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In [1]: # import necessary libraries
# sklearn contains some predefined datasets. For this exercise we are using Load_digits
# Load_digits contains a dataset of 1797 images of 8*8 size.
from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
digits = load_digits()
```

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In [3]: # discription of the data
dir(digits)
```

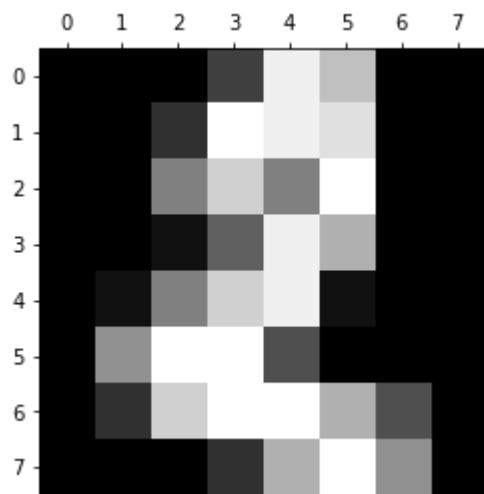
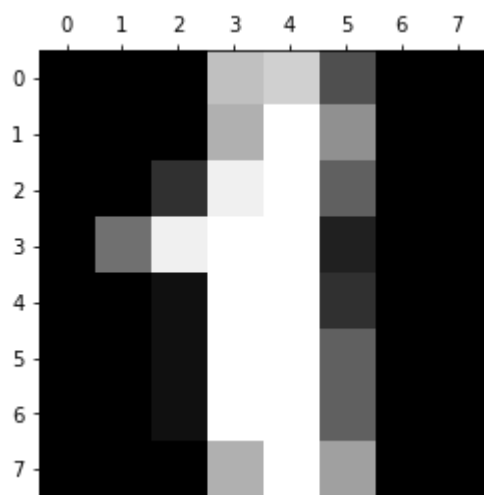
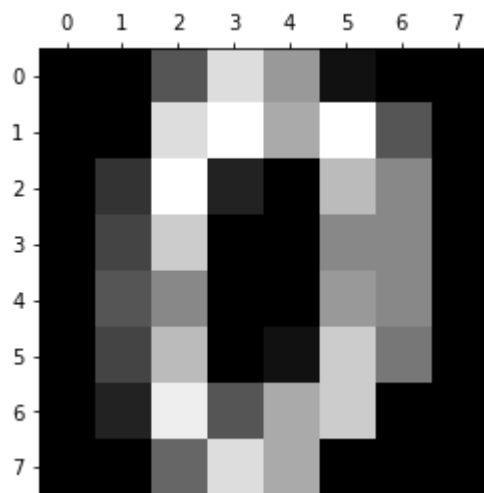
```
Out[3]: ['DESCR', 'data', 'images', 'target', 'target_names']
```

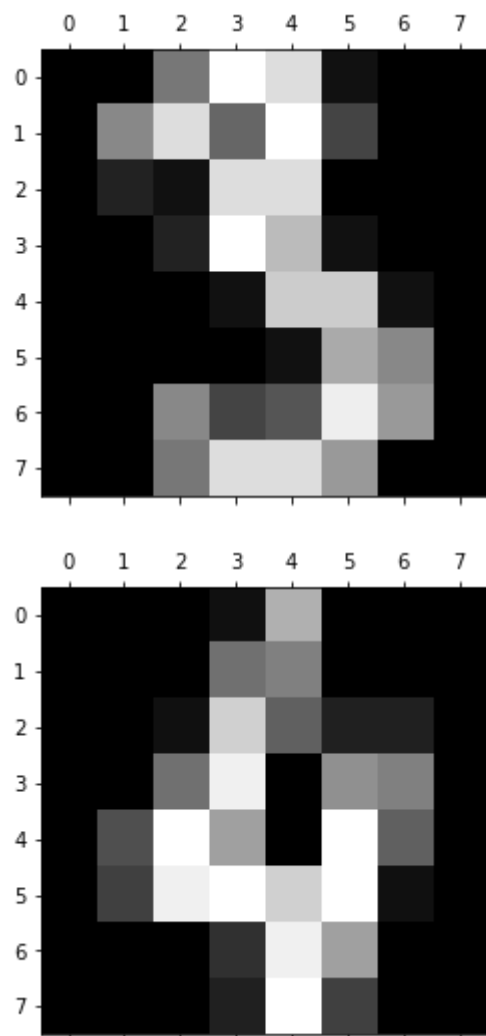
```
In [4]: # see the data
digits.data[0]
```

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Out[4]: array([ 0.,  0.,  5., 13.,  9.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0., 13., 15., 10.,
                15.,  5.,  0.,  0.,  3., 15.,  2.,  0., 11.,  8.,  0.,  0.,  4.,
                12.,  0.,  0.,  8.,  8.,  0.,  0.,  5.,  8.,  0.,  0.,  9.,  8.,
                 0.,  0.,  4., 11.,  0.,  1., 12.,  7.,  0.,  0.,  2., 14.,  5.,
                10., 12.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  6., 13., 10.,  0.,  0.,  0.]
```

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In [5]: # see the image data for first 5 data
plt.gray()
for i in range(5):
    plt.matshow(digits.images[i])
```

<matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x20e79c0c320>





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In [6]: # Create and train logistic regression model
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
model = LogisticRegression()
```

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In [7]: # separate the data between train and test data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
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In [8]: # Divide the data between training and test dataset

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(digits.data,digits.target, te
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In [9]: # train the data
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
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Out[9]: LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
    intercept_scaling=1, max_iter=100, multi_class='ovr', n_jobs=1,
    penalty='l2', random_state=None, solver='liblinear', tol=0.0001,
    verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

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In [10]: # Measure accuracy of the model

model.score(X_test, y_test)
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Out[10]: 0.9611111111111111
```

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In [11]: # predict the first five images
model.predict(digits.data[0:5])
```

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Out[11]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
```

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In [12]: # Evaluate the confusion matrix

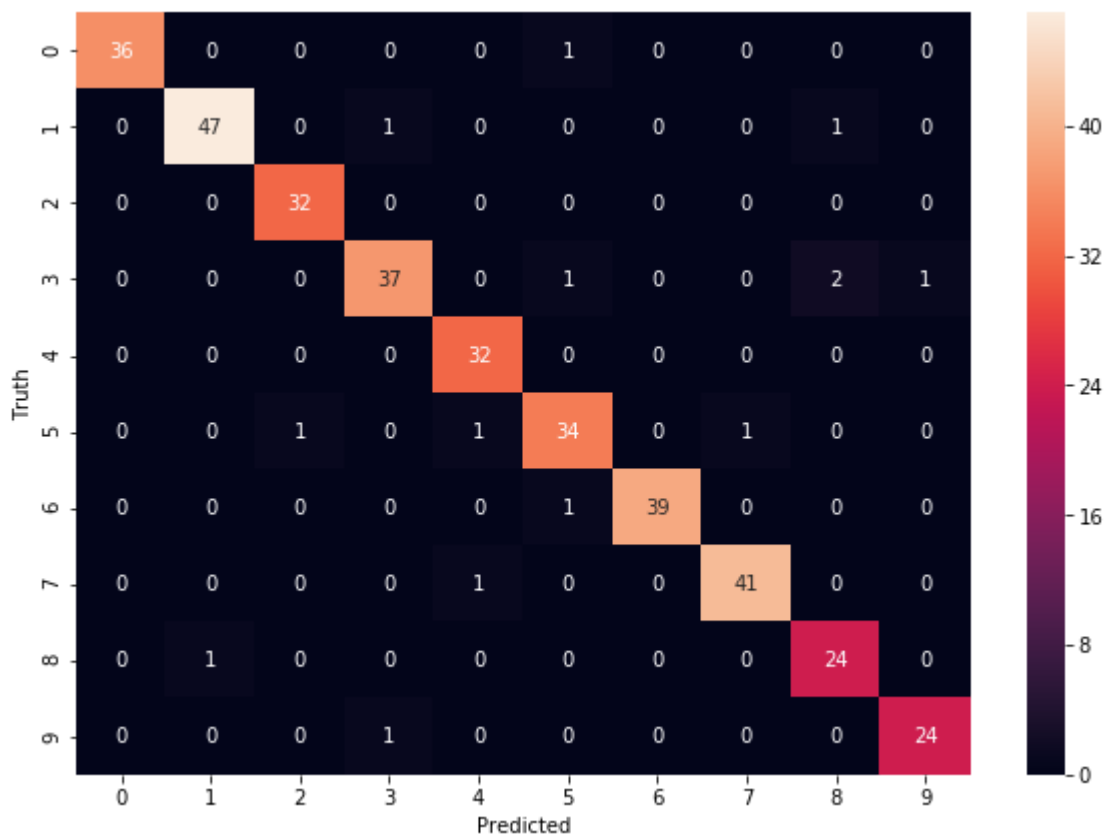
y_predicted = model.predict(X_test)
```

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In [13]: # Evaluate the confusion matrix for the dataset
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predicted)
cm
```

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Out[13]: array([[36,  0,  0,  0,  0,  1,  0,  0,  0,  0],
    [ 0, 47,  0,  1,  0,  0,  0,  0,  1,  0],
    [ 0,  0, 32,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
    [ 0,  0,  0, 37,  0,  1,  0,  0,  2,  1],
    [ 0,  0,  0,  0, 32,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
    [ 0,  0,  1,  0,  1, 34,  0,  1,  0,  0],
    [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  1, 39,  0,  0,  0],
    [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  1,  0,  0, 41,  0,  0],
    [ 0,  1,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 24,  0],
    [ 0,  0,  0,  1,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0, 24]], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [14]: # Use seaborn library to plot the confusion Matrix
import seaborn as sn
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))
sn.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

Out[14]: Text(69,0.5, 'Truth')



In []: