
- **Changes**
 - Updated components and pipelines to return `Woodwork` data structures [#1668](#)
 - Updated `clone()` for pipelines and components to copy over random state automatically [#1753](#)
 - Dropped support for Python version 3.6 [#1751](#)
 - Removed deprecated `verbose` flag from `AutoMLSearch` parameters [#1772](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Add Twitter and Github link to documentation toolbar [#1754](#)
 - Added Open Graph info to documentation [#1758](#)
- **Testing Changes**

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Components and pipelines return `Woodwork` data structures instead of `pandas` data structures [#1668](#)
- Python 3.6 will not be actively supported due to discontinued support from EvalML dependencies.
- Deprecated `verbose` flag is removed for `AutoMLSearch` [#1772](#)

v0.18.0 Jan. 26, 2021

- **Enhancements**
 - Added RMSLE, MSLE, and MAPE to core objectives while checking for negative target values in `invalid_targets_data_check` [#1574](#)
 - Added validation checks for binary problems with regression-like datasets and multiclass problems without true multiclass targets in `invalid_targets_data_check` [#1665](#)
 - Added time series support for `make_pipeline` [#1566](#)
 - Added target name for output of pipeline `predict` method [#1578](#)
 - Added multiclass check to `InvalidTargetDataCheck` for two examples per class [#1596](#)
 - Added support for `graphviz` v0.16 [#1657](#)
 - Enhanced time series pipelines to accept empty features [#1651](#)
 - Added KNN Classifier to estimators. [#1650](#)
 - Added support for list inputs for objectives [#1663](#)
 - Added support for `AutoMLSearch` to handle time series classification pipelines [#1666](#)
 - Enhanced `DelayedFeaturesTransformer` to encode categorical features and targets before delaying them [#1691](#)

- Added 2-way dependence plots. [#1690](#)
- Added ability to directly iterate through components within Pipelines [#1583](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Fixed inconsistent attributes and added Exceptions to docs [#1673](#)
 - Fixed TargetLeakageDataCheck to use Woodwork mutual_information rather than using Pandas' Pearson Correlation [#1616](#)
 - Fixed thresholding for pipelines in AutoMLSearch to only threshold binary classification pipelines [#1622](#) [#1626](#)
 - Updated load_data to return Woodwork structures and update default parameter value for index to None [#1610](#)
 - Pinned scipy at < 1.6.0 while we work on adding support [#1629](#)
 - Fixed data check message formatting in AutoMLSearch [#1633](#)
 - Addressed stacked ensemble component for scikit-learn v0.24 support by setting shuffle=True for default CV [#1613](#)
 - Fixed bug where Imputer reset the index on X [#1590](#)
 - Fixed AutoMLSearch stacktrace when a custom objective was passed in as a primary objective or additional objective [#1575](#)
 - Fixed custom index bug for MAPE objective [#1641](#)
 - Fixed index bug for TextFeaturizer and LSA components [#1644](#)
 - Limited load_fraud dataset loaded into automl.ipynb [#1646](#)
 - add_to_rankings updates AutoMLSearch.best_pipeline when necessary [#1647](#)
 - Fixed bug where time series baseline estimators were not receiving gap and max_delay in AutoMLSearch [#1645](#)
 - Fixed jupyter notebooks to help the RTD buildtime [#1654](#)
 - Added positive_only objectives to non_core_objectives [#1661](#)
 - Fixed stacking argument n_jobs for IterativeAlgorithm [#1706](#)
 - Updated CatBoost estimators to return self in .fit() rather than the underlying model for consistency [#1701](#)
 - Added ability to initialize pipeline parameters in AutoMLSearch constructor [#1676](#)
- **Changes**
 - Added labeling to graph_confusion_matrix [#1632](#)
 - Rerunning search for AutoMLSearch results in a message thrown rather than failing the search, and removed has_searched property [#1647](#)
 - Changed tuner class to allow and ignore single parameter values as input [#1686](#)
 - Capped LightGBM version limit to remove bug in docs [#1711](#)
 - Removed support for np.random.RandomState in EvalML [#1727](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Update Model Understanding in the user guide to include visualize_decision_tree [#1678](#)

- Updated docs to include information about `AutoMLSearch` callback parameters and methods [#1577](#)
- Updated docs to prompt users to install `graphviz` on Mac [#1656](#)
- Added `infer_feature_types` to the `start.ipynb` guide [#1700](#)
- Added multicollinearity data check to API reference and docs [#1707](#)
- Testing Changes

Warning:
Breaking Changes

- Removed `has_searched` property from `AutoMLSearch` [#1647](#)
- Components and pipelines return `Woodwork` data structures instead of `pandas` data structures [#1668](#)
- Removed support for `np.random.RandomState` in EvalML. Rather than passing `np.random.RandomState` as component and pipeline `random_state` values, we use `int random_seed` [#1727](#)

v0.17.0 Dec. 29, 2020
• Enhancements

- Added `save_plot` that allows for saving figures from different backends [#1588](#)
- Added `LightGBM Regressor` to regression components [#1459](#)
- Added `visualize_decision_tree` for `tree` visualization with `decision_tree_data_from_estimator` and `decision_tree_data_from_pipeline` to reformat tree structure output [#1511](#)
- Added *DFS Transformer* component into transformer components [#1454](#)
- Added `MAPE` to the standard metrics for time series problems and update objectives [#1510](#)
- Added `graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time` and `get_prediction_vs_actual_over_time_data` to the model understanding module for time series problems [#1483](#)
- Added a `ComponentGraph` class that will support future pipelines as directed acyclic graphs [#1415](#)
- Updated data checks to accept `Woodwork` data structures [#1481](#)
- Added parameter to `InvalidTargetDataCheck` to show only top unique values rather than all unique values [#1485](#)
- Added multicollinearity data check [#1515](#)
- Added baseline pipeline and components for time series regression problems [#1496](#)
- Added more information to users about ensembling behavior in `AutoMLSearch` [#1527](#)
- Add `woodwork` support for more utility and graph methods [#1544](#)
- Changed `DateTimeFeaturizer` to encode features as `int` [#1479](#)
- Return trained pipelines from `AutoMLSearch.best_pipeline` [#1547](#)
- Added utility method so that users can set feature types without having to learn about `Woodwork` directly [#1555](#)
- Added Linear Discriminant Analysis transformer for dimensionality reduction [#1331](#)

- Added multiclass support for `partial_dependence` and `graph_partial_dependence` [#1554](#)
- Added `TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` and `TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` classes [#1528](#)
- Added `make_data_splitter` method for easier automl data split customization [#1568](#)
- Integrated `ComponentGraph` class into Pipelines for full non-linear pipeline support [#1543](#)
- Update `AutoMLSearch` constructor to take training data instead of search and `add_to_leaderboard` [#1597](#)
- Update `split_data` helper args [#1597](#)
- Add problem type utils `is_regression`, `is_classification`, `is_timeseries` [#1597](#)
- Rename `AutoMLSearch` `data_split` arg to `data_splitter` [#1569](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Fix `AutoML` not passing CV folds to `DefaultDataChecks` for usage by `ClassImbalanceDataCheck` [#1619](#)
 - Fix Windows CI jobs: install numba via conda, required for shap [#1490](#)
 - Added custom-index support for `reset-index-get_prediction_vs_actual_over_time_data` [#1494](#)
 - Fix `generate_pipeline_code` to account for boolean and None differences between Python and JSON [#1524](#) [#1531](#)
 - Set max value for plotly and xgboost versions while we debug CI failures with newer versions [#1532](#)
 - Undo version pinning for plotly [#1533](#)
 - Fix `ReadTheDocs` build by updating the version of `setuptools` [#1561](#)
 - Set `random_state` of data splitter in `AutoMLSearch` to take int to keep consistency in the resulting splits [#1579](#)
 - Pin sklearn version while we work on adding support [#1594](#)
 - Pin pandas at <1.2.0 while we work on adding support [#1609](#)
 - Pin graphviz at < 0.16 while we work on adding support [#1609](#)
- **Changes**
 - Reverting `save_graph` [#1550](#) to resolve kaleido build issues [#1585](#)
 - Update circleci badge to apply to main [#1489](#)
 - Added script to generate github markdown for releases [#1487](#)
 - Updated selection using pandas dtypes to selecting using Woodwork logical types [#1551](#)
 - Updated dependencies to fix `ImportError: cannot import name 'MaskedArray' from 'sklearn.utils.fixes'` error and to address Woodwork and Featuretool dependencies [#1540](#)
 - Made `get_prediction_vs_actual_data()` a public method [#1553](#)
 - Updated Woodwork version requirement to v0.0.7 [#1560](#)
 - Move data splitters from `evalml.automl.data_splitters` to `evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters` [#1597](#)

- Rename “# Testing” in automl log output to “# Validation” [#1597](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Added partial dependence methods to API reference [#1537](#)
 - Updated documentation for confusion matrix methods [#1611](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Set `n_jobs=1` in most unit tests to reduce memory [#1505](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Updated minimal dependencies: `numpy>=1.19.1`, `pandas>=1.1.0`, `scikit-learn>=0.23.1`, `scikit-optimize>=0.8.1`
- Updated `AutoMLSearch.best_pipeline` to return a trained pipeline. Pass in `train_best_pipeline=False` to `AutoMLSearch` in order to return an untrained pipeline.
- Pipeline component instances can no longer be iterated through using `Pipeline.component_graph` [#1543](#)
- Update `AutoMLSearch` constructor to take training data instead of search and `add_to_leaderboard` [#1597](#)
- Update `split_data` helper args [#1597](#)
- Move data splitters from `evalml.automl.data_splitters` to `evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters` [#1597](#)
- Rename `AutoMLSearch` `data_split` arg to `data_splitter` [#1569](#)

v0.16.1 Dec. 1, 2020

- **Enhancements**
 - Pin `woodwork` version to `v0.0.6` to avoid breaking changes [#1484](#)
 - Updated `Woodwork` to `>=0.0.5` in `core-requirements.txt` [#1473](#)
 - Removed `copy_dataframe` parameter for `Woodwork`, updated `Woodwork` to `>=0.0.6` in `core-requirements.txt` [#1478](#)
 - Updated `detect_problem_type` to use `pandas.api.is_numeric_dtype` [#1476](#)
- **Changes**
 - Changed `make_clean` to delete coverage reports as a convenience for developers [#1464](#)
 - Set `n_jobs=-1` by default for stacked ensemble components [#1472](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Updated pipeline and component documentation and demos to use `Woodwork` [#1466](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Update dependency update checker to use everything from core and optional dependencies [#1480](#)

v0.16.0 Nov. 24, 2020

- **Enhancements**
 - Updated pipelines and `make_pipeline` to accept `Woodwork` inputs [#1393](#)

- Updated components to accept Woodwork inputs #1423
- Added ability to freeze hyperparameters for AutoMLSearch #1284
- Added Target Encoder into transformer components #1401
- Added callback for error handling in AutoMLSearch #1403
- Added the index id to the `explain_predictions_best_worst` output to help users identify which rows in their data are included #1365
- The `top_k` features displayed in `explain_predictions_*` functions are now determined by the magnitude of shap values as opposed to the `top_k` largest and smallest shap values. #1374
- Added a problem type for time series regression #1386
- Added a `is_defined_for_problem_type` method to `ObjectiveBase` #1386
- Added a `random_state` parameter to `make_pipeline_from_components` function #1411
- Added `DelayedFeaturesTransformer` #1396
- Added a `TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` class #1418
- Removed `core-requirements.txt` from the package distribution #1429
- Updated data check messages to include a “*code*” and “*details*” fields #1451, #1462
- Added a `TimeSeriesSplit` data splitter for time series problems #1441
- Added a `problem_configuration` parameter to `AutoMLSearch` #1457

- **Fixes**

- Fixed `IndexError` raised in `AutoMLSearch` when `ensembling = True` but only one pipeline to iterate over #1397
- Fixed stacked ensemble input bug and `LightGBM` warning and bug in `AutoMLSearch` #1388
- Updated enum classes to show possible enum values as attributes #1391
- Updated calls to Woodwork’s `to_pandas()` to `to_series()` and `to_dataframe()` #1428
- Fixed bug in OHE where column names were not guaranteed to be unique #1349
- Fixed bug with percent improvement of `ExpVariance` objective on data with highly skewed target #1467
- Fix `SimpleImputer` error which occurs when all features are bool type #1215

- **Changes**

- Changed `OutliersDataCheck` to return the list of columns, rather than rows, that contain outliers #1377
- Simplified and cleaned output for Code Generation #1371
- Reverted changes from #1337 #1409
- Updated data checks to return dictionary of warnings and errors instead of a list #1448
- Updated `AutoMLSearch` to pass Woodwork data structures to every pipeline (instead of pandas DataFrames) #1450
- Update `AutoMLSearch` to default to `max_batches=1` instead of `max_iterations=5` #1452

- Updated `_evaluate_pipelines` to consolidate side effects [#1410](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Added description of CLA to contributing guide, updated description of draft PRs [#1402](#)
 - Updated documentation to include all data checks, `DataChecks`, and usage of data checks in AutoML [#1412](#)
 - Updated docstrings from `np.array` to `np.ndarray` [#1417](#)
 - Added section on stacking ensembles in AutoMLSearch documentation [#1425](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Removed `category_encoders` from test-requirements.txt [#1373](#)
 - Tweak codecov.io settings again to avoid flakes [#1413](#)
 - Modified `make lint` to check notebook versions in the docs [#1431](#)
 - Modified `make lint-fix` to standardize notebook versions in the docs [#1431](#)
 - Use new version of pull request Github Action for dependency check ([#1443](#))
 - Reduced number of workers for tests to 4 [#1447](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- The `top_k` and `top_k_features` parameters in `explain_predictions_*` functions now return `k` features as opposed to `2 * k` features [#1374](#)
- Renamed `problem_type` to `problem_types` in `RegressionObjective`, `BinaryClassificationObjective`, and `MulticlassClassificationObjective` [#1319](#)
- Data checks now return a dictionary of warnings and errors instead of a list [#1448](#)

v0.15.0 Oct. 29, 2020

- **Enhancements**
 - Added stacked ensemble component classes (`StackedEnsembleClassifier`, `StackedEnsembleRegressor`) [#1134](#)
 - Added stacked ensemble components to AutoMLSearch [#1253](#)
 - Added `DecisionTreeClassifier` and `DecisionTreeRegressor` to AutoML [#1255](#)
 - Added `graph_prediction_vs_actual` in `model_understanding` for regression problems [#1252](#)
 - Added parameter to `OneHotEncoder` to enable filtering for features to encode for [#1249](#)
 - Added percent-better-than-baseline for all objectives to `automl.results` [#1244](#)
 - Added `HighVarianceCVDataCheck` and replaced synonymous warning in AutoMLSearch [#1254](#)
 - Added *PCA Transformer* component for dimensionality reduction [#1270](#)
 - Added `generate_pipeline_code` and `generate_component_code` to allow for code generation given a pipeline or component instance [#1306](#)

- Added PCA Transformer component for dimensionality reduction #1270
- Updated AutoMLSearch to support Woodwork data structures #1299
- Added cv_folds to ClassImbalanceDataCheck and added this check to DefaultDataChecks #1333
- Make max_batches argument to AutoMLSearch.search public #1320
- Added text support to automl search #1062
- Added _pipelines_per_batch as a private argument to AutoMLSearch #1355

- **Fixes**

- Fixed ML performance issue with ordered datasets: always shuffle data in automl’s default CV splits #1265
- Fixed broken evalml info CLI command #1293
- Fixed boosting type='rf' for LightGBM Classifier, as well as num_leaves error #1302
- Fixed bug in explain_predictions_best_worst where a custom index in the target variable would cause a ValueError #1318
- Added stacked ensemble estimators to evalml.pipelines.__init__ file #1326
- Fixed bug in OHE where calls to transform were not deterministic if top_n was less than the number of categories in a column #1324
- Fixed LightGBM warning messages during AutoMLSearch #1342
- Fix warnings thrown during AutoMLSearch in HighVarianceCVDataCheck #1346
- Fixed bug where TrainingValidationSplit would return invalid location indices for dataframes with a custom index #1348
- Fixed bug where the AutoMLSearch random_state was not being passed to the created pipelines #1321

- **Changes**

- Allow add_to_rankings to be called before AutoMLSearch is called #1250
- Removed Graphviz from test-requirements to add to requirements.txt #1327
- Removed max_pipelines parameter from AutoMLSearch #1264
- Include editable installs in all install make targets #1335
- Made pip dependencies featuretools and nlp_primitives core dependencies #1062
- Removed PartOfSpeechCount from TextFeaturizer transform primitives #1062
- Added warning for partial_dependency when the feature includes null values #1352

- **Documentation Changes**

- Fixed and updated code blocks in Release Notes #1243
- Added DecisionTree estimators to API Reference #1246
- Changed class inheritance display to flow vertically #1248
- Updated cost-benefit tutorial to use a holdout/test set #1159
- Added evalml info command to documentation #1293
- Miscellaneous doc updates #1269

- Removed conda pre-release testing from the release process document [#1282](#)
- Updates to contributing guide [#1310](#)
- Added Alteryx footer to docs with Twitter and Github link [#1312](#)
- Added documentation for evalml installation for Python 3.6 [#1322](#)
- Added documentation changes to make the API Docs easier to understand [#1323](#)
- Fixed documentation for `feature_importance` [#1353](#)
- Added tutorial for running *AutoML* with text data [#1357](#)
- Added documentation for woodwork integration with automl search [#1361](#)

- **Testing Changes**

- Added tests for `jupyter_check` to handle IPython [#1256](#)
- Cleaned up `make_pipeline` tests to test for all estimators [#1257](#)
- Added a test to check conda build after merge to main [#1247](#)
- Removed code that was lacking codecov for `__main__.py` and unnecessary [#1293](#)
- Codecov: round coverage up instead of down [#1334](#)
- Add DockerHub credentials to CI testing environment [#1356](#)
- Add DockerHub credentials to conda testing environment [#1363](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Renamed `LabelLeakageDataCheck` to `TargetLeakageDataCheck` [#1319](#)
- `max_pipelines` parameter has been removed from `AutoMLSearch`. Please use `max_iterations` instead. [#1264](#)
- `AutoMLSearch.search()` will now log a warning if the input is not a Woodwork data structure (pandas, numpy) [#1299](#)
- Make `max_batches` argument to `AutoMLSearch.search` public [#1320](#)
- Removed unused argument `feature_types` from `AutoMLSearch.search` [#1062](#)

v0.14.1 Sep. 29, 2020

- **Enhancements**

- Updated partial dependence methods to support calculating numeric columns in a dataset with non-numeric columns [#1150](#)
- Added `get_feature_names` on `OneHotEncoder` [#1193](#)
- Added `detect_problem_type` to `problem_type/utils.py` to automatically detect the problem type given targets [#1194](#)
- Added `LightGBM` to `AutoMLSearch` [#1199](#)
- Updated `scikit-learn` and `scikit-optimize` to use latest versions - 0.23.2 and 0.8.1 respectively [#1141](#)
- Added `__str__` and `__repr__` for pipelines and components [#1218](#)

- Included internal target check for both training and validation data in `AutoMLSearch` #1226
- Added `ProblemTypes.all_problem_types` helper to get list of supported problem types #1219
- Added `DecisionTreeClassifier` and `DecisionTreeRegressor` classes #1223
- Added `ProblemTypes.all_problem_types` helper to get list of supported problem types #1219
- `DataChecks` can now be parametrized by passing a list of `DataCheck` classes and a parameter dictionary #1167
- Added first CV fold score as validation score in `AutoMLSearch.rankings` #1221
- Updated `flake8` configuration to enable linting on `__init__.py` files #1234
- Refined `make_pipeline_from_components` implementation #1204
- **Fixes**
 - Updated GitHub URL after migration to Alteryx GitHub org #1207
 - Changed Problem Type enum to be more similar to the string name #1208
 - Wrapped call to scikit-learn’s partial dependence method in a `try/finally` block #1232
- **Changes**
 - Added `allow_writing_files` as a named argument to `CatBoost` estimators. #1202
 - Added `solver` and `multi_class` as named arguments to `LogisticRegressionClassifier` #1202
 - Replaced pipeline’s `._transform` method to evaluate all the preprocessing steps of a pipeline with `.compute_estimator_features` #1231
 - Changed default large dataset train/test splitting behavior #1205
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Included description of how to access the component instances and features for pipeline user guide #1163
 - Updated API docs to refer to target as “target” instead of “labels” for non-classification tasks and minor docs cleanup #1160
 - Added Class Imbalance Data Check to `api_reference.rst` #1190 #1200
 - Added pipeline properties to API reference #1209
 - Clarified what the objective parameter in AutoML is used for in AutoML API reference and AutoML user guide #1222
 - Updated API docs to include `skopt.space.Categorical` option for component hyperparameter range definition #1228
 - Added install documentation for `libomp` in order to use LightGBM on Mac #1233
 - Improved description of `max_iterations` in documentation #1212
 - Removed unused code from sphinx conf #1235
- **Testing Changes**

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- `DefaultDataChecks` now accepts a `problem_type` parameter that must be specified [#1167](#)
- Pipeline's `._transform` method to evaluate all the preprocessing steps of a pipeline has been replaced with `.compute_estimator_features` [#1231](#)
- `get_objectives` has been renamed to `get_core_objectives`. This function will now return a list of valid objective instances [#1230](#)

v0.13.2 Sep. 17, 2020• **Enhancements**

- Added `output_format` field to explain predictions functions [#1107](#)
- Modified `get_objective` and `get_objectives` to be able to return any objective in `evalml.objectives` [#1132](#)
- Added a `return_instance` boolean parameter to `get_objective` [#1132](#)
- Added `ClassImbalanceDataCheck` to determine whether target imbalance falls below a given threshold [#1135](#)
- Added label encoder to `LightGBM` for binary classification [#1152](#)
- Added labels for the row index of confusion matrix [#1154](#)
- Added `AutoMLSearch` object as another parameter in search callbacks [#1156](#)
- Added the corresponding probability threshold for each point displayed in `graph_roc_curve` [#1161](#)
- Added `__eq__` for `ComponentBase` and `PipelineBase` [#1178](#)
- Added support for multiclass classification for `roc_curve` [#1164](#)
- Added `categories` accessor to `OneHotEncoder` for listing the categories associated with a feature [#1182](#)
- Added utility function to create pipeline instances from a list of component instances [#1176](#)

• **Fixes**

- Fixed XGBoost column names for partial dependence methods [#1104](#)
- Removed dead code validating column type from `TextFeaturizer` [#1122](#)
- Fixed issue where `Imputer` cannot fit when there is `None` in a categorical or boolean column [#1144](#)
- `OneHotEncoder` preserves the custom index in the input data [#1146](#)
- Fixed representation for `ModelFamily` [#1165](#)
- Removed duplicate `nbsphinx` dependency in `dev-requirements.txt` [#1168](#)
- Users can now pass in any valid kwargs to all estimators [#1157](#)
- Remove broken accessor `OneHotEncoder.get_feature_names` and unneeded base class [#1179](#)
- Removed `LightGBM` Estimator from AutoML models [#1186](#)

• **Changes**

- Pinned `scikit-optimize` version to 0.7.4 #1136
- Removed `tqdm` as a dependency #1177
- Added `lightgbm` version 3.0.0 to `latest_dependency_versions.txt` #1185
- Rename `max_pipelines` to `max_iterations` #1169
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Fixed API docs for `AutoMLSearch.add_result_callback` #1113
 - Added a step to our release process for pushing our latest version to conda-forge #1118
 - Added warning for missing `ipywidgets` dependency for using `PipelineSearchPlots` on Jupyterlab #1145
 - Updated `README.md` example to load demo dataset #1151
 - Swapped mapping of breast cancer targets in `model_understanding.ipynb` #1170
- **Testing Changes**
 - Added test confirming `TextFeaturizer` never outputs null values #1122
 - Changed Python version of `Update Dependencies` action to 3.8.x #1137
 - Fixed release notes check-in test for `Update Dependencies` actions #1172

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- `get_objective` will now return a class definition rather than an instance by default #1132
- Deleted `OPTIONS` dictionary in `evalml.objectives.utils.py` #1132
- If specifying an objective by string, the string must now match the objective's name field, case-insensitive #1132
- Passing “Cost Benefit Matrix”, “Fraud Cost”, “Lead Scoring”, “Mean Squared Log Error”, “Recall”, “Recall Macro”, “Recall Micro”, “Recall Weighted”, or “Root Mean Squared Log Error” to `AutoMLSearch` will now result in a `ValueError` rather than an `ObjectiveNotFoundError` #1132
- Search callbacks `start_iteration_callback` and `add_results_callback` have changed to include a copy of the `AutoMLSearch` object as a third parameter #1156
- Deleted `OneHotEncoder.get_feature_names` method which had been broken for a while, in favor of `pipelines' input_feature_names` #1179
- Deleted empty base class `CategoricalEncoder` which `OneHotEncoder` component was inheriting from #1176
- Results from `roc_curve` will now return as a list of dictionaries with each dictionary representing a class #1164
- `max_pipelines` now raises a `DeprecationWarning` and will be removed in the next release. `max_iterations` should be used instead. #1169

v0.13.1 Aug. 25, 2020

- **Enhancements**
 - Added Cost-Benefit Matrix objective for binary classification #1038

- Split `fill_value` into `categorical_fill_value` and `numeric_fill_value` for `Imputer` #1019
- Added `explain_predictions` and `explain_predictions_best_worst` for explaining multiple predictions with SHAP #1016
- Added new LSA component for text featurization #1022
- Added guide on installing with conda #1041
- Added a “cost-benefit curve” util method to graph cost-benefit matrix scores vs. binary classification thresholds #1081
- Standardized error when calling `transform/predict` before `fit` for pipelines #1048
- Added `percent_better_than_baseline` to AutoML search rankings and full rankings table #1050
- Added one-way partial dependence and partial dependence plots #1079
- Added “Feature Value” column to prediction explanation reports. #1064
- Added LightGBM classification estimator #1082, #1114
- Added `max_batches` parameter to `AutoMLSearch` #1087
- **Fixes**
 - Updated `TextFeaturizer` component to no longer require an internet connection to run #1022
 - Fixed non-deterministic element of `TextFeaturizer` transformations #1022
 - Added a `StandardScaler` to all `ElasticNet` pipelines #1065
 - Updated cost-benefit matrix to normalize score #1099
 - Fixed logic in `calculate_percent_difference` so that it can handle negative values #1100
- **Changes**
 - Added `needs_fitting` property to `ComponentBase` #1044
 - Updated references to data types to use datatype lists defined in `evalml.utils.gen_utils` #1039
 - Remove maximum version limit for SciPy dependency #1051
 - Moved `all_components` and other component importers into runtime methods #1045
 - Consolidated graphing utility methods under `evalml.utils.graph_utils` #1060
 - Made slight tweaks to how `TextFeaturizer` uses `featuretools`, and did some refactoring of that and of LSA #1090
 - Changed `show_all_features` parameter into `importance_threshold`, which allows for thresholding feature importance #1097, #1103
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Update `setup.py` URL to point to the github repo #1037
 - Added tutorial for using the cost-benefit matrix objective #1088
 - Updated `model_understanding.ipynb` to include documentation for using plotly on Jupyter Lab #1108
- **Testing Changes**

- Refactor CircleCI tests to use matrix jobs (#1043)
- Added a test to check that all test directories are included in evalml package #1054

Warning:

Breaking Changes

- `confusion_matrix` and `normalize_confusion_matrix` have been moved to `evalml.utils` #1038
- All graph utility methods previously under `evalml.pipelines.graph_utils` have been moved to `evalml.utils.graph_utils` #1060

v0.12.2 Aug. 6, 2020

- **Enhancements**
 - Add save/load method to components #1023
 - Expose `pickle_protocol` as optional arg to save/load #1023
 - Updated estimators used in AutoML to include ExtraTrees and ElasticNet estimators #1030
- Fixes
- **Changes**
 - Removed `DeprecationWarning` for `SimpleImputer` #1018
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Add note about version numbers to release process docs #1034
- **Testing Changes**
 - Test files are now included in the evalml package #1029

v0.12.0 Aug. 3, 2020

- **Enhancements**
 - Added string and categorical targets support for binary and multiclass pipelines and check for numeric targets for `DetectLabelLeakage` data check #932
 - Added clear exception for regression pipelines if target datatype is string or categorical #960
 - Added target column names and class labels in `predict` and `predict_proba` output for pipelines #951
 - Added `_compute_shap_values` and `normalize_values` to `pipelines/explanations` module #958
 - Added `explain_prediction` feature which explains single predictions with SHAP #974
 - Added `Imputer` to allow different imputation strategies for numerical and categorical dtypes #991
 - Added support for configuring logfile path using env var, and don't create logger if there are filesystem errors #975
 - Updated catboost estimators' default parameters and automl hyperparameter ranges to speed up fit time #998
- **Fixes**
 - Fixed `ReadtheDocs` warning failure regarding embedded gif #943

- Removed incorrect parameter passed to pipeline classes in `_add_baseline_pipelines` [#941](#)
- Added universal error for calling `predict`, `predict_proba`, `transform`, and `feature_importances` before fitting [#969](#), [#994](#)
- Made `TextFeaturizer` component and pip dependencies `featuretools` and `nlp_primitives` optional [#976](#)
- Updated imputation strategy in `automl` to no longer limit impute strategy to `most_frequent` for all features if there are any categorical columns [#991](#)
- Fixed `UnboundLocalError` for `cv_pipeline` when `automl` search errors [#996](#)
- Fixed `Imputer` to reset dataframe index to preserve behavior expected from `SimpleImputer` [#1009](#)

- **Changes**

- Moved `get_estimators` to `evalml.pipelines.components.utils` [#934](#)
- Modified Pipelines to raise `PipelineScoreError` when they encounter an error during scoring [#936](#)
- Moved `evalml.model_families.list_model_families` to `evalml.pipelines.components.allowed_model_families` [#959](#)
- Renamed `DateTimeFeaturization` to `DateTimeFeaturizer` [#977](#)
- Added check to stop search and raise an error if all pipelines in a batch return NaN scores [#1015](#)

- **Documentation Changes**

- Updated `README.md` [#963](#)
- Reworded message when errors are returned from data checks in search [#982](#)
- Added section on understanding model predictions with `explain_prediction` to User Guide [#981](#)
- Added a section to the user guide and api reference about how XGBoost and CatBoost are not fully supported. [#992](#)
- Added custom components section in user guide [#993](#)
- Updated FAQ section formatting [#997](#)
- Updated release process documentation [#1003](#)

- **Testing Changes**

- Moved `predict_proba` and `predict` tests regarding string / categorical targets to `test_pipelines.py` [#972](#)
- Fixed dependency update bot by updating python version to 3.7 to avoid frequent github version updates [#1002](#)

Warning:
Breaking Changes

- `get_estimators` has been moved to `evalml.pipelines.components.utils` (previously was under `evalml.pipelines.utils`) [#934](#)

- Removed the `raise_errors` flag in AutoML search. All errors during pipeline evaluation will be caught and logged. [#936](#)
- `evalml.model_families.list_model_families` has been moved to `evalml.pipelines.components.allowed_model_families` [#959](#)
- TextFeaturizer: the `featuretools` and `nlp_primitives` packages must be installed after installing evalml in order to use this component [#976](#)
- Renamed `DateTimeFeaturization` to `DateTimeFeaturizer` [#977](#)

v0.11.2 July 16, 2020

- **Enhancements**

- Added `NoVarianceDataCheck` to `DefaultDataChecks` [#893](#)
- Added text processing and featurization component `TextFeaturizer` [#913](#), [#924](#)
- Added additional checks to `InvalidTargetDataCheck` to handle invalid target data types [#929](#)
- `AutoMLSearch` will now handle `KeyboardInterrupt` and prompt user for confirmation [#915](#)

- **Fixes**

- Makes `automl` results a read-only property [#919](#)

- **Changes**

- Deleted static pipelines and refactored tests involving static pipelines, removed `all_pipelines()` and `get_pipelines()` [#904](#)
- Moved `list_model_families` to `evalml.model_family.utils` [#903](#)
- Updated `all_pipelines`, `all_estimators`, `all_components` to use the same mechanism for dynamically generating their elements [#898](#)
- Rename master branch to main [#918](#)
- Add pypi release github action [#923](#)
- Updated `AutoMLSearch.search` stdout output and logging and removed tqdm progress bar [#921](#)
- Moved `automl` config checks previously in `search()` to `init` [#933](#)

- **Documentation Changes**

- Reorganized and rewrote documentation [#937](#)
- Updated to use pydata sphinx theme [#937](#)
- Updated docs to use `release_notes` instead of `changelog` [#942](#)

- **Testing Changes**

- Cleaned up fixture names and usages in tests [#895](#)

Warning:

Breaking Changes

- `list_model_families` has been moved to `evalml.model_family.utils` (previously was under `evalml.pipelines.utils`) #903
- `get_estimators` has been moved to `evalml.pipelines.components.utils` (previously was under `evalml.pipelines.utils`) #934
- Static pipeline definitions have been removed, but similar pipelines can still be constructed via creating an instance of `PipelineBase` #904
- `all_pipelines()` and `get_pipelines()` utility methods have been removed #904

v0.11.0 June 30, 2020

• Enhancements

- Added multiclass support for ROC curve graphing #832
- Added preprocessing component to drop features whose percentage of NaN values exceeds a specified threshold #834
- Added data check to check for problematic target labels #814
- Added `PerColumnImputer` that allows imputation strategies per column #824
- Added transformer to drop specific columns #827
- Added support for `categories`, `handle_error`, and `drop` parameters in `OneHotEncoder` #830 #897
- Added preprocessing component to handle `DateTime` columns featurization #838
- Added ability to clone pipelines and components #842
- Define getter method for component parameters #847
- Added utility methods to calculate and graph permutation importances #860, #880
- Added new utility functions necessary for generating dynamic preprocessing pipelines #852
- Added kwargs to all components #863
- Updated `AutoSearchBase` to use dynamically generated preprocessing pipelines #870
- Added `SelectColumns` transformer #873
- Added ability to evaluate additional pipelines for automl search #874
- Added `default_parameters` class property to components and pipelines #879
- Added better support for disabling data checks in automl search #892
- Added ability to save and load AutoML objects to file #888
- Updated `AutoSearchBase.get_pipelines` to return an untrained pipeline instance #876
- Saved learned binary classification thresholds in automl results cv data dict #876

• Fixes

- Fixed bug where `SimpleImputer` cannot handle dropped columns #846
- Fixed bug where `PerColumnImputer` cannot handle dropped columns #855
- Enforce requirement that builtin components save all inputted values in their parameters dict #847
- Don't list base classes in `all_components` output #847

- Standardize all components to output pandas data structures, and accept either pandas or numpy [#853](#)
- Fixed rankings and full_rankings error when search has not been run [#894](#)
- **Changes**
 - Update `all_pipelines` and `all_components` to try initializing pipelines/components, and on failure exclude them [#849](#)
 - Refactor `handle_components` to `handle_components_class`, standardize to `ComponentBase` subclass instead of instance [#850](#)
 - Refactor “blacklist”/“whitelist” to “allow”/“exclude” lists [#854](#)
 - Replaced `AutoClassificationSearch` and `AutoRegressionSearch` with `AutoMLSearch` [#871](#)
 - Renamed `feature_importances` and `permutation_importances` methods to use singular names (`feature_importance` and `permutation_importance`) [#883](#)
 - Updated `automl` default data splitter to train/validation split for large datasets [#877](#)
 - Added open source license, update some repo metadata [#887](#)
 - Removed dead code in `_get_preprocessing_components` [#896](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Fix some typos and update the EvalML logo [#872](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Update the changelog check job to expect the new branching pattern for the deps update bot [#836](#)
 - Check that all components output pandas datastructures, and can accept either pandas or numpy [#853](#)
 - Replaced `AutoClassificationSearch` and `AutoRegressionSearch` with `AutoMLSearch` [#871](#)

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- Pipelines’ static `component_graph` field must contain either `ComponentBase` subclasses or `str`, instead of `ComponentBase` subclass instances [#850](#)
- Rename `handle_component` to `handle_component_class`. Now standardizes to `ComponentBase` subclasses instead of `ComponentBase` subclass instances [#850](#)
- Renamed `automl`’s `cv` argument to `data_split` [#877](#)
- Pipelines’ and classifiers’ `feature_importances` is renamed `feature_importance`, `graph_feature_importances` is renamed `graph_feature_importance` [#883](#)
- Passing `data_checks=None` to `automl` search will not perform any data checks as opposed to default checks. [#892](#)
- Pipelines to search for in `AutoML` are now determined automatically, rather than using the statically-defined pipeline classes. [#870](#)
- Updated `AutoSearchBase.get_pipelines` to return an untrained pipeline instance, instead of one which happened to be trained on the final cross-validation fold [#876](#)

v0.10.0 May 29, 2020

- **Enhancements**

- Added baseline models for classification and regression, add functionality to calculate baseline models before searching in AutoML #746
- Port over highly-null guardrail as a data check and define `DefaultDataChecks` and `DisableDataChecks` classes #745
- Update `Tuner` classes to work directly with pipeline parameters dicts instead of flat parameter lists #779
- Add Elastic Net as a pipeline option #812
- Added new Pipeline option `ExtraTrees` #790
- Added precision-recall curve metrics and plot for binary classification problems in `evalml.pipeline.graph_utils` #794
- Update the default automl algorithm to search in batches, starting with default parameters for each pipeline and iterating from there #793
- Added `AutoMLAlgorithm` class and `IterativeAlgorithm` impl, separated from `AutoSearchBase` #793

- **Fixes**

- Update pipeline `score` to return `nan` score for any objective which throws an exception during scoring #787
- Fixed bug introduced in #787 where binary classification metrics requiring predicted probabilities error in scoring #798
- CatBoost and XGBoost classifiers and regressors can no longer have a learning rate of 0 #795

- **Changes**

- Cleanup pipeline `score` code, and cleanup `codecov` #711
- Remove `pass` for abstract methods for `codecov` #730
- Added `__str__` for `AutoSearch` object #675
- Add util methods to graph ROC and confusion matrix #720
- Refactor `AutoBase` to `AutoSearchBase` #758
- Updated `AutoBase` with `data_checks` parameter, removed previous `detect_label_leakage` parameter, and added functionality to run data checks before search in AutoML #765
- Updated our logger to use Python’s logging utils #763
- Refactor most of `AutoSearchBase._do_iteration` impl into `AutoSearchBase._evaluate` #762
- Port over all guardrails to use the new `DataCheck` API #789
- Expanded `import_or_raise` to catch all exceptions #759
- Adds RMSE, MSLE, RMSLE as standard metrics #788
- Don’t allow `Recall` to be used as an objective for AutoML #784
- Removed feature selection from pipelines #819
- Update default estimator parameters to make automl search faster and more accurate #793

- **Documentation Changes**

- Add instructions to freeze `master` on `release.md` #726
- Update release instructions with more details #727 #733
- Add objective base classes to API reference #736
- Fix components API to match other modules #747

- **Testing Changes**

- Delete `codecov.yml`, use `codecov.io`'s default #732
- Added unit tests for fraud cost, lead scoring, and standard metric objectives #741
- Update `codecov` client #782
- Updated `AutoBase` `__str__` test to include no parameters case #783
- Added unit tests for `ExtraTrees` pipeline #790
- If `codecov` fails to upload, fail build #810
- Updated Python version of dependency action #816
- Update the dependency update bot to use a suffix when creating branches #817

Warning:**Breaking Changes**

- The `detect_label_leakage` parameter for AutoML classes has been removed and replaced by a `data_checks` parameter #765
- Moved ROC and confusion matrix methods from `evalml.pipeline.plot_utils` to `evalml.pipeline.graph_utils` #720
- Tuner classes require a pipeline hyperparameter range dict as an `init` arg instead of a space definition #779
- `Tuner.propose` and `Tuner.add` work directly with pipeline parameters dicts instead of flat parameter lists #779
- `PipelineBase.hyperparameters` and `custom_hyperparameters` use pipeline parameters dict format instead of being represented as a flat list #779
- All guardrail functions previously under `evalml.guardrails.utils` will be removed and replaced by data checks #789
- `Recall` disallowed as an objective for AutoML #784
- `AutoSearchBase` parameter `tuner` has been renamed to `tuner_class` #793
- `AutoSearchBase` parameter `possible_pipelines` and `possible_model_families` have been renamed to `allowed_pipelines` and `allowed_model_families` #793

v0.9.0 Apr. 27, 2020

- **Enhancements**

- Added `Accuracy` as a standard objective #624
- Added `verbose` parameter to `load_fraud` #560
- Added `Balanced Accuracy` metric for binary, multiclass #612 #661

- Added XGBoost regressor and XGBoost regression pipeline #666
- Added Accuracy metric for multiclass #672
- Added objective name in `AutoBase.describe_pipeline` #686
- Added `DataCheck` and `DataChecks`, `Message` classes and relevant subclasses #739

- **Fixes**

- Removed direct access to `cls.component_graph` #595
- Add testing files to `.gitignore` #625
- Remove circular dependencies from `Makefile` #637
- Add error case for `normalize_confusion_matrix()` #640
- Fixed `XGBoostClassifier` and `XGBoostRegressor` bug with feature names that contain `[,]`, or `<` #659
- Update `make_pipeline_graph` to not accidentally create empty file when testing if path is valid #649
- Fix pip installation warning about `docsutils` version, from `boto` dependency #664
- Removed zero division warning for `F1/precision/recall` metrics #671
- Fixed `summary` for pipelines without estimators #707

- **Changes**

- Updated default objective for binary/multiclass classification to log loss #613
- Created classification and regression pipeline subclasses and removed objective as an attribute of pipeline classes #405
- Changed the output of `score` to return one dictionary #429
- Created binary and multiclass objective subclasses #504
- Updated objectives API #445
- Removed call to `get_plot_data` from `AutoML` #615
- Set `raise_error` to default to `True` for `AutoML` classes #638
- Remove unnecessary “u” prefixes on some unicode strings #641
- Changed one-hot encoder to return `uint8` dtypes instead of `ints` #653
- Pipeline `_name` field changed to `custom_name` #650
- Removed `graphs.py` and moved methods into `PipelineBase` #657, #665
- Remove `s3fs` as a dev dependency #664
- Changed `requirements-parser` to be a core dependency #673
- Replace `supported_problem_types` field on pipelines with `problem_type` attribute on base classes #678
- Changed `AutoML` to only show best results for a given pipeline template in rankings, added `full_rankings` property to show all #682
- Update `ModelFamily` values: don’t list `xgboost/catboost` as classifiers now that we have regression pipelines for them #677
- Changed `AutoML`’s `describe_pipeline` to get problem type from pipeline instead #685

- Standardize `import_or_raise` error messages #683
- Updated argument order of objectives to align with sklearn's #698
- Renamed `pipeline.feature_importance_graph` to `pipeline.graph_feature_importances` #700
- Moved ROC and confusion matrix methods to `evalml.pipelines.plot_utils` #704
- Renamed `MultiClassificationObjective` to `MulticlassClassificationObjective`, to align with pipeline naming scheme #715

- **Documentation Changes**

- Fixed some sphinx warnings #593
- Fixed docstring for `AutoClassificationSearch` with correct command #599
- Limit readthedocs formats to pdf, not htmlzip and epub #594 #600
- Clean up objectives API documentation #605
- Fixed function on Exploring search results page #604
- Update release process doc #567
- `AutoClassificationSearch` and `AutoRegressionSearch` show inherited methods in API reference #651
- Fixed improperly formatted code in breaking changes for changelog #655
- Added configuration to treat Sphinx warnings as errors #660
- Removed separate plotting section for pipelines in API reference #657, #665
- Have leads example notebook load S3 files using https, so we can delete s3fs dev dependency #664
- Categorized components in API reference and added descriptions for each category #663
- Fixed Sphinx warnings about `BalancedAccuracy` objective #669
- Updated API reference to include missing components and clean up pipeline docstrings #689
- Reorganize API ref, and clarify pipeline sub-titles #688
- Add and update preprocessing utils in API reference #687
- Added inheritance diagrams to API reference #695
- Documented which default objective AutoML optimizes for #699
- Create separate install page #701
- Include more utils in API ref, like `import_or_raise` #704
- Add more color to pipeline documentation #705

- **Testing Changes**

- Matched install commands of `check_latest_dependencies` test and it's GitHub action #578
- Added Github app to auto assign PR author as assignee #477
- Removed unneeded conda installation of xgboost in windows checkin tests #618
- Update graph tests to always use tmpfile dir #649

- Changelog checkin test workaround for release PRs: If ‘future release’ section is empty of PR refs, pass check [#658](#)
- Add changelog checkin test exception for dep-update branch [#723](#)

Warning: Breaking Changes

- Pipelines will now no longer take an objective parameter during instantiation, and will no longer have an objective attribute.
- `fit()` and `predict()` now use an optional objective parameter, which is only used in binary classification pipelines to fit for a specific objective.
- `score()` will now use a required `objectives` parameter that is used to determine all the objectives to score on. This differs from the previous behavior, where the pipeline’s objective was scored on regardless.
- `score()` will now return one dictionary of all objective scores.
- ROC and ConfusionMatrix plot methods via `Auto(*).plot` have been removed by [#615](#) and are replaced by `roc_curve` and `confusion_matrix` in `evalml.pipelines.plot_utils` in [#704](#)
- `normalize_confusion_matrix` has been moved to `evalml.pipelines.plot_utils` [#704](#)
- Pipelines `_name` field changed to `custom_name`
- Pipelines `supported_problem_types` field is removed because it is no longer necessary [#678](#)
- Updated argument order of objectives’ `objective_function` to align with sklearn [#698](#)
- `pipeline.feature_importance_graph` has been renamed to `pipeline.graph_feature_importances` in [#700](#)
- Removed unsupported MSLE objective [#704](#)

v0.8.0 Apr. 1, 2020

• Enhancements

- Add normalization option and information to confusion matrix [#484](#)
- Add util function to drop rows with NaN values [#487](#)
- Renamed `PipelineBase.name` as `PipelineBase.summary` and redefined `PipelineBase.name` as class property [#491](#)
- Added access to parameters in Pipelines with `PipelineBase.parameters` (used to be return of `PipelineBase.describe`) [#501](#)
- Added `fill_value` parameter for `SimpleImputer` [#509](#)
- Added functionality to override component hyperparameters and made pipelines take hyperparameters from components [#516](#)
- Allow `numpy.random.RandomState` for `random_state` parameters [#556](#)

• Fixes

- Removed unused dependency matplotlib, and move `category_encoders` to test reqs [#572](#)

• Changes

- Undo version cap in XGBoost placed in [#402](#) and allowed all released of XGBoost [#407](#)
- Support pandas 1.0.0 [#486](#)

- Made all references to the logger static #503
- Refactored `model_type` parameter for components and pipelines to `model_family` #507
- Refactored `problem_types` for pipelines and components into `supported_problem_types` #515
- Moved `pipelines/utils.save_pipeline` and `pipelines/utils.load_pipeline` to `PipelineBase.save` and `PipelineBase.load` #526
- Limit number of categories encoded by `OneHotEncoder` #517
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Updated API reference to remove `PipelinePlot` and added moved `PipelineBase` plotting methods #483
 - Add code style and github issue guides #463 #512
 - Updated API reference for to surface class variables for pipelines and components #537
 - Fixed README documentation link #535
 - Unhid PR references in changelog #656
- **Testing Changes**
 - Added automated dependency check PR #482, #505
 - Updated automated dependency check comment #497
 - Have `build_docs` job use python executor, so that env vars are set properly #547
 - Added simple test to make sure `OneHotEncoder`'s `top_n` works with large number of categories #552
 - Run windows unit tests on PRs #557

Warning: Breaking Changes

- `AutoClassificationSearch` and `AutoRegressionSearch`'s `model_types` parameter has been refactored into `allowed_model_families`
- `ModelTypes` enum has been changed to `ModelFamily`
- Components and Pipelines now have a `model_family` field instead of `model_type`
- `get_pipelines` utility function now accepts `model_families` as an argument instead of `model_types`
- `PipelineBase.name` no longer returns structure of pipeline and has been replaced by `PipelineBase.summary`
- `PipelineBase.problem_types` and `Estimator.problem_types` has been renamed to `supported_problem_types`
- `pipelines/utils.save_pipeline` and `pipelines/utils.load_pipeline` moved to `PipelineBase.save` and `PipelineBase.load`

v0.7.0 Mar. 9, 2020

- **Enhancements**
 - Added emacs buffers to `.gitignore` #350

- Add CatBoost (gradient-boosted trees) classification and regression components and pipelines #247
- Added Tuner abstract base class #351
- Added `n_jobs` as parameter for `AutoClassificationSearch` and `AutoRegressionSearch` #403
- Changed colors of confusion matrix to shades of blue and updated axis order to match scikit-learn's #426
- Added `PipelineBase` `.graph` and `.feature_importance_graph` methods, moved from previous location #423
- Added support for python 3.8 #462
- **Fixes**
 - Fixed ROC and confusion matrix plots not being calculated if user passed own additional_objectives #276
 - Fixed `ReadtheDocs FileNotFoundError` exception for fraud dataset #439
- **Changes**
 - Added `n_estimators` as a tunable parameter for `XGBoost` #307
 - Remove unused parameter `ObjectiveBase.fit_needs_proba` #320
 - Remove extraneous parameter `component_type` from all components #361
 - Remove unused `rankings.csv` file #397
 - Downloaded demo and test datasets so unit tests can run offline #408
 - Remove `_needs_fitting` attribute from `Components` #398
 - Changed `plot.feature_importance` to show only non-zero feature importances by default, added optional parameter to show all #413
 - Refactored `PipelineBase` to take in parameter dictionary and moved pipeline metadata to class attribute #421
 - Dropped support for Python 3.5 #438
 - Removed unused `apply.py` file #449
 - Clean up `requirements.txt` to remove unused deps #451
 - Support installation without all required dependencies #459
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Update `release.md` with instructions to release to internal license key #354
- **Testing Changes**
 - Added tests for utils (and moved current utils to `gen_utils`) #297
 - Moved `XGBoost` install into it's own separate step on Windows using `Conda` #313
 - Rewind `pandas` version to before 1.0.0, to diagnose test failures for that version #325
 - Added dependency update checkin test #324
 - Rewind `XGBoost` version to before 1.0.0 to diagnose test failures for that version #402
 - Update dependency check to use a whitelist #417

- Update unit test jobs to not install dev deps #455

Warning: Breaking Changes

- Python 3.5 will not be actively supported.

v0.6.0 Dec. 16, 2019

- **Enhancements**

- Added ability to create a plot of feature importances #133
- Add early stopping to AutoML using patience and tolerance parameters #241
- Added ROC and confusion matrix metrics and plot for classification problems and introduce PipelineSearchPlots class #242
- Enhanced AutoML results with search order #260
- Added utility function to show system and environment information #300

- **Fixes**

- Lower botocore requirement #235
- Fixed decision_function calculation for FraudCost objective #254
- Fixed return value of Recall metrics #264
- Components return self on fit #289

- **Changes**

- Renamed automl classes to AutoRegressionSearch and AutoClassificationSearch #287
- Updating demo datasets to retain column names #223
- Moving pipeline visualization to PipelinePlot class #228
- Standarizing inputs as pd.DataFrame / pd.Series #130
- Enforcing that pipelines must have an estimator as last component #277
- Added ipywidgets as a dependency in requirements.txt #278
- Added Random and Grid Search Tuners #240

- **Documentation Changes**

- Adding class properties to API reference #244
- Fix and filter FutureWarnings from scikit-learn #249, #257
- Adding Linear Regression to API reference and cleaning up some Sphinx warnings #227

- **Testing Changes**

- Added support for testing on Windows with CircleCI #226
- Added support for doctests #233

Warning: Breaking Changes

- The fit() method for AutoClassifier and AutoRegressor has been renamed to search().

- `AutoClassifier` has been renamed to `AutoClassificationSearch`
- `AutoRegressor` has been renamed to `AutoRegressionSearch`
- `AutoClassificationSearch.results` and `AutoRegressionSearch.results` now is a dictionary with `pipeline_results` and `search_order` keys. `pipeline_results` can be used to access a dictionary that is identical to the old `.results` dictionary. Whereas, `search_order` returns a list of the search order in terms of `pipeline_id`.
- Pipelines now require an estimator as the last component in `component_list`. Slicing pipelines now throws an `NotImplementedError` to avoid returning pipelines without an estimator.

v0.5.2 Nov. 18, 2019

- **Enhancements**
 - Adding basic pipeline structure visualization [#211](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Added notebooks to build process [#212](#)

v0.5.1 Nov. 15, 2019

- **Enhancements**
 - Added basic outlier detection guardrail [#151](#)
 - Added basic ID column guardrail [#135](#)
 - Added support for unlimited pipelines with a `max_time` limit [#70](#)
 - Updated `.readthedocs.yaml` to successfully build [#188](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Removed MSLE from default additional objectives [#203](#)
 - Fixed `random_state` passed in pipelines [#204](#)
 - Fixed slow down in `RFRegressor` [#206](#)
- **Changes**
 - Pulled information for `describe_pipeline` from pipeline's new `describe` method [#190](#)
 - Refactored pipelines [#108](#)
 - Removed guardrails from `Auto(*)` [#202](#), [#208](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Updated documentation to show `max_time` enhancements [#189](#)
 - Updated release instructions for RTD [#193](#)
 - Added notebooks to build process [#212](#)
 - Added contributing instructions [#213](#)
 - Added new content [#222](#)

v0.5.0 Oct. 29, 2019

- **Enhancements**
 - Added basic one hot encoding [#73](#)

- Use enums for `model_type` #110
 - Support for splitting regression datasets #112
 - Auto-infer multiclass classification #99
 - Added support for other units in `max_time` #125
 - Detect highly null columns #121
 - Added additional regression objectives #100
 - Show an interactive iteration vs. score plot when using `fit()` #134
- **Fixes**
 - Reordered `describe_pipeline` #94
 - Added type check for `model_type` #109
 - Fixed `s` units when setting string `max_time` #132
 - Fix objectives not appearing in API documentation #150
- **Changes**
 - Reorganized tests #93
 - Moved logging to its own module #119
 - Show progress bar history #111
 - Using `cloudpickle` instead of `pickle` to allow unloading of custom objectives #113
 - Removed `render.py` #154
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Update release instructions #140
 - Include `additional_objectives` parameter #124
 - Added Changelog #136
- **Testing Changes**
 - Code coverage #90
 - Added CircleCI tests for other Python versions #104
 - Added doc notebooks as tests #139
 - Test metadata for CircleCI and 2 core parallelism #137

v0.4.1 Sep. 16, 2019

- **Enhancements**
 - Added AutoML for classification and regressor using `Autobase` and `Skopt` #7 #9
 - Implemented standard classification and regression metrics #7
 - Added logistic regression, random forest, and XGBoost pipelines #7
 - Implemented support for custom objectives #15
 - Feature importance for pipelines #18
 - Serialization for pipelines #19
 - Allow fitting on objectives for optimal threshold #27

- Added detect label leakage [#31](#)
 - Implemented callbacks [#42](#)
 - Allow for multiclass classification [#21](#)
 - Added support for additional objectives [#79](#)
- **Fixes**
 - Fixed feature selection in pipelines [#13](#)
 - Made `random_seed` usage consistent [#45](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Documentation Changes
 - Added docstrings [#6](#)
 - Created notebooks for docs [#6](#)
 - Initialized readthedocs EvalML [#6](#)
 - Added favicon [#38](#)
- **Testing Changes**
 - Added testing for loading data [#39](#)

v0.2.0 Aug. 13, 2019

- **Enhancements**
 - Created fraud detection objective [#4](#)

v0.1.0 July. 31, 2019

- *First Release*
- **Enhancements**
 - Added lead scoring objective [#1](#)
 - Added basic classifier [#1](#)
- **Documentation Changes**
 - Initialized Sphinx for docs [#1](#)

PYTHON MODULE INDEX

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`evalml`, 182
`evalml.automl`, 182
`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm`, 182
`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.automl_algorithm`, 182
`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.default_algorithm`, 184
`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.iterative_algorithm`, 187
`evalml.automl.automl_search`, 215
`evalml.automl.callbacks`, 223
`evalml.automl.engine`, 197
`evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine`, 197
`evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine`, 200
`evalml.automl.engine.engine_base`, 202
`evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine`, 206
`evalml.automl.pipeline_search_plots`, 224
`evalml.automl.utils`, 225
`evalml.data_checks`, 238
`evalml.data_checks.class_imbalance_data_check`, 238
`evalml.data_checks.data_check`, 241
`evalml.data_checks.data_check_action`, 242
`evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_code`, 243
`evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option`, 244
`evalml.data_checks.data_check_message`, 247
`evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_code`, 248
`evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_type`, 251
`evalml.data_checks.data_checks`, 251
`evalml.data_checks.datetime_format_data_check`, 252
`evalml.data_checks.default_data_checks`, 256
`evalml.data_checks.id_columns_data_check`, 257
`evalml.data_checks.invalid_target_data_check`, 260
`evalml.data_checks.multicollinearity_data_check`, 264
`evalml.data_checks.no_variance_data_check`, 265
`evalml.data_checks.null_data_check`, 268
`evalml.data_checks.outliers_data_check`, 272
`evalml.data_checks.sparsity_data_check`, 274
`evalml.data_checks.target_distribution_data_check`, 276
`evalml.data_checks.target_leakage_data_check`, 278
`evalml.data_checks.ts_parameters_data_check`, 280
`evalml.data_checks.ts_splitting_data_check`, 282
`evalml.data_checks.uniqueness_data_check`, 283
`evalml.data_checks.utils`, 286
`evalml.demos`, 325
`evalml.demos.breast_cancer`, 325
`evalml.demos.churn`, 326
`evalml.demos.diabetes`, 327
`evalml.demos.fraud`, 327
`evalml.demos.weather`, 328
`evalml.demos.wine`, 328
`evalml.exceptions`, 330
`evalml.exceptions.exceptions`, 330
`evalml.model_family`, 335
`evalml.model_family.model_family`, 335
`evalml.model_family.utils`, 337
`evalml.model_understanding`, 339
`evalml.model_understanding.decision_boundary`, 346
`evalml.model_understanding.feature_explanations`, 347
`evalml.model_understanding.force_plots`, 349

[evalml.model_understanding.graphs, 350](#)
[evalml.model_understanding.permutation_importance, 361](#)
[evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations, 339](#)
[evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers, 339](#)
[evalml.objectives, 377](#)
[evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective, 377](#)
[evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix, 380](#)
[evalml.objectives.fraud_cost, 383](#)
[evalml.objectives.lead_scoring, 386](#)
[evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective, 389](#)
[evalml.objectives.objective_base, 391](#)
[evalml.objectives.regression_objective, 393](#)
[evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert, 396](#)
[evalml.objectives.standard_metrics, 398](#)
[evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective, 462](#)
[evalml.objectives.utils, 464](#)
[evalml.pipelines, 551](#)
[evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline, 1238](#)
[evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline_base, 1245](#)
[evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline, 1246](#)
[evalml.pipelines.component_graph, 1251](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components, 551](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.component_base, 1066](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.component_base_abstract, 1068](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble, 551](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base, 551](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_classifier, 554](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_regressor, 557](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators, 569](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifier, 569](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifier_base, 569](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifier_boost, 572](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers, 575](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers, 578](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers, 581](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers, 585](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers, 588](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers, 591](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers, 595](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers, 597](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers, 600](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers, 609](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.estimator, 735](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 648](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 648](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 651](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 654](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 657](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 660](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 663](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 667](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 670](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 673](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 676](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 679](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 682](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 685](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 688](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors, 691](#)

evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing
816	907
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing
976	910
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing
816	912
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing
816	915
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing
819	918
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers,
826	956
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.k
827	956
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.k
829	959
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.t
834	962
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers,
845	971
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.st
845	971
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.st
848	985
evalml.pipelines.components.transformer	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.st
852	1069
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline
864	1256
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base, 1262
864	1268
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline_meta, 1268
867	1269
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
869	1275
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
872	1295
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
886	1301
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
886	1304
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
889	1304
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
891	1304
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
894	1304
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
896	1304
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
899	1304
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
902	1304
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer	evalml.pipelines.pipeline,
904	1304

`evalml.tuners.grid_search_tuner`, [1504](#)
`evalml.tuners.random_search_tuner`, [1506](#)
`evalml.tuners.skopt_tuner`, [1508](#)
`evalml.tuners.tuner`, [1510](#)
`evalml.tuners.tuner_exceptions`, [1511](#)
`evalml.utils`, [1516](#)
`evalml.utils.base_meta`, [1516](#)
`evalml.utils.cli_utils`, [1517](#)
`evalml.utils.gen_utils`, [1518](#)
`evalml.utils.logger`, [1523](#)
`evalml.utils.update_checker`, [1524](#)
`evalml.utils.woodwork_utils`, [1524](#)

INDEX

A

`abs_error()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.utils`), 1070
`evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers`, 340
`AccuracyBinary` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 468
`AccuracyBinary` (class in `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics`), 400
`AccuracyMulticlass` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 470
`AccuracyMulticlass` (class in `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics`), 402
`add()` (`evalml.tuners.grid_search_tuner.GridSearchTuner` method), 1505
`add()` (`evalml.tuners.GridSearchTuner` method), 1512
`add()` (`evalml.tuners.random_search_tuner.RandomSearchTuner` method), 1507
`add()` (`evalml.tuners.RandomSearchTuner` method), 1513
`add()` (`evalml.tuners.skopt_tuner.SKOptTuner` method), 1509
`add()` (`evalml.tuners.SKOptTuner` method), 1515
`add()` (`evalml.tuners.Tuner` method), 1516
`add()` (`evalml.tuners.tuner.Tuner` method), 1510
`add_result()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.automl_algorithm.AutoMLAlgorithm` method), 184
`add_result()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.AutoMLAlgorithm` method), 191
`add_result()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.default_algorithm.DefaultAlgorithm` method), 186
`add_result()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.DefaultAlgorithm` method), 194
`add_result()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.iterative_algorithm.IterativeAlgorithm` method), 190
`add_result()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.IterativeAlgorithm` method), 196
`add_to_rankings()` (`evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch` method), 219
`add_to_rankings()` (`evalml.AutoMLSearch` method), 232
`add_to_rankings()` (`evalml.AutoMLSearch` method), 1533
`all_components()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.utils`), 1070
`all_parameter_types()` (`evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DCAOPParameterType` method), 246
`all_parameter_types()` (`evalml.data_checks.DCAOPParameterType` method), 300
`all_problem_types()` (`evalml.problem_types.problem_types.ProblemTypes` method), 1497
`all_problem_types()` (`evalml.problem_types.ProblemTypes` method), 1504
`allowed_model_families()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.utils`), 1070
`are_datasets_separated_by_gap_time_index()` (in module `evalml.utils.gen_utils`), 1519
`are_ts_parameters_valid_for_split()` (in module `evalml.utils.gen_utils`), 1519
`ARIMAREgressor` (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1313
`ARIMAREgressor` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1077
`ARIMAREgressor` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators`), 739
`ARIMAREgressor` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors`), 695
`ARIMAREgressor` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.arima_regressor`), 648
`AUC` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 472
`AUC` (class in `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics`), 403
`AUCMacro` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 474
`AUCMacro` (class in `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics`), 406
`AUCMicro` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 476
`AUCMicro` (class in `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics`), 407
`AUCWeighted` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 478
`AUCWeighted` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 407

evalml.objectives.standard_metrics), 409

AutoMLAlgorithm (class in *evalml.automl.automl_algorithm*), 191

AutoMLAlgorithm (class in *evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.automl_algorithm*), 183

AutoMLAlgorithmException, 184, 192

AutoMLConfig (in module *evalml.automl.utils*), 226

AutoMLSearch (class in *evalml*), 1530

AutoMLSearch (class in *evalml.automl*), 229

AutoMLSearch (class in *evalml.automl.automl_search*), 216

AutoMLSearchException, 330, 333

B

BalancedAccuracyBinary (class in *evalml.objectives*), 479

BalancedAccuracyBinary (class in *evalml.objectives.standard_metrics*), 411

BalancedAccuracyMulticlass (class in *evalml.objectives*), 481

BalancedAccuracyMulticlass (class in *evalml.objectives.standard_metrics*), 413

BaselineClassifier (class in *evalml.pipelines.components*), 1080

BaselineClassifier (class in *evalml.pipelines.components.estimators*), 742

BaselineClassifier (class in *evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers*), 612

BaselineClassifier (class in *evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline_classifier*), 569

BaselineRegressor (class in *evalml.pipelines.components*), 1083

BaselineRegressor (class in *evalml.pipelines.components.estimators*), 744

BaselineRegressor (class in *evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors*), 698

BaselineRegressor (class in *evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_regressor*), 651

BaseMeta (class in *evalml.utils.base_meta*), 1517

BaseSampler (class in *evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.base_sampler*), 957

batch_number() (*evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.automl_algorithm* property), 184

batch_number() (*evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.AutoMLAlgorithm* property), 192

batch_number() (*evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.default_algorithm.L* property), 187

batch_number() (*evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.DefaultAlgorithm* property), 194

batch_number() (*evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.iterative_algorithm.L* property), 190

batch_number() (*evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.IterativeAlgorithm* property), 196

best_pipeline() (*evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch* property), 219

best_pipeline() (*evalml.AutoMLSearch* property), 232

best_pipeline() (*evalml.AutoMLSearch* property), 1533

binary_objective_vs_threshold() (in module *evalml.model_understanding*), 364

binary_objective_vs_threshold() (in module *evalml.model_understanding.graphs*), 351

BinaryClassificationObjective (class in *evalml.objectives*), 483

BinaryClassificationObjective (class in *evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective*), 377

BinaryClassificationPipeline (class in *evalml.pipelines*), 1315

BinaryClassificationPipeline (class in *evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline*), 1238

BinaryClassificationPipelineMixin (class in *evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline_mixin*), 1245

build_engine_from_str() (in module *evalml.automl_search*), 221

build_prophet_df() (*evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ProphetRegressor* static method), 790

build_prophet_df() (*evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.prophet_regressor* static method), 678

build_prophet_df() (*evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ProphetRegressor* static method), 721

build_prophet_df() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ProphetRegressor* static method), 1174

build_prophet_df() (*evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor* static method), 1396

C

calculate_percent_difference() (*evalml.objectives.AccuracyBinary* class method), 469

calculate_percent_difference()

<code>(evalml.objectives.AccuracyMulticlass class method), 471</code>	<code>(evalml.objectives.lead_scoring.LeadScoring class method), 387</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.AUC class method), 473</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.LeadScoring class method), 504</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.AUCMacro class method), 475</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.LogLossBinary class method), 506</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.AUCMicro class method), 477</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.LogLossMulticlass class method), 509</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.AUCWeighted class method), 478</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.MAE class method), 510</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyBinary class method), 480</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.MAPE class method), 512</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyMulticlass class method), 482</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.MaxError class method), 514</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.BinaryClassificationObjective class method), 378</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.MCCBinary class method), 515</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective class method), 484</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.MCCMulticlass class method), 517</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix.CostBenefitMatrix class method), 381</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.MeanSquaredLogError class method), 519</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.CostBenefitMatrix class method), 487</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.MedianAE class method), 521</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.ExpVariance class method), 489</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.MSE class method), 522</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.F1 class method), 491</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.MulticlassClassificationObjective class method), 389</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.F1Macro class method), 493</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.MulticlassClassificationObjective class method), 524</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.F1Micro class method), 495</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase class method), 392</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.F1Weighted class method), 496</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase class method), 526</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost class method), 384</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.Precision class method), 528</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.FraudCost class method), 498</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.PrecisionMacro class method), 530</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.Gini class method), 502</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> <code>(evalml.objectives.PrecisionMicro class method), 532</code>
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code>	

<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.PrecisionWeighted</i> class method), 533	(<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyBinary</i> class method), 412
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.R2</i> class method), 535	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyMulticlass</i> class method), 414
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.Recall</i> class method), 537	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.ExpVariance</i> class method), 416
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.RecallMacro</i> class method), 539	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1</i> class method), 417
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.RecallMicro</i> class method), 541	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Macro</i> class method), 419
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.RecallWeighted</i> class method), 542	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Micro</i> class method), 421
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.regression_objective.RegressionObjective</i> class method), 394	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Weighted</i> class method), 423
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective</i> class method), 544	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Gini</i> class method), 424
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredError</i> class method), 546	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossBinary</i> class method), 426
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredLogError</i> class method), 547	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossMulticlass</i> class method), 429
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.SensitivityLowAlert</i> class method), 397	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAE</i> class method), 430
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.SensitivityLowAlert</i> class method), 549	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAPE</i> class method), 432
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyBinary</i> class method), 400	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MaxError</i> class method), 434
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyMulticlass</i> class method), 403	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCBinary</i> class method), 435
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUC</i> class method), 404	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCMulticlass</i> class method), 437
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMacro</i> class method), 406	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MeanSquaredLogError</i> class method), 439
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMicro</i> class method), 408	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MedianAE</i> class method), 441
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCWeighted</i> class method), 410	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MSE</i> class method), 442
<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code>	<code>calculate_percent_difference()</code>

(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Precision
 class method), 444

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMacro
 class method), 446

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMicro
 class method), 448

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionWeighted
 class method), 449

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.R2 class
 method), 451

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Recall
 class method), 452

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMacro
 class method), 455

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMicro
 class method), 456

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallWeighted
 class method), 458

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredError
 class method), 459

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredLogError
 class method), 461

calculate_percent_difference() (evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.TimeSeriesRegressionObjective
 class method), 463

calculate_permutation_importance() (in module evalml.model_understanding), 364

calculate_permutation_importance() (in module evalml.model_understanding.permutation_importance), 361

calculate_permutation_importance_one_column() (in module evalml.model_understanding), 364

calculate_permutation_importance_one_column() (in module evalml.model_understanding.permutation_importance), 361

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.AccuracyBinary property), 469

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.AUC property), 473

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyBinary
 property), 480

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.BinaryClassification
 property), 378

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective
 property), 484

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix.CostBenefitMatrix
 property), 381

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.CostBenefitMatrix prop-
 erty), 487

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.F1 property), 491

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost
 property), 384

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.FraudCost property), 498

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.Gini property), 502

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.lead_scoring.LeadScoring
 property), 387

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.LeadScoring property), 504

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.LogLossBinary property), 507

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.MCCBinary property), 516

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.Precision property), 528

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.Recall property), 537

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.SensitivityLowAlert
 property), 397

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.SensitivityLowAlert prop-
 erty), 549

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyBinary
 property), 401

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUC
 property), 405

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyBinary
 property), 412

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1 prop-

erty), 418

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Gini property), 425

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossBinary property), 427

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCBinary property), 436

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Precision property), 444

can_optimize_threshold() (evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Recall property), 453

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline method), 1240

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline method), 1317

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline method), 1247

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline method), 1328

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline method), 1258

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline method), 1381

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase method), 1264

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase method), 1391

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline method), 1271

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline method), 1404

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method), 1277

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method), 1284

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method), 1290

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase method), 1297

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline method), 1303

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline method), 1433

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method), 1439

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline method), 1449

can_tune_threshold_with_objective() (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline method), 1457

cancel() (evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFComputation method), 198

cancel() (evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.DaskComputation method), 200

cancel() (evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.EngineComputation method), 204

cancel() (evalml.automl.engine.EngineComputation method), 212

cancel() (evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine.SequentialComputation method), 207

CatBoostClassifier (class in evalml.pipelines), 1085

CatBoostClassifier (class in evalml.pipelines.components), 1085

CatBoostClassifier (class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators), 747

CatBoostClassifier (class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers), 614

CatBoostClassifier (class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.catboost_classifiers), 572

CatBoostRegressor (class in evalml.pipelines), 1324

CatBoostRegressor (class in evalml.pipelines.components), 1087

CatBoostRegressor (class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators), 749

CatBoostRegressor (class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors), 700

CatBoostRegressor (class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.catboost_regressors), 654

`method`), 1102
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns` `method`), 1104
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropNaNRowsTransformer` `method`), 1106
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropNullColumns` `method`), 1108
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropRowsTransformer` `method`), 1111
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier` `method`), 1113
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor` `method`), 1116
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.EmailFeaturizer` `method`), 1118
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble` `method`), 552
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble` `method`), 555
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble` `method`), 559
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleBase` `method`), 561
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier` `method`), 564
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleRegressor` `method`), 567
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator` `method`), 1120
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ArimaRegressor` `method`), 740
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineClassifier` `method`), 743
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineRegressor` `method`), 745
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostClassifier` `method`), 748
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostRegressor` `method`), 751
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline_classifier` `method`), 570
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.BaselineClassifier` `method`), 613
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier` `method`), 573
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier` `method`), 616
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier` `method`), 576
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier` `method`), 619
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier` `method`), 580
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier` `method`), 622
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.et_classifier` `method`), 583
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ExtraTreesClassifier` `method`), 625
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.kneighbors` `method`), 586
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.KNeighborsClassifier` `method`), 628
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.lightgbm_classifier` `method`), 590
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LightGBMClassifier` `method`), 631
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.logistic_regression` `method`), 593
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LogisticRegression` `method`), 633
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.RandomForestClassifier` `method`), 636
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.rf_classifier` `method`), 596
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm_classifier` `method`), 599
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.SVMClassifier` `method`), 638
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifier` `method`), 602
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifier` `method`), 605
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifier` `method`), 607
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier` `method`), 641
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier` `method`), 644
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.xgboost_classifier` `method`), 610
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.XGBoostClassifier` `method`), 646
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline_classifier` `method`), 754
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.BaselineClassifier` `method`), 757
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier` `method`), 760
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier` `method`), 762
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier` `method`), 765
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier` `method`), 736
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier` `method`), 767
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier` `method`), 767
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ExtraTreesClassifier` `method`), 767

method), 770

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesClassifier), 773

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.KNeighborsClassifier), 776

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMClassifier), 779

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMRegressor), 782

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LinearRegressor), 785

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegression), 787

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ProphetRegressor), 790

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestClassifier), 792

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestRegressor), 795

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.LAR), 649

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.LARIMARegressor), 696

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.baseline.BaselineEstimator), 652

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.baseline.BaselineRegressor), 699

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.catsboost.CatBoostRegressor), 655

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.catsboost.CatBoostRegressor), 701

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.decision.DecisionTreeRegressor), 659

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.decision.DecisionTreeRegressor), 704

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.elastic.ElasticNetRegressor), 662

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.elastic.ElasticNetRegressor), 707

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.extra_trees.ExtraTreesRegressor), 665

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.exponential.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor), 668

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.exponential.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor), 709

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.extra_trees.ExtraTreesRegressor), 712

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.lightgbm.LightGBMRegressor), 671

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.lightgbm.LightGBMRegressor), 715

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.linear.LinearRegressor), 674

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor.linear.LinearRegressor), 718

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.prophet.ProphetRegressor), 678

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ProphetRegressor), 721

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.RandomForestRegressor), 723

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor.RandomForestRegressor), 681

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.svm_regressor.SVMRegressor), 683

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.SVMRegressor), 726

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.time_series.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator), 686

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator), 728

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.vowpal_wabbit.VowpalWabbitRegressor), 689

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.VowpalWabbitRegressor), 731

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.xgboost.XGBoostRegressor), 692

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.XGBoostRegressor), 733

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMClassifier), 797

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMRegressor), 800

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator), 802

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier), 805

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier), 807

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitRegressor), 810

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.XGBoostClassifier), 812

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.XGBoostRegressor), 815

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor), 1123

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesClassifier), 1126

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesRegressor), 1129

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.FeatureSelector), 1131

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.Imputer), 1134

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.KNeighborsClassifier), 1137

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.LabelEncoder)

[method\), 1139](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMClassifier method\), 1142](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMRegressor method\), 1145](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis method\), 1147](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.LinearRegressor method\), 1150](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.LogisticRegressionClassifier method\), 1153](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.LogTransformer method\), 1155](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.LSA method\), 1157](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer method\), 1159](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.OneHotEncoder method\), 1162](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.Oversampler method\), 1165](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.PCA method\), 1167](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.PerColumnImputer method\), 1169](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.PolynomialDetrender method\), 1171](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ProphetRegressor method\), 1174](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestClassifier method\), 1177](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestRegressor method\), 1179](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ReplaceNullableTypes method\), 1181](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.RFClassifierSelectFromModel method\), 1184](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.RFRegressorSelectFromModel method\), 1187](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.SelectByType method\), 1189](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.SelectColumns method\), 1191](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.SimpleImputer method\), 1193](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleClassifier method\), 1196](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleRegressor method\), 1199](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.StandardScaler method\), 1201](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.SVMClassifier method\), 1204](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.SVMRegressor method\), 1206](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder method\), 1209](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.TargetImputer method\), 1211](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator method\), 1213](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesFeaturizer method\), 1216](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.Transformer method\), 1219](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.ColumnSelector method\), 977](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.DropColumnSelector method\), 979](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.SelectColumnSelector method\), 981](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.SelectColumnsSelector method\), 983](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DateTimeFeaturizer method\), 990](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DFSTransformer method\), 992](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.ReducedDimSelector method\), 817](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.ReducedDimSelector method\), 823](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.ReducedDimSelector method\), 825](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.ReducedDimSelector method\), 820](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropColumns method\), 994](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNaNRowsTransformer method\), 996](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNullColumns method\), 999](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropRowsTransformer method\), 1001](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EmailFeaturizer method\), 1003](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.label_encoder.LabelEncoder method\), 828](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder method\), 838](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.onehot_encoder.OneHotEncoder method\), 831](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder method\), 841](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.target_encoder.TargetEncoder method\), 835](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder method\), 844](#)
[clone\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector method\), 994](#)

method), 847

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector), 856

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector), 850

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector), 853

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector), 859

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector), 862

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector), 1005

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer), 1008

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer.Imputer), 877

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer.Imputer), 865

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer.Imputer), 868

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer.Imputer), 879

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer.Imputer), 871

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer.Imputer), 882

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer.Imputer), 873

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer.Imputer), 884

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder), 1010

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminator), 1013

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer), 1015

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA), 1017

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer), 1019

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.OneHotEncoder), 1022

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Oversampler), 1025

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PCA), 1027

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PerColumnImputer), 1029

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialDetector), 1032

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.URLFeaturizer), 887

clone() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DatetimeFeaturizer), 887

method), 925

method), 927

method), 890

method), 892

method), 895

method), 929

method), 931

method), 934

method), 936

method), 898

method), 900

method), 938

method), 940

method), 903

method), 905

method), 943

method), 908

method), 945

method), 911

method), 947

method), 913

method), 949

method), 917

method), 952

method), 919

method), 921

method), 954

method), 954

`method)`, 1034
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.RFClassifierSelectFromModel` method), 1037
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.RFRegressorSelectFromModel` method), 1040
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.sampler_base.SamplerBase` method), 957
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.sampler.Oversampler` method), 966
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.sampler.Oversampler` method), 960
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.sampler.Undersampler` method), 969
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.sampler.Undersampler` method), 963
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.standard_scaler.StandardScaler` method), 972
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.StandardScaler` method), 974
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SelectByType` method), 1042
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SelectColumns` method), 1044
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SimpleImputer` method), 1046
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.StandardScaler` method), 1048
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetEncoder` method), 1051
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetImputer` method), 1053
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TimeSeriesFeatureTransformer` method), 1056
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Transformer` method), 1059
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.transformer.Transformer` method), 986
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Undersampler` method), 1062
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.URLFeaturizer` method), 1064
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Undersampler` method), 1221
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.URLFeaturizer` method), 1224
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier` method), 1226
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier` method), 1229
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor` method), 1231
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostClassifier` method), 1234
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostRegressor` method), 1236
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeClassifier` method), 1337
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeRegressor` method), 1340
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.DFSTransformer` method), 1343
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.DropNaNRowsTransformer` method), 1345
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetClassifier` method), 1348
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetRegressor` method), 1350
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.Eliminator` method), 1352
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor` method), 1355
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier` method), 1358
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor` method), 1361
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.FeatureSelector` method), 1363
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.KNeighborsClassifier` method), 1366
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier` method), 1369
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor` method), 1372
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor` method), 1375
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier` method), 1377
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1258
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1381
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder` method), 1386
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.PerColumnImputer` method), 1388
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase` method), 1264
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase` method), 1391
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor` method), 1396
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.RandomForestClassifier` method), 1398
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.RandomForestRegressor` method), 1401
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline` method), 1271
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline` method), 1404
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel` method), 1037

`method`), 1409
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel` `method`), 1411
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer` `method`), 1414
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleClassifier` `method`), 1417
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleRegressor` `method`), 1420
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler` `method`), 1422
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier` `method`), 1424
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor` `method`), 1427
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder` `method`), 1429
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1277
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1284
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1291
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase` `method`), 1297
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` `method`), 1304
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1433
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1439
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesFeaturizer` `method`), 1445
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1449
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` `method`), 1455
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.Transformer` `method`), 1460
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier` `method`), 1463
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier` `method`), 1465
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitRegressor` `method`), 1467
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.XGBoostClassifier` `method`), 1470
`clone()` (`evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor` `method`), 1472
`close()` (`evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFClient` `method`), 197
`close()` (`evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFEngine` `method`), 199
`close()` (`evalml.automl.engine.CFEngine` `method`), 209
`close()` (`evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.DaskEngine` `method`), 201
`close()` (`evalml.automl.engine.DaskEngine` `method`), 210
`close()` (`evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine.SequentialEngine` `method`), 207
`close()` (`evalml.automl.engine.SequentialEngine` `method`), 213
`close()` (`evalml.automl.SequentialEngine` `method`), 237
`close_engine()` (`evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch` `method`), 219
`close_engine()` (`evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch` `method`), 232
`close_engine()` (`evalml.AutoMLSearch` `method`), 1533
`ColumnSelector` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.column_selectors`), 976
`TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1090
`TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.component_base`), 1096
`ComponentBaseMeta` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1092
`ComponentBaseMeta` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.component_base_meta`), 1069
`ComponentGraph` (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1332
`ComponentGraph` (class in `evalml.pipelines.component_graph`), 1252
`ComponentNotYetFittedError`, 330, 333
`order()` (`evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph` `property`), 1253
`compute_order()` (`evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph` `property`), 1334
`confusion_matrix()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding`), 365
`confusion_matrix()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding.graphs`), 351
`contains_all_ts_parameters()` (in module `evalml.utils.gen_utils`), 1520
`convert_dict_to_action()` (`evalml.data_checks.data_check_action.DataCheckAction` `static method`), 243
`convert_dict_to_action()` (`evalml.data_checks.DataCheckAction` `static method`), 291
`convert_dict_to_option()` (`evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DataCheckActionOption` `static method`), 245
`convert_dict_to_option()` (`evalml.data_checks.DataCheckActionOption`

static method), 292
 convert_to_seconds() (in module *evalml.utils*), 1526
 convert_to_seconds() (in module *evalml.utils.gen_utils*), 1520
 CostBenefitMatrix (class in *evalml.objectives*), 486
 CostBenefitMatrix (class in *evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix*), 380
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline* static method), 1240
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline* static method), 1318
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline* static method), 1248
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline* static method), 1328
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline* static method), 1258
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline* static method), 1381
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase* static method), 1264
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase* static method), 1391
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline* static method), 1271
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline* static method), 1404
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline* static method), 1277
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline* static method), 1284
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline* static method), 1291
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase* static method), 1297
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline* static method), 1304
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline* static method), 1433
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline* static method), 1439
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline* static method), 1449
 create_objectives() (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline* static method), 1455
 cross_entropy() (in module *evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers*), 340
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline* property), 1240
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline* property), 1318
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline* property), 1248
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline* property), 1328
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline* property), 1259
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline* property), 1381
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase* property), 1264
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase* property), 1391
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline* property), 1271
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline* property), 1404
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline* property), 1277
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline* property), 1284
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline* property), 1291
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase* property), 1297
 custom_name() (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline* property), 1304

D

DaskComputation	(class in <i>evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine</i>), 200	in <i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers</i>), 989
DaskEngine	(class in <i>evalml.automl.engine</i>), 210	DateTimeFeaturizer (class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing</i>), 924
DaskEngine	(class in <i>evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine</i>), 201	DateTimeFeaturizer (class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.datetime</i>), 886
DataCheck	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 290	DateTimeFormatDataCheck (class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 296
DataCheck	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check</i>), 242	DateTimeFormatDataCheck (class in <i>evalml.data_checks.datetime_format_data_check</i>), 253
DataCheckAction	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 290	DCAOPParameterAllowedValuesType (class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 299
DataCheckAction	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check_action</i>), 242	DCAOPParameterAllowedValuesType (class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option</i>), 245
DataCheckActionCode	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 291	DCAOPParameterType (class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 299
DataCheckActionCode	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_code</i>), 243	DCAOPParameterType (class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option</i>), 246
DataCheckActionOption	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 291	debug() (<i>evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.JobLogger</i> method), 204
DataCheckActionOption	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option</i>), 244	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.AccuracyBinary</i> method), 469
DataCheckError	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 293	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.AUC</i> method), 473
DataCheckError	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check_message</i>), 247	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyBinary</i> method), 481
DataCheckInitError	330, 333	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.BinaryClassificationObjective</i> method), 378
DataCheckMessage	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 293	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective</i> method), 484
DataCheckMessage	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check_message</i>), 247	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix.CostBenefitMatrix</i> method), 382
DataCheckMessageCode	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 293	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.CostBenefitMatrix</i> method), 487
DataCheckMessageCode	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_code</i>), 249	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.F1</i> method), 491
DataCheckMessageType	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 295	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost</i> method), 385
DataCheckMessageType	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_type</i>), 251	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.FraudCost</i> method), 499
DataChecks	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 295	decision_function() (<i>evalml.objectives.Gini</i> method), 502
DataChecks	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_checks</i>), 252	
DataCheckWarning	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks</i>), 296	
DataCheckWarning	(class in <i>evalml.data_checks.data_check_message</i>), 248	
DateTimeFeaturizer	(class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components</i>), 1093	
DateTimeFeaturizer	(class in	

<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.lead_scoring.LeadScoring</i> <i>method</i>), 387	DecisionTreeClassifier (class in <i>evalml.pipelines</i>), 1336
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.LeadScoring</i> <i>method</i>), 504	DecisionTreeClassifier (class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components</i>), 1095
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.LogLossBinary</i> <i>method</i>), 507	DecisionTreeClassifier (class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators</i>), 752
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.MCCBinary</i> <i>method</i>), 516	DecisionTreeClassifier (class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers</i>), 617
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.Precision</i> <i>method</i>), 529	DecisionTreeClassifier (class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision_tree</i>), 575
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.Recall</i> <i>method</i>), 537	DecisionTreeRegressor (class in <i>evalml.pipelines</i>), 1339
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.SensitivityLowAlert</i> <i>method</i>), 397	DecisionTreeRegressor (class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components</i>), 1098
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.SensitivityLowAlert</i> <i>method</i>), 549	DecisionTreeRegressor (class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators</i>), 755
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyBinary</i> <i>method</i>), 401	DecisionTreeRegressor (class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors</i>), 703
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUC</i> <i>method</i>), 405	DecisionTreeRegressor (class in <i>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.decision_tree</i>), 657
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyBinary</i> <i>method</i>), 412	<code>default_max_batches()</code> (<i>evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.automl_algorithm.AutoMLAlgorithm</i> <i>property</i>), 184
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1</i> <i>method</i>), 418	<code>default_max_batches()</code> (<i>evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.AutoMLAlgorithm</i> <i>property</i>), 192
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Gini</i> <i>method</i>), 425	<code>default_max_batches()</code> (<i>evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.default_algorithm.DefaultAlgorithm</i> <i>property</i>), 187
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossBinary</i> <i>method</i>), 427	<code>default_max_batches()</code> (<i>evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.DefaultAlgorithm</i> <i>property</i>), 194
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCBinary</i> <i>method</i>), 436	<code>default_max_batches()</code> (<i>evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.iterative_algorithm.IterativeAlgorithm</i> <i>property</i>), 190
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Precision</i> <i>method</i>), 444	<code>default_max_batches()</code> (<i>evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.IterativeAlgorithm</i> <i>property</i>), 197
<code>decision_function()</code> (<i>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Recall</i> <i>method</i>), 453	DEFAULT_METRICS (in module <i>evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers</i>), 340
<code>decision_tree_data_from_estimator()</code> (in module <i>evalml.model_understanding.graphs</i>), 352	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.ARIMARegressor</i> <i>method</i>), 1314
<code>decision_tree_data_from_pipeline()</code> (in module <i>evalml.model_understanding.graphs</i>),	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.CatBoostClassifier</i> <i>method</i>), 1323

<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor method), 1325	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier method), 1114
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph property), 1254	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor method), 1116
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph prop- erty), 1334	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.EmailFeaturizer method), 1118
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.ARIMARegressor method), 1079	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base.S method), 552
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineClassifier method), 1081	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_classifi method), 556
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor method), 1084	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_regres method), 559
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier method), 1086	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleBase method), 561
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor method), 1089	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifi method), 564
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.component_base.ComponentBase method), 1067	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleRegressor method), 567
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBase method), 1091	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator method), 1120
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer method), 1094	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ARIMARegressor method), 740
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier method), 1097	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineClassifier method), 743
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor method), 1100	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineRegressor method), 745
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.DFSTransformer method), 1102	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostClassifier method), 748
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns method), 1104	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostRegressor method), 751
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.DropNaNRowsTransformer method), 1106	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline_clas method), 570
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.DropNullColumns method), 1109	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.BaselineClass method), 613
<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.DropRowsTransformer method), 1111	<code>default_parameters()</code> (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.catboost_clas method), 573

default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier), 616 method), 616	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifier), 605 method), 605
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision_tree_classifier), 577 method), 577	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifier), 607 method), 607
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier), 619 method), 619	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier), 641 method), 641
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier), 580 method), 580	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier), 644 method), 644
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier), 622 method), 622	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.xgboost_classifier), 610 method), 610
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.et_classifier), 583 method), 583	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.XGBoostClassifier), 646 method), 646
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ExtraTreesClassifier), 625 method), 625	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeClassifier), 754 method), 754
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.kneighbors_classifier), 586 method), 586	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeRegressor), 757 method), 757
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.KNeighborsClassifier), 628 method), 628	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetClassifier), 760 method), 760
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.lightgbm_classifier), 590 method), 590	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetRegressor), 762 method), 762
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LightGBMClassifier), 631 method), 631	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.Estimator), 765 method), 765
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.logistic_regression_classifier), 593 method), 593	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionClassifier), 736 method), 736
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LogisticRegressionClassifier), 633 method), 633	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor), 768 method), 768
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.RandomForestClassifier), 636 method), 636	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesClassifier), 770 method), 770
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.rf_classifier), 596 method), 596	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesRegressor), 773 method), 773
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm_classifier), 599 method), 599	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.KNeighborsClassifier), 776 method), 776
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.SVMClassifier), 638 method), 638	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMClassifier), 779 method), 779
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifier), 602 method), 602	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitClassifier), 782 method), 782

default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LinearRegressor method), 785	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExtraTreesRe method), 712
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionClassifi method), 788	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.lightgbm_reg method), 672
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ProphetRegressor method), 790	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LightGBMRe method), 715
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestClassifi method), 792	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.linear_regres method), 674
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestReg method), 795	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LinearRegres method), 718
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.arima_ method), 650	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.prophet_regre method), 678
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ARIMAReg method), 696	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ProphetRegre method), 721
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_ method), 652	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.RandomFore method), 723
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.BaselineReg method), 699	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor.L method), 681
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.catboost_ method), 655	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.svm_regresso method), 683
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.CatBoostRe method), 701	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.SVMRegresso method), 726
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.decision_ method), 659	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.time_series_ method), 686
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.DecisionTre method), 704	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.TimeSeriesBa method), 728
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elastic_ method), 662	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.vowpal_wabl method), 689
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ElasticNetRe method), 707	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.VowpalWabbl method), 731
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.et_regre method), 665	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.xgboost_regr method), 692
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.exponenti method), 668	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExponentialSm method), 733
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExponentialReg method), 710	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMClassifier method), 797

<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMRegressor</code> <code>method</code>), 800	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LogisticRegressionClassifier</code> <code>method</code>), 1153
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator</code> <code>method</code>), 802	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LogTransformer</code> <code>method</code>), 1155
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier</code> <code>method</code>), 805	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LSA</code> <code>method</code>), 1157
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier</code> <code>method</code>), 807	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer</code> <code>method</code>), 1159
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitRegressor</code> <code>method</code>), 810	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.OneHotEncoder</code> <code>method</code>), 1162
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.XGBoostClassifier</code> <code>method</code>), 812	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.Oversampler</code> <code>method</code>), 1165
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.XGBoostRegressor</code> <code>method</code>), 815	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.PCA</code> <code>method</code>), 1167
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor</code> <code>method</code>), 1123	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.PerColumnImputer</code> <code>method</code>), 1169
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesClassifier</code> <code>method</code>), 1126	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.PolynomialDetrender</code> <code>method</code>), 1172
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesRegressor</code> <code>method</code>), 1129	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ProphetRegressor</code> <code>method</code>), 1174
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.FeatureSelector</code> <code>method</code>), 1131	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestClassifier</code> <code>method</code>), 1177
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.Imputer</code> <code>method</code>), 1134	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestRegressor</code> <code>method</code>), 1179
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.KNeighborsClassifier</code> <code>method</code>), 1137	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ReplaceNullableTypes</code> <code>method</code>), 1181
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LabelEncoder</code> <code>method</code>), 1139	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RFClassifierSelectFromModel</code> <code>method</code>), 1184
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMClassifier</code> <code>method</code>), 1142	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RFRegressorSelectFromModel</code> <code>method</code>), 1187
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMRegressor</code> <code>method</code>), 1145	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SelectByType</code> <code>method</code>), 1189
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis</code> <code>method</code>), 1147	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SelectColumns</code> <code>method</code>), 1191
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LinearRegressor</code> <code>method</code>), 1150	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SimpleImputer</code> <code>method</code>), 1193

<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleClassifier</i> <i>method</i>), 1196	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reducer</i> <i>method</i>), 825
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleRegressor</i> <i>method</i>), 1199	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reducer</i> <i>method</i>), 820
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.StandardScaler</i> <i>method</i>), 1201	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropColumns</i> <i>method</i>), 995
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.SVMClassifier</i> <i>method</i>), 1204	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNaNRowsTransformer</i> <i>method</i>), 997
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.SVMRegressor</i> <i>method</i>), 1206	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNullColumns</i> <i>method</i>), 999
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder</i> <i>method</i>), 1209	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropRowsTransformer</i> <i>method</i>), 1001
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.TargetImputer</i> <i>method</i>), 1211	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EmailFeaturizer</i> <i>method</i>), 1003
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator</i> <i>method</i>), 1214	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.label_encoder</i> <i>method</i>), 828
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesFeaturizer</i> <i>method</i>), 1216	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder</i> <i>method</i>), 838
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.Transformer</i> <i>method</i>), 1219	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.onehot_encoder</i> <i>method</i>), 831
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.ColumnSelector</i> <i>method</i>), 977	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder</i> <i>method</i>), 841
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.DropColumns</i> <i>method</i>), 979	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.target_encoder</i> <i>method</i>), 835
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.SelectByTime</i> <i>method</i>), 981	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder</i> <i>method</i>), 844
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.SelectColumns</i> <i>method</i>), 983	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.feature_selector</i> <i>method</i>), 847
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DateTimeFeaturizer</i> <i>method</i>), 990	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector</i> <i>method</i>), 856
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DFSTransformer</i> <i>method</i>), 992	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.rf_classifier</i> <i>method</i>), 850
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reducer</i> <i>method</i>), 818	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.rf_classifier</i> <i>method</i>), 853
<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reducer</i> <i>method</i>), 823	<code>default_parameters()</code> (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.RFClassifier</i> <i>method</i>), 859

default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection. FeatureSelectorFromModel method), 862	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PCA method), 1027
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector method), 1006	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PerColumnImputer method), 1030
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer method), 1008	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialDetrender method), 1032
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.Imputer method), 877	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.datetime method), 887
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer. SimpleImputer method), 865	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DateTim method), 925
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.per_col method), 868	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DFSTra method), 927
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.PerCol method), 879	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.drop_n method), 890
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.simple method), 871	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.drop_n method), 892
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.Simple method), 882	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.drop_re method), 895
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.target method), 874	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNe method), 929
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.Target method), 884	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNe method), 932
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder method), 1010	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropRo method), 934
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscrimin method), 1013	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.EmailF method), 936
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer method), 1015	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.feature method), 898
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA method), 1017	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.log_tra method), 900
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguage method), 1019	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.LogTra method), 938
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.OneHotEncoder method), 1022	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.LSA method), 940
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Oversampler method), 1025	default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.lsa.LSA method), 903

Index	1625
--------------	-------------


```
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor
    (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier
    method), 1372
    method), 1226
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor method),
    (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier
    method), 1229
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier
    (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor method), 1377
    method), 1231
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder method),
    (evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostClassifier 1386
    method), 1234
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.PerColumnImputer method),
    (evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostRegressor 1389
    method), 1236
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor method),
    (evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeClassifier 1396
    method), 1337
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.RandomForestClassifier
    (evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeRegressor method), 1398
    method), 1340
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.RandomForestRegressor
    (evalml.pipelines.DFSTransformer method), method), 1401
    1343
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel
    (evalml.pipelines.DropNaNRowsTransformer method), 1409
    method), 1345
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel
    (evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetClassifier method), method), 1411
    1348
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer method),
    (evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetRegressor method), 1414
    1350
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleClassifier
    (evalml.pipelines.Estimator method), 1352
    method), 1417
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleRegressor
    (evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor method), 1420
    method), 1355
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler method),
    (evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier method), 1422
    1358
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier method),
    (evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor method), 1424
    1361
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor method),
    (evalml.pipelines.FeatureSelector method), 1427
    1363
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder method),
    (evalml.pipelines.KNeighborsClassifier method), 1429
    1366
default_parameters() (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesFeaturizer
    (evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier method), method), 1445
    1369
default_parameters()
default_parameters()
```

(*evalml.pipelines.Transformer* method), 1460

default_parameters() (*evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier* method), 1463

default_parameters() (*evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier* method), 1465

default_parameters() (*evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitRegressor* method), 1467

default_parameters() (*evalml.pipelines.XGBoostClassifier* method), 1470

default_parameters() (*evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor* method), 1472

DefaultAlgorithm (class in *evalml.automl.automl_algorithm*), 192

DefaultAlgorithm (class in *evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.default_algorithm*), 185

DefaultDataChecks (class in *evalml.data_checks*), 300

DefaultDataChecks (class in *evalml.data_checks.default_data_checks*), 256

deprecate_arg() (in module *evalml.utils*), 1527

deprecate_arg() (in module *evalml.utils.gen_utils*), 1521

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.ARIMARegressor* method), 1314

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline* method), 1240

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline* method), 1318

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.CatBoostClassifier* method), 1323

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor* method), 1325

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline* method), 1248

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline* method), 1328

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph* method), 1254

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph* method), 1334

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ARIMARegressor* method), 1079

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineClassifier* method), 1082

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor* method), 1084

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier* method), 1086

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor* method), 1089

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.component_base.ComponentBase* method), 1067

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBase* method), 1091

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer* method), 1094

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier* method), 1097

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor* method), 1100

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.DFSTransformer* method), 1102

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns* method), 1105

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.DropNaNRowsTransformer* method), 1107

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.DropNullColumns* method), 1109

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.DropRowsTransformer* method), 1111

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier* method), 1114

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor* method), 1116

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.EmailFeaturizer* method), 1118

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble.BinaryStackedEnsembleClassifier* method), 552

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble.BinaryStackedEnsembleRegressor* method), 556

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier* method), 559

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier* method), 561

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier* method), 564

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleRegressor* method), 567

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator* method), 1120

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ARIMARegressor* method), 740

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineClassifier* method), 743

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineRegressor* method), 745

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostClassifier* method), 748

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostRegressor* method), 751

describe() (*evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline* method), 754

[method\), 571](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.BaseLineClassifier\), 613](#)
[method\), 613](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier\), 574](#)
[method\), 574](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier\), 616](#)
[method\), 616](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier\), 577](#)
[method\), 577](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier\), 619](#)
[method\), 619](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier\), 580](#)
[method\), 580](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier\), 622](#)
[method\), 622](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ExtraTreesClassifier\), 583](#)
[method\), 583](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ExtraTreesClassifier\), 625](#)
[method\), 625](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.KNeighborsClassifier\), 587](#)
[method\), 587](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.KNeighborsClassifier\), 628](#)
[method\), 628](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LightGBMClassifier\), 590](#)
[method\), 590](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LightGBMClassifier\), 631](#)
[method\), 631](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LogisticRegressionClassifier\), 593](#)
[method\), 593](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LogisticRegressionClassifier\), 634](#)
[method\), 634](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.RandomForestClassifier\), 636](#)
[method\), 636](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.RandomForestClassifier\), 596](#)
[method\), 596](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.SVMClassifier\), 599](#)
[method\), 599](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.SVMClassifier\), 639](#)
[method\), 639](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier\), 602](#)
[method\), 602](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier\), 605](#)
[method\), 605](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier\), 607](#)
[method\), 607](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier\), 641](#)
[method\), 641](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier\), 644](#)
[method\), 644](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.XGBoostClassifier\), 610](#)
[method\), 610](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.XGBoostClassifier\), 646](#)
[method\), 646](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeClassifier\), 754](#)
[method\), 754](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeClassifier\), 757](#)
[method\), 757](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetClassifier\), 760](#)
[method\), 760](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetClassifier\), 762](#)
[method\), 762](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.Estimator\), 765](#)
[method\), 765](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.Estimator\), 736](#)
[method\), 736](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExponentialSmoothingClassifier\), 768](#)
[method\), 768](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesClassifier\), 771](#)
[method\), 771](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesRegressor\), 774](#)
[method\), 774](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.KNeighborsClassifier\), 777](#)
[method\), 777](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMClassifier\), 779](#)
[method\), 779](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMRegressor\), 782](#)
[method\), 782](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LinearRegressor\), 785](#)
[method\), 785](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionClassifier\), 788](#)
[method\), 788](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionClassifier\), 790](#)
[method\), 790](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestClassifier\), 792](#)
[method\), 792](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestRegressor\), 795](#)
[method\), 795](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.arima_1\), 650](#)
[method\), 650](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ARIMA\), 696](#)
[method\), 696](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline\), 652](#)
[method\), 652](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.BaselineClassifier\), 699](#)
[method\), 699](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.BaselineClassifier\), 655](#)
[method\), 655](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.CatBoostClassifier\), 701](#)
[method\), 701](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.decision\), 659](#)
[method\), 659](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.DecisionTreeClassifier\), 704](#)
[method\), 704](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elastic\), 662](#)
[method\), 662](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ElasticNetClassifier\), 707](#)
[method\), 707](#)
[describe \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.et_regr\), 754](#)

[illegible]

`method`), 1189
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.SelectColumns`
`method`), 1191
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.SimpleImputer`
`method`), 1193
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleClassifier`
`method`), 1196
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleRegressor`
`method`), 1199
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.StandardScaler`
`method`), 1201
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.SVMClassifier`
`method`), 1204
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.SVMRegressor`
`method`), 1206
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder`
`method`), 1209
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TargetImputer`
`method`), 1211
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator`
`method`), 1214
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesFeaturizer`
`method`), 1217
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Transformer`
`method`), 1219
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.ColumnSelector`
`method`), 977
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.DropColumn`
`method`), 979
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.DropNullColumn`
`method`), 981
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.DropNaNRow`
`method`), 983
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DateTimeFeaturizer`
`method`), 990
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DESTransformer`
`method`), 992
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis`
`method`), 818
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis`
`method`), 823
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.LinearPCA`
`method`), 825
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.LinearPCA`
`method`), 820
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropColumns`
`method`), 995
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNaNRow`
`method`), 997
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNullColumn`
`method`), 999
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropRowsFromFeature`
`method`), 1001
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector`
`method`), 1003
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.label_encoder.LabelEncoder`
`method`), 828
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder`
`method`), 838
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.one_hot_encoder.OneHotEncoder`
`method`), 832
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder`
`method`), 841
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.target_encoder.TargetEncoder`
`method`), 835
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder`
`method`), 844
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.feature_selector.FeatureSelector`
`method`), 847
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.feature_selector.FeatureSelector`
`method`), 856
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.feature_selector.FeatureSelector`
`method`), 850
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.feature_selector.FeatureSelector`
`method`), 853
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.feature_selector.FeatureSelector`
`method`), 859
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.feature_selector.FeatureSelector`
`method`), 862
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector`
`method`), 1006
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer`
`method`), 1008
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.Imputer`
`method`), 877
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer.Imputer`
`method`), 865
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.per_column.PerColumnImputer`
`method`), 868
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.PerColumnImputer`
`method`), 880
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.simple.SimpleImputer`
`method`), 871
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.SimpleImputer`
`method`), 882
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.target.TargetImputer`
`method`), 874
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.TargetImputer`
`method`), 884
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder`
`method`), 1011
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis`
`method`), 1013
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer`
`method`), 1015
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA`
`method`), 1017
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer`
`method`), 1017

[illegible]

`method`), 1064
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Undersampler` `method`), 1222
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.URLFeaturizer` `method`), 1224
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier` `method`), 1226
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier` `method`), 1229
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor` `method`), 1231
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostClassifier` `method`), 1234
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostRegressor` `method`), 1236
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeClassifier` `method`), 1338
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeRegressor` `method`), 1341
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.DFSTransformer` `method`), 1343
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.DropNaNRowsTransformer` `method`), 1345
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetClassifier` `method`), 1348
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetRegressor` `method`), 1350
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.Estimator` `method`), 1353
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor` `method`), 1355
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier` `method`), 1358
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor` `method`), 1361
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.FeatureSelector` `method`), 1364
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.KNeighborsClassifier` `method`), 1367
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier` `method`), 1369
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor` `method`), 1372
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor` `method`), 1375
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier` `method`), 1377
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1259
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1381
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder` `method`), 1386
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.PerColumnImputer` `method`), 1389
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase` `method`), 1264
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase` `method`), 1392
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor` `method`), 1396
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.RandomForestClassifier` `method`), 1398
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.RandomForestRegressor` `method`), 1401
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline` `method`), 1271
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline` `method`), 1404
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel` `method`), 1409
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel` `method`), 1412
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer` `method`), 1414
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleClassifier` `method`), 1417
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleRegressor` `method`), 1420
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler` `method`), 1422
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier` `method`), 1424
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor` `method`), 1427
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder` `method`), 1429
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1278
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1284
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1291
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase` `method`), 1297
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` `method`), 1304
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1433
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1439
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1445
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1449
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` `method`), 1455
`describe()` (`evalml.pipelines.Transformer` `method`),

1460		DropColumns	(class	in
describe() (evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors),			
method), 1463	978			
describe() (evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier	DropNaNRowsTransformer	(class	in	
method), 1465	evalml.pipelines), 1344			
describe() (evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitRegressor	DropNaNRowsTransformer	(class	in	
method), 1468	evalml.pipelines.components), 1106			
describe() (evalml.pipelines.XGBoostClassifier	DropNaNRowsTransformer	(class	in	
method), 1470	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers),			
describe() (evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor	996			
method), 1472	DropNaNRowsTransformer	(class	in	
describe_pipeline() (evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing),			
method), 219	928			
describe_pipeline() (evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch	DropNaNRowsTransformer	(class	in	
method), 232	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.drop_na			
describe_pipeline() (evalml.AutoMLSearch	889			
method), 1533	DropNullColumns	(class	in	
detect_problem_type() (in module	evalml.pipelines.components), 1108			
evalml.problem_types), 1501	DropNullColumns	(class	in	
detect_problem_type() (in module	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers),			
evalml.problem_types.utils), 1498	998			
DFSTransformer (class in evalml.pipelines), 1342	DropNullColumns	(class	in	
DFSTransformer (class in	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing),			
evalml.pipelines.components), 1101	931			
DFSTransformer (class in	DropNullColumns	(class	in	
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers),	892			
991	DropRowsTransformer	(class	in	
DFSTransformer (class in	evalml.pipelines.components), 1110			
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing),	DropRowsTransformer	(class	in	
926	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers),			
DFSTransformer (class in	1000			
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.feature_selection),	DropRowsTransformer	(class	in	
897	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing),			
done() (evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFComputation	DropRowsTransformer	(class	in	
method), 198	evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.drop_ro			
done() (evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.DaskComputation	894			
method), 200				
done() (evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.EngineComputation	E			
method), 204	ElasticNetClassifier (class in evalml.pipelines),			
done() (evalml.automl.engine.EngineComputation	1346			
method), 212	ElasticNetClassifier	(class	in	
done() (evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine.SequentialComputation	evalml.pipelines.components), 1112			
method), 207	ElasticNetClassifier	(class	in	
drop_rows_with_nans() (in module evalml.utils),	evalml.pipelines.components.estimators),			
1527	758			
drop_rows_with_nans() (in module	ElasticNetClassifier	(class	in	
evalml.utils.gen_utils), 1521	evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers),			
DropColumns (class in evalml.pipelines.components),	620			
1104	ElasticNetClassifier	(class	in	
DropColumns (class in	evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_clas			
evalml.pipelines.components.transformers),	578			
994	ElasticNetRegressor (class in evalml.pipelines),			

1349

ElasticNetRegressor (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1115

ElasticNetRegressor (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators`), 761

ElasticNetRegressor (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors`), 706

ElasticNetRegressor (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnet_regressor`), 661

EmailFeaturizer (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1117

EmailFeaturizer (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers`), 1002

EmailFeaturizer (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing`), 935

EmailFeaturizer (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.primitive_components`), 919

EngineBase (class in `evalml.automl`), 234

EngineBase (class in `evalml.automl.engine`), 212

EngineBase (class in `evalml.automl.engine.engine_base`), 203

EngineComputation (class in `evalml.automl.engine`), 212

EngineComputation (class in `evalml.automl.engine.engine_base`), 203

`error()` (`evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.JobLogger` method), 204

Estimator (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1351

Estimator (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1119

Estimator (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators`), 764

Estimator (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.estimator`), 735

`estimator_unable_to_handle_nans()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.utils`), 1070

`evalml` module, 182

`evalml.automl` module, 182

`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm` module, 182

`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.automl_algorithm` module, 182

`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.default_algorithm` module, 184

`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.iterative_algorithm` module, 187

`evalml.automl.automl_search` module, 215

`evalml.automl.callbacks` module, 223

`evalml.automl.engine` module, 197

`evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine` module, 200

`evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine` module, 202

`evalml.automl.engine.engine_base` module, 206

`evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine` module, 224

`evalml.automl.pipeline_search_plots` module, 225

`evalml.automl.utils` module, 238

`evalml.data_checks.class_imbalance_data_check` module, 238

`evalml.data_checks.data_check` module, 241

`evalml.data_checks.data_check_action` module, 242

`evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_code` module, 243

`evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option` module, 244

`evalml.data_checks.data_check_message` module, 247

`evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_code` module, 248

`evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_type` module, 251

`evalml.data_checks.data_checks` module, 251

`evalml.data_checks.datetime_format_data_check` module, 252

`evalml.data_checks.default_data_checks` module, 256

`evalml.data_checks.id_columns_data_check` module, 257

`evalml.data_checks.invalid_target_data_check` module, 260

`evalml.data_checks.multicollinearity_data_check` module, 264

`evalml.data_checks.no_variance_data_check` module, 265

`evalml.data_checks.null_data_check` module, 265

[module, 268](#)
[evalml.data_checks.outliers_data_check](#)
[module, 272](#)
[evalml.data_checks.sparsity_data_check](#)
[module, 274](#)
[evalml.data_checks.target_distribution_data_check](#)
[module, 276](#)
[evalml.data_checks.target_leakage_data_check](#)
[module, 278](#)
[evalml.data_checks.ts_parameters_data_check](#)
[module, 280](#)
[evalml.data_checks.ts_splitting_data_check](#)
[module, 282](#)
[evalml.data_checks.uniqueness_data_check](#)
[module, 283](#)
[evalml.data_checks.utils](#)
[module, 286](#)
[evalml.demos](#)
[module, 325](#)
[evalml.demos.breast_cancer](#)
[module, 325](#)
[evalml.demos.churn](#)
[module, 326](#)
[evalml.demos.diabetes](#)
[module, 327](#)
[evalml.demos.fraud](#)
[module, 327](#)
[evalml.demos.weather](#)
[module, 328](#)
[evalml.demos.wine](#)
[module, 328](#)
[evalml.exceptions](#)
[module, 330](#)
[evalml.exceptions.exceptions](#)
[module, 330](#)
[evalml.model_family](#)
[module, 335](#)
[evalml.model_family.model_family](#)
[module, 335](#)
[evalml.model_family.utils](#)
[module, 337](#)
[evalml.model_understanding](#)
[module, 339](#)
[evalml.model_understanding.decision_boundary](#)
[module, 346](#)
[evalml.model_understanding.feature_explanations](#)
[module, 347](#)
[evalml.model_understanding.force_plots](#)
[module, 349](#)
[evalml.model_understanding.graphs](#)
[module, 350](#)
[evalml.model_understanding.permutation_importance](#)
[module, 361](#)
[evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations](#)
[module, 339](#)
[evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations](#)
[module, 339](#)
[evalml.objectives](#)
[module, 377](#)
[evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective](#)
[module, 377](#)
[evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix](#)
[module, 380](#)
[evalml.objectives.fraud_cost](#)
[module, 383](#)
[evalml.objectives.lead_scoring](#)
[module, 386](#)
[evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective](#)
[module, 389](#)
[evalml.objectives.objective_base](#)
[module, 391](#)
[evalml.objectives.regression_objective](#)
[module, 393](#)
[evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert](#)
[module, 396](#)
[evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)
[module, 398](#)
[evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective](#)
[module, 462](#)
[evalml.objectives.utils](#)
[module, 464](#)
[evalml.pipelines](#)
[module, 551](#)
[evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline](#)
[module, 1238](#)
[evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline_mixin](#)
[module, 1245](#)
[evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline](#)
[module, 1246](#)
[evalml.pipelines.component_graph](#)
[module, 1251](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components](#)
[module, 551](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.component_base](#)
[module, 1066](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.component_base_meta](#)
[module, 1068](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble](#)
[module, 551](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble](#)
[module, 551](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble](#)
[module, 554](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble](#)
[module, 557](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators](#)
[module, 569](#)
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers](#)

module,	899			module,	1475
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.preprocessing.encoding.data_splitters.time_series_splitter,	902			module,	1477
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.preprocessing.encoding.feature_selection.validation_data_sampler,	904			module,	1479
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.preprocessing.encoding.gaussian_mixture_model_outlier_detector,	907			module,	1488
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.preprocessing.encoding.problem_type_base_nullable_types,	910			module,	1497
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.preprocessing.encoding.problem_type_test_transformer_types,	912			module,	1497
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.preprocessing.encoding.problem_type_time_series_featurizer,	915			module,	1498
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.preprocessing.encoding.transform_primitive_components,	918			module,	1504
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.tuners.grid_search_tuner,	956			module,	1504
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.tuners.random_search_tuner,	956			module,	1506
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.tuners.sampler_tuner,	959			module,	1508
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.tuners.submitter_sampler,	962			module,	1510
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.tuners.tuner_exceptions,	971			module,	1511
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.tuners.standard_scaler,	971			module,	1516
evalml.pipelines.components.transformerseparator.transforms.base_meta,	985			module,	1516
evalml.pipelines.components.utils,	1069	evalml.utils.cli_utils,		module,	1517
evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline,	1256	evalml.pipelines.gen_utils,		module,	1518
evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base,	1262	evalml.utils.logger,		module,	1523
evalml.pipelines.pipeline_meta,	1268	evalml.utils.update_checker,		module,	1524
evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline,	1269	evalml.utils.woodwork_utils,		module,	1524
evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline,	1275	evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.evaluate_pipeline(),	(in module evalml.automl.engine),	212	
evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base,	1295	evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.evaluate_pipeline(),	(in module evalml.automl.engine.engine_base),	204	
evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline,	1301	expected_range(),	(evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.expected_range()),	378	
evalml.pipelines.utils,	1308	expected_range(),	(evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective.expected_range()),	484	
evalml.preprocessing,	1474	expected_range(),	(evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.expected_range()),	390	
evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters,	1474	expected_range(),	(evalml.objectives.MulticlassClassificationObjective.expected_range()),	524	
evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.no_split,	1474	expected_range(),	(evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase.expected_range()),	392	
evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.sk_splitters,					

[expected_range\(\) \(evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase property\), 526](#)
[expected_range\(\) \(evalml.objectives.regression_objective.RegressionObjective property\), 394](#)
[expected_range\(\) \(evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective property\), 544](#)
[expected_range\(\) \(evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.TimeSeriesRegressionObjective property\), 463](#)
[explain_predictions\(\) \(in module ExtraTreesRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines\), evalml.model_understanding\), 365](#)
[explain_predictions\(\) \(in module ExtraTreesRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors\), evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations\), 344](#)
[explain_predictions\(\) \(in module ExtraTreesRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.et_regressor\), evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers\), 340](#)
[explain_predictions_best_worst\(\) \(in module evalml.model_understanding\), 366](#)
[explain_predictions_best_worst\(\) \(in module evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations\), 345](#)
[explain_predictions_best_worst\(\) \(in module evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers\), 341](#)
[ExplainPredictionsStage \(class in evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers\), 342](#)
[ExponentialSmoothingRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines\), 1354](#)
[ExponentialSmoothingRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components\), 1122](#)
[ExponentialSmoothingRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators\), 766](#)
[ExponentialSmoothingRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors\), 708](#)
[ExponentialSmoothingRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.exponential_smoothing_regressor\), 667](#)
[ExpVariance \(class in evalml.objectives\), 488](#)
[ExpVariance \(class in evalml.objectives.standard_metrics\), 415](#)
[ExtraTreesClassifier \(class in evalml.pipelines\), 1357](#)
[ExtraTreesClassifier \(class in evalml.pipelines.components\), 1125](#)
[ExtraTreesClassifier \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators\), 769](#)
[ExtraTreesClassifier \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers\), 623](#)
[ExtraTreesClassifier \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.et_classifier\), 1082](#)
[ExtraTreesRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines\), 1356](#)
[ExtraTreesRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components\), 1128](#)
[ExtraTreesRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators\), 766](#)
[ExtraTreesRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors\), 708](#)
[ExtraTreesRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.et_regressor\), 664](#)
[F1 \(class in evalml.objectives\), 490](#)
[F1 \(class in evalml.objectives.standard_metrics\), 416](#)
[F1Macro \(class in evalml.objectives\), 492](#)
[F1Macro \(class in evalml.objectives.standard_metrics\), 419](#)
[F1Micro \(class in evalml.objectives\), 494](#)
[F1Micro \(class in evalml.objectives.standard_metrics\), 420](#)
[F1Weighted \(class in evalml.objectives\), 495](#)
[F1Weighted \(class in evalml.objectives.standard_metrics\), 422](#)
[feature_importance\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ARIMARegressor property\), 1314](#)
[feature_importance\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline property\), 1241](#)
[feature_importance\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline property\), 1318](#)
[feature_importance\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor property\), 1326](#)
[feature_importance\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline property\), 1248](#)
[feature_importance\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline property\), 1328](#)
[feature_importance\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ARIMARegressor property\), 1079](#)
[feature_importance\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineClassifier property\), 1082](#)

<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor</code> <code>property</code>), 1084	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostRegressor</code> <code>property</code>), 751
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 1087	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline_class</code> <code>property</code>), 571
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor</code> <code>property</code>), 1089	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.BaselineClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 613
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 1097	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.catboost_classifier</code> <code>property</code>), 574
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor</code> <code>property</code>), 1100	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 616
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 1114	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision_tree_classifier</code> <code>property</code>), 577
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor</code> <code>property</code>), 1116	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 619
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base.BaseStackedEnsembleRegressor</code> <code>property</code>), 553	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier</code> <code>property</code>), 580
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base.BaseStackedEnsembleClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 556	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 622
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base.BaseStackedEnsembleRegressor</code> <code>property</code>), 559	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.et_classifier.ElasticNetClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 584
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleBase</code> <code>property</code>), 562	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ExtraTreesClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 625
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 565	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.kneighbors_classifier</code> <code>property</code>), 587
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleRegressor</code> <code>property</code>), 568	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.KNeighborsClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 628
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator</code> <code>property</code>), 1121	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.lightgbm_classifier</code> <code>property</code>), 590
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ARIMARegressor</code> <code>property</code>), 741	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LightGBMClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 631
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 743	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.logistic_regression</code> <code>property</code>), 594
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineRegressor</code> <code>property</code>), 746	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LogisticRegressionClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 634
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 749	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.RandomForestClassifier</code> <code>property</code>), 636

<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.rf_classifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 596	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 774
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm_classifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 599	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.KNeighborsClassifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 777
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.SVMClassifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 639	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMClassifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 780
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_walker_classifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 602	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 783
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_walker_classifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 605	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 785
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_walker_classifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 608	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 788
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWalkerClassifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 642	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ProphetRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 790
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWalkerClassifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 644	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestClassifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 793
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.xgboost_classifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 611	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 795
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.XGBoostClassifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 647	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.arima_regressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 650
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeClassifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 754	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ARIMARegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 697
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 757	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_regressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 653
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetClassifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 760	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.BaselineRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 699
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 763	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.catboost_regressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 656
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.Estimator</code> , <code>property</code>), 765	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.CatBoostRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 702
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.estimator.Estimator</code> , <code>property</code>), 736	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.decision_tree_regressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 659
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 768	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.DecisionTreeRegressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 705
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesClassifier</code> , <code>property</code>), 771	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnet_regressor</code> , <code>property</code>), 662

feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ElasticNetRegressor, property), 707	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.VowpalWabbitRegressor, property), 731
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.et_regressor, property), 666	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.xgboost_regressor, property), 693
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.exponential_smoothing_regressor, property), 669	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.exponential_smoothing_regressor, property), 734
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor, property), 710	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMClassifier, property), 798
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExtraTreesClassifier, property), 713	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMRegressor, property), 800
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.lightgbm_regressor, property), 672	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator, property), 803
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LightGBMRegressor, property), 716	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier, property), 805
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.linear_regression, property), 675	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier, property), 808
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LinearRegression, property), 719	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitRegressor, property), 810
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.prophet_regressor, property), 678	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.XGBoostClassifier, property), 813
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ProphetRegressor, property), 721	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.XGBoostRegressor, property), 815
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.RandomForestRegressor, property), 724	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor, property), 1124
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor, property), 681	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesClassifier, property), 1127
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.svm_regressor, property), 684	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesRegressor, property), 1130
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.SVMRegressor, property), 726	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.KNeighborsClassifier, property), 1138
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.time_series_baseline_estimator, property), 687	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMClassifier, property), 1143
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator, property), 729	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMRegressor, property), 1146
feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.vowpal_wabbit_regressor, property), 690	feature_importance() (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor, property), 1150

<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LogisticRegressionClassifier</code> property), 1153	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.Estimator</code> property), 1353
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ProphetRegressor</code> property), 1175	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor</code> property), 1356
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestClassifier</code> property), 1177	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier</code> property), 1359
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestRegressor</code> property), 1180	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor</code> property), 1362
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleClassifier</code> property), 1197	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.KNeighborsClassifier</code> property), 1367
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleRegressor</code> property), 1200	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier</code> property), 1370
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SVMClassifier</code> property), 1204	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor</code> property), 1373
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SVMRegressor</code> property), 1207	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor</code> property), 1375
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator</code> property), 1214	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier</code> property), 1378
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier</code> property), 1227	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassifier</code> property), 1259
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier</code> property), 1229	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline</code> property), 1381
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor</code> property), 1232	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase</code> property), 1265
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostClassifier</code> property), 1234	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase</code> property), 1392
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostRegressor</code> property), 1237	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor</code> property), 1396
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeClassifier</code> property), 1338	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.RandomForestClassifier</code> property), 1399
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeRegressor</code> property), 1341	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.RandomForestRegressor</code> property), 1401
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetClassifier</code> property), 1348	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline</code> property), 1271
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetRegressor</code> property), 1351	<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline</code> property), 1404
	<code>feature_importance()</code>

<code>(evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleClassifier property)</code> , 1417	FeatureSelector (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components</code>), 1131
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleRegressor property</code>), 1420	FeatureSelector (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers</code>), 1005
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier property</code>), 1425	FeatureSelector (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection</code>), 855
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor property</code>), 1427	FeatureSelector (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection</code>), 846
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline property</code>), 1278	<code>find_confusion_matrix_per_thresholds()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline</code> method), 368
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline property</code>), 1284	<code>find_confusion_matrix_per_thresholds()</code> (in module <code>evalml.model_understanding.decision_boundary</code>), 347
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesClassificationPipelineBase property</code>), 1291	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ARIMARegressor</code> method), 1314
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase property</code>), 1297	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline</code> method), 1241
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline property</code>), 1304	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipelineBase</code> method), 1318
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesRegressionPipelineBase property</code>), 1304	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.CatBoostClassifier</code> method), 1323
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline property</code>), 1433	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor</code> method), 1326
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline property</code>), 1440	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline</code> method), 1248
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline property</code>), 1449	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline</code> method), 1329
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline property</code>), 1456	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph</code> method), 1254
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier property</code>), 1463	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph</code> method), 1334
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier property</code>), 1466	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ARIMARegressor</code> method), 1079
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitRegressor property</code>), 1468	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineClassifier</code> method), 1082
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.XGBoostClassifier property</code>), 1470	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor</code> method), 1084
<code>feature_importance()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor property</code>), 1473	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier</code> method), 1087
<code>FeatureSelector</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines</code>), 1363	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor</code> method), 1089
	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.component_base.ComponentBase</code> method), 1067
	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBase</code> method), 1091
	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer</code> method), 1094
	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier</code> method), 1097
	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor</code> method), 1100

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DFSTransformer` method), 1103
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns` method), 1105
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropNaNRowsTransformer` method), 1107
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropNullColumns` method), 1109
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropRowsTransformer` method), 1111
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier` method), 1114
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor` method), 1116
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.EmailFeaturizer` method), 1118
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base` method), 553
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_classifier` method), 556
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_regressor` method), 559
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleBase` method), 562
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier` method), 565
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleRegressor` method), 568
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator` method), 1121
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ARIMARegressor` method), 741
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineClassifier` method), 743
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineRegressor` method), 746
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostClassifier` method), 749
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostRegressor` method), 751
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.BaselineClassifier` method), 571
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.BaselineClassifier` method), 614
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier` method), 574
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier` method), 616
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier` method), 577
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier` method), 619
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier` method), 580
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier` method), 622
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.et_classifier.ExtraTreesClassifier` method), 584
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ExtraTreesClassifier` method), 625
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.kneighbors_classifier.KNeighborsClassifier` method), 587
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.KNeighborsClassifier` method), 628
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.lightgbm_classifier.LightGBMClassifier` method), 590
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LightGBMClassifier` method), 631
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.logistic_regression.LogisticRegression` method), 594
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LogisticRegression` method), 634
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.RandomForestClassifier` method), 636
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.rf_classifier.RandomForestClassifier` method), 596
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm_classifier.SVMClassifier` method), 599
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.SVMClassifier` method), 639
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit.VowpalWabbitClassifier` method), 602
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit.VowpalWabbitClassifier` method), 605
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit.VowpalWabbitClassifier` method), 608
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier` method), 642
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier` method), 644
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.xgboost_classifier.XGBoostClassifier` method), 611
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.XGBoostClassifier` method), 647
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.BaselineClassifier` method), 754
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeRegressor` method), 757
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetClassifier` method), 760
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetRegressor` method), 763
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.Estimator` method), 765
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimator.Estimator` method), 736
`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor` method), 768

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesClassifier` method), 771

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesRegressor` method), 774

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.KNeighborsClassifier` method), 777

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMClassifier` method), 780

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMRegressor` method), 783

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LinearRegressor` method), 785

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionClassifier` method), 788

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ProphetRegressor` method), 790

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestClassifier` method), 793

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestRegressor` method), 795

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ann_regressor` method), 650

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ARIMARegressor` method), 697

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.BaselineRegressor` method), 653

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.BaselineRegressor` method), 699

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.CatBoostRegressor` method), 656

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.CatBoostRegressor` method), 702

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.DecisionTreeRegressor` method), 659

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.DecisionTreeRegressor` method), 705

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ElasticNetRegressor` method), 662

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ElasticNetRegressor` method), 707

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.EnsembleRegressor` method), 666

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor` method), 669

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor` method), 710

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExtraTreesRegressor` method), 713

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LightGBMRegressor` method), 672

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LightGBMRegressor` method), 716

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LinearRegressor` method), 675

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LinearRegressor` method), 719

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.prophet_regressor` method), 678

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ProphetRegressor` method), 721

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.RandomForestRegressor` method), 724

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor` method), 681

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.svm_regressor` method), 684

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.SVMRegressor` method), 726

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.time_series_baseline_regressor` method), 687

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.TimeSeriesBaselineRegressor` method), 729

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.vowpal_wabbit_regressor` method), 690

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.VowpalWabbitRegressor` method), 731

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.xgboost_regressor` method), 693

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.XGBoostRegressor` method), 734

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMClassifier` method), 798

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMRegressor` method), 800

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator` method), 803

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier` method), 805

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier` method), 808

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitRegressor` method), 810

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.XGBoostClassifier` method), 813

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.XGBoostRegressor` method), 815

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor` method), 1124

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesClassifier` method), 1127

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesRegressor` method), 1130

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.FeatureSelector` method), 1132

