
toad

Release 0.1.2

Apr 02, 2023

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CHAPTER 1

Installation

via pip

```
pip install toad
```

via anaconda

```
conda install toad --channel conda-forge
```

via source code

```
python setup.py install
```


CHAPTER 2

Tutorial

A basic tutorial is provided.

CHAPTER 3

Contents

3.1 toad package

3.2 Submodules

3.2.1 toad.detector module

Command line tools for detecting csv data

Team: ESC

Examples

```
python detector.py -i xxx.csv -o report.csv
```

```
toad.detector.getTopValues (series, top=5, reverse=False)  
Get top/bottom n values
```

Parameters

- **series** (*Series*) – data series
- **top** (*number*) – number of top/bottom n values
- **reverse** (*bool*) – it will return bottom n values if True is given

Returns Series of top/bottom n values and percentage. [‘value:percent’, None]

Return type Series

```
toad.detector.getDescribe (series, percentiles=[0.25, 0.5, 0.75])  
Get describe of series
```

Parameters

- **series** (*Series*) – data series

- **percentiles** – the percentiles to include in the output

Returns the describe of data include mean, std, min, max and percentiles

Return type Series

`toad.detector.countBlank(series, blanks=[])`

Count number and percentage of blank values in series

Parameters

- **series** (*Series*) – data series
- **blanks** (*list*) – list of blank values

Returns number of blanks str: the percentage of blank values

Return type number

`toad.detector.isNumeric(series)`

Check if the series's type is numeric

Parameters **series** (*Series*) – data series

Returns bool

`toad.detector.detect(dataframe)`

Detect data

Parameters **dataframe** (*DataFrame*) – data that will be detected

Returns report of detecting

Return type DataFrame

3.2.2 toad.merge module

`toad.merge.ChiMerge()`

Chi-Merge

Parameters

- **feature** (*array-like*) – feature to be merged
- **target** (*array-like*) – a array of target classes
- **n_bins** (*int*) – n bins will be merged into
- **min_samples** (*number*) – min sample in each group, if float, it will be the percentage of samples
- **min_threshold** (*number*) – min threshold of chi-square

Returns array of split points

Return type array

`toad.merge.DTMerge()`

Merge by Decision Tree

Parameters

- **feature** (*array-like*) –
- **target** (*array-like*) – target will be used to fit decision tree
- **nan** (*number*) – value will be used to fill nan

- **n_bins** (*int*) – n groups that will be merged into
- **min_samples** (*int*) – min number of samples in each leaf nodes

Returns array of split points

Return type array

`toad.merge.KMeansMerge()`

Merge by KMeans

Parameters

- **feature** (*array-like*) –
- **target** (*array-like*) – target will be used to fit kmeans model
- **nan** (*number*) – value will be used to fill nan
- **n_bins** (*int*) – n groups that will be merged into
- **random_state** (*int*) – random state will be used for kmeans model

Returns split points of feature

Return type array

`toad.merge.QuantileMerge()`

Merge by quantile

Parameters

- **feature** (*array-like*) –
- **nan** (*number*) – value will be used to fill nan
- **n_bins** (*int*) – n groups that will be merged into
- **q** (*array-like*) – list of percentage split points

Returns split points of feature

Return type array

`toad.merge.StepMerge()`

Merge by step

Parameters

- **feature** (*array-like*) –
- **nan** (*number*) – value will be used to fill nan
- **n_bins** (*int*) – n groups that will be merged into
- **clip_v** (*number* / *tuple*) – min/max value of clipping
- **clip_std** (*number* / *tuple*) – min/max std of clipping
- **clip_q** (*number* / *tuple*) – min/max quantile of clipping

Returns split points of feature

Return type array

`toad.merge.merge`

merge feature into groups

Parameters

- **feature** (*array-like*) –
- **target** (*array-like*) –
- **method** (*str*) – ‘dt’, ‘chi’, ‘quantile’, ‘step’, ‘kmeans’ - the strategy to be used to merge feature
- **return_splits** (*bool*) – if needs to return splits
- **n_bins** (*int*) – n groups that will be merged into

Returns a array of merged label with the same size of feature array: list of split points

Return type array

3.2.3 toad.metrics module

`toad.metrics.KS(score, target)`
calculate ks value

Parameters

- **score** (*array-like*) – list of score or probability that the model predict
- **target** (*array-like*) – list of real target

Returns the max KS value

Return type float

`toad.metrics.KS_bucket(score, target, bucket=10, method='quantile', return_splits=False, **kwargs)`
calculate ks value by bucket

Parameters

- **score** (*array-like*) – list of score or probability that the model predict
- **target** (*array-like*) – list of real target
- **bucket** (*int*) – n groups that will bin into
- **method** (*str*) – method to bin score. *quantile* (default), *step*
- **return_splits** (*bool*) – if need to return splits of bucket

Returns DataFrame

`toad.metrics.KS_by_col(df, by='feature', score='score', target='target')`

`toad.metrics.SSE(y_pred, y)`
sum of squares due to error

`toad.metrics.MSE(y_pred, y)`
mean of squares due to error

`toad.metrics.AIC(y_pred, y, k, llf=None)`
Akaike Information Criterion

Parameters

- **y_pred** (*array-like*) –
- **y** (*array-like*) –
- **k** (*int*) – number of features

- **llf** (*float*) – result of log-likelihood function

`toad.metrics.BIC(y_pred, y, k, llf=None)`
Bayesian Information Criterion

Parameters

- **y_pred** (*array-like*) –
- **y** (*array-like*) –
- **k** (*int*) – number of features
- **llf** (*float*) – result of log-likelihood function

`toad.metrics.F1(score, target, split='best', return_split=False)`
calculate f1 value

Parameters

- **score** (*array-like*) –
- **target** (*array-like*) –

Returns best f1 score float: best splitter

Return type float

`toad.metrics.AUC(score, target, return_curve=False)`
AUC Score

Parameters

- **score** (*array-like*) – list of score or probability that the model predict
- **target** (*array-like*) – list of real target
- **return_curve** (*bool*) – if need return curve data for ROC plot

Returns auc score

Return type float

`toad.metrics.PSI(test, base, combiner=None, return_frame=False)`
calculate PSI

Parameters

- **test** (*array-like*) – data to test PSI
- **base** (*array-like*) – base data for calculate PSI
- **combiner** (*Combiner/list/dict*) – combiner to combine data
- **return_frame** (*bool*) – if need to return frame of proportion

Returns floatSeries

`toad.metrics.matrix(y_pred, y, splits=None)`
confusion matrix of target

Parameters

- **y_pred** (*array-like*) –
- **y** (*array-like*) –
- **splits** (*float/list*) – split points of y_pred

Returns confusion matrix with true labels in rows and predicted labels in columns

Return type DataFrame

3.2.4 toad.plot module

```
toad.plot.badrade_plot(frame, x=None, target='target', by=None, freq=None, format=None, re-
    turn_counts=False, return_proportion=False, return_frame=False)
```

plot for badrate

Parameters

- **frame** (DataFrame) –
- **x** (str) – column in frame that will be used as x axis
- **target** (str) – target column in frame
- **by** (str) – column in frame that will be calculated badrate by it
- **freq** (str) – offset aliases string by pandas <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html#offset-aliases>
- **format** (str) – format string for time
- **return_counts** (bool) – if need return counts plot
- **return_frame** (bool) – if need return frame

Returns badrate plot Axes: counts plot Axes: proportion plot Dataframe: grouping detail data

Return type Axes

```
toad.plot.corr_plot(frame, figure_size=(20, 15))
```

plot for correlation

Parameters **frame** (DataFrame) – frame to draw plot

Returns Axes

```
toad.plot.proportion_plot(x=None, keys=None)
```

plot for comparing proportion in different dataset

Parameters

- **x** (Series / list) – series or list of series data for plot
- **keys** (str / list) – keys for each data

Returns Axes

```
toad.plot.roc_plot(score, target, compare=None, figsize=(14, 10))
```

plot for roc

Parameters

- **score** (array-like) – predicted score
- **target** (array-like) – true target
- **compare** (array-like) – another score for comparing with score

Returns Axes

```
toad.plot.ks_plot(score, target, figsize=(14, 10))
```

plot for ks

Parameters

- **score** (*array-like*) – predicted score
- **target** (*array-like*) – true target
- **compare** (*array-like*) – another score for comparing with score

Returns Axes

```
toad.plot.bin_plot(frame, x=None, target='target', iv=True, annotate_format='.2f', re-
plot for bins
```

Parameters

- **frame** (*DataFrame*) –
- **x** (*str*) – column in frame that will be used as x axis
- **target** (*str*) – target column in frame
- **iv** (*bool*) – if need to show iv in plot
- **annotate_format** (*str*) – format str for axis annotation of chart
- **return_frame** (*bool*) – if need return bin frame

Returns contains good, bad, badrate, prop, y_prop, n_prop, woe, iv

Return type Dataframe

3.2.5 toad.scorecard module

```
class toad.scorecard.ScoreCard(pdo=60, rate=2, base_odds=35, base_score=750, card=None,
                                combiner={}, transer=None, **kwargs)
Bases: sklearn.base.BaseEstimator, toad.utils.mixin.RulesMixin, toad.utils.
mixin.BinsMixin
__init__(pdo=60, rate=2, base_odds=35, base_score=750, card=None, combiner={},
         transer=None, **kwargs)
```

Parameters

- **combiner** (*toad.Combiner*) –
- **transer** (*toad.WOETransformer*) –

coef_

coef of LR model

fit (*X, y*)

Parameters

- **X** (*2D DataFrame*) –
- **Y** (*array-like*) –

predict (*X, **kwargs*)

predict score :param X: X to predict :type X: 2D-DataFrame dict :param return_sub: if need to return sub score of each feature :type return_sub: Bool :param default: default sub score for unknown feature, min'(default), 'max :type default: str|number

Returns predicted score DataFrame dict: sub score for each feature

Return type array-like

get_reason (*X, base_effect=None, threshold_score=None, keep=3*)
calculate top-effect-of-features as reasons

Parameters

- **X** (*2D DataFrame*) – X to find reason
- **base_effect** (*Series*) – base effect score of each feature
- **threshold_score** (*float*) – threshold to find top k most important features, show the highest top k features when prediction score > threshold and show the lowest top k when prediction score <= threshold default is the sum of *base_effect* score
- **keep** (*int*) – top k most important reasons to keep, default 3

Returns top k most important reasons for each feature

Return type DataFrame

bin_to_score (*bins, return_sub=False, default='min'*)
predict score from bins

predict_proba (*X*)
predict probability

Parameters **X** (*2D array-like*) – X to predict

Returns probability of all classes

Return type 2d array

proba_to_score (*prob*)
covert probability to score
odds = (1 - prob) / prob score = factor * log(odds) * offset

score_to_proba (*score*)
covert score to probability

Returns the probability of 1

Return type array-like|float

woe_to_score (*woe, weight=None*)
calculate score by woe

after_load (*rules*)
after load card

after_export (*card, to_frame=False, to_json=None, to_csv=None, **kwargs*)
generate a scorecard object

Parameters

- **to_frame** (*bool*) – return DataFrame of card
- **to_json** (*str / IOBase*) – io to write json file
- **to_csv** (*filepath / IOBase*) – file to write csv

Returns dict

testing_frame (***kwargs*)
get testing frame with score

Returns testing frame with score

Return type DataFrame

3.2.6 toad.selection module

```
toad.selection.stepwise(frame, target='target', estimator='ols', direction='both', criterion='aic',
                       p_enter=0.01, p_remove=0.01, p_value_enter=0.2, intercept=False,
                       max_iter=None, return_drop=False, exclude=None)
```

stepwise to select features

Parameters

- **frame** (*DataFrame*) – dataframe that will be used to select
- **target** (*str*) – target name in frame
- **estimator** (*str*) – model to use for stats
- **direction** (*str*) – direction of stepwise, support ‘forward’, ‘backward’ and ‘both’, suggest ‘both’
- **criterion** (*str*) – criterion to statistic model, support ‘aic’, ‘bic’
- **p_enter** (*float*) – threshold that will be used in ‘forward’ and ‘both’ to keep features
- **p_remove** (*float*) – threshold that will be used in ‘backward’ to remove features
- **intercept** (*bool*) – if have intercept
- **p_value_enter** (*float*) – threshold that will be used in ‘both’ to remove features
- **max_iter** (*int*) – maximum number of iterate
- **return_drop** (*bool*) – if need to return features’ name who has been dropped
- **exclude** (*array-like*) – list of feature names that will not be dropped

Returns selected dataframe array: list of feature names that has been dropped

Return type DataFrame

```
toad.selection.drop_empty(frame, threshold=0.9, nan=None, return_drop=False, exclude=None)
```

drop columns by empty

Parameters

- **frame** (*DataFrame*) – dataframe that will be used
- **threshold** (*number*) – drop the features whose empty num is greater than threshold. if threshold is float, it will be use as percentage
- **nan** (*any*) – values will be look like empty
- **return_drop** (*bool*) – if need to return features’ name who has been dropped
- **exclude** (*array-like*) – list of feature names that will not be dropped

Returns selected dataframe array: list of feature names that has been dropped

Return type DataFrame

```
toad.selection.drop_var(frame, threshold=0, return_drop=False, exclude=None)
```

drop columns by variance

Parameters

- **frame** (*DataFrame*) – dataframe that will be used
- **threshold** (*float*) – drop features whose variance is less than threshold
- **return_drop** (*bool*) – if need to return features’ name who has been dropped

- **exclude** (*array-like*) – list of feature names that will not be dropped

Returns selected dataframe array: list of feature names that has been dropped

Return type DataFrame

```
toad.selection.drop_corr(frame, target=None, threshold=0.7, by='IV', return_drop=False, exclude=None)
drop columns by correlation
```

Parameters

- **frame** (*DataFrame*) – dataframe that will be used
- **target** (*str*) – target name in dataframe
- **threshold** (*float*) – drop features that has the smallest weight in each groups whose correlation is greater than threshold
- **by** (*array-like*) – weight of features that will be used to drop the features
- **return_drop** (*bool*) – if need to return features' name who has been dropped
- **exclude** (*array-like*) – list of feature names that will not be dropped

Returns selected dataframe array: list of feature names that has been dropped

Return type DataFrame

```
toad.selection.drop_iv(frame, target='target', threshold=0.02, return_drop=False, return_iv=False,
                       exclude=None)
drop columns by IV
```

Parameters

- **frame** (*DataFrame*) – dataframe that will be used
- **target** (*str*) – target name in dataframe
- **threshold** (*float*) – drop the features whose IV is less than threshold
- **return_drop** (*bool*) – if need to return features' name who has been dropped
- **return_iv** (*bool*) – if need to return features' IV
- **exclude** (*array-like*) – list of feature names that will not be dropped

Returns selected dataframe array: list of feature names that has been dropped Series: list of features' IV

Return type DataFrame

```
toad.selection.drop_vif(frame, threshold=3, return_drop=False, exclude=None)
variance inflation factor
```

Parameters

- **frame** (*DataFrame*) –
- **threshold** (*float*) – drop features until all vif is less than threshold
- **return_drop** (*bool*) – if need to return features' name who has been dropped
- **exclude** (*array-like*) – list of feature names that will not be dropped

Returns selected dataframe array: list of feature names that has been dropped

Return type DataFrame

```
toad.selection.select(frame, target='target', empty=0.9, iv=0.02, corr=0.7, return_drop=False, exclude=None)
select features by rate of empty, iv and correlation
```

Parameters

- **frame** (*DataFrame*) –
- **target** (*str*) – target's name in dataframe
- **empty** (*number*) – drop the features which empty num is greater than threshold. if threshold is less than 1, it will be use as percentage
- **iv** (*float*) – drop the features whose IV is less than threshold
- **corr** (*float*) – drop features that has the smallest IV in each groups which correlation is greater than threshold
- **return_drop** (*bool*) – if need to return features' name who has been dropped
- **exclude** (*array-like*) – list of feature name that will not be dropped

Returns selected dataframe dict: list of dropped feature names in each step**Return type** DataFrame

3.2.7 toad.stats module

```
toad.stats.gini(target)
get gini index of a feature
```

Parameters **target** (*array-like*) – list of target that will be calculate gini**Returns** gini value**Return type** number

```
toad.stats.gini_cond
get conditional gini index of a feature
```

Parameters

- **feature** (*array-like*) –
- **target** (*array-like*) –

Returns conditional gini value. If feature is continuous, it will return the best gini value when the feature bins into two groups**Return type** number

```
toad.stats.entropy(target)
get infomation entropy of a feature
```

Parameters **target** (*array-like*) –**Returns** information entropy**Return type** number

```
toad.stats.entropy_cond
get conditional entropy of a feature
```

Parameters

- **feature** (*array-like*) –

- **target** (*array-like*) –

Returns conditional information entropy. If feature is continuous, it will return the best entropy when the feature bins into two groups

Return type number

`toad.stats.probability(target, mask=None)`

get probability of target by mask

`toad.stats.WOE(y_prob, n_prob)`

get WOE of a group

Parameters

- **y_prob** – the probability of grouped y in total y
- **n_prob** – the probability of grouped n in total n

Returns woe value

Return type number

`toad.stats.IV`

get the IV of a feature

Parameters

- **feature** (*array-like*) –
- **target** (*array-like*) –
- **return_sub** (*bool*) – if need return IV of each groups
- **n_bins** (*int*) – n groups that the feature will bin into
- **method** (*str*) – the strategy to be used to merge feature, default is ‘dt’
- **() (**kwargs)** – other options for merge function

`toad.stats.badrate(target)`

calculate badrate

Parameters **target** (*array-like*) – target array which 1 is bad

Returns float

`toad.stats.VIF(frame)`

calculate vif

Parameters **frame** (*ndarray/DataFrame*) –

Returns Series

class `toad.stats.indicator(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)`

Bases: `toad.utils.decorator.Decorator`

indicator decorator

`toad.stats.column_quality(feature, target, name='feature', indicators=[], need_merge=False, **kwargs)`

calculate quality of a feature

Parameters

- **feature** (*array-like*) –
- **target** (*array-like*) –

- **name** (*str*) – feature's name that will be setted in the returned Series
- **indicators** (*list*) – list of indicator functions
- **need_merge** (*bool*) – if need merge feature

Returns a list of quality with the feature's name

Return type Series

```
toad.stats.quality(dataframe, target='target', cpu_cores=0, iv_only=False, indicators=['iv', 'gini',
                                         'entropy', 'unique'], **kwargs)
```

get quality of features in data

Parameters

- **dataframe** (*DataFrame*) – dataframe that will be calculate quality
- **target** (*str*) – the target's name in dataframe
- **iv_only** (*bool*) – *deprecated*. if only calculate IV
- **cpu_cores** (*int*) – the maximum number of CPU cores will be used, *0* means all CPUs will be used, *-1* means all CPUs but one will be used.

Returns quality of features with the features' name as row name

Return type DataFrame

```
toad.stats.feature_bin_stats(df_bin, feature, target)
```

calculate the detail info of a feature after bin

Parameters

- **df_bin** (*dataframe has feature and target columns*) –
- **feature** (*str*) –
- **target** (*str*) –

Returns contains good, bad, badrate, prop, y_prop, n_prop, woe, iv

Return type DataFrame

3.2.8 toad.transform module

```
class toad.transform.Transformer
    Bases: sklearn.base.TransformerMixin, toad.utils.mixin.RulesMixin

    Base class for transformers

    fit(X, *args, update=False, **kwargs)
        fit method, see details in fit_ method

    transform(X, *args, **kwargs)
        transform method, see details in transform_ method

    __init__
        Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

    export(**kwargs)
        export rules to dict or a json file

        Parameters to_json (str / IOBase) – json file to save rules

        Returns dictionary of rules
```

Return type dict**fit_transform**(*X*, *y*=None, ***fit_params*)

Fit to data, then transform it.

Fits transformer to *X* and *y* with optional parameters *fit_params* and returns a transformed version of *X*.**Parameters**

- **x** (*array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*) – Input samples.
- **y** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,) or (n_samples, n_outputs)*, *default=None*) – Target values (None for unsupervised transformations).
- ****fit_params** (*dict*) – Additional fit parameters.

Returns **X_new** – Transformed array.**Return type** ndarray array of shape (n_samples, n_features_new)**load**(*rules*, *update=False*, ***kwargs*)

load rules from dict or json file

Parameters

- **rules** (*dict*) – dictionary of rules
- **from_json** (*str/IOBase*) – json file of rules
- **update** (*bool*) – if need to use updating instead of replacing rules

set_output(**transform=None*)

Set output container.

See sphx_glr_auto_examples_miscellaneous_plot_set_output.py for an example on how to use the API.

Parameters **transform** ({ "default", "pandas"}, *default=None*) – Configure output of *transform* and *fit_transform*.

- "default": Default output format of a transformer
- "pandas": DataFrame output
- None: Transform configuration is unchanged

Returns **self** – Estimator instance.**Return type** estimator instance**update**(**args*, ***kwargs*)

update rules

Parameters

- **rules** (*dict*) – dictionary of rules
- **from_json** (*str/IOBase*) – json file of rules

class toad.transform.**WOETransformer**

Bases: toad.transform.Transformer

WOE transformer

fit_(*X*, *y*)

fit WOE transformer

Parameters

- **x** (*DataFrame/array-like*) –
- **y** (*str/array-like*) –
- **select_dtypes** (*str/numpy.dtypes*) – ‘object’, ‘number’ etc. only selected dtypes will be transform

transform_(*rule, X, default='min'*)
transform function for single feature

Parameters

- **x** (*array-like*) –
- **default** (*str*) – ‘min’(default), ‘max’ - the strategy to be used for unknown group

Returns array-like

__init__
Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

export (**kwargs)
export rules to dict or a json file

Parameters **to_json** (*str/IOBase*) – json file to save rules

Returns dictionary of rules

Return type dict

fit (*X, *args, update=False, **kwargs*)
fit method, see details in *fit_* method

fit_transform (*X, y=None, **fit_params*)
Fit to data, then transform it.

Fits transformer to *X* and *y* with optional parameters *fit_params* and returns a transformed version of *X*.

Parameters

- **x** (*array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*) – Input samples.
- **y** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,) or (n_samples, n_outputs)*, *default=None*) – Target values (None for unsupervised transformations).
- ****fit_params** (*dict*) – Additional fit parameters.

Returns **X_new** – Transformed array.

Return type ndarray array of shape (n_samples, n_features_new)

load (*rules, update=False, **kwargs*)
load rules from dict or json file

Parameters

- **rules** (*dict*) – dictionary of rules
- **from_json** (*str/IOBase*) – json file of rules
- **update** (*bool*) – if need to use updating instead of replacing rules

set_output (*, *transform=None*)
Set output container.

See sphx_glr_auto_examples_miscellaneous_plot_set_output.py for an example on how to use the API.

Parameters `transform` (`{"default": "pandas"}`, `default=None`) – Configure output of `transform` and `fit_transform`.

- `"default"`: Default output format of a transformer
- `"pandas"`: DataFrame output
- `None`: Transform configuration is unchanged

Returns `self` – Estimator instance.

Return type estimator instance

`transform`(*X*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

transform method, see details in `transform_` method

`update`(**args*, ***kwargs*)

update rules

Parameters

- `rules` (`dict`) – dictionary of rules
- `from_json` (`str/IOBase`) – json file of rules

`class` `toad.transform.Combiner`

Bases: `toad.transform.Transformer`, `toad.utils.mixin.BinsMixin`

Combiner for merge data

`fit_`(*X*, *y=None*, `method='chi'`, `empty_separate=False`, ***kwargs*)

fit combiner

Parameters

- `x` (`DataFrame/array-like`) – features to be combined
- `y` (`str/array-like`) – target data or name of target in *X*
- `method` (`str`) – the strategy to be used to merge *X*, same as `.merge`, default is `chi`
- `n_bins` (`int`) – counts of bins will be combined
- `empty_separate` (`bool`) – if need to combine empty values into a separate group

`transform_`(*rule*, *X*, `labels=False`, `ellipsis=16`, ***kwargs*)

transform *X* by combiner

Parameters

- `x` (`DataFrame/array-like`) – features to be transformed
- `labels` (`bool`) – if need to use labels for resulting bins, `False` by default
- `ellipsis` (`int`) – max length threshold that labels will not be ellipsis, `None` for skipping ellipsis

Returns array-like

`set_rules`(*map*, `reset=False`)

set rules for combiner

Parameters

- `map` (`dict/array-like`) – map of splits
- `reset` (`bool`) – if need to reset combiner

Returns self

__init__

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

export (kwargs)**

export rules to dict or a json file

Parameters **to_json** (str / IOBase) – json file to save rules

Returns dictionary of rules

Return type dict

fit (X, *args, update=False, **kwargs)

fit method, see details in *fit_* method

fit_transform (X, y=None, **fit_params)

Fit to data, then transform it.

Fits transformer to *X* and *y* with optional parameters *fit_params* and returns a transformed version of *X*.

Parameters

- **X** (array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)) – Input samples.
- **y** (array-like of shape (n_samples,) or (n_samples, n_outputs), default=None) – Target values (None for unsupervised transformations).
- ****fit_params** (dict) – Additional fit parameters.

Returns **X_new** – Transformed array.

Return type ndarray array of shape (n_samples, n_features_new)

classmethod format_bins (bins, index=False, ellipsis=None)

format bins to label

Parameters

- **bins** (ndarray) – bins to format
- **index** (bool) – if need index prefix
- **ellipsis** (int) – max length threshold that labels will not be ellipsis, *None* for skipping ellipsis

Returns array of labels

Return type ndarray

load (rules, update=False, **kwargs)

load rules from dict or json file

Parameters

- **rules** (dict) – dictionary of rules
- **from_json** (str / IOBase) – json file of rules
- **update** (bool) – if need to use updating instead of replacing rules

classmethod parse_bins (bins)

parse labeled bins to array

set_output (*, transform=None)

Set output container.

See sphx_glr_auto_examples_miscellaneous_plot_set_output.py for an example on how to use the API.

Parameters `transform` ({ "default", "pandas"}, `default=None`) – Configure output of `transform` and `fit_transform`.

- "default": Default output format of a transformer
- "pandas": DataFrame output
- *None*: Transform configuration is unchanged

Returns `self` – Estimator instance.

Return type estimator instance

transform(*X*, *args, **kwargs)
transform method, see details in `transform_` method

update(*args, **kwargs)
update rules

Parameters

- `rules` (`dict`) – dictionary of rules
- `from_json` (`str/IOBase`) – json file of rules

class `toad.transform.GBDTTransformer`
Bases: `toad.transform.Transformer`

GBDT transformer

__init__()
Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

fit_(*X*, *y*, **kwargs)
fit GBDT transformer

Parameters

- `x` (`DataFrame/array-like`) –
- `y` (`str/array-like`) –
- `select_dtypes` (`str/numpy.dtypes`) – 'object', 'number' etc. only selected dtypes will be transform,

transform_(*rules*, *X*)
transform woe

Parameters `x` (`DataFrame/array-like`) –

Returns array-like

export(**kwargs)
export rules to dict or a json file

Parameters `to_json` (`str/IOBase`) – json file to save rules

Returns dictionary of rules

Return type dict

fit(*X*, *args, `update=False`, **kwargs)
fit method, see details in `fit_` method

fit_transform(*X*, *y=None*, **fit_params)
Fit to data, then transform it.

Fits transformer to *X* and *y* with optional parameters `fit_params` and returns a transformed version of *X*.

Parameters

- **x** (*array-like of shape (n_samples, n_features)*) – Input samples.
- **y** (*array-like of shape (n_samples,) or (n_samples, n_outputs), default=None*) – Target values (None for unsupervised transformations).
- ****fit_params** (*dict*) – Additional fit parameters.

Returns **X_new** – Transformed array.**Return type** ndarray array of shape (n_samples, n_features_new)**load** (*rules, update=False, **kwargs*)

load rules from dict or json file

Parameters

- **rules** (*dict*) – dictionary of rules
- **from_json** (*str/IOBase*) – json file of rules
- **update** (*bool*) – if need to use updating instead of replacing rules

set_output (*, *transform=None*)

Set output container.

See sphx_glr_auto_examples_miscellaneous_plot_set_output.py for an example on how to use the API.

Parameters **transform** ({ "default", "pandas"}, *default=None*) – Configure output of *transform* and *fit_transform*.

- "default": Default output format of a transformer
- "pandas": DataFrame output
- None: Transform configuration is unchanged

Returns **self** – Estimator instance.**Return type** estimator instance**transform** (*X, *args, **kwargs*)transform method, see details in *transform_* method**update** (**args, **kwargs*)

update rules

Parameters

- **rules** (*dict*) – dictionary of rules
- **from_json** (*str/IOBase*) – json file of rules

3.2.9 toad.preprocessing module

toad.preprocessing.process module

class toad.preprocessing.process.**Processing** (*data*)
Bases: object

Examples:

```
>>> (Processing(data)
...     .groupby('id')
...     .partitionby(TimePartition(
...         'base_time',
...         'filter_time',
...         ['30d', '60d', '180d', '365d', 'all']
...     ))
...     .apply({'A': ['max', 'min', 'mean']})
...     .apply({'B': ['max', 'min', 'mean']})
...     .apply({'C': 'nunique'})
...     .apply({'D': {
...         'f': len,
...         'name': 'normal_count',
...         'mask': Mask('D').isin(['normal']),
...     }})
...     .apply({'id': 'count'})
...     .exec()
... )
```

__init__(data)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

groupby(name)

group data by name

Parameters **name** (*str*) – column name in data

apply(f)

apply functions to data

Parameters **f** (*dict / function*) – a config dict that keys are the column names and values are the functions, it will take the column series as the functions argument. if *f* is a function, it will take the whole dataframe as the argument.

partitionby(p)

partition data to multiple pieces, processing will process to all the pieces

Parameters **p** (*Partition*) –

class toad.preprocessing.process.Mask(column=None)

Bases: object

a placeholder to select dataframe

__init__(column=None)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

class toad.preprocessing.process.F(f, name=None, mask=None)

Bases: object

function class for processing

__init__(f, name=None, mask=None)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

toad.preprocessing.partition module

class toad.preprocessing.partition.TimePartition(base, filter, times)

Bases: toad.preprocessing.partition.Partition

partition data by time delta

Parameters

- **base** (*str*) – column name of base time
- **filter** (*str*) – column name of target time to be compared
- **times** (*list*) – list of time delta^{*}

Example:

```
>>> TimePartition('apply_time', 'query_time', ['30d', '90d', 'all'])
```

__init__ (*base, filter, times*)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

partition (*data*)

partition data

Parameters **data** (*DataFrame*) – dataframe

Returns mask of partition data iterator -> str: suffix string of current partition

Return type iterator -> ndarray[bool]

class toad.preprocessing.partition.**ValuePartition** (*column*)

Bases: toad.preprocessing.partition.Partition

partition data by column values

Parameters **column** (*str*) – column name which will be used as partition

Example:

```
>>> ValuePartition('status')
```

__init__ (*column*)

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

partition (*data*)

partition data

Parameters **data** (*DataFrame*) – dataframe

Returns mask of partition data iterator -> str: suffix string of current partition

Return type iterator -> ndarray[bool]

3.2.10 toad.nn module

toad.nn.module module

class toad.nn.module.**Module**

Bases: torch.nn.modules.module.Module

base module for every model

Examples

```
>>> from toad.nn import Module
... from torch import nn
...
... class Net(Module):
...     def __init__(self, inputs, hidden, outputs):
...         super().__init__()
...         self.model = nn.Sequential(
...             nn.Linear(inputs, hidden),
...             nn.ReLU(),
...             nn.Linear(hidden, outputs),
...             nn.Sigmoid(),
...         )
...
...     def forward(self, x):
...         return self.model(x)
...
...     def fit_step(self, batch):
...         x, y = batch
...         y_hat = self(x)
...
...         # log into history
...         self.log('y', y)
...         self.log('y_hat', y_hat)
...
...         return nn.functional.mse_loss(y_hat, y)
...
... model = Net(10, 4, 1)
...
... model.fit(train_loader)
```

__init__()
define model struct

device
device of model

fit(*loader*, *trainer*=None, *optimizer*=None, *loss*=None, *early_stopping*=None, ***kwargs*)
train model

Parameters

- **loader** (*DataLoader*) – loader for training model
- **trainer** (*Trainer*) – trainer for training model
- **optimizer** (*torch.Optimizer*) – the default optimizer is *Adam*(*lr* = *1e-3*)
- **loss** (*Callable*) – could be called as ‘*loss(y_hat, y)*’
- **early_stopping** (*earlystopping*) – the default value is *loss_earlystopping*, you can set it to *False* to disable early stopping
- **epoch** (*int*) – number of epoch for training loop
- **callback** (*callable*) – callable function will be called every epoch

evaluate(*loader*, *trainer*=None)
evaluate model

Parameters

- **loader** (*DataLoader*) – loader for evaluate model

- **trainer** (`Trainer`) – trainer for evaluate model

fit_step (*batch*, *loss=None*, **args*, ***kwargs*)
step for fitting

Parameters

- **batch** (*Any*) – batch data from dataloader
- **loss** (*Callable*) – could be called as ‘*loss(y_hat, y)*’

Returns loss of this step**Return type** Tensor

save (*path*)
save model

load (*path*)
load model

log (*key*, *value*)
log values to history

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – name of message
- **value** (*Tensor*) – tensor of values

distributed (*backend=None*, ***kwargs*)
get distributed model

class `toad.nn.module.DistModule` (*module*, *device_ids=None*, *output_device=None*,
dim=0, *broadcast_buffers=True*, *process_group=None*,
bucket_cap_mb=25, *find_unused_parameters=False*,
check_reduction=False, *gradient_as_bucket_view=False*,
static_graph=False)

Bases: `torch.nn.parallel.distributed.DistributedDataParallel`

distributed module class

toad.nn.functional module

`toad.nn.functional.flooding` (*loss*, *b*)
flooding loss

`toad.nn.functional.focal_loss`
focal loss

Parameters

- **input** (*Tensor*) – N x C, C is the number of classes
- **target** (*Tensor*) – N, each value is the index of classes
- **alpha** (*Variable*) – balaced variant of focal loss, range is in [0, 1]
- **gamma** (*float*) – focal loss parameter
- **reduction** (*str*) – *mean*, *sum*, *none* for reduce the loss of each classes

`toad.nn.functional.binary_focal_loss`
binary focal loss

```
toad.nn.functional.focal_loss_for_numpy(input, target, alpha=1.0, gamma=2.0, reduction='mean')
    focal loss for numpy array

toad.nn.functional.label_smoothing(labels, smoothing=0.1)
    label smoothing
```

toad.nn.trainer module

```
class toad.nn.trainer.History
    Bases: object

    model history

    __init__()
        Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

    log(key, value)
        log message to history
```

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – name of message
- **value** (*Tensor*) – tensor of values

```
class toad.nn.trainer.callback(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: toad.utils.decorator.Decorator

    callback for trainer
```

Examples

```
>>> @callback
...     def savemodel(model):
...         model.save("path_to_file")
...
...     trainer.train(model, callback = savemodel)
```

```
__init__(*args, **kwargs)
    Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.
```

```
class toad.nn.trainer.earlystopping(*args, **kwargs)
    Bases: toad.nn.trainer.callback.callback
```

Examples

```
>>> @earlystopping(delta = 1e-3, patience = 5)
...     def auc(history):
...         return AUC(history['y_hat'], history['y'])
```

```
setup(delta=-0.001, patience=10, skip=0)
```

Parameters

- **delta** (*float*) – stop training if diff of new score is smaller than delta
- **patience** (*int*) – patience of rounds to stop training

- **skip** (*int*) – n rounds from starting training to warm up

```
get_best_state()
    get best state of model

reset()

class toad.nn.trainer.Trainer(model,      loader=None,      optimizer=None,      loss=None,
                               keep_history=None, early_stopping=None)
Bases: toad.nn.trainer.event.Event

trainer for training models

__init__(model, loader=None, optimizer=None, loss=None, keep_history=None, early_stopping=None)
    initialization
```

Parameters

- **model** (*nn.Module*) – model will be trained
- **loader** (*torch.DataLoader*) – training data loader
- **optimizer** (*torch.Optimizer*) – the default optimizer is *Adam(lr = 1e-3)*
- **loss** (*Callable*) – could be called as ‘*loss(y_hat, y)*’
- **early_stopping** (*earlystopping*) – the default value is *loss_earlystopping*, you can set it to *False* to disable early stopping
- **keep_history** (*int*) – keep the last n-th epoch logs, *None* will keep all

```
set_model(model)
    setup model

distributed(address=None, workers=4, gpu=False)
    setting distribution enviroment and initial a ray cluster connection
```

Parameters

- **address** (*string*) – the head of ray cluster address
- **workers** (*int*) – compute task’s resource
- **gpu** (*Booleans*) – whether use GPU, “True” or “False”

```
train(loader=None, epoch=10, **kwargs)
```

Parameters

- **loader** (*torch.DataLoader*) – training data loader
- **epoch** (*int*) – number of epoch for training loop
- **callback** (*list[Callback]*) – callable function will be called every epoch - parameters of callback

model (*nn.Module*): the training model history (*History*): history of total log records
epoch (*int*): current epoch number trainer (*Trainer*): self trainer

- **start** (*int*) – epoch start from n round
- **backward_rounds** (*int*) – backward after every n rounds

Returns the model with best performances

Return type *Module*

evaluate (*loader, callback=None*)

evaluate model

Parameters

- **loader** (*torch.DataLoader*) – evaluation data loader
- **callback** (*callable*) – callback function

3.2.11 toad.utils module

toad.utils.func module

toad.utils.func.to_ndarray (*s, dtype=None*)**toad.utils.func.bin_by_splits** (*feature, splits*)

Bin feature by split points

toad.utils.func.feature_splits (*feature, target*)

find possibility spilt points

toad.utils.func.iter_df (*dataframe, feature, target, splits*)

iterate dataframe by split points

Returns iterator (df, splitter)**toad.utils.func.split_target** (*frame, target*)**toad.utils.func.save_json** (*contents, file, indent=4*)

save json file

Parameters

- **contents** (*dict*) – contents to save
- **file** (*str/IOBase*) – file to save

toad.utils.func.read_json (*file*)

read json file

toad.utils.func.clip (*series, value=None, std=None, quantile=None*)

clip series

Parameters

- **series** (*array-like*) – series need to be clipped
- **value** (*number / tuple*) – min/max value of clipping
- **std** (*number / tuple*) – min/max std of clipping
- **quantile** (*number / tuple*) – min/max quantile of clipping

toad.utils.func.flatten_columns (*columns, sep='_'*)

flatten multiple columns to 1-dim columns joined with ‘_’

toad.utils.func.bin_to_number (*reg=None*)**Returns** func(string) -> number**Return type** function**toad.utils.func.generate_target** (*size, rate=0.5, weight=None, reverse=False*)

generate target for reject inference

Parameters

- **size** (*int*) – size of target
- **rate** (*float*) – rate of ‘1’ in target
- **weight** (*array-like*) – weight of ‘1’ to generate target
- **reverse** (*bool*) – if need reverse weight

Returns array

```
toad.utils.func.get_dummies(dataframe, exclude=None, binary_drop=False, **kwargs)
    get dummies
```

toad.utils.decorator module

```
class toad.utils.decorator.Decorator(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: object
    base decorater class

    __init__(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)
        Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

class toad.utils.decorator.frame_exclude(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: toad.utils.decorator.Decorator
    decorator for exclude columns

class toad.utils.decorator.select_dtypes(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: toad.utils.decorator.Decorator
    decorator for select frame by dtypes

class toad.utils.decorator.save_to_json(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: toad.utils.decorator.Decorator
    support save result to json file

class toad.utils.decorator.load_from_json(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: toad.utils.decorator.Decorator
    support load data from json file

class toad.utils.decorator.support_dataframe(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: toad.utils.decorator.Decorator
    decorator for supporting dataframe

class toad.utils.decorator.proxy_docstring(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: toad.utils.decorator.Decorator

class toad.utils.decorator.support_numpy(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: toad.utils.decorator.Decorator
    decorator for supporting numpy array to use torch function

class toad.utils.decorator.xgb_loss(*args, is_class=False, **kwargs)
    Bases: toad.utils.decorator.Decorator
    decorator for converting function to xgb supported loss function
```

Parameters

- **loss_func** (*callable*) – loss function

- ****kwargs** – other arguments for loss function except *pred* and *label*

Examples:

```
>>> @xgb_loss(**kwargs)
>>> def loss_func(pred, label, **kwargs):
>>>     ...
>>>     return loss
>>>
>>> # or use `xgb_loss` directly
>>> xgb_func = xgb_loss(**kwargs)(loss_func)
>>>
>>> # use in xgb
>>> model = xgb.XGBClassifier(objective = xgb_func)
```

toad.utils.mixin module

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