In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [2]:

data=pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/shivang98/Social-Network-ads-Bo

In [3]:

data

Out[3]:

	User ID	Gender	Age	EstimatedSalary	Purchased
0	15624510	Male	19	19000	0
1	15810944	Male	35	20000	0
2	15668575	Female	26	43000	0
3	15603246	Female	27	57000	0
4	15804002	Male	19	76000	0
395	15691863	Female	46	41000	1
396	15706071	Male	51	23000	1
397	15654296	Female	50	20000	1
398	15755018	Male	36	33000	0
399	15594041	Female	49	36000	1

400 rows × 5 columns

In [4]:

data.isna().sum()

Out[4]:

User ID 0
Gender 0
Age 0
EstimatedSalary 0
Purchased 0
dtype: int64

In [56]:

```
data['Purchased'].value_counts()
#Data is Inconsistence
```

Out[56]:

0 2571 143

Name: Purchased, dtype: int64

In [6]:

data.dtypes

Out[6]:

User ID int64
Gender object
Age int64
EstimatedSalary int64
Purchased int64

dtype: object

In [7]:

data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 400 entries, 0 to 399
Data columns (total 5 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	User ID	400 non-null	int64
1	Gender	400 non-null	object
2	Age	400 non-null	int64
3	EstimatedSalary	400 non-null	int64
4	Purchased	400 non-null	int64

dtypes: int64(4), object(1)

memory usage: 15.8+ KB

In [8]:

data.describe()

Out[8]:

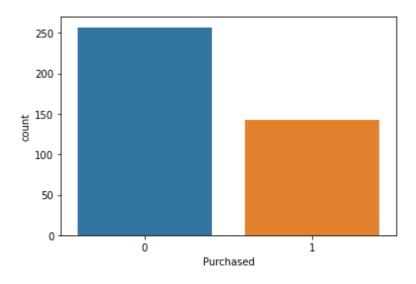
	User ID	Age	EstimatedSalary	Purchased
count	4.000000e+02	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000
mean	1.569154e+07	37.655000	69742.500000	0.357500
std	7.165832e+04	10.482877	34096.960282	0.479864
min	1.556669e+07	18.000000	15000.000000	0.000000
25%	1.562676e+07	29.750000	43000.000000	0.000000
50%	1.569434e+07	37.000000	70000.000000	0.000000
75%	1.575036e+07	46.000000	88000.000000	1.000000
max	1.581524e+07	60.000000	150000.000000	1.000000

In [9]:

sns.countplot(x=data['Purchased'])

Out[9]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Purchased', ylabel='count'>

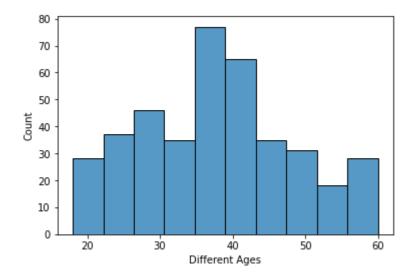


In [10]:

sns.histplot(x=data['Age'])
plt.xlabel('Different Ages')

Out[10]:

Text(0.5, 0, 'Different Ages')



In [11]:

#Age and Salary

```
In [57]:
X = data.iloc[:,[2,3]].values
print(X)
[[
       19
           19000]
       35
           20000]
       26
           430001
       27
           57000]
       19
           76000]
       27
           58000]
       27
           840001
       32 1500001
       25
           330001
       35
           65000]
       26
           80000]
       26
           52000]
       20
           86000]
       32
           180001
       18
           820001
       29
           800001
       47
           25000]
       45
           260001
       46
           28000]
In [ ]:
In [58]:
#Purchased
```

```
y = data.iloc[:,4].values
print(y)
#Values are ranges from 0 and 1
```

```
0 0
0 0
0 0
1 0
0 0
0 1
0 1
0 0
```

```
In [14]:
```

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In [15]:

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y, test_size = 0.25, random_s

In [16]:

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
logic=LogisticRegression()

In [17]:

logic.fit(X_train,y_train)

Out[17]:

LogisticRegression()

In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook.

On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loading this page with nbviewer.org.

In [18]:

y_pred = logic.predict(X_test)

In [19]:

print(y test)

In [20]:

print(y_pred)

```
In [21]:
```

print(y)

```
0 0
0 0
0 0
0 1
0 1
0 0
1 0
0 1
In [22]:
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
cm=confusion matrix(y test,y pred)
In [23]:
cm
Out[23]:
array([[68,
   0],
   0]])
 [32,
In [24]:
from sklearn.metrics import classification report
```

In [25]:

```
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	fl-score	support
0 1	0.68 0.00	1.00 0.00	0.81 0.00	68 32
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.34 0.46	0.50 0.68	0.68 0.40 0.55	100 100 100

/home/ubuntu/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/_clas sification.py:1334: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

warn prf(average, modifier, msg start, len(result))

/home/ubuntu/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/_clas sification.py:1334: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero division` parameter to control this behavior.

warn prf(average, modifier, msg start, len(result))

/home/ubuntu/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/_clas sification.py:1334: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

warn prf(average, modifier, msg start, len(result))

In [26]:

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

In [27]:

```
ss=StandardScaler()
```

The fit() method helps in fitting the data into a model.

transform() method helps in transforming the data into a form that is more suitable for the model.

In [28]:

```
X_train=ss.fit_transform(X_train)
```

In [29]:

```
X_test=ss.transform(X_test)
```

```
In [30]:
```

```
logic.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

Out[30]:

LogisticRegression()

In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook.

On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loading this page with nbviewer.org.

In [31]:

```
y_pred = logic.predict(X_test)
```

In [32]:

```
print(y_pred)
```

In [33]:

```
print(y_test)
```

In [55]:

```
cm=confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
print(cm)
```

[[65 3] [8 24]]

In [54]:

```
report=classification_report(y_test,y_pred)
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.89 0.89	0.96 0.75	0.92 0.81	68 32
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.89 0.89	0.85 0.89	0.89 0.87 0.89	100 100 100

```
In [53]:
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score
precision_score(y_test,y_pred)
Out[53]:
In [46]:
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
In [52]:
accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
accuracy
Out[52]:
0.89
In [51]:
error_rate=1-accuracy
error_rate
Out[51]:
0.1099999999999999
```