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Imputer` method), 1135

`fit()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.KNeighborsClassifier` method), 1138

<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LabelEncoder</code> method), 1140	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder</code> method), 1207
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMClassifier</code> method), 1143	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder</code> method), 1209
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMRegressor</code> method), 1146	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.TargetImputer</code> method), 1212
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis</code> method), 1148	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator</code> method), 1214
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LinearRegressor</code> method), 1150	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesFeaturizer</code> method), 1217
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LogisticRegressionClassifier</code> method), 1153	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.Transformer</code> method), 1219
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LogTransformer</code> method), 1155	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.ColumnSelector</code> method), 977
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LSA</code> method), 1157	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.DropColumns</code> method), 979
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer</code> method), 1160	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.SelectColumns</code> method), 982
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.OneHotEncoder</code> method), 1162	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.SelectColumns</code> method), 984
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.Oversampler</code> method), 1165	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DateTimeFeaturizer</code> method), 990
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.PCA</code> method), 1167	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DFSTransformer</code> method), 993
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.PerColumnImputer</code> method), 1170	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.ReducedDimTransformer</code> method), 818
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.PolynomialDetrender</code> method), 1172	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.ReducedDimTransformer</code> method), 823
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ProphetRegressor</code> method), 1175	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.ReducedDimTransformer</code> method), 825
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestClassifier</code> method), 1177	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.ReducedDimTransformer</code> method), 820
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestRegressor</code> method), 1180	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropColumns</code> method), 995
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ReplaceNullableTypes</code> method), 1182	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNaNRowsTransformer</code> method), 997
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RFClassifierSelectFromModel</code> method), 1184	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNullColumns</code> method), 999
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RFRegressorSelectFromModel</code> method), 1187	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropRowsTransformer</code> method), 1001
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SelectByType</code> method), 1189	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EmailFeaturizer</code> method), 1004
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SelectColumns</code> method), 1191	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.label_encoder.LabelEncoder</code> method), 828
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SimpleImputer</code> method), 1194	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder</code> method), 838
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleClassifier</code> method), 1197	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.onehot_encoder.OneHotEncoder</code> method), 832
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleRegressor</code> method), 1200	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder</code> method), 841
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.StandardScaler</code> method), 1202	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.target_encoder.TargetEncoder</code> method), 835
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SVMClassifier</code> method), 1204	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder</code> method), 844
<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SVMRegressor</code> method), 1207	<code>fit()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector</code> method), 1004

method), 847

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DFStran
method), 856

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DFStran
method), 850

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DFStran
method), 854

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DFStran
method), 859

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelector (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DFStran
method), 862

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNull
method), 1006

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropRow
method), 1009

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.Imputer (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.EmailFea
method), 878

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.Imputer (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.featureto
method), 866

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.Pier () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.log_trans
method), 868

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.PerColumnImputer (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.LogTrans
method), 880

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.SimpleImputer (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.LSA
method), 871

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.SimpleImputer (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.lsa.LSA
method), 882

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.TargetImputer (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.natural_L
method), 874

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.TargetImputer (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.NaturalL
method), 885

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.polynomi
method), 1011

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.Polynomi
method), 1013

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.replace_r
method), 1015

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.ReplaceN
method), 1017

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguage (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.text_tran
method), 1020

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.OneHotEncoder (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.TextTrans
method), 1023

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Oversampler () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.time_ser
method), 1025

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PCA fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.TimeSerie
method), 1028

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PerColumnImputer (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.transfo
method), 1030

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialDegree (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.transfo
method), 1032

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DatetimeFeatures (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.URLFea
method), 888

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DatetimeFeatures (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ReplaceNullableTypes

method), 1034

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.RFClassifier.SelectFeatureMethod), 1037

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.RFRegressor.SelectFeatureMethod), 1040

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.BaseSampler), 958

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor), 967

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor), 961

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor), 969

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor), 964

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.StandardScaler), 972

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.StandardScaler), 975

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SelectByType), 1043

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SelectColumns), 1045

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SimpleImputer), 1047

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.StandardScaler), 1049

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetEncoder), 1051

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetImputer), 1054

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TimeSeriesFeatureTransformer), 1057

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Transformer), 1059

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.transformer.TransformMethod), 986

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Undersampler), 1062

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.URLFeaturizer), 1064

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.Undersampler), 1222

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.URLFeaturizer), 1224

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.utils.WrappedSKClassifier), 1072

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.utils.WrappedSKRegressor), 1074

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier), 1401

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier), 1229

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor), 1404

method), 1232

fit () (evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostClassifier), 1234

method), 1237

fit () (evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeClassifier), 1338

method), 1341

fit () (evalml.pipelines.DFSTransformer), 1343

method), 1345

fit () (evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetClassifier), 1348

method), 1351

fit () (evalml.pipelines.Estimator), 1353

fit () (evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor), 1356

fit () (evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier), 1359

fit () (evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor), 1362

fit () (evalml.pipelines.FeatureSelector), 1364

fit () (evalml.pipelines.KNeighborsClassifier), 1367

fit () (evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier), 1370

fit () (evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor), 1373

fit () (evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor), 1375

fit () (evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier), 1378

fit () (evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassifier), 1259

fit () (evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline), 1381

fit () (evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder), 1386

fit () (evalml.pipelines.PerColumnImputer), 1389

fit () (evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase), 1265

fit () (evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase), 1392

fit () (evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor), 1396

fit () (evalml.pipelines.RandomForestClassifier), 1399

fit () (evalml.pipelines.RandomForestRegressor), 1401

fit () (evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline), 1272

fit () (evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline), 1404

`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel method*), 1409
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel method*), 1412
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer method*), 1414
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleClassifier method*), 1417
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleRegressor method*), 1420
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler method*), 1422
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier method*), 1425
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor method*), 1427
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder method*), 1429
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline method*), 1278
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method*), 1284
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline method*), 1291
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase method*), 1298
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline method*), 1304
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline method*), 1433
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method*), 1440
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesFeaturizer method*), 1446
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline method*), 1449
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline method*), 1456
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.Transformer method*), 1460
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier method*), 1463
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier method*), 1466
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitRegressor method*), 1468
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.XGBoostClassifier method*), 1470
`fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor method*), 1473
`fit_and_transform_all_but_final()` (*evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph method*), 1254
`fit_and_transform_all_but_final()` (*evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph method*), 1334
`fit_resample()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.undersamplers.undersampler.Undersampler method*), 970
`fit_resample()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.undersamplers.undersampler.Undersampler method*), 964
`fit_resample()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.undersamplers.undersampler.Undersampler method*), 1062
`fit_resample()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.Undersampler method*), 1222
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer method*), 1094
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.DFSTransformer method*), 1103
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns method*), 1105
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.DropNaNRowsTransformer method*), 1107
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.DropNullColumns method*), 1108
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.DropRowsTransformer method*), 1109
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.EmailFeaturizer method*), 1118
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.FeatureSelector method*), 1132
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.Imputer method*), 1140
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.LabelEncoder method*), 1148
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis method*), 1155
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.LSA method*), 1160
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer method*), 1163
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.OneHotEncoder method*), 1165
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.Oversampler method*), 1165
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.PCA method*), 1168
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.PerColumnImputer method*), 1170
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.PolynomialDetrender method*), 1172
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.ReplaceNullableTypes method*), 1182
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.RFClassifierSelectFromModel method*), 1184
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.RFRegressorSelectFromModel method*), 1187
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.SelectByType method*), 1190
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.SelectColumns method*), 1192
`fit_transform()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.SimpleImputer method*), 1194

`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.StandardScaler`), 1202
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder`), 1209
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TargetImputer`), 1212
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesFeatureTransformer`), 1217
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Transformer`), 1219
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector`), 977
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector`), 980
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector`), 982
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector`), 984
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DateTimeFeatureTransformer`), 990
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DESTransformer`), 993
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DimensionalityReductionPipeline`), 818
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DimensionalityReductionPipeline`), 823
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DimensionalityReductionPipeline`), 825
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DimensionalityReductionPipeline`), 821
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropColumn`), 995
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNaNRow`), 997
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNaNColumns`), 999
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropRowTransformer`), 1002
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EmailFeaturizer`), 1004
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EncodeLabels`), 828
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EncodeLabels`), 838
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EncodeLabels`), 832
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EncodeLabels`), 841
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EncodeLabels`), 836
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EncodeLabels`), 844
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelection`), 847
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureTransformer`), 856
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureTransformer`), 850
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureTransformer`), 854
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureTransformer`), 859
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureTransformer`), 862
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureTransformer`), 1006
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer`), 1009
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer`), 878
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer`), 866
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer`), 868
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer`), 880
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer`), 871
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer`), 882
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer`), 874
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer`), 885
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder`), 1011
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis`), 1013
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer`), 1015
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA`), 1018
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer`), 1020
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.OneHotEncoder`), 1023
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Oversampler`), 1026
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PCA`), 1028
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PCA`), 1030
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialExpansion`), 1032
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Preprocessor`), 888
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Preprocessor`), 925

`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DEScalingTransformer`), 1037
`method`), 928
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullRowsTransformer`), 1040
`method`), 890
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 958
`method`), 893
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullRowsTransformer`), 967
`method`), 895
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 961
`method`), 930
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 970
`method`), 932
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 964
`method`), 934
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 972
`method`), 936
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 975
`method`), 898
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1043
`method`), 901
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1045
`method`), 939
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1047
`method`), 941
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1049
`method`), 903
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1052
`method`), 906
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1054
`method`), 943
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1057
`method`), 909
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1059
`method`), 945
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 986
`method`), 911
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1062
`method`), 948
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1065
`method`), 914
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1222
`method`), 950
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1224
`method`), 917
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1343
`method`), 953
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1345
`method`), 920
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1364
`method`), 922
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1387
`method`), 955
`fit_transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumnsTransformer`), 1389
`method`), 1035

[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel static method\), 314](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel static method\), 1409](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel static method\), 1241](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer static method\), 1412](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer static method\), 1414](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler static method\), 1414](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler static method\), 1422](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder static method\), 1422](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder static method\), 1430](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesFeaturizer static method\), 1430](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesFeaturizer static method\), 1446](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.Transformer static method\), 1446](#)
[fit_transform\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.Transformer static method\), 1461](#)
[force_plot\(\) \(in module evalml.model_understanding.force_plots\), 349](#)
[FraudCost \(class in evalml.objectives\), 497](#)
[FraudCost \(class in evalml.objectives.fraud_cost\), 383](#)
[full_rankings\(\) \(evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch property\), 220](#)
[full_rankings\(\) \(evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch property\), 232](#)
[full_rankings\(\) \(evalml.AutoMLSearch property\), 1534](#)

G

[generate_component_code\(\) \(in module evalml.pipelines.components.utils\), 1070](#)
[generate_order\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph class method\), 1254](#)
[generate_order\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph class method\), 1334](#)
[generate_pipeline_code\(\) \(in module evalml.pipelines.utils\), 1308](#)
[get_action_from_defaults\(\) \(evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DataCheckActionOption static method\), 245](#)
[get_action_from_defaults\(\) \(evalml.data_checks.DataCheckActionOption static method\), 292](#)
[get_actions_from_option_defaults\(\) \(in module evalml.pipelines.utils\), 1308](#)
[get_all_objective_names\(\) \(in module evalml.objectives\), 500](#)
[get_all_objective_names\(\) \(in module evalml.objectives.utils\), 465](#)
[get_best_sampler_for_data\(\) \(in module evalml.automl.utils\), 226](#)
[get_boxplot_data\(\) \(evalml.data_checks.outliers_data_check.OutliersDataCheck static method\), 272](#)
[get_boxplot_data\(\) \(evalml.data_checks.OutliersDataCheck static method\), 272](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline static method\), 1318](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline static method\), 1318](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline static method\), 1248](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline static method\), 1248](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline static method\), 1329](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline static method\), 1329](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph static method\), 1254](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph static method\), 1334](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph static method\), 1334](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline static method\), 1259](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline static method\), 1381](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline static method\), 1381](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase static method\), 1265](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase static method\), 1265](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase static method\), 1392](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase static method\), 1392](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline static method\), 1272](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline static method\), 1272](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline static method\), 1405](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline static method\), 1405](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline static method\), 1278](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline static method\), 1278](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline static method\), 1285](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline static method\), 1285](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline static method\), 1291](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline static method\), 1291](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase static method\), 1298](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase static method\), 1298](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline static method\), 1304](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline static method\), 1304](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline static method\), 1433](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline static method\), 1433](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline static method\), 1440](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline static method\), 1440](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline static method\), 1449](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline static method\), 1449](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline static method\), 1456](#)
[get_component\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline static method\), 1456](#)
[get_core_objective_names\(\) \(in module evalml.objectives\), 500](#)
[get_core_objective_names\(\) \(in module evalml.objectives\), 500](#)
[get_core_objective_names\(\) \(in module evalml.objectives.utils\), 465](#)
[get_core_objective_names\(\) \(in module evalml.objectives.utils\), 465](#)
[get_core_objectives\(\) \(in module evalml.objectives\), 500](#)
[get_core_objectives\(\) \(in module evalml.objectives\), 500](#)
[get_core_objectives\(\) \(in module evalml.objectives.utils\), 465](#)
[get_core_objectives\(\) \(in module evalml.objectives.utils\), 465](#)
[get_default_primary_search_objective\(\) \(in module evalml.automl\), 234](#)
[get_default_primary_search_objective\(\) \(in module evalml.automl\), 234](#)
[get_default_primary_search_objective\(\) \(in module evalml.automl\), 234](#)
[get_default_primary_search_objective\(\) \(in module evalml.automl\), 234](#)

(in module `evalml.automl.utils`), 226

`get_ensembler_input_pipelines()` (in module `evalml.automl.search.AutoMLSearch` method), 220

`get_ensembler_input_pipelines()` (in module `evalml.AutoMLSearch` method), 1534

`get_estimators()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph` method), 1254

`get_estimators()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph` method), 1334

`get_estimators()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.utils`), 1071

`get_evalml_root()` (in module `evalml.utils.cli_utils`), 1518

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer` method), 1094

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.OneHotEncoder` method), 1163

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder` method), 1209

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DateTimeFeaturizer` method), 991

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.onehot_encoder.OneHotEncoder` method), 832

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder` method), 842

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.target_encoder.TargetEncoder` method), 836

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder` method), 844

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.OneHotEncoder` method), 1023

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.datetime_featurizer.DateTimeFeaturizer` method), 888

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.datetime_featurizer.DateTimeFeaturizer` method), 925

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetEncoder` method), 1052

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetEncoder` method), 1052

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder` method), 1387

`get_feature_names()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder` method), 1430

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1241

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1318

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline` method), 1248

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline` method), 1329

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1259

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1382

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase` method), 1265

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase` method), 1392

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline` method), 1272

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline` method), 1405

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` method), 1278

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` method), 1285

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` method), 1291

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` method), 1298

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` method), 1304

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1433

`get_hyperparameter_ranges()` (in module `evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1433

`method`), 1319
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1242
`method`), 1249
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1329
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1260
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1382
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase` `method`), 1265
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase` `method`), 1392
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline` `method`), 1272
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline` `method`), 1405
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1278
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1285
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1292
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase` `method`), 1298
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` `method`), 1305
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1434
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1440
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1450
`graph_feature_importance()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` `method`), 1456
`graph_force_plot()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding.force_plots`), 349
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1329
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1319
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1249
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1329
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1260
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1382
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase` `method`), 1266
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase` `method`), 1393
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline` `method`), 1272
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline` `method`), 1405
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1279
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1285
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1298
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase` `method`), 1298
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` `method`), 1305
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1434
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1441
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` `method`), 1450
`graph_json()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` `method`), 1456
`graph_partial_dependence()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding`), 370
`graph_partial_dependence()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding.graphs`), 354
`graph_permutation_importance()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding`), 371
`graph_permutation_importance()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding.graphs`), 355
`graph_precision_recall_curve()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding`), 371
`graph_precision_recall_curve()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding.graphs`), 355
`graph_prediction_vs_actual()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding`), 372
`graph_prediction_vs_actual()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding.graphs`), 355

[evalml.model_understanding.graphs](#)), 355
[graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.model_understanding](#)), 372
[graph_prediction_vs_actual_over_time\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.model_understanding.graphs](#)), 356
[graph_roc_curve\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.model_understanding](#)), 372
[graph_roc_curve\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.model_understanding.graphs](#)), 356
[graph_t_sne\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.model_understanding](#)), 373
[graph_t_sne\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.model_understanding.graphs](#)), 357
[greater_is_better\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.BinaryClassificationObjective](#) property), 378
[greater_is_better\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective](#) property), 485
[greater_is_better\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.MulticlassClassificationObjective](#) property), 390
[greater_is_better\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.MulticlassClassificationObjective](#) property), 524
[greater_is_better\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase](#) property), 392
[greater_is_better\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase](#) property), 526
[greater_is_better\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.regression_objective.RegressionObjective](#) property), 395
[greater_is_better\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective](#) property), 544
[greater_is_better\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.TimeSeriesRegressionObjective](#) property), 463
[GridSearchTuner](#) (class in [evalml.tuners](#)), 1511
[GridSearchTuner](#) (class in [evalml.tuners.grid_search_tuner](#)), 1505

H

[handle_component_class\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.pipelines.components.utils](#)), 1071
[handle_data_check_action_code\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.data_checks.utils](#)), 286
[handle_dcao_parameter_type\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DCAOPParameterType](#) static method), 246
[handle_dcao_parameter_type\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DCAOPParameterType](#) static method), 300
[handle_model_family\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.model_family](#)), 337
[handle_model_family\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.model_family.utils](#)), 337
[handle_problem_types\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.problem_types](#)), 1502
[handle_problem_types\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.problem_types.utils](#)), 1499

[IDColumnsDataCheck](#) (class in [evalml.data_checks](#)), 301
[IDColumnsDataCheck](#) (class in [evalml.data_checks.id_columns_data_check](#)), 257
[import_or_raise\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.utils](#)), 1528
[import_or_raise\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.utils.gen_utils](#)), 1522
[Imputer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1133
[Imputer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers](#)), 1007
[Imputer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers](#)), 876
[Imputer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer](#)), 864
[infer_feature_types\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.utils](#)), 1528
[infer_feature_types\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.utils.woodwork_utils](#)), 1525
[info\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.JobLogger](#) method), 204
[instantiate\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph](#) method), 1255
[instantiate\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph](#) method), 1335
[InvalidTargetDataCheck](#) (class in [evalml.data_checks](#)), 303
[InvalidTargetDataCheck](#) (class in [evalml.data_checks.invalid_target_data_check](#)), 260

[inverse_transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline](#) method), 1242
[inverse_transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline](#) method), 1319
[inverse_transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline](#) method), 1249
[inverse_transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline](#) method), 1330

<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph</code> method), 1255	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline</code> method), 1273
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph</code> method), 1335	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline</code> method), 1406
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LabelEncoder</code> method), 1140	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeries</code> method), 1279
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LogTransformer</code> method), 1155	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeries</code> method), 1285
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.PolynomialDetrender</code> method), 1172	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeries</code> method), 1292
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.label_encoder.LabelEncoder</code> method), 828	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase</code> method), 1299
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder</code> method), 838	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesReg</code> method), 1305
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder</code> method), 1011	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline</code> method), 1434
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer</code> method), 1016	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline</code> method), 1441
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialDetrender</code> method), 1033	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline</code> method), 1450
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.log_transformer.LogTransformer</code> method), 901	<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline</code> method), 1457
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.LogTransformer</code> method), 939	<code>is_all_numeric()</code> (in module <code>evalml.utils</code>), 1528 (in module <code>evalml.utils.gen_utils</code>), 1522
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.log_transformer.LogTransformer</code> method), 909	<code>is_binary()</code> (in module <code>evalml.problem_types</code>), 1502 (in module <code>evalml.problem_types.utils</code>), 1499
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.PolynomialDetrender</code> method), 946	<code>is_bounded_like_percentage()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.BinaryClassificationObjective</code> property), 378
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline</code> method), 1260	<code>is_bounded_like_percentage()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective</code> property), 485
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline</code> method), 1382	<code>is_bounded_like_percentage()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.MulticlassC</code> property), 390
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase</code> method), 1266	<code>is_bounded_like_percentage()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.MulticlassClassificationObjective</code> property), 524
<code>inverse_transform()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase</code> method), 1393	<code>is_bounded_like_percentage()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase</code> property), 392

[is_bounded_like_percentage\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase](#) property), [1496](#)
[526](#) ([evalml.objectives.AccuracyBinary](#) class method), [469](#)
[is_bounded_like_percentage\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.regression_objective.RegressionObjective](#) property), [395](#) ([evalml.objectives.AccuracyMulticlass](#) class method), [471](#)
[is_bounded_like_percentage\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective](#) property), [544](#) ([evalml.objectives.AUC](#) class method), [473](#)
[is_bounded_like_percentage\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.TimeSeriesRegressionObjective](#) property), [463](#) ([evalml.objectives.AUCMacro](#) class method), [475](#)
[is_cancelled\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFComputation](#) property), [198](#) ([evalml.objectives.AUCMicro](#) class method), [477](#)
[is_cancelled\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.DaskComputation](#) property), [201](#) ([evalml.objectives.AUCWeighted](#) class method), [479](#)
[is_classification\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.problem_types](#)), [1502](#) ([evalml.objectives.AUCWeighted](#) class method), [479](#)
[is_classification\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.problem_types.utils](#)), [1499](#) ([evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyBinary](#) class method), [481](#)
[is_closed\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFClient](#) property), [198](#) ([evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyMulticlass](#) class method), [482](#)
[is_closed\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFEngine](#) property), [199](#) ([evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.BinaryClassificationObjective](#) class method), [379](#)
[is_closed\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.CFEngine](#) property), [209](#) ([evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective](#) class method), [485](#)
[is_closed\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.DaskEngine](#) property), [201](#) ([evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective](#) class method), [485](#)
[is_closed\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.DaskEngine](#) property), [210](#) ([evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective](#) class method), [485](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.KFold](#) property), [1482](#) ([evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix.CostBenefitMatrix](#) class method), [382](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.no_split.NoSplit](#) property), [1474](#) ([evalml.objectives.CostBenefitMatrix](#) class method), [487](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.NoSplit](#) property), [1483](#) ([evalml.objectives.ExpVariance](#) class method), [491](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.sk_splitters.KFold](#) property), [1476](#) ([evalml.objectives.F1](#) class method), [491](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.sk_splitters.StratifiedKFold](#) property), [1476](#) ([evalml.objectives.F1Macro](#) class method), [493](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.StratifiedKFold](#) property), [1484](#) ([evalml.objectives.F1Micro](#) class method), [496](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.time_series_split.TimeSeriesSplit](#) property), [1479](#) ([evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost](#) class method), [385](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.TimeSeriesSplit](#) property), [1485](#) ([evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost](#) class method), [385](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.training_validation_split.TrainingValidationSplit](#) property), [1481](#) ([evalml.objectives.F1Weighted](#) class method), [496](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.TrainingValidationSplit](#) property), [1487](#) ([evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost](#) class method), [385](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.NoSplit](#) property), [1491](#) ([evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost](#) class method), [385](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.TimeSeriesSplit](#) property), [1495](#) ([evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost](#) class method), [385](#)
[is_cv\(\)](#) ([evalml.preprocessing.TrainingValidationSplit](#) property), [1496](#) ([evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost](#) class method), [385](#)

(*evalml.objectives.FraudCost* class method),
 499
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.Gini* class method), 503
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.lead_scoring.LeadScoring*
 class method), 387
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.LeadScoring* class method),
 505
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.LogLossBinary* class
 method), 507
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.LogLossMulticlass* class
 method), 509
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.MAE* class method), 510
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.MAPE* class method),
 512
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.MaxError* class method),
 514
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.MCCBinary* class method),
 516
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.MCCMulticlass* class
 method), 518
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.MeanSquaredLogError*
 class method), 519
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.MedianAE* class method),
 521
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.MSE* class method), 522
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.MulticlassClassificationObjective*
 class method), 390
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.MulticlassClassificationObjective*
 class method), 524
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase*
 class method), 392
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase* class
 method), 526
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.Precision* class method),
 529
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.PrecisionMacro* class
 method), 530
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.PrecisionMicro* class
 method), 532
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.PrecisionWeighted* class
 method), 534
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.R2* class method), 535
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.Recall* class method),
 537
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.RecallMacro* class method),
 539
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.RecallMicro* class method),
 541
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.RecallWeighted* class
 method), 542
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.regression_objective.RegressionObjective*
 class method), 395
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective* class
 method), 544
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredError*
 class method), 546
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredLogError*
 class method), 548
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.SensitivityLowAlert*
 class method), 397
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.SensitivityLowAlert* class
 method), 549
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyBinary*
 class method), 401
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyMulticlass*
 class method), 403
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUC*
 class method), 405
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMacro*
 class method), 407
is_defined_for_problem_type()
 (*evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMicro*

<i>class method</i>), 408	<i>class method</i>), 441
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCWeighted</code> <i>class method</i>), 410	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MSE</code> <i>class method</i>), 442
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyBinary</code> <i>class method</i>), 412	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Precision</code> <i>class method</i>), 445
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyMulticlass</code> <i>class method</i>), 414	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMacro</code> <i>class method</i>), 446
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.ExpVariance</code> <i>class method</i>), 416	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMicro</code> <i>class method</i>), 448
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1</code> <i>class</i> <i>method</i>), 418	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionWeighted</code> <i>class method</i>), 449
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Macro</code> <i>class method</i>), 420	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.R2</code> <i>class</i> <i>method</i>), 451
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Micro</code> <i>class method</i>), 421	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Recall</code> <i>class method</i>), 453
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Weighted</code> <i>class method</i>), 423	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMacro</code> <i>class method</i>), 455
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Gini</code> <i>class method</i>), 425	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMicro</code> <i>class method</i>), 456
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossBinary</code> <i>class method</i>), 427	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallWeighted</code> <i>class method</i>), 458
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossMulticlass</code> <i>class method</i>), 429	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredError</code> <i>class method</i>), 460
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAE</code> <i>class method</i>), 430	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredLogError</code> <i>class method</i>), 461
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAPE</code> <i>class method</i>), 432	<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.TimeSeriesRegression</code> <i>class method</i>), 463
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MaxError</code> <i>class method</i>), 434	<code>is_multiclass()</code> (in module <code>evalml.problem_types</code>), 1503
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCBinary</code> <i>class method</i>), 436	<code>is_multiclass()</code> (in module <code>evalml.problem_types.utils</code>), 1500
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCMulticlass</code> <i>class method</i>), 438	<code>is_regression()</code> (in module <code>evalml.problem_types</code>), 1503
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MeanSquaredLogError</code> <i>class method</i>), 439	<code>is_regression()</code> (in module <code>evalml.problem_types.utils</code>), 1500
<code>is_defined_for_problem_type()</code> (<code>evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MedianAE</code> <i>class method</i>), 441	<code>is_search_space_exhausted()</code> (<code>evalml.tuners.grid_search_tuner.GridSearchTuner</code> <i>method</i>), 1506
	<code>is_search_space_exhausted()</code> (<code>evalml.tuners.GridSearchTuner</code> <i>method</i>), 1512

<code>is_search_space_exhausted()</code> (<code>evalml.tuners.random_search_tuner.RandomSearchTuner</code> method), 1507	<code>KNeighborsClassifier</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.kneighbors_cl</code> 585
<code>is_search_space_exhausted()</code> (<code>evalml.tuners.RandomSearchTuner</code> method), 1514	L
<code>is_search_space_exhausted()</code> (<code>evalml.tuners.skopt_tuner.SKOptTuner</code> method), 1509	<code>LabelEncoder</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components</code>), 1139
<code>is_search_space_exhausted()</code> (<code>evalml.tuners.SKOptTuner</code> method), 1515	<code>LabelEncoder</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers</code>), 1010
<code>is_search_space_exhausted()</code> (<code>evalml.tuners.Tuner</code> method), 1516	<code>LabelEncoder</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders</code>), 837
<code>is_search_space_exhausted()</code> (<code>evalml.tuners.tuner.Tuner</code> method), 1510	<code>LabelEncoder</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.label_encode</code>
<code>is_time_series()</code> (in module <code>evalml.problem_types</code>), 1503	827
<code>is_time_series()</code> (in module <code>evalml.problem_types.utils</code>), 1500	<code>LeadScoring</code> (class in <code>evalml.objectives</code>), 503
<code>is_tree_estimator()</code> (<code>evalml.model_family.model_family.ModelFamily</code> method), 336	<code>LeadScoring</code> (class in <code>evalml.objectives.lead_scoring</code>), 386
<code>is_tree_estimator()</code> (<code>evalml.model_family.ModelFamily</code> method), 338	<code>LightGBMClassifier</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines</code>), 1368
<code>IterativeAlgorithm</code> (class in <code>evalml.automl.automl_algorithm</code>), 194	<code>LightGBMClassifier</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components</code>), 1141
<code>IterativeAlgorithm</code> (class in <code>evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.iterative_algorithm</code>), 188	<code>LightGBMClassifier</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators</code>), 778
J	<code>LightGBMClassifier</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.lightgbm_clas</code> 588
<code>JobLogger</code> (class in <code>evalml.automl.engine.engine_base</code>), 204	<code>LightGBMRegressor</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines</code>), 1371
<code>jupyter_check()</code> (in module <code>evalml.utils</code>), 1529	<code>LightGBMRegressor</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components</code>), 1144
<code>jupyter_check()</code> (in module <code>evalml.utils.gen_utils</code>), 1522	<code>LightGBMRegressor</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators</code>), 781
K	<code>LightGBMRegressor</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors</code>), 714
<code>KFold</code> (class in <code>evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters</code>), 1482	<code>LightGBMRegressor</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.lightgbm_regr</code> 670
<code>KFold</code> (class in <code>evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.sk_splitters</code>), 1475	
<code>KNeighborsClassifier</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines</code>), 1365	<code>LinearDiscriminantAnalysis</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components</code>), 1147
<code>KNeighborsClassifier</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components</code>), 1136	<code>LinearDiscriminantAnalysis</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers</code>), 1012
<code>KNeighborsClassifier</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators</code>), 775	<code>LinearDiscriminantAnalysis</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduct</code> 822
<code>KNeighborsClassifier</code> (class in <code>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers</code>), 626	<code>LinearDiscriminantAnalysis</code> (class in

`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.transformers`, 1103

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns` static method), 1105

`LinearRegressor` (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1374

`LinearRegressor` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1149

`LinearRegressor` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators`), 784

`LinearRegressor` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors`), 717

`LinearRegressor` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.linear_regressors`), 673

`load()` (`evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch` static method), 220

`load()` (`evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch` static method), 233

`load()` (`evalml.AutoMLSearch` static method), 1534

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.ARIMAREgressor` static method), 1314

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline` static method), 1242

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline` static method), 1319

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.CatBoostClassifier` static method), 1323

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor` static method), 1326

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline` static method), 1249

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline` static method), 1330

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ARIMAREgressor` static method), 1079

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineClassifier` static method), 1082

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor` static method), 1084

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier` static method), 1087

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor` static method), 1089

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.component_base.ComponentBase` static method), 1067

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBase` static method), 1091

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer` static method), 1095

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier` static method), 1097

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor` static method), 1101

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DFSTransformer` static method), 1103

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns` static method), 1105

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropNaNRowsTransformer` static method), 1107

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropNullColumns` static method), 1109

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropRowsTransformer` static method), 1111

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier` static method), 1114

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor` static method), 1116

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.EmailFeaturizer` static method), 1119

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base.StackedEnsembleBase` static method), 553

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_classifier.StackedEnsembleClassifier` static method), 556

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_regressor.StackedEnsembleRegressor` static method), 559

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleBase` static method), 562

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier` static method), 565

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleRegressor` static method), 568

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator` static method), 1121

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ARIMAREgressor` static method), 741

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineClassifier` static method), 743

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineRegressor` static method), 746

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostClassifier` static method), 749

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostRegressor` static method), 751

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline_classifier.BaselineClassifier` static method), 571

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.BaselineClassifier` static method), 614

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.catboost_classifier.CatBoostClassifier` static method), 574

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier` static method), 616

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision_tree_classifier.DecisionTreeClassifier` static method), 577

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier` static method), 619

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier.ElasticNetClassifier` static method), 580

`load()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier` static method), 580

static method), 622

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ExtraTreesClassifier static method), 584

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ExtraTreesRegressor static method), 625

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.KNeighborsClassifier static method), 587

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.KNeighborsRegressor static method), 628

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LightGBMClassifier static method), 590

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LightGBMRegressor static method), 631

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LogisticRegressionClassifier static method), 594

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LogisticRegressionRegressor static method), 634

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.RandomForestClassifier static method), 636

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.RandomForestRegressor static method), 597

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.SVMClassifier static method), 600

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.SVMRegressor static method), 639

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier static method), 602

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier static method), 605

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier static method), 608

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitPipelineClassifier static method), 642

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitPipelineRegressor static method), 644

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.xgboost.XGBoostClassifier static method), 611

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.xgboost.XGBoostRegressor static method), 647

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeClassifier static method), 754

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeRegressor static method), 758

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetClassifier static method), 760

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetRegressor static method), 763

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.Estimator load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.linear_reg static method), 765

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.estimator.Estimator load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LightGBMReg static method), 737

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor static method), 768

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesClassifier static method), 771

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesRegressor static method), 774

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.KNeighborsClassifier static method), 777

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.KNeighborsRegressor static method), 780

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMClassifier static method), 783

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LinearRegressor static method), 785

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionClassifier static method), 788

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionRegressor static method), 791

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestClassifier static method), 793

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestRegressor static method), 795

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.arima_regressor static method), 650

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ARIMARegressor static method), 697

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_regressor static method), 653

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.BaselineRegressor static method), 699

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.catboost_regressor static method), 656

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.CatBoostRegressor static method), 702

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.decision_tree_regressor static method), 659

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.DecisionTreeRegressor static method), 705

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnet_regressor static method), 662

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ElasticNetRegressor static method), 707

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.et_regressor static method), 666

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.exponential_smoothing_regressor static method), 669

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor static method), 710

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExtraTreesRegressor static method), 713

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.lightgbm_regressor static method), 672

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LightGBMRegressor static method), 716

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.linear_regressor static method), 675

load () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LinearRegressor static method), 719

Index 1665

static method), 1207

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder static method), 1209

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.TargetImputer static method), 1212

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator static method), 1214

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesFeaturizer static method), 1217

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.Transformer static method), 1220

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector static method), 978

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.DropColumns static method), 980

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.SelectByType static method), 982

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.SelectColumns static method), 984

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DateTimeFeaturizer static method), 991

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DFTransformer static method), 993

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.Discretization static method), 818

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.DiscretizationAnalysis static method), 823

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.PCA static method), 826

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.PCA static method), 821

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropColumns static method), 995

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNullRows static method), 997

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNullColumns static method), 1000

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropRows static method), 1002

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EmailFeaturizer static method), 1004

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoder_label static method), 829

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoder_label.RevLabel static method), 839

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoder_one_hot static method), 832

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoder_one_hot.OneHotEncoder static method), 842

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoder_target static method), 836

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoder_target.TargetEncoder static method), 845

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection static method), 848

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.FeatureSelection static method), 857

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.rf_classifier static method), 851

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.rf_regressor static method), 854

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.RFC static method), 860

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.RFR static method), 863

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector static method), 1006

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer static method), 1009

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.Imputer static method), 878

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer.Imputer static method), 866

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.per_column static method), 869

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.PerColumnImputer static method), 880

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.simple_imputer static method), 871

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.SimpleImputer static method), 883

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.target_imputer static method), 874

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.TargetImputer static method), 885

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder static method), 1011

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis static method), 1014

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer static method), 1016

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA static method), 1018

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer static method), 1020

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.OneHotEncoder static method), 1023

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Oversampler static method), 1026

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PCA static method), 1028

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PerColumnImputer static method), 1030

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialDetrender static method), 1033

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.datetime static method), 888

load() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DateTransformer static method), 888

- static method), 926
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DEScalingPipeline), 928
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 891
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 893
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 896
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 930
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 932
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 935
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 937
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 898
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 901
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 939
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 941
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 904
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 906
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 943
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 909
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 946
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 912
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 948
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 914
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 950
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 918
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 953
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 920
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 922
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipeline), 955
- load () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ReplaceNullByType), 924
- static method), 1035
- static method), 1038
- static method), 1041
- static method), 958
- static method), 967
- static method), 961
- static method), 970
- static method), 964
- static method), 973
- static method), 975
- static method), 1043
- static method), 1045
- static method), 1047
- static method), 1049
- static method), 1052
- static method), 1054
- static method), 1057
- static method), 1060
- static method), 987
- static method), 1063
- static method), 1065
- static method), 1222
- static method), 1225
- static method), 1227
- static method), 1229
- static method), 1232
- static method), 1234
- static method), 1234

<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeClassifier</code> static method), 1237	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel</code> static method), 1406
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeRegressor</code> static method), 1338	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel</code> static method), 1410
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.DFSTransformer</code> static method), 1341	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer</code> static method), 1412
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.DropNaNRowsTransformer</code> static method), 1344	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleClassifier</code> static method), 1415
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetClassifier</code> static method), 1346	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleRegressor</code> static method), 1417
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetRegressor</code> static method), 1348	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler</code> static method), 1420
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.Estimator</code> static method), 1351	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier</code> static method), 1423
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor</code> static method), 1353	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor</code> static method), 1425
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier</code> static method), 1356	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder</code> static method), 1427
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor</code> static method), 1359	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassifier</code> static method), 1430
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.FeatureSelector</code> static method), 1362	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassifier</code> static method), 1279
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.KNeighborsClassifier</code> static method), 1364	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassifier</code> static method), 1286
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier</code> static method), 1366	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassifier</code> static method), 1292
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor</code> static method), 1370	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase</code> static method), 1299
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor</code> static method), 1373	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline</code> static method), 1305
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier</code> static method), 1375	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline</code> static method), 1434
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier</code> static method), 1378	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline</code> static method), 1441
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline</code> static method), 1260	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesFeatureizer</code> static method), 1446
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline</code> static method), 1383	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline</code> static method), 1450
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder</code> static method), 1387	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline</code> static method), 1457
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.PerColumnImputer</code> static method), 1389	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.Transformer</code> static method), 1461
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase</code> static method), 1266	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier</code> static method), 1463
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase</code> static method), 1393	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier</code> static method), 1466
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor</code> static method), 1397	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitRegressor</code> static method), 1468
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.RandomForestClassifier</code> static method), 1399	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.XGBoostClassifier</code> static method), 1470
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.RandomForestRegressor</code> static method), 1401	<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor</code> static method), 1473
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline</code> static method), 1273	<code>load_breast_cancer()</code> (in module <code>evalml.demos</code>), 329
<code>load()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline</code> static method), 1406	<code>load_breast_cancer()</code> (in module <code>evalml.demos</code>), 329

- [evalml.demos.breast_cancer](#)), 326
 - [load_churn\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.demos](#)), 329
 - [load_churn\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.demos.churn](#)), 326
 - [load_data\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.preprocessing](#)), 1491
 - [load_data\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.preprocessing.utils](#)), 1488
 - [load_diabetes\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.demos](#)), 329
 - [load_diabetes\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.demos.diabetes](#)), 327
 - [load_fraud\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.demos](#)), 329
 - [load_fraud\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.demos.fraud](#)), 327
 - [load_weather\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.demos](#)), 329
 - [load_weather\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.demos.weather](#)), 328
 - [load_wine\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.demos](#)), 330
 - [load_wine\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.demos.wine](#)), 328
 - [log_error_callback\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.automl.callbacks](#)), 224
 - [log_subtitle\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.utils](#)), 1529
 - [log_subtitle\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.utils.logger](#)), 1524
 - [log_title\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.utils](#)), 1529
 - [log_title\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.utils.logger](#)), 1524
 - [logger](#) (in module [evalml.automl.callbacks](#)), 224
 - [logger](#) (in module [evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert](#)), 396
 - [logger](#) (in module [evalml.pipelines.component_graph](#)), 1256
 - [logger](#) (in module [evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base](#)), 1263
 - [logger](#) (in module [evalml.pipelines.utils](#)), 1309
 - [logger](#) (in module [evalml.tuners.skopt_tuner](#)), 1508
 - [logger](#) (in module [evalml.utils.gen_utils](#)), 1522
 - [LogisticRegressionClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1376
 - [LogisticRegressionClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1151
 - [LogisticRegressionClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators](#)), 786
 - [LogisticRegressionClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers](#)), 632
 - [LogisticRegressionClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.logistic_regression](#)), 592
 - [LogLossBinary](#) (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 506
 - [LogLossBinary](#) (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 426
 - [LogLossMulticlass](#) (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 508
 - [LogLossMulticlass](#) (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 428
 - [LogTransformer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1154
 - [LogTransformer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers](#)), 1014
 - [LogTransformer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing](#)), 937
 - [LogTransformer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.log_transformer](#)), 900
 - [LSA](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1156
 - [LSA](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers](#)), 1016
 - [LSA](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing](#)), 940
 - [LSA](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.lsa](#)), 902
- ## M
- [MAE](#) (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 509
 - [MAE](#) (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 429
 - [make_balancing_dictionary\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.pipelines.components.utils](#)), 1072
 - [make_data_splitter\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.automl](#)), 235
 - [make_data_splitter\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.automl.utils](#)), 227
 - [make_pipeline\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.pipelines.utils](#)), 1309
 - [make_pipeline_from_actions\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.pipelines.utils](#)), 1309
 - [make_pipeline_from_data_check_output\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.pipelines.utils](#)), 1310
 - [make_timeseries_baseline_pipeline\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.pipelines.utils](#)), 1310
 - [MAPE](#) (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 511
 - [MAPE](#) (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 431
 - [MaxError](#) (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 513
 - [MaxError](#) (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 433
 - [MCCBinary](#) (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 514
 - [MCCBinary](#) (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 434
 - [MCCMulticlass](#) (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 517
 - [MulticlassLogisticRegressionClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 437
 - [MeanSquaredLogError](#) (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 518
 - [MeanSquaredLogError](#) (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 438
 - [MedianAE](#) (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 520
 - [MedianAE](#) (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 440
 - [method](#) (in module [evalml.utils.update_checker](#)), 1524
 - [MethodPropertyNotFoundError](#), 330, 333

[evalml.data_checks.invalid_target_data_check](#), 260
[evalml.data_checks.multicollinearity_data_check](#), 264
[evalml.data_checks.no_variance_data_check](#), 265
[evalml.data_checks.null_data_check](#), 268
[evalml.data_checks.outliers_data_check](#), 272
[evalml.data_checks.sparsity_data_check](#), 274
[evalml.data_checks.target_distribution_data_check](#), 276
[evalml.data_checks.target_leakage_data_check](#), 278
[evalml.data_checks.ts_parameters_data_check](#), 280
[evalml.data_checks.ts_splitting_data_check](#), 282
[evalml.data_checks.uniqueness_data_check](#), 283
[evalml.data_checks.utils](#), 286
[evalml.demos](#), 325
[evalml.demos.breast_cancer](#), 325
[evalml.demos.churn](#), 326
[evalml.demos.diabetes](#), 327
[evalml.demos.fraud](#), 327
[evalml.demos.weather](#), 328
[evalml.demos.wine](#), 328
[evalml.exceptions](#), 330
[evalml.exceptions.exceptions](#), 330
[evalml.model_family](#), 335
[evalml.model_family.model_family](#), 335
[evalml.model_family.utils](#), 337
[evalml.model_understanding](#), 339
[evalml.model_understanding.decision_boundary](#), 346
[evalml.model_understanding.feature_explanations](#), 347
[evalml.model_understanding.force_plots](#), 349
[evalml.model_understanding.graphs](#), 350
[evalml.model_understanding.permutation_importance](#), 361
[evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations](#), 339
[evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations](#), 339
[evalml.objectives](#), 377
[evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective](#), 377
[evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix](#), 380
[evalml.objectives.fraud_cost](#), 383
[evalml.objectives.lead_scoring](#), 386
[evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective](#), 389
[evalml.objectives.objective_base](#), 391
[evalml.objectives.regression_objective](#), 393
[evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert](#), 396
[evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#), 398
[evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective](#), 462
[evalml.objectives.utils](#), 464
[evalml.pipelines](#), 551
[evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline](#), 1238
[evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline](#), 1245
[evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline](#), 1246
[evalml.pipelines.component_graph](#), 1251
[evalml.pipelines.components](#), 551
[evalml.pipelines.components.component_base](#), 1066
[evalml.pipelines.components.component_base_meta](#), 1068
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble](#), 551
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble](#), 551
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble](#), 554
[evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble](#), 557
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators](#), 569
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classification](#), 569
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classification](#), 569
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classification](#), 572
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classification](#), 575
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classification](#), 578
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classification](#), 581
[evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classification](#), 581

585	816
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.dimensions	
588	819
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.difference	
591	826
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.encode	
595	827
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.encode	
597	829
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.encode	
600	834
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.feature	
609	845
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.feature	
735	845
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.feature	
648	848
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.feature	
648	852
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.impute	
651	864
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.impute	
654	864
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.impute	
657	867
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.impute	
660	869
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.impute	
663	872
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.impute	
667	886
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.prepro	
670	886
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.prepro	
673	889
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.prepro	
676	891
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.prepro	
679	894
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.prepro	
682	896
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.prepro	
685	899
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.prepro	
688	902
evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.categoricalpipelinegbmcomponents.transformers.prepro	
691	904
evalml.pipelines.components.transformersequivalml.pipelines.components.transformers.prepro	
816	907
evalml.pipelines.components.transformersequivalml.pipelines.components.transformers.prepro	
976	910
evalml.pipelines.components.transformersequivalml.pipelines.components.transformers.prepro	
816	912
evalml.pipelines.components.transformersequivalml.pipelines.components.transformers.prepro	

915 `evalml.tuners.tuner`, 1510
`evalml.pipelines.components.transformerensemblerphotoseizingtuners.exceptions.InvalidComponents`,
 918 `evalml.utils`, 1516
`evalml.pipelines.components.transformerensemblerutils.base_meta`, 1516
 956 `evalml.utils.cli_utils`, 1517
`evalml.pipelines.components.transformerensemblerutils.basesamples`, 1518
 956 `evalml.utils.logger`, 1523
`evalml.pipelines.components.transformerensemblerutils.overparameter_checker`, 1524
 959 `evalml.utils.woodwork_utils`, 1524
`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.MSE (class in evalml.objectives)`, 121,
 962 `MSE (class in evalml.objectives.standard_metrics)`, 441
`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.MulticlassClassificationObjective (class`
 971 `in evalml.objectives)`, 523
`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.MulticlassClassificationObjective (class`
 971 `in evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective)`,
`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.MulticollinearityDataCheck` (class in
 985 `evalml.data_checks`), 307
`evalml.pipelines.components.utils`, `MulticlassClassificationPipeline (class in`
 1069 `evalml.pipelines)`, 1379
`evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline`, `MulticlassClassificationPipeline (class in`
 1256 `evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline)`,
 1256
`evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base`, 1262 `MulticollinearityDataCheck` (class in
`evalml.pipelines.pipeline_meta`, 1268 `evalml.data_checks`), 307
`evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline`, `MulticollinearityDataCheck` (class in
 1269 `evalml.data_checks.multicollinearity_data_check)`,
`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline`, 264
 1275
`evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base`,
 1295 `name () (evalml.data_checks.class_imbalance_data_check.ClassImbalanceDataCheck`
`evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline`, 239
 1301 `method)`, 239
`evalml.pipelines.utils`, 1308 `name () (evalml.data_checks.ClassImbalanceDataCheck`
`evalml.preprocessing`, 1474 `method)`, 288
`evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters`, `name () (evalml.data_checks.data_check.DataCheck`
 1474 `method)`, 242
`evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.no_split`, `name () (evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_code.DataCheckActionCode`
 1474 `method)`, 243
`evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.sk_split`, `name () (evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DCAOParameterActionOption`
 1475 `method)`, 246
`evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.time_series_split`, `name () (evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DCAOParameterActionOption`
 1477 `method)`, 246
`evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.training_validation_split`, `name () (evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_code.DataCheckMessageCode`
 1479 `method)`, 250
`evalml.preprocessing.utils`, 1488 `name () (evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_type.DataCheckMessageType`
`evalml.problem_types`, 1497 `method)`, 251
`evalml.problem_types.problem_types`, `name () (evalml.data_checks.DataCheck method)`, 290
 1497 `name () (evalml.data_checks.DataCheckActionCode`
`evalml.problem_types.utils`, 1498 `method)`, 291
`evalml.tuners`, 1504 `name () (evalml.data_checks.DataCheckMessageCode`
`evalml.tuners.grid_search_tuner`, `method)`, 295
 1504 `name () (evalml.data_checks.DataCheckMessageType`
`evalml.tuners.random_search_tuner`, `method)`, 295
 1506 `name () (evalml.data_checks.datetime_format_data_check.DateTimeFormatDataCheck`
`evalml.tuners.skopt_tuner`, 1508 `method)`, 253

name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.DateTimeFormatDataCheck</i> method), 296	name () (<i>evalml.exceptions.exceptions.PartialDependenceErrorCode</i> method), 331
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.DCAOPParameterAllowedValuesType</i> method), 299	name () (<i>evalml.exceptions.exceptions.ValidationErrorErrorCode</i> method), 332
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.DCAOPParameterType</i> method), 300	name () (<i>evalml.exceptions.PartialDependenceErrorCode</i> method), 334
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.id_columns_data_check.IDColumnsDataCheck</i> method), 257	name () (<i>evalml.exceptions.ValidationErrorErrorCode</i> method), 335
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.IDColumnsDataCheck</i> method), 301	name () (<i>evalml.model_family.model_family.ModelFamily</i> method), 336
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.invalid_target_data_check.InvalidTargetDataCheck</i> method), 261	name () (<i>evalml.model_family.model_family.ModelFamily</i> method), 338
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.InvalidTargetDataCheck</i> method), 304	name () (<i>evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainers</i> method), 343
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.multicollinearity_data_check.MulticollinearityDataCheck</i> method), 264	name () (<i>evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.BinaryClassificationObjective</i> property), 379
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.MulticollinearityDataCheck</i> method), 307	name () (<i>evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective</i> property), 485
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.no_variance_data_check.NoVarianceDataCheck</i> method), 265	name () (<i>evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.MulticlassClassificationObjective</i> property), 390
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.NoVarianceDataCheck</i> method), 308	name () (<i>evalml.objectives.MulticlassClassificationObjective</i> property), 524
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.null_data_check.NullDataCheck</i> method), 269	name () (<i>evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase</i> property), 392
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.NullDataCheck</i> method), 311	name () (<i>evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase</i> property), 526
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.outliers_data_check.OutliersDataCheck</i> method), 273	name () (<i>evalml.objectives.regression_objective.RegressionObjective</i> property), 395
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.OutliersDataCheck</i> method), 315	name () (<i>evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective</i> property), 544
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.sparsity_data_check.SparsityDataCheck</i> method), 275	name () (<i>evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.TimeSeriesRegressionObjective</i> property), 463
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.SparsityDataCheck</i> method), 316	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline</i> property), 1242
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.target_distribution_data_check.TargetDistributionDataCheck</i> method), 277	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline</i> property), 1068
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.target_leakage_data_check.TargetLeakageDataCheck</i> method), 279	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline</i> property), 1249
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.TargetDistributionDataCheck</i> method), 318	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline</i> property), 1330
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.TargetLeakageDataCheck</i> method), 319	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.component_base.ComponentBase</i> property), 1068
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck</i> method), 321	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBase</i> property), 1092
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck</i> method), 322	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base.StackedEnsembleBase</i> property), 553
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.ts_parameters_data_check.TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck</i> method), 281	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleBase</i> property), 553
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.ts_splitting_data_check.TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck</i> method), 282	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator</i> property), 603
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.uniqueness_data_check.UniquenessDataCheck</i> method), 284	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit.VowpalWabbitClassifier</i> property), 603
name () (<i>evalml.data_checks.UniquenessDataCheck</i> method), 324	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.Estimator</i> property), 765
	name () (<i>evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.estimator.Estimator</i> property), 765

property), 737

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.FeatureSelector property), 1132

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.Transformer property), 1220

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.ColumnSelector property), 978

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.feature_selector.FeatureSelector property), 848

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.feature_selector.FeatureSelector property), 857

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector property), 1006

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.text_transformer.TextTransformer property), 914

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.natural_language_featurizer.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer property), 950

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.sampler_base.SamplerBase property), 958

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Transformers property), 1060

name () (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.transformer.Transformer property), 987

name () (evalml.pipelines.Estimator property), 1353

name () (evalml.pipelines.FeatureSelector property), 1364

name () (evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline property), 1260

name () (evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline property), 1383

name () (evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase property), 1266

name () (evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase property), 1393

name () (evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline property), 1273

name () (evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline property), 1406

name () (evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline property), 1279

name () (evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline property), 1286

name () (evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline property), 1293

name () (evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase property), 1299

name () (evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline property), 1305

name () (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline property), 1435

name () (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline property), 1441

name () (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline property), 1451

name () (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline property), 1457

name () (evalml.pipelines.Transformer property), 1461

name () (evalml.problem_types.problem_types.ProblemTypes method), 1498

name () (evalml.problem_types.ProblemTypes method), 1504

NaturalLanguageFeaturizer (class in evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing), 942

NaturalLanguageFeaturizer (class in evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.natural_language_featurizer.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer), 905

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor method), 1315

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.CatBoostClassifier method), 1324

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor method), 1326

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.ARIMARegressor method), 1079

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineClassifier method), 1080

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor method), 1084

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier method), 1087

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor method), 1089

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.component_base.ComponentBase method), 1068

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBase method), 1092

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer method), 1095

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier method), 1098

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor method), 1101

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.DFSTransformer method), 1103

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.DropNaNRowsTransformer method), 1107

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.DropNullColumnsTransformer method), 1109

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.DropRowsTransformer method), 1112

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier method), 1114

needs_fitting () (evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor method), 1115

[illegible]

<code>method</code>), 1156	<code>method</code>), 818
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.LSA</code>	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction</code>
<code>method</code>), 1158	<code>method</code>), 823
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction</code>
<code>method</code>), 1160	<code>method</code>), 826
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.OneHotEncoder</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction</code>
<code>method</code>), 1163	<code>method</code>), 821
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.Oversampler</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNA</code>
<code>method</code>), 1166	<code>method</code>), 997
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.PCA</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNA</code>
<code>method</code>), 1168	<code>method</code>), 1000
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.PerColumnImputer</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNA</code>
<code>method</code>), 1170	<code>method</code>), 1002
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.PolynomialDegreeFinder</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EmailFeaturizer</code>
<code>method</code>), 1173	<code>method</code>), 1004
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ProphetRegressor</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders</code>
<code>method</code>), 1175	<code>method</code>), 829
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestClassifier</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders</code>
<code>method</code>), 1177	<code>method</code>), 839
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestRegressor</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders</code>
<code>method</code>), 1180	<code>method</code>), 832
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.ReplaceNullableType</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders</code>
<code>method</code>), 1182	<code>method</code>), 842
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RFClassifierFromModel</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders</code>
<code>method</code>), 1185	<code>method</code>), 836
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.RFRegressorFromModel</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders</code>
<code>method</code>), 1188	<code>method</code>), 845
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SimpleImputer</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection</code>
<code>method</code>), 1194	<code>method</code>), 848
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleClassifier</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection</code>
<code>method</code>), 1197	<code>method</code>), 857
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleRegressor</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection</code>
<code>method</code>), 1200	<code>method</code>), 851
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.StandardScaler</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection</code>
<code>method</code>), 1202	<code>method</code>), 854
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SVMClassifier</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection</code>
<code>method</code>), 1204	<code>method</code>), 860
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.SVMRegressor</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection</code>
<code>method</code>), 1207	<code>method</code>), 863
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector</code>
<code>method</code>), 1210	<code>method</code>), 1006
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.TargetImputer</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer</code>
<code>method</code>), 1212	<code>method</code>), 1009
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers</code>
<code>method</code>), 1214	<code>method</code>), 878
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.Transformers</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers</code>
<code>method</code>), 1220	<code>method</code>), 866
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.CatImputer</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers</code>
<code>method</code>), 978	<code>method</code>), 869
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selector.CatImputer</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers</code>
<code>method</code>), 991	<code>method</code>), 880
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DSTTransformer</code>)	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers</code>
<code>method</code>), 993	<code>method</code>), 872
<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction</code>	<code>needs_fitting()</code> (<code>evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers</code>

`method`), 883
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer.TargetImputer`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 874
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputer.TargetLabelImputer`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 885
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 1011
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 1014
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 1016
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Scaler`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 1018
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 1020
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.OneHotEncoder`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 1023
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Oversampler`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 1026
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PCA`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 1028
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PerColumnInputer`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessors`
`method`), 1030
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialDetrender`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ReplacementOutlierDetector`
`method`), 1033
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.FeatureUnion`) (`evalml.pipeline_utils.FeatureUnion`), 888
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DatetimeFeaturizer`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.RFClassifier`
`method`), 926
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DescribeDataPipeline`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers`
`method`), 928
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullColumns`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNullRowsTransformers`
`method`), 891
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullFeatures`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers`
`method`), 893
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullRows`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers`
`method`), 896
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullRowsFromFeatureMatrix`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers`
`method`), 930
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullPipelines`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.StandardScaler`
`method`), 932
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DropNullRowsFromFeatureMatrix`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.StandardScaler`
`method`), 935
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.ElasticNet`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SimpleImputer`
`method`), 937
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.FeatureUnion`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.StandardScaler`
`method`), 899
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.LogTransformer`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetEncoder`
`method`), 901
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.LogTransformer`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetImputer`
`method`), 939
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.Lasso`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Transformers`
`method`), 941
`needs_fitting()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.Lstm`) (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Transformers`

method), 987

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.URLFilterSampler method), 1063

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.URLFeaturizer method), 1065

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.components.Undersampler method), 1223

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.components.URLFeaturizer method), 1225

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier method), 1227

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier method), 1229

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor method), 1232

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostClassifier method), 1234

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostRegressor method), 1237

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeClassifier method), 1338

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeRegressor method), 1341

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.DFSTransformer method), 1344

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.DropNaNRowsTransformer method), 1346

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetClassifier method), 1348

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetRegressor method), 1351

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.Estimator method), 1353

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor method), 1356

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier method), 1359

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor method), 1362

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.FeatureSelector method), 1364

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.KNeighborsClassifier method), 1367

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier method), 1370

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor method), 1373

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor method), 1375

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier method), 1378

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder method), 1387

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.PerColumnImputer method), 1389

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor method), 1397

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.RandomForestClassifier method), 1399

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.RandomForestRegressor method), 1401

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel method), 1410

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel method), 1412

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer method), 1415

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleClassifier method), 1417

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleRegressor method), 1420

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler method), 1423

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier method), 1425

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor method), 1427

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder method), 1430

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.Transformer method), 1461

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier method), 1463

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier method), 1466

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitRegressor method), 1468

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.XGBoostClassifier method), 1471

needs_fitting() (evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor method), 1473

new() (evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline method), 1242

new() (evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline method), 1320

new() (evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline method), 1249

new() (evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline method), 1330

new() (evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline method), 1260

new() (evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline method), 1383

new() (evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase method), 1266

new() (evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase method), 1393

new() (evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline method), 1273

`new()` (`evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline` method), `number_of_features()` (in module `evalml.preprocessing.utils`), 1406, 1488
`new()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1279 (in module `evalml.utils.woodwork_utils`), 1525
`new()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` method), 1286
`new()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1293
`new()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase` method), 1299
`new()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` method), 1306
`new()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1435
`new()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` method), 1441
`new()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1451
`new()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` method), 1457
`next_batch()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.automl_algorithm.AutoMLAlgorithm` method), 184
`next_batch()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.AutoMLAlgorithm` method), 192
`next_batch()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.default_algorithm.DefaultAlgorithm` method), 187
`next_batch()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.DefaultAlgorithm` method), 194
`next_batch()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.iterative_algorithm.IterativeAlgorithm` method), 190
`next_batch()` (`evalml.automl.automl_algorithm.IterativeAlgorithm` method), 197
`NoParamsException`, 1511, 1513
`NoPositiveLabelException`, 330, 333
`normalize_confusion_matrix()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding`), 373
`normalize_confusion_matrix()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding.graphs`), 357
`NoSplit` (class in `evalml.preprocessing`), 1491
`NoSplit` (class in `evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters`), 1482
`NoSplit` (class in `evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.no_split`), 1474
`NoVarianceDataCheck` (class in `evalml.data_checks`), 308
`NoVarianceDataCheck` (class in `evalml.data_checks.no_variance_data_check`), 265
`NullDataCheck` (class in `evalml.data_checks`), 310
`NullDataCheck` (class in `evalml.data_checks.null_data_check`), 268
`NullsInColumnWarning`, 331, 333
`number_of_features()` (in module `evalml.preprocessing`), 1492

`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.FraudCost` method), 499
`objective_function()` (`evalml.objectives.Gini`
 method), 503
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.lead_scoring.LeadScoring`
 method), 388
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.LeadScoring` method),
 505
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.LogLossBinary` method),
 507
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.LogLossMulticlass` method),
 509
`objective_function()` (`evalml.objectives.MAE`
 method), 511
`objective_function()` (`evalml.objectives.MAPE`
 method), 512
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.MaxError` method), 514
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.MCCBinary` method),
 516
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.MCCMulticlass` method),
 518
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.MeanSquaredLogError`
 method), 519
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.MedianAE` method), 521
`objective_function()` (`evalml.objectives.MSE`
 method), 522
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.MulticlassClassificationObjective`
 class method), 390
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.MulticlassClassificationObjective`
 class method), 524
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase`
 class method), 392
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase` class
 method), 526
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.Precision` method), 529
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.PrecisionMacro` method),
 530
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.PrecisionMicro` method),
 532
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.PrecisionWeighted` method),
 534
`objective_function()` (`evalml.objectives.R2`
 method), 535
`objective_function()` (`evalml.objectives.Recall`
 method), 537
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.RecallMacro` method),
 539
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.RecallMicro` method),
 541
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.RecallWeighted` method),
 542
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.regression_objective.RegressionObjective`
 class method), 395
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective` class
 method), 544
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredError`
 method), 546
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredLogError`
 method), 548
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.SensitivityLowAlert`
 method), 397
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.SensitivityLowAlert`
 method), 550
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyBinary`
 method), 401
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyMulticlass`
 method), 403
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUC`
 method), 405
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMacro`
 method), 407
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMicro`
 method), 409
`objective_function()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCWeighted`
 method), 410
`objective_function()`

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyBinary`
 method), 412

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyMulticlass`
 method), 414

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.ExpVariance`
 method), 416

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1`
 method), 418

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Macro`
 method), 420

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Micro`
 method), 421

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Weighted`
 method), 423

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Gini`
 method), 425

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossBinary`
 method), 427

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossMulticlass`
 method), 429

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAE`
 method), 431

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAPE`
 method), 432

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MaxError`
 method), 434

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCBinary`
 method), 436

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCMulticlass`
 method), 438

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MeanSquaredLogError`
 method), 439

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MedianAE`
 method), 441

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MSE`
 method), 442

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Precision`
 method), 445

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMacro`
 method), 446

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMicro`
 method), 448

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionWeighted`
 method), 449

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.R2`
 method), 451

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Recall`
 method), 453

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMacro`
 method), 455

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMicro`
 method), 456

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallWeighted`
 method), 458

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredError`
 method), 460

(`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredLogError`
 method), 461

(`evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.TimeSeriesRegression`
 class method), 463

`ObjectiveBase` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 525

`ObjectiveBase` (class in `evalml.objectives.objective_base`), 391

`ObjectiveCreationError`, 331, 333

`ObjectiveNotFoundError`, 331, 333

`OneHotEncoder` (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1385

`OneHotEncoder` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1161

`OneHotEncoder` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers`), 1021

`OneHotEncoder` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders`), 839

`OneHotEncoder` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.onehot_encoder`), 830

`OneHotEncoderMeta` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.onehot_encoder`), 830

833

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.AccuracyBinary` *method*),
 469

`optimize_threshold()` (`evalml.objectives.AUC`
 method), 473

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyBinary`
 method), 481

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.BinaryClassificationObjective`
 method), 379

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective`
 method), 485

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix.CostBenefitMatrix`
 method), 382

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.CostBenefitMatrix` *method*),
 488

`optimize_threshold()` (`evalml.objectives.F1`
 method), 491

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost`
 method), 385

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.FraudCost` *method*), 499

`optimize_threshold()` (`evalml.objectives.Gini`
 method), 503

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.lead_scoring.LeadScoring`
 method), 388

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.LeadScoring` *method*),
 505

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.LogLossBinary` *method*),
 507

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.MCCBinary` *method*),
 516

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.Precision` *method*), 529

`optimize_threshold()` (`evalml.objectives.Recall`
 method), 537

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.SensitivityLowAlert`
 method), 398

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.SensitivityLowAlert`
 method), 550

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyBinary`
 method), 401

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUC`
 method), 405

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyBinary`
 method), 412

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1`
 method), 418

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Gini`
 method), 425

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossBinary`
 method), 427

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCBinary`
 method), 436

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Precision`
 method), 445

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Recall`
 method), 453

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline`
 method), 1243

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline_mixin.BinaryClassificationPipelineMixin`
 method), 1245

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline`
 method), 1320

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline`
 method), 1280

`optimize_threshold()`
 (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline`
 method), 1435

`OutliersDataCheck` (*class in* `evalml.data_checks`),
 314

`OutliersDataCheck` (*class in*
 `evalml.data_checks.outliers_data_check`),
 272

`Oversampler` (*class in* `evalml.pipelines.components`),
 1164

`Oversampler` (*class in*
 `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers`),
 1024

`Oversampler` (*class in*
 `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers`),
 965

`Oversampler` (*class in*

`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.over_sampler` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier` property), 1114

P

`pad_with_nans()` (in module `evalml.utils`), 1529

`pad_with_nans()` (in module `evalml.utils.gen_utils`), 1522

`ParameterError`, 1511, 1513

`ParameterNotUsedWarning`, 331, 333

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.ARIMARegressor` property), 1315

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline` property), 1243

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline` property), 1320

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.CatBoostClassifier` property), 1324

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor` property), 1326

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline` property), 1250

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline` property), 1330

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ARIMARegressor` property), 1079

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineClassifier` property), 1082

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor` property), 1085

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier` property), 1087

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor` property), 1090

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.component_base.ComponentBase` property), 1068

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBase` property), 1092

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer` property), 1095

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier` property), 1098

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor` property), 1101

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DFSTransformer` property), 1103

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns` property), 1105

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropNaNRowsTransformer` property), 1107

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropNullColumns` property), 1110

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DropRowsTransformer` property), 1112

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier` property), 1114

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor` property), 1117

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.EmailFeaturizer` property), 1119

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble` property), 553

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble` property), 556

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble` property), 559

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsemble` property), 562

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsemble` property), 565

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsemble` property), 568

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator` property), 1121

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ARIMARegressor` property), 741

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineClassifier` property), 744

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineRegressor` property), 746

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostClassifier` property), 749

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostRegressor` property), 752

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline` property), 571

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.Baseline` property), 574

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.catboost` property), 584

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatB` property), 587

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision` property), 577

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.Decis` property), 620

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elastic` property), 581

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.Elast` property), 622

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.et_cl` property), 584

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.Extra` property), 625

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.kneig` property), 587

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.KNei` property), 628

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.RegressorEnsemble`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.SVMRegressor`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.LogisticRegressionClassifier`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.LogTransformer`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.VocabularyWrapperEncoder`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.VocabularyWrapperRegressor`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.Oversampler`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.XGBoostRegressor`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.XGBoostClassifier`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.PolynomialDetrender`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.ProphetRegressor`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.RandomForestClassifier`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.RandomForestRegressor`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.ReplaceNullableTypes`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.RFClassifierSelectFromModel`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.RFRegressorSelectFromModel`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.SelectByType`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.SelectColumns`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.SimpleImputer`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.StackedEnsembleRegressor`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.StandardScaler`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.SVMClassifier`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.SVMRegressor`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.TargetEncoder`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.TargetImputer`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator`), 684
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressor_ensemble.TimeSeriesFeaturizer`), 684

`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Transformers` property), 1220
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 978
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 980
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 982
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 984
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 991
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 993
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 819
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 824
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 826
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 821
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 995
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 998
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 1000
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 1002
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 1004
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 829
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 839
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 833
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 842
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 836
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 845
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 848
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 857
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 851
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 854
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ColumnSelector` property), 860
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 863
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 1007
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 1009
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 878
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 866
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 869
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 880
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 872
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 883
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 875
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.ColumnSelector` property), 885
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder` property), 1011
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis` property), 1014
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer` property), 1016
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA` property), 1018
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguageFeatureExtractor` property), 1020
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.OneHotEncoder` property), 1024
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Oversampler` property), 1026
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PCA` property), 1028
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PerColumnImputer` property), 1030
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialDegreeSelector` property), 1033
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.ColumnSelector` property), 888
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.ColumnSelector` property), 926
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.ColumnSelector` property), 928
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.ColumnSelector` property), 891
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.ColumnSelector` property), 893
`parameters()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.ColumnSelector` property), 896

1689

[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetClassifier property\), 1348](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetRegressor property\), 1351](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.Estimator property\), 1353](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor property\), 1356](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier property\), 1359](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor property\), 1362](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.FeatureSelector property\), 1365](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.KNeighborsClassifier property\), 1367](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier property\), 1370](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor property\), 1373](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor property\), 1375](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier property\), 1378](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassifier property\), 1261](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline property\), 1383](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder property\), 1387](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.PerColumnImputer property\), 1390](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase property\), 1266](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase property\), 1394](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor property\), 1397](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RandomForestClassifier property\), 1399](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RandomForestRegressor property\), 1402](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline property\), 1273](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline property\), 1406](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel property\), 1410](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel property\), 1412](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer property\), 1415](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleClassifier property\), 1418](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleRegressor property\), 1420](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler property\), 1423](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier property\), 1425](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor property\), 1427](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder property\), 1430](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline property\), 1280](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline property\), 1286](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline property\), 1293](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase property\), 1299](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline property\), 1306](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline property\), 1435](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline property\), 1441](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline property\), 1446](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesFeaturizer property\), 1451](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline property\), 1457](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.Transformer property\), 1461](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier property\), 1464](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier property\), 1466](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitRegressor property\), 1468](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.XGBoostClassifier property\), 1471](#)
[parameters\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor property\), 1473](#)
[partial_dependence\(\) \(in module evalml.model_understanding\), 374](#)
[partial_dependence\(\) \(in module evalml.model_understanding.graphs\), 357](#)
[PartialDependenceError, 331, 333](#)
[PartialDependenceErrorCode \(class in evalml.exceptions\), 333](#)
[PartialDependenceErrorCode \(class in evalml.exceptions.exceptions\), 331](#)
[PCA \(class in evalml.pipelines.components\), 1166](#)
[PCA \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.transformers\), 1026](#)

`method`), 495
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.F1Weighted` `method`), 497
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost` `method`), 385
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.FraudCost` `method`), 499
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.Gini` `method`), 503
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.lead_scoring.LeadScoring` `method`), 388
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.LeadScoring` `method`), 505
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.LogLossBinary` `method`), 507
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.LogLossMulticlass` `method`), 509
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.MAE` `method`), 511
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.MAPE` `method`), 512
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.MaxError` `method`), 514
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.MCCBinary` `method`), 516
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.MCCMulticlass` `method`), 518
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.MeanSquaredLogError` `method`), 519
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.MedianAE` `method`), 521
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.MSE` `method`), 523
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.MulticlassClassificationObjective` `method`), 390
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.MulticlassClassificationObjective` `method`), 524
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase` `method`), 393
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase` `method`), 527
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.Precision` `method`), 529
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.PrecisionMacro` `method`), 531
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.PrecisionMicro` `method`), 532
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.PrecisionWeighted` `method`), 534
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.R2` `method`), 535
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.Recall` `method`), 538
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.RecallMacro` `method`), 539
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.RecallMicro` `method`), 541
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.RecallWeighted` `method`), 543
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.regression_objective.RegressionObjective` `method`), 395
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective` `method`), 544
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredError` `method`), 546
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredLogError` `method`), 548
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.SensitivityLowAlert` `method`), 398
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.SensitivityLowAlert` `method`), 550
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyBinary` `method`), 401
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyMulticlass` `method`), 403
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUC` `method`), 405
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMacro` `method`), 407
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMicro` `method`), 409
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCWeighted` `method`), 410
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyBinary` `method`), 413
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyMulticlass` `method`), 414
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyMicro` `method`), 416
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.ExpVariance` `method`), 418
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1` `method`), 418
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Macro` `method`), 420
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Micro` `method`), 421
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Weighted` `method`), 423
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Gini` `method`), 425
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossBinary` `method`), 427
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossMulticlass` `method`), 429
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAE` `method`), 431
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAPE` `method`), 432
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MaxError` `method`), 433

`method`), 434
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCBinary`
`method`), 436
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCMulticlass`
`method`), 438
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MeanSquaredError`
`method`), 439
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MedianAbsoluteError`
`method`), 441
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MSE` `method`), 1250
`method`), 443
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Precision` `method`), 1330
`method`), 445
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMacro`
`method`), 1255
`method`), 446
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMicro`
`method`), 1335
`method`), 448
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionWeighted`
`method`), 1080
`method`), 450
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.R2` `method`), 1082
`method`), 451
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Recall` `method`), 1085
`method`), 453
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMacro`
`method`), 1087
`method`), 455
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMicro`
`method`), 1090
`method`), 457
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallWeighted`
`method`), 1098
`method`), 458
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredError`
`method`), 460
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredLogError`
`method`), 461
`positive_only()` (`evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.TimeSeriesRegressionObjective`
`method`), 464
`Precision` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 527
`Precision` (class in `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics`), 443
`precision_recall_curve()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding`), 375
`precision_recall_curve()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding.graphs`), 359
`PrecisionMacro` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 529
`PrecisionMacro` (class in `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics`), 445
`PrecisionMicro` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 531
`PrecisionMicro` (class in `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics`), 447
`PrecisionWeighted` (class in `evalml.objectives`), 533
`PrecisionWeighted` (class in `evalml.objectives.standard_metrics`), 448
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.ARIMAREgressor` `method`), 1315
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline`
`method`), 1243
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline`
`method`), 1320
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.CatBoostClassifier`
`method`), 1324
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor`
`method`), 1324
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline`
`method`), 1250
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline`
`method`), 1330
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph`
`method`), 1255
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph`
`method`), 1335
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ARIMAREgressor`
`method`), 1080
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineClassifier`
`method`), 1082
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor`
`method`), 1085
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier`
`method`), 1087
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor`
`method`), 1090
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier`
`method`), 1098
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor`
`method`), 1098
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier`
`method`), 1101
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor`
`method`), 1101
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base.StackedEnsembleBase`
`method`), 553
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_classifier.StackedEnsembleClassifier`
`method`), 556
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_regressor.StackedEnsembleRegressor`
`method`), 560
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleBase`
`method`), 562
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier`
`method`), 565
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleRegressor`
`method`), 568
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator`
`method`), 1121
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ARIMAREgressor`
`method`), 741
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineClassifier`
`method`), 744
`predict()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineRegressor`
`method`), 746

`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostClassifier (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.xgboost_`
`method), 749`
`method), 611`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.XGBoost`
`method), 752`
`method), 647`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeClassif`
`method), 571`
`method), 755`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeRegres`
`method), 614`
`method), 758`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetClassifier`
`method), 574`
`method), 761`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ElasticNetRegressor`
`method), 617`
`method), 763`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.DecisionTreeClassifier`
`method), 577`
`method), 766`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision (evalml.pipelines.components.estimator.Estimator`
`method), 620`
`method), 737`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elastic (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExponentialSmoothi`
`method), 581`
`method), 768`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesClassifier`
`method), 623`
`method), 771`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ExtraTreesRegressor`
`method), 584`
`method), 774`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.extra (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.KNeighborsClassifier`
`method), 626`
`method), 777`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.kneighbors (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMClassifier`
`method), 587`
`method), 780`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.kneighbors (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LightGBMRegressor`
`method), 628`
`method), 783`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.lightgbm (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LinearRegressor`
`method), 591`
`method), 786`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.lightgbm (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionC`
`method), 632`
`method), 788`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.logistic (regression) (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionC`
`method), 594`
`method), 791`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.logistic (regression) (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.LogisticRegressionC`
`method), 634`
`method), 793`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.random (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.RandomForestClass`
`method), 637`
`method), 796`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.random (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.arima_re`
`method), 597`
`method), 650`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ARIMAR`
`method), 600`
`method), 697`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_`
`method), 639`
`method), 653`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_`
`method), 603`
`method), 700`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_`
`method), 606`
`method), 656`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_`
`method), 608`
`method), 702`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_`
`method), 642`
`method), 660`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.baseline_`
`method), 645`
`method), 705`

`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnet (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitRegressor method), 663`
`method), 810`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ElasticNetRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostClassifier method), 708`
`method), 813`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnetreg (evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostRegressor method), 666`
`method), 816`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.elasticnetreg (evalml.pipelines.components.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor method), 669`
`method), 1124`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesClassifier method), 710`
`method), 1127`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ExtraTreesRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesRegressor method), 713`
`method), 1130`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.lightgbm (evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMRegressor method), 672`
`method), 1138`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LightGBMRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMClassifier method), 716`
`method), 1143`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.linear (evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMRegressor method), 675`
`method), 1146`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LinearRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.LinearRegressor method), 719`
`method), 1151`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.LogisticRegressionClassifier (evalml.pipelines.components.LogisticRegressionClassifier method), 679`
`method), 1153`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.ProphetRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.ProphetRegressor method), 722`
`method), 1175`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.RandomForestClassifier (evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestClassifier method), 724`
`method), 1178`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.RandomForestRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestRegressor method), 682`
`method), 1180`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.StackedEnsembleClassifier (evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleClassifier method), 684`
`method), 1197`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.StackedEnsembleRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleRegressor method), 727`
`method), 1200`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator (evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator method), 687`
`method), 1205`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.SVMRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.SVMRegressor method), 729`
`method), 1207`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.VowpalWabbitRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor method), 690`
`method), 1214`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.VowpalWabbitRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor method), 732`
`method), 1073`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.XGBoostRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostRegressor method), 693`
`method), 1074`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.XGBoostRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier method), 734`
`method), 1227`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMClassifier (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier method), 798`
`method), 1230`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.SVMRegressor (evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor method), 801`
`method), 1232`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator (evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostClassifier method), 803`
`method), 1235`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier (evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostRegressor method), 806`
`method), 1237`
`predict () (evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier (evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier method), 808`
`method), 1338`

`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeRegressor* method), 1293
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase* method), 1341
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetClassifier* method), 1349
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetRegressor* method), 1351
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.Estimator* method), 1353
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor* method), 1356
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier* method), 1359
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor* method), 1362
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.KNeighborsClassifier* method), 1367
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier* method), 1370
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor* method), 1373
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor* method), 1376
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier* method), 1378
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline* method), 1261
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline* method), 1383
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase* method), 1267
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase* method), 1394
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor* method), 1397
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.RandomForestClassifier* method), 1399
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.RandomForestRegressor* method), 1402
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline* method), 1273
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline* method), 1406
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleClassifier* method), 1418
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleRegressor* method), 1421
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier* method), 1425
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor* method), 1428
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline* method), 1280
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline* method), 1286
`predict()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline* method), 1280
`predict_in_sample()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline* method), 1286
`predict_in_sample()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline* method), 1293
`predict_in_sample()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase* method), 1300
`predict_in_sample()` (*evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline* method), 1306
`predict_in_sample()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline* method), 1436
`predict_in_sample()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline* method), 1442
`predict_in_sample()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline* method), 1451
`predict_in_sample()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline* method), 1458
`predict_proba()` (*evalml.pipelines.ARIMARegressor* method), 1455
`predict_proba()` (*evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline* method), 1455
`predict_proba()` (*evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline* method), 1455
`predict_proba()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline* method), 1455
`predict_proba()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline* method), 1455
`predict_proba()` (*evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline* method), 1455

`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline`), 1320
`method`), 1320
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.CatBoostClassifier`), 1324
`method`), 1324
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor`), 1326
`method`), 1326
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline`), 1250
`method`), 1250
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline`), 1331
`method`), 1331
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ArimaRegressor`), 1080
`method`), 1080
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineClassifier`), 1082
`method`), 1082
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor`), 1085
`method`), 1085
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier`), 1087
`method`), 1087
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor`), 1090
`method`), 1090
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier`), 1098
`method`), 1098
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor`), 1101
`method`), 1101
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier`), 1115
`method`), 1115
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor`), 1117
`method`), 1117
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble_stacked_ensemble`), 553
`method`), 553
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble_stacked_ensemble`), 557
`method`), 557
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble_stacked_ensemble`), 560
`method`), 560
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble_stacked_ensemble`), 562
`method`), 562
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble_stacked_ensemble`), 565
`method`), 565
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble_stacked_ensemble`), 568
`method`), 568
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator`), 1121
`method`), 1121
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimator.ArimaRegressor`), 741
`method`), 741
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimator.BaselineClassifier`), 744
`method`), 744
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimator.BaselineRegressor`), 746
`method`), 746
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimator.CatBoostClassifier`), 749
`method`), 749
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimator.CatBoostRegressor`), 752
`method`), 752
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimator.classifiers.baseline_classifier`), 571
`method`), 571
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 614
`method`), 614
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 574
`method`), 574
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 617
`method`), 617
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 578
`method`), 578
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 620
`method`), 620
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 581
`method`), 581
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 623
`method`), 623
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 584
`method`), 584
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 626
`method`), 626
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 587
`method`), 587
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 629
`method`), 629
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 591
`method`), 591
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 632
`method`), 632
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 594
`method`), 594
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 634
`method`), 634
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 637
`method`), 637
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 597
`method`), 597
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 600
`method`), 600
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 639
`method`), 639
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 603
`method`), 603
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 606
`method`), 606
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 608
`method`), 608
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 642
`method`), 642
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 645
`method`), 645
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 611
`method`), 611
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers`), 647
`method`), 647
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline_classifier`), 575
`method`), 575
`predict_proba()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline_classifier`), 755
`method`), 755

[predict_proba\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor method\), 1473](#)
[predict_proba_in_sample\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline method\), 1281](#)
[predict_proba_in_sample\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method\), 1287](#)
[predict_proba_in_sample\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline method\), 1294](#)
[predict_proba_in_sample\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline method\), 1436](#)
[predict_proba_in_sample\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method\), 1442](#)
[predict_proba_in_sample\(\) \(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline method\), 1452](#)
[print_deps\(\) \(in module evalml.utils.cli_utils\), 1518](#)
[print_info\(\) \(in module evalml.utils.cli_utils\), 1518](#)
[print_sys_info\(\) \(in module evalml.utils.cli_utils\), 1518](#)
[ProblemTypes \(class in evalml.problem_types\), 1504](#)
[ProblemTypes \(class in evalml.problem_types.problem_types\), 1497](#)
[ProphetRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines\), 1395](#)
[ProphetRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components\), 1173](#)
[ProphetRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators\), 789](#)
[ProphetRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors\), 719](#)
[ProphetRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.prophet_regressor\), 677](#)
[propose\(\) \(evalml.tuners.grid_search_tuner.GridSearchTuner method\), 1506](#)
[propose\(\) \(evalml.tuners.GridSearchTuner method\), 1512](#)
[propose\(\) \(evalml.tuners.random_search_tuner.RandomSearchTuner method\), 1507](#)
[propose\(\) \(evalml.tuners.RandomSearchTuner method\), 1514](#)
[propose\(\) \(evalml.tuners.skopt_tuner.SKOptTuner method\), 1509](#)
[propose\(\) \(evalml.tuners.SKOptTuner method\), 1515](#)
[propose\(\) \(evalml.tuners.Tuner method\), 1516](#)
[propose\(\) \(evalml.tuners.tuner.Tuner method\), 1511](#)
[R2 \(class in evalml.objectives\), 534](#)
[R2 \(class in evalml.objectives.standard_metrics\), 450](#)
[raise_error_callback\(\) \(in module evalml.automl.callbacks\), 224](#)
[RandomForestClassifier \(class in evalml.pipelines.components\), 1176](#)
[RandomForestClassifier \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators\), 791](#)
[RandomForestClassifier \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers\), 635](#)
[RandomForestClassifier \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.rf_classifier\), 595](#)
[RandomForestRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines\), 1400](#)
[RandomForestRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components\), 1178](#)
[RandomForestRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators\), 794](#)
[RandomForestRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors\), 722](#)
[RandomForestRegressor \(class in evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.rf_regressor\), 680](#)
[RandomSearchTuner \(class in evalml.tuners\), 1513](#)
[RandomSearchTuner \(class in evalml.tuners.random_search_tuner\), 1506](#)
[rankings\(\) \(evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch property\), 220](#)
[rankings\(\) \(evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch property\), 220](#)
[rankings\(\) \(evalml.AutoMLSearch property\), 1534](#)
[readable_explanation\(\) \(in module evalml.model_understanding\), 375](#)
[readable_explanation\(\) \(in module evalml.model_understanding.feature_explanations\), 348](#)
[Recall \(class in evalml.objectives\), 536](#)
[Recall \(class in evalml.objectives.standard_metrics\), 452](#)
[RecallMacro \(class in evalml.objectives\), 538](#)
[RecallMacro \(class in evalml.objectives.standard_metrics\), 454](#)
[RecallMicro \(class in evalml.objectives\), 540](#)
[RecallMicro \(class in evalml.objectives.standard_metrics\), 455](#)
[RecallWeighted \(class in evalml.objectives\), 541](#)

RecallWeighted (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1185
[evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 457
 RFRegressorSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers](#)), 1038
 register() (evalml.pipelines.components.component_base_meta.[ComponentBaseMeta](#) method), 1069
 register() (evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBaseMeta method), 1093
 register() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.[OneHotEncoderMeta](#) method), 833
 register() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.[TargetImputerMeta](#) method), 875
 register() (evalml.pipelines.pipeline_meta.[PipelineBaseMeta](#) method), 1269
 register() (evalml.utils.base_meta.BaseMeta method), 1517
 RegressionObjective (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 543
 RegressionObjective (class in [evalml.objectives.regression_objective](#)), 394
 RegressionPipeline (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1402
 RegressionPipeline (class in [evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline](#)), 1269
 ReplaceNullableTypes (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1181
 ReplaceNullableTypes (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers](#)), 1033
 ReplaceNullableTypes (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing](#)), 946
 ReplaceNullableTypes (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.replace_nullable_types](#)), 910
 results() (evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch property), 220
 results() (evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch property), 233
 results() (evalml.AutoMLSearch property), 1534
 RFClassifierSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1407
 RFClassifierSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1183
 RFClassifierSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers](#)), 1035
 RFClassifierSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection](#)), 857
 RFClassifierSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.rf_classifier](#)), 849
 RFRegressorSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1410
 RFRegressorSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1185
 RFRegressorSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers](#)), 1038
 RFRegressorSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection](#)), 860
 RFRegressorSelectFromModel (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection.rf_regressor](#)), 852
 roc_curve() (in module [evalml.model_understanding](#)), 376
 roc_curve() (in module [evalml.model_understanding.graphs](#)), 359
 RootMeanSquaredError (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 545
 RootMeanSquaredError (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 459
 RootMeanSquaredLogError (class in [evalml.objectives](#)), 547
 RootMeanSquaredLogError (class in [evalml.objectives.standard_metrics](#)), 460
 rows_of_interest() (in module [evalml.pipelines.utils](#)), 1310

S

safe_repr() (in module [evalml.utils](#)), 1529
 safe_repr() (in module [evalml.utils.gen_utils](#)), 1522
 save() (evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch method), 220
 save() (evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch method), 233
 save() (evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch method), 1534
 save() (evalml.pipelines.ARIMARegressor method), 1315
 save() (evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline method), 1243
 save() (evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline method), 1321
 save() (evalml.pipelines.CatBoostClassifier method), 1324
 save() (evalml.pipelines.CatBoostRegressor method), 1326
 save() (evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline method), 1250
 save() (evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline method), 1331
 save() (evalml.pipelines.components.ARIMARegressor method), 1080
 save() (evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineClassifier method), 1083
 save() (evalml.pipelines.components.BaselineRegressor method), 1085
 save() (evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostClassifier method), 1087

[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.CatBoostRegressor method\), 1090](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.component_base.ComponentBase method\), 1068](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBase method\), 1092](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer method\), 1095](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeClassifier method\), 1098](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.DecisionTreeRegressor method\), 1101](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.DFSTransformer method\), 1103](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns method\), 1105](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.DropNaNRowsTransformer method\), 1107](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.DropNullColumns method\), 1110](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.DropRowsTransformer method\), 1112](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetClassifier method\), 1115](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ElasticNetRegressor method\), 1117](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.EmailFeaturizer method\), 1119](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_classifier.StackedEnsembleClassifier method\), 553](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_classifier.StackedEnsembleClassifier method\), 557](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_classifier.StackedEnsembleRegressor method\), 560](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier method\), 562](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleClassifier method\), 565](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleRegressor method\), 568](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator method\), 1122](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.ARIMARegressor method\), 741](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineClassifier method\), 744](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.BaselineRegressor method\), 746](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostClassifier method\), 749](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.CatBoostRegressor method\), 752](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline.BaselineClassifier method\), 572](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline.BaselineRegressor method\), 614](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.catboost_classifier.CatBoostClassifier method\), 575](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.CatBoostClassifier method\), 617](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.decision_tree.DecisionTreeClassifier method\), 578](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.DecisionTreeClassifier method\), 620](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.elasticnet_classifier.ElasticNetClassifier method\), 581](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ElasticNetClassifier method\), 623](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.et_classifier.ExtraTreesClassifier method\), 584](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.ExtraTreesClassifier method\), 626](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.kneighbors_classifier.KNeighborsClassifier method\), 588](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.KNeighborsClassifier method\), 629](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.lightgbm_classifier.LightGBMClassifier method\), 591](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LightGBMClassifier method\), 632](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.logistic_regression.LogisticRegression method\), 594](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.LogisticRegression method\), 635](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.RandomForestClassifier method\), 637](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.rf_classifier.RandomForestClassifier method\), 597](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm_classifier.SVMClassifier method\), 600](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.SVMClassifier method\), 640](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit.VowpalWabbitClassifier method\), 603](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit.VowpalWabbitClassifier method\), 606](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit.VowpalWabbitClassifier method\), 608](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier method\), 642](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.VowpalWabbitClassifier method\), 645](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.xgboost_classifier.XGBoostClassifier method\), 611](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.XGBoostClassifier method\), 647](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.baseline.BaselineClassifier method\), 755](#)

Index 1703

`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor` method), 1124
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesClassifiers` method), 1127
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ExtraTreesRegressors` method), 1130
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.FeatureSelector` method), 1133
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Imputer` method), 1135
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.KNeighborsClassifier` method), 1138
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.LabelEncoder` method), 1141
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMClassifiers` method), 1144
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.LightGBMRegressors` method), 1146
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis` method), 1148
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.LinearRegressor` method), 1151
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.LogisticRegressionClassifier` method), 1154
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.LogTransformer` method), 1156
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.LSA` method), 1158
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer` method), 1160
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.OneHotEncoder` method), 1163
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Oversampler` method), 1166
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.PCA` method), 1168
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.PerColumnImputer` method), 1170
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.PolynomialDetrender` method), 1173
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ProphetRegressor` method), 1175
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestClassifier` method), 1178
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.RandomForestRegressor` method), 1180
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.ReplaceNullableTypes` method), 1182
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.RFClassifierSelectFromModel` method), 1185
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.RFRegressorSelectFromModel` method), 1188
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.SelectByType` method), 1190
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.SelectColumns` method), 1192
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.SimpleImputer` method), 1194
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleClassifier` method), 1197
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.StackedEnsembleRegressor` method), 1200
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.StandardScaler` method), 1202
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.SVMClassifier` method), 1205
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.SVMRegressor` method), 1207
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder` method), 1210
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TargetImputer` method), 1212
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator` method), 1215
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesFeaturizer` method), 1217
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Transformer` method), 1220
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.ColumnSelector` method), 978
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.DropColumns` method), 980
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.SelectColumns` method), 982
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.column_selectors.SelectRows` method), 984
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DateTimeFeaturizer` method), 991
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DFSTransformer` method), 993
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.ReducedDimTransformer` method), 819
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.PCA` method), 824
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.PrincipalComponentAnalysis` method), 826
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.dimensionality_reduction.RandomForestSelectFromModel` method), 821
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropColumns` method), 995
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNaNRowsTransformer` method), 998
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNullColumns` method), 1000
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropRowsTransformer` method), 1002
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EmailFeaturizer` method), 1004

`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder` method), 829
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder` method), 1024
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder` method), 839
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder` method), 1026
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder` method), 833
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder` method), 1028
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder` method), 842
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder` method), 1031
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder` method), 836
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder` method), 1033
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder` method), 845
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder` method), 888
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 848
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 926
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 857
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 928
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 851
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 891
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 854
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 893
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 860
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 896
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 863
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.features_selection.FeatureSelector` method), 930
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector` method), 1007
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector` method), 933
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer` method), 1009
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer` method), 935
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 878
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 937
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 866
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 899
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 869
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 901
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 880
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 939
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 872
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 941
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 883
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 904
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 875
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 907
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 885
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer` method), 944
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder` method), 1012
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder` method), 909
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis` method), 1014
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis` method), 946
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer` method), 1016
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer` method), 912
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA` method), 1018
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA` method), 948
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguage` method), 1020
`save()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguage` method), 914

[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.TextTransformer method\), 950](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.TimeSeriesFeaturizer method\), 918](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.TrainTestSplitter method\), 953](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier method\), 920](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier method\), 922](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.VowpalWabbitRegressor method\), 956](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.URLFeaturizer method\), 1035](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.ReplacementNull \(Type\) method\), 1038](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.RFClassifier.SelectFromModel method\), 1041](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.RFRegressor.SelectFromModel method\), 958](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.sample_base.SimpleDFSTransformer method\), 967](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.sample_base.DropNaNRowsTransformer method\), 961](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.sample_base.SimpleElasticNetClassifier method\), 970](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.sample_base.SimpleElasticNetRegressor method\), 965](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.standard_scaler.StandardScaler method\), 973](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.StandardScaler method\), 975](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SelectByType method\), 1043](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SelectColumns method\), 1045](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.SimpleImputer method\), 1047](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.StandardScaler method\), 1050](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetEncoder method\), 1052](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TargetImputer method\), 1055](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TimeSeriesFeaturizer method\), 1057](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Transformer method\), 1060](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.transformer.Transformer method\), 987](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Undersampler method\), 1063](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.URLFeaturizer method\), 1065](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.Undersampler method\), 1223](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesFeaturizer method\), 1225](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier method\), 1228](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier method\), 1230](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.VowpalWabbitRegressor method\), 1232](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostClassifier method\), 1235](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.components.XGBoostRegressor method\), 1237](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeClassifier method\), 1339](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.DecisionTreeRegressor method\), 1342](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.DropNaNRowsTransformer method\), 1344](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetClassifier method\), 1346](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ElasticNetRegressor method\), 1349](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor method\), 1351](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ExponentialSmoothingRegressor method\), 1354](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesClassifier method\), 1357](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.ExtraTreesRegressor method\), 1362](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.FeatureSelector method\), 1365](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.KNeighborsClassifier method\), 1368](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.LightGBMClassifier method\), 1370](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.LightGBMRegressor method\), 1373](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.LinearRegressor method\), 1376](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.LogisticRegressionClassifier method\), 1379](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline method\), 1261](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline method\), 1384](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder method\), 1387](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.PerColumnImputer method\), 1390](#)
[save \(\) \(evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase method\), 1390](#)

- method), 1267
- save () (evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase method), 1394
- save () (evalml.pipelines.ProphetRegressor method), 1397
- save () (evalml.pipelines.RandomForestClassifier method), 1400
- save () (evalml.pipelines.RandomForestRegressor method), 1402
- save () (evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline method), 1274
- save () (evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline method), 1406
- save () (evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel method), 1410
- save () (evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel method), 1413
- save () (evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer method), 1415
- save () (evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleClassifier method), 1418
- save () (evalml.pipelines.StackedEnsembleRegressor method), 1421
- save () (evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler method), 1423
- save () (evalml.pipelines.SVMClassifier method), 1425
- save () (evalml.pipelines.SVMRegressor method), 1428
- save () (evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder method), 1430
- save () (evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method), 1281
- save () (evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method), 1287
- save () (evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method), 1294
- save () (evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase method), 1300
- save () (evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline method), 1306
- save () (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline method), 1436
- save () (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipelines method), 1443
- save () (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesFeaturizer method), 1446
- save () (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline method), 1452
- save () (evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline method), 1458
- save () (evalml.pipelines.Transformer method), 1461
- save () (evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier method), 1464
- save () (evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier method), 1466
- save () (evalml.pipelines.VowpalWabbitRegressor method), 1469
- save () (evalml.pipelines.XGBoostClassifier method), 1471
- save () (evalml.pipelines.XGBoostRegressor method), 1473
- save_plot () (in module evalml.utils), 1529
- save_plot () (in module evalml.utils.gen_utils), 1522
- scikit_learn_wrapped_estimator () (in module evalml.pipelines.components.utils), 1072
- score () (evalml.objectives.AccuracyBinary method), 470
- score () (evalml.objectives.AccuracyMulticlass method), 471
- score () (evalml.objectives.AUC method), 474
- score () (evalml.objectives.AUCMacro method), 475
- score () (evalml.objectives.AUCMicro method), 477
- score () (evalml.objectives.AUCWeighted method), 479
- score () (evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyBinary method), 481
- score () (evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyMulticlass method), 483
- score () (evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.BinaryClassificationObjective method), 379
- score () (evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective method), 485
- score () (evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix.CostBenefitMatrix method), 382
- score () (evalml.objectives.CostBenefitMatrix method), 488
- score () (evalml.objectives.ExpVariance method), 489
- score () (evalml.objectives.F1Macro method), 493
- score () (evalml.objectives.F1Macro method), 495
- score () (evalml.objectives.F1Weighted method), 497
- score () (evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost method), 385
- score () (evalml.objectives.fraud_cost.FraudCost method), 499
- score () (evalml.objectives.Gini method), 503
- score () (evalml.objectives.lead_scoring.LeadScoring method), 388
- score () (evalml.objectives.LeadScoring method), 505
- score () (evalml.objectives.LogLossBinary method), 507
- score () (evalml.objectives.LogLossMulticlass method), 509
- score () (evalml.objectives.MAE method), 511
- score () (evalml.objectives.MAPE method), 512
- score () (evalml.objectives.MaxError method), 514
- score () (evalml.objectives.MCCBinary method), 516
- score () (evalml.objectives.MCCMulticlass method), 518
- score () (evalml.objectives.MeanSquaredLogError method), 519
- score () (evalml.objectives.MedianAE method), 521
- score () (evalml.objectives.MSE method), 523
- score () (evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.Multiclass

[method](#)), 390
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.MulticlassClassificationObjective](#)
[method](#)), 525
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase](#)
[method](#)), 393
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase](#) [method](#)),
527
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.Precision](#) [method](#)), 529
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.PrecisionMacro](#) [method](#)),
531
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.PrecisionMicro](#) [method](#)),
532
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.PrecisionWeighted](#)
[method](#)), 534
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.R2](#) [method](#)), 535
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.Recall](#) [method](#)), 538
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.RecallMacro](#) [method](#)), 539
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.RecallMicro](#) [method](#)), 541
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.RecallWeighted](#) [method](#)),
543
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.regression_objective.RegressionObjective](#)
[method](#)), 395
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective](#)
[method](#)), 545
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredError](#)
[method](#)), 546
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredLogError](#)
[method](#)), 548
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.SensitivityLowAlert](#)
[method](#)), 398
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.SensitivityLowAlert](#)
[method](#)), 550
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyBinary](#)
[method](#)), 402
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyMulticlass](#)
[method](#)), 403
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUC](#)
[method](#)), 405
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMacro](#)
[method](#)), 407
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMicro](#)
[method](#)), 409
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCWeighted](#)
[method](#)), 410
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyBinary](#)
[method](#)), 413
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyMulticlass](#)
[method](#)), 414
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.ExpVariance](#)
[method](#)), 416
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1](#)
[method](#)), 418
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Macro](#)
[method](#)), 420
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Micro](#)
[method](#)), 421
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Weighted](#)
[method](#)), 423
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Gini](#)
[method](#)), 425
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossBinary](#)
[method](#)), 427
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossMulticlass](#)
[method](#)), 429
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAE](#)
[method](#)), 431
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAPE](#)
[method](#)), 432
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MaxError](#)
[method](#)), 434
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCBinary](#)
[method](#)), 436
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCMulticlass](#)
[method](#)), 438
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MeanSquaredLogError](#)
[method](#)), 439
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MedianAE](#)
[method](#)), 441
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MSE](#)
[method](#)), 443
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Precision](#)
[method](#)), 445
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMacro](#)
[method](#)), 446
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMicro](#)
[method](#)), 448
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionWeighted](#)
[method](#)), 450
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.R2](#)
[method](#)), 451
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Recall](#)
[method](#)), 453
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMacro](#)
[method](#)), 455
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMicro](#)
[method](#)), 457
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallWeighted](#)
[method](#)), 458
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredError](#)
[method](#)), 460
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredLogError](#)
[method](#)), 461
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.TimeSeriesK](#)
[method](#)), 464
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassification](#)
[method](#)), 1244
[score\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline](#)
[method](#)), 1321

982

`send_data_to_cluster()` (*evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.DaskEngine* method), 201

`send_data_to_cluster()` (*evalml.automl.engine.DaskEngine* method), 210

`SensitivityLowAlert` (class in *evalml.objectives*), 548

`SensitivityLowAlert` (class in *evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert*), 396

`SequentialComputation` (class in *evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine*), 206

`SequentialEngine` (class in *evalml.automl*), 237

`SequentialEngine` (class in *evalml.automl.engine*), 213

`SequentialEngine` (class in *evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine*), 207

`set_fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.component_base_meta.ComponentBaseMeta* class method), 1069

`set_fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBaseMeta* class method), 1093

`set_fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoding.OneHotEncoderMeta* class method), 834

`set_fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.target_imputer.TargetImputerMeta* class method), 875

`set_fit()` (*evalml.pipelines.pipeline_meta.PipelineBaseMeta* class method), 1269

`set_fit()` (*evalml.utils.base_meta.BaseMeta* class method), 1517

`set_params()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.utils.WrappedSKClassifier* method), 1073

`set_params()` (*evalml.pipelines.components.utils.WrappedSKRegressor* method), 1075

`setup_job_log()` (*evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFEngine* static method), 199

`setup_job_log()` (*evalml.automl.engine.CFEngine* static method), 209

`setup_job_log()` (*evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.DaskEngine* static method), 201

`setup_job_log()` (*evalml.automl.engine.DaskEngine* static method), 211

`setup_job_log()` (*evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.EngineBase* static method), 203

`setup_job_log()` (*evalml.automl.engine.EngineBase* static method), 212

`setup_job_log()` (*evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine.SequentialEngine* static method), 207

`setup_job_log()` (*evalml.automl.engine.SequentialEngine* static method), 213

`setup_job_log()` (*evalml.automl.EngineBase* static method), 234

`setup_job_log()` (*evalml.automl.SequentialEngine* static method), 237

`silent_error_callback()` (in module *evalml.automl.callbacks*), 224

`SimpleImputer` (class in *evalml.pipelines*), 1413

`SimpleImputer` (class in *evalml.pipelines.components*), 1192

`SimpleImputer` (class in *evalml.pipelines.components.transformers*), 1045

`SimpleImputer` (class in *evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers*), 881

`SimpleImputer` (class in *evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.simple_imputer*), 870

`SKOptTuner` (class in *evalml.tuners*), 1514

`SKOptTuner` (class in *evalml.tuners.skopt_tuner*), 1508

`sparsity_score()` (*evalml.data_checks.sparsity_data_check.SparsityDataCheck* static method), 275

`sparsity_score()` (*evalml.data_checks.SparsityDataCheck* static method), 316

`SparsityDataCheck` (class in *evalml.data_checks*), 316

`SparsityDataCheckMeta` (class in *evalml.data_checks*), 316

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.KFold*), 1482

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.no_split.NoSplit*), 1475

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.NoSplit*), 1483

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.sk_splitters.KFold*), 1476

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.sk_splitters.StratifiedKFold*), 1477

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.StratifiedKFold*), 1484

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.time_series_split.TimeSeriesSplit*), 1479

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.TimeSeriesSplit*), 1486

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.training_validation_split.TrainingValidationSplit*), 1481

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.TrainingValidationSplit*), 1487

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.NoSplit*), 1492

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.TimeSeriesSplit*), 1495

`StandardScaler` (class in *evalml.preprocessing.TrainingValidationSplit*), 1496

`split_data()` (in module *evalml.preprocessing*),

[1492](#)
[split_data\(\)](#) (in module `evalml.preprocessing.utils`), [1489](#)
[StackedEnsembleBase](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble`), [560](#)
[StackedEnsembleBase](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base`), [551](#)
[StackedEnsembleClassifier](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines`), [1415](#)
[StackedEnsembleClassifier](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), [1195](#)
[StackedEnsembleClassifier](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble`), [563](#)
[StackedEnsembleClassifier](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_classifier`), [554](#)
[StackedEnsembleRegressor](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines`), [1418](#)
[StackedEnsembleRegressor](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), [1197](#)
[StackedEnsembleRegressor](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble`), [566](#)
[StackedEnsembleRegressor](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_regressor`), [557](#)
[StandardScaler](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines`), [1421](#)
[StandardScaler](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), [1200](#)
[StandardScaler](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers`), [1048](#)
[StandardScaler](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers`), [974](#)
[StandardScaler](#) (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.scalers.standard_scaler`), [971](#)
[StratifiedKFold](#) (class in `evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters`), [1483](#)
[StratifiedKFold](#) (class in `evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.sk_splitters`), [1476](#)
[submit\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFClient` method), [198](#)
[submit_evaluation_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFEngine` method), [199](#)
[submit_evaluation_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.CFEngine` method), [209](#)
[submit_evaluation_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.DaskEngine` method), [201](#)
[submit_evaluation_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.DaskEngine` method), [211](#)
[submit_evaluation_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.EngineBase` method), [203](#)
[submit_evaluation_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.EngineBase` method), [212](#)
[submit_evaluation_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine.SequentialEngine` method), [207](#)
[submit_evaluation_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.SequentialEngine` method), [213](#)
[submit_evaluation_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.EngineBase` method), [234](#)
[submit_evaluation_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.SequentialEngine` method), [237](#)
[submit_scoring_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFEngine` method), [199](#)
[submit_scoring_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.CFEngine` method), [209](#)
[submit_scoring_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.DaskEngine` method), [202](#)
[submit_scoring_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.DaskEngine` method), [211](#)
[submit_scoring_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.EngineBase` method), [203](#)
[submit_scoring_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.EngineBase` method), [212](#)
[submit_scoring_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine.SequentialEngine` method), [207](#)
[submit_scoring_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.SequentialEngine` method), [213](#)
[submit_scoring_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.EngineBase` method), [234](#)
[submit_scoring_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.SequentialEngine` method), [237](#)
[submit_training_job\(\)](#) (`evalml.automl.engine.cf_engine.CFEngine` method), [209](#)

[method](#)), 199
[submit_training_job\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.CFEngine](#) [method](#)), 210
[submit_training_job\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.dask_engine.DaskEngine](#) [method](#)), 202
[submit_training_job\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.DaskEngine](#) [method](#)), 211
[submit_training_job\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.EngineBase](#) [method](#)), 203
[submit_training_job\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.EngineBase](#) [method](#)), 212
[submit_training_job\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.sequential_engine.SequentialEngine](#) [method](#)), 208
[submit_training_job\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.SequentialEngine](#) [method](#)), 214
[submit_training_job\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.EngineBase](#) [method](#)), 234
[submit_training_job\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.SequentialEngine](#) [method](#)), 238
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1244
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1321
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1251
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1331
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1262
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1384
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase](#) [property](#)), 1267
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase](#) [property](#)), 1394
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1274
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1407
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1282
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1288
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1295
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase](#) [property](#)), 1300
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1307
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1437
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1443
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1453
[summary\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline](#) [property](#)), 1459
[supported_problem_types\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.stacked_ensemble_base.StackedEnsembleBase](#) [property](#)), 554
[supported_problem_types\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.ensemble.StackedEnsembleBase](#) [property](#)), 563
[supported_problem_types\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.Estimator](#) [property](#)), 1122
[supported_problem_types\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit.VowpalWabbitClassifier](#) [property](#)), 603
[supported_problem_types\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.Estimator](#) [property](#)), 766
[supported_problem_types\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.estimator.Estimator](#) [property](#)), 737
[supported_problem_types\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.Estimator](#) [property](#)), 1354
[SVCClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1423
[SVCClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1203
[SVCClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators](#)), 796
[SVCClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers](#)), 637
[SVCClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.svm_classifier](#)), 598
[SVMRegressor](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1426
[SVMRegressor](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1205
[SVMRegressor](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators](#)), 799
[SVMRegressor](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors](#)), 1255
[SVMRegressor](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.svm_regressor](#)), 637

682

T

`t_sne()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding`), 376`t_sne()` (in module `evalml.model_understanding.graphs`), 360`target_distribution()` (in module `evalml.preprocessing`), 1493`target_distribution()` (in module `evalml.preprocessing.utils`), 1490`TargetDistributionDataCheck` (class in `evalml.data_checks`), 318`TargetDistributionDataCheck` (class in `evalml.data_checks.target_distribution_data_check`), 277`TargetEncoder` (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1428`TargetEncoder` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1208`TargetEncoder` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers`), 1050`TargetEncoder` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoder`), 842`TargetEncoder` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoder`), 834`TargetImputer` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1210`TargetImputer` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers`), 1053`TargetImputer` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers`), 883`TargetImputer` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.target_imputer`), 873`TargetImputerMeta` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.target_imputer`), 875`TargetLeakageDataCheck` (class in `evalml.data_checks`), 319`TargetLeakageDataCheck` (class in `evalml.data_checks.target_leakage_data_check`), 278`TextTransformer` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing`), 949`TextTransformer` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing`), 913`threshold()` (`evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline` property), 1244`threshold()` (`evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline_mixin.BinaryClassificationPipeline` property), 1245`threshold()` (`evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline` property), 1321`threshold()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` property), 1282`threshold()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` property), 1437`time_elapsed()` (in module `evalml.utils.logger`), 1524`TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1213`TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators`), 801`TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors`), 727`TimeSeriesBaselineEstimator` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.time_series_baseline_estimator`), 685`TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1431`TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` (class in `evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines`), 1275`TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1438`TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` (class in `evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines`), 1282`TimeSeriesFeaturizer` (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1444`TimeSeriesFeaturizer` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components`), 1215`TimeSeriesFeaturizer` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers`), 1055`TimeSeriesFeaturizer` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing`), 951`TimeSeriesFeaturizer` (class in `evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.time_series_featurizer`), 915`TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1447`TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` (class in `evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipelines`), 1288`TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck` (class in `evalml.data_checks`), 321`TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck` (class in `evalml.data_checks.ts_parameters_data_check`), 280`TimeSeriesPipelineBase` (class in `evalml.pipelines`), 1447

[evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base](#)),
[1296](#)
[train_pipelines\(\)](#) ([evalml.AutoMLSearch](#)
[method](#)), [1535](#)
[TimeSeriesRegressionObjective](#) (class in
[evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective](#)),
[462](#)
[training_only\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.component_base.ComponentBase](#)
[property](#)), [1068](#)
[TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline](#) (class in
[evalml.pipelines](#)), [1453](#)
[training_only\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.ComponentBase](#)
[property](#)), [1092](#)
[TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline](#) (class in
[evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline](#)),
[1302](#)
[TrainingValidationSplit](#) (class in
[evalml.preprocessing](#)), [1495](#)
[TimeSeriesSplit](#) (class in [evalml.preprocessing](#)),
[1494](#)
[TrainingValidationSplit](#) (class in
[evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters](#)), [1486](#)
[TimeSeriesSplit](#) (class in
[evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters](#)), [1484](#)
[TrainingValidationSplit](#) (class in
[evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.training_validation_split](#)),
[1480](#)
[TimeSeriesSplit](#) (class in
[evalml.preprocessing.data_splitters.time_series_split](#)),
[1478](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline](#)
[method](#)), [1244](#)
[TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck](#) (class in
[evalml.data_checks](#)), [322](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline](#)
[method](#)), [1321](#)
[TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck](#) (class in
[evalml.data_checks.ts_splitting_data_check](#)),
[282](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline](#)
[method](#)), [1251](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_action.DataCheckAction](#)
[method](#)), [243](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline](#)
[method](#)), [1332](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DataCheckActionOption](#)
[method](#)), [245](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph](#)
[method](#)), [1255](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_message.DataCheckError](#)
[method](#)), [247](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph](#)
[method](#)), [1336](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_message.DataCheckError](#)
[method](#)), [247](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.DateTimeFeaturizer](#)
[method](#)), [1095](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_message.DataCheckMessage](#)
[method](#)), [248](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.DFSTransformer](#)
[method](#)), [1103](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_message.DataCheckWarning](#)
[method](#)), [248](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.DropColumns](#)
[method](#)), [1105](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DataCheckAction](#)
[method](#)), [291](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.DropNaNRowsTransformer](#)
[method](#)), [1108](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DataCheckActionOption](#)
[method](#)), [293](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.DropNullColumns](#)
[method](#)), [1110](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DataCheckError](#)
[method](#)), [293](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.DropRowsTransformer](#)
[method](#)), [1112](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DataCheckMessage](#)
[method](#)), [293](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.EmailFeaturizer](#)
[method](#)), [1119](#)
[to_dict\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DataCheckWarning](#)
[method](#)), [296](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.FeatureSelector](#)
[method](#)), [1133](#)
[train_and_score_pipeline\(\)](#) (in module
[evalml.automl.engine](#)), [214](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.Imputer](#)
[method](#)), [1135](#)
[train_and_score_pipeline\(\)](#) (in module
[evalml.automl.engine.engine_base](#)), [205](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.LabelEncoder](#)
[method](#)), [1141](#)
[train_pipeline\(\)](#) (in module
[evalml.automl.engine](#)), [214](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis](#)
[method](#)), [1149](#)
[train_pipeline\(\)](#) (in module
[evalml.automl.engine.engine_base](#)), [205](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.LogTransformer](#)
[method](#)), [1156](#)
[train_pipelines\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.automl_search.AutoMLSearch](#)
[method](#)), [221](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.LSA](#)
[method](#)), [1158](#)
[train_pipelines\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.AutoMLSearch](#)
[method](#)), [1160](#)
[transform\(\)](#) ([evalml.pipelines.components.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer](#)
[method](#)), [1160](#)

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.OneHotEncoder, method), 1163

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.Oversampler, method), 1166

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.PCA, method), 1168

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.PerColumnImputer, method), 1171

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.PolynomialDegreeReducer, method), 1173

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.ReplaceNullableTypes, method), 1182

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.RFClassifierSelectFromModel, method), 1185

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.RFRegressorSelectFromModel, method), 1188

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.SelectByType, method), 1190

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.SelectColumns, method), 1192

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.SimpleImputer, method), 1194

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.StandardScaler, method), 1202

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.TargetEncoder, method), 1210

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.TargetImputer, method), 1212

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.TimeSeriesFeatureizer, method), 1217

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.Transformer, method), 1220

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 978

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 980

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 982

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 984

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 991

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 993

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 819

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 824

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 826

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 821

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformerstackcolumnselector, method), 996

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNaNRows, method), 998

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropNullColumns, method), 1000

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.DropRowsTransformer, method), 1002

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.EmailFeaturizer, method), 1004

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.label, method), 829

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.LabelEncoder, method), 839

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.onehot, method), 833

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.OneHotEncoder, method), 842

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.target, method), 836

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.encoders.TargetEncoder, method), 845

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection, method), 848

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection, method), 857

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection, method), 851

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection, method), 854

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection, method), 860

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.feature_selection, method), 863

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.FeatureSelector, method), 1007

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Imputer, method), 1009

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.Imputer, method), 878

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.imputer, method), 866

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.per_column, method), 869

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.PerColumnImputer, method), 881

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.simple, method), 872

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.SimpleImputer, method), 883

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.target, method), 875

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.imputers.TargetImputer, method), 885

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LabelEncoder, method), 1012

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LinearDiscriminantAnalysis method), 1014

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LogTransformer method), 1016

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.LSA method), 1018

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.NaturalLanguageFeaturizer method), 1021

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.OneHotEncoder method), 1024

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Oversampler method), 1026

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PCA method), 1028

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialInput method), 1031

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.PolynomialDegree method), 1033

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline method), 888

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.ReplaceNullab method), 926

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.RFClassifierSe method), 928

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullRows method), 891

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 894

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullRows method), 896

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 930

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 933

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 935

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 937

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 899

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 902

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 939

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 942

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 904

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 907

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 944

transform() (evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.DefaultPipeline.components.Transformers.DropNullColumns method), 910

`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Transformer` method), 1060
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.TransformerTrainer` method), 987
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.Undersampler` method), 1063
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.URLFeaturizer` method), 1065
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.Undersampler` method), 1223
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.components.URLFeaturizer` method), 1225
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.DFSTransformer` method), 1344
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.DropNaNRowsTransformer` method), 1346
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.FeatureSelector` method), 1365
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1262
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1384
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.OneHotEncoder` method), 1387
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.PerColumnImputer` method), 1390
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase` method), 1267
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase` method), 1394
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline` method), 1274
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.RegressionPipeline` method), 1407
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.RFClassifierSelectFromModel` method), 1410
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.RFRegressorSelectFromModel` method), 1413
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.SimpleImputer` method), 1415
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.StandardScaler` method), 1423
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.TargetEncoder` method), 1430
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1282
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesClassRegressionPipeline` method), 1288
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1295
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase` method), 1301
`transform()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` method), 1307
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1437
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline` method), 1443
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesFeaturizer` method), 1446
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1453
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` method), 1459
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.Transformer` method), 1461
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.binary_classification_pipeline.BinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1244
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.BinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1321
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.classification_pipeline.ClassificationPipeline` method), 1251
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.ClassificationPipeline` method), 1332
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.component_graph.ComponentGraph` method), 1256
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.ComponentGraph` method), 1336
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.multiclass_classification_pipeline.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1262
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.MulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1384
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.pipeline_base.PipelineBase` method), 1268
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.PipelineBase` method), 1395
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.regression_pipeline.RegressionPipeline` method), 1274
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline` method), 1282
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassRegressionPipeline` method), 1407
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline` method), 1295
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase` method), 1301
`transform_all_but_final()` (`evalml.pipelines.time_series_regression_pipeline.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline` method), 1288

[transform_all_but_final\(\)](#) (static method), 324
[\(evalml.pipelines.time_series_classification_pipeline.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline method\), 1295](#)
[transform_all_but_final\(\)](#) UniquenessDataCheck (class in [evalml.data_checks](#)), 323
[\(evalml.pipelines.time_series_pipeline_base.TimeSeriesPipelineBase method\), 1301](#)
[transform_all_but_final\(\)](#) update() ([evalml.automl.pipeline_search_plots.SearchIterationPlot](#) method), 1307
[transform_all_but_final\(\)](#) URLFeaturizer (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1223
[\(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesBinaryClassificationPipeline method\), 1437](#)
[transform_all_but_final\(\)](#) URLFeaturizer (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers](#)), 1063
[\(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesClassificationPipeline method\), 1443](#)
[transform_all_but_final\(\)](#) URLFeaturizer (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing](#)), 954
[\(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesMulticlassClassificationPipeline method\), 1453](#)
[transform_all_but_final\(\)](#) URLFeaturizer (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.preprocessing.transformers](#)), 921
[\(evalml.pipelines.TimeSeriesRegressionPipeline method\), 1459](#)

V

[Transformer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1459
[Transformer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1218
[Transformer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers](#)), 1058
[Transformer](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.transformer](#)), 985
[tune_binary_threshold\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.automl](#)), 238
[tune_binary_threshold\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.automl.utils](#)), 227
[Tuner](#) (class in [evalml.tuners](#)), 1515
[Tuner](#) (class in [evalml.tuners.tuner](#)), 1510

U

[Undersampler](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1220
[Undersampler](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers](#)), 1060
[Undersampler](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers](#)), 968
[Undersampler](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.transformers.samplers.undersampler](#)), 962
[uniqueness_score\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.uniqueness_data_check.UniquenessDataCheck](#) static method), 284
[uniqueness_score\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.UniquenessDataCheck](#)

[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.class_imbalance_data_check.ClassImbalanceDataCheck](#) method), 239
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.ClassImbalanceDataCheck](#) method), 288
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check.DataCheck](#) method), 242
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_checks.DataChecks](#) method), 252
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DataCheck](#) method), 290
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DataChecks](#) method), 296
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.datetime_format_data_check.DateTimeFormatDataCheck](#) method), 253
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DateTimeFormatDataCheck](#) method), 296
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.default_data_checks.DefaultDataChecks](#) method), 257
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DefaultDataChecks](#) method), 301
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.id_columns_data_check.IDColumnsDataCheck](#) method), 257
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.IDColumnsDataCheck](#) method), 301
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.invalid_target_data_check.InvalidTargetDataCheck](#) method), 261
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.InvalidTargetDataCheck](#) method), 304
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.multicollinearity_data_check.MulticollinearityDataCheck](#) method), 264
[validate\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.MulticollinearityDataCheck](#) method), 307

`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.no_variance_data_check.NoVarianceDataCheck` method), 265
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.NoVarianceDataCheck` method), 308
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.null_data_check.NullDataCheck` method), 269
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.NullDataCheck` method), 311
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.outliers_data_check.OutliersDataCheck` method), 273
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.OutliersDataCheck` method), 315
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.sparsity_data_check.SparsityDataCheck` method), 275
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.SparsityDataCheck` method), 317
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.target_distribution_data_check.TargetDistributionDataCheck` method), 277
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.target_leakage_data_check.TargetLeakageDataCheck` method), 279
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.TargetDistributionDataCheck` method), 318
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.TargetLeakageDataCheck` method), 319
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck` method), 321
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck` method), 322
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.ts_parameters_data_check.TimeSeriesParametersDataCheck` method), 281
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.ts_splitting_data_check.TimeSeriesSplittingDataCheck` method), 282
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.uniqueness_data_check.UniquenessDataCheck` method), 285
`validate()` (`evalml.data_checks.UniquenessDataCheck` method), 324
`validate_holdout_datasets()` (in module `evalml.utils.gen_utils`), 1523
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.AccuracyBinary` method), 470
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.AccuracyMulticlass` method), 472
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.AUC` method), 474
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.AUCMacro` method), 476
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.AUCMicro` method), 477
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.AUCWeighted` method), 479
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyBinary` method), 481
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.BalancedAccuracyMulticlass` method), 483
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.binary_classification_objective.BinaryClassificationObjective` method), 380
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.BinaryClassificationObjective` method), 486
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.cost_benefit_matrix.CostBenefitMatrix` method), 383
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.CostBenefitMatrix` method), 488
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.ExpVariance` method), 490
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.F1` method), 492
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.F1Macro` method), 494
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.F1Micro` method), 495
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.F1Weighted` method), 497
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.FraudCost` method), 386
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.FraudCost` method), 500
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.Gini` method), 503
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.lead_scoring.LeadScoring` method), 388
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.LeadScoring` method), 506
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.LogLossBinary` method), 508
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.LogLossMulticlass` method), 509
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.MAE` method), 511
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.MAPE` method), 513
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.MaxError` method), 514
`validate_inputs()` (`evalml.objectives.MCCBinary` method), 517
`validate_inputs()`

`(evalml.objectives.MCCMulticlass method), 518`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.MeanSquaredLogError method), 520`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.MedianAE method), 521`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.MSE method), 523`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.multiclass_classification_objective.MulticlassClassificationObjective method), 391`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.MulticlassClassificationObjective method), 525`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.objective_base.ObjectiveBase method), 393`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.ObjectiveBase method), 527`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.Precision method), 529`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.PrecisionMacro method), 531`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.PrecisionMicro method), 532`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.PrecisionWeighted method), 534`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.R2 method), 536`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.Recall method), 538`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.RecallMacro method), 540`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.RecallMicro method), 541`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.RecallWeighted method), 543`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.regression_objective.RegressionObjective method), 395`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.RegressionObjective method), 545`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredError method), 546`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.RootMeanSquaredLogError method), 548`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.sensitivity_low_alert.SensitivityLowAlert method), 398`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.SensitivityLowAlert method), 550`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyBinary method), 402`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AccuracyMulticlass method), 403`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUC method), 406`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMacro method), 407`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCMicro method), 409`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.AUCWeighted method), 411`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyBinary method), 413`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.BalancedAccuracyMulticlass method), 415`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.ExpVariance method), 416`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1 method), 419`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Macro method), 420`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Micro method), 422`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.F1Weighted method), 423`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Gini method), 426`
`validate_inputs()` `(evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossBinary method), 428`
`validate_inputs()`

([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.LogLossMulticlass method](#)), 429

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAE method](#)), 431

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MAPE method](#)), 433

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MaxError method](#)), 434

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCBinary method](#)), 437

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MCCMulticlass method](#)), 438

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MeanSquaredLogError method](#)), 440

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MedianAE method](#)), 441

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.MSE method](#)), 443

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Precision method](#)), 445

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMacro method](#)), 447

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionMicro method](#)), 448

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.PrecisionWeighted method](#)), 450

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.R2 method](#)), 451

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.Recall method](#)), 454

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMacro method](#)), 455

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallMicro method](#)), 457

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RecallWeighted method](#)), 458

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredError method](#)), 460

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.standard_metrics.RootMeanSquaredLogError method](#)), 462

[validate_inputs\(\)](#) ([evalml.objectives.time_series_regression_objective.TimeSeriesRegressionObjective method](#)), 464

[ValidationErrorCode](#) (class in [evalml.exceptions](#)), 334

[ValidationErrorCode](#) (class in [evalml.exceptions.exceptions](#)), 332

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_code.DataCheckActionCode method](#)), 244

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DCAOParameterAllowedValuesType method](#)), 246

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_action_option.DCAOParameterType method](#)), 246

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_code.DataCheckMessageCode method](#)), 250

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.data_check_message_type.DataCheckMessageType method](#)), 251

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DataCheckActionCode method](#)), 291

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DataCheckMessageCode method](#)), 295

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DataCheckMessageType method](#)), 295

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DCAOParameterAllowedValuesType method](#)), 299

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.data_checks.DCAOParameterType method](#)), 300

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.exceptions.exceptions.PartialDependenceErrorCode method](#)), 331

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.exceptions.exceptions.ValidationErrorCode method](#)), 332

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.exceptions.PartialDependenceErrorCode method](#)), 334

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.exceptions.ValidationErrorCode method](#)), 335

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.model_family.model_family.ModelFamily method](#)), 336

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.model_family.ModelFamily method](#)), 338

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.model_understanding.prediction_explanations.explainer.Explainer method](#)), 343

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.problem_types.problem_types.ProblemTypes method](#)), 1498

[value\(\)](#) ([evalml.problem_types.ProblemTypes method](#)), 1504

[visualize_decision_tree\(\)](#) (in module [evalml.model_understanding.graphs](#)), 360

[VowpalWabbitBaseClassifier](#) (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit.VowpalWabbitClassifier](#)), 360

601

VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1462

VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1225

VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators](#)), 804

VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers](#)), 640

VowpalWabbitBinaryClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifiers](#)), 603

VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1464

VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1228

VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators](#)), 806

VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers](#)), 642

VowpalWabbitMulticlassClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.vowpal_wabbit_classifiers](#)), 606

VowpalWabbitRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1466

VowpalWabbitRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1230

VowpalWabbitRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators](#)), 809

VowpalWabbitRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors](#)), 730

VowpalWabbitRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.vowpal_wabbit_regressor](#)), 688

WrappedSKRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.utils](#)), 1073

[write_to_logger\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.JobLogger](#) method), 205

X

XGBoostClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1469

XGBoostClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1232

XGBoostClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators](#)), 811

XGBoostClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers](#)), 645

XGBoostClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.classifiers.xgboost_classifiers](#)), 609

XGBoostRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines](#)), 1471

XGBoostRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines.components](#)), 1235

XGBoostRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators](#)), 813

XGBoostRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors](#)), 732

XGBoostRegressor (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.estimators.regressors.xgboost_regressor](#)), 691

W

[warning\(\)](#) ([evalml.automl.engine.engine_base.JobLogger](#) method), 205

[warning_not_unique_enough](#) (in module [evalml.data_checks.uniqueness_data_check](#)), 286

[warning_too_unique](#) (in module [evalml.data_checks.sparsity_data_check](#)), 276

[warning_too_unique](#) (in module [evalml.data_checks.uniqueness_data_check](#)), 286

WrappedSKClassifier (class in [evalml.pipelines.components.utils](#)), 1072