



# **Experiment-3.2**

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#### **Aim of the Experiment:**

Implementing Logistic Regression using Python.

## Theory:

**Logistic regression** is a supervised machine learning algorithm used for classification tasks where the goal is to predict the probability that an instance belongs to a given class or not. Logistic regression is a statistical algorithm which analyze the relationship between two data factors.

The equation for Logistic Regression is:

$$\log\left[\frac{y}{1-y}\right] = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \dots + b_n x_n$$

Logistic regression predicts the output of a categorical dependent variable. Therefore the outcome must be a categorical or discrete value. It can be either Yes or No, 0 or 1, true or False, etc. but instead of giving the exact value as 0 and 1, it gives the probabilistic values which lie between 0 and 1. In Logistic regression, instead of fitting a regression line, we fit an "S" shaped logistic function, which predicts two maximum values (0 or 1).

## **Types of Logistic Regression:**

1) Binomial: There can be only 2 possible types of dependent variables. Ex: 0 or 1, Pass or Fail, etc.

2) Multinomial: There can be 3 or more possible unordered types of the dependent variable.

Example: "cat", "dogs", or "sheep".

3) Ordinal: There can be 3 or more possible ordered types of dependent variables.

Example: "low", "Medium", or "High".



# **Logistic Function (Sigmoid Function):**

- 1) The sigmoid function is a mathematical function used to map the predicted values to probabilities.
- 2) It maps any real value into another value within a range of 0 and 1.
- 3) The value of the logistic regression must be between 0 and 1, which cannot go beyond this limit, so it forms a curve like the "S" form. The S-form curve is called the Sigmoid function or the logistic function.
- **4)** In logistic regression, we use the concept of the threshold value, which defines the probability of either 0 or 1. Such as values above the threshold value tends to 1, and a value below the threshold values tends to 0.

# **Code for Experiment:**

```
# Import necessary libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the dataset
diabetes = pd.read_csv('diabetes.csv')
diabetes

# Split Dataset into X and Y

X = diabetes.iloc[:, [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]].values
y = diabetes.iloc[:, 8].values

# Split the X and Y Dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
```

 $X_{train}$ ,  $X_{test}$ ,  $y_{train}$ ,  $y_{test}$  = train\_test\_split( $X_{test}$ ,  $Y_{test}$ 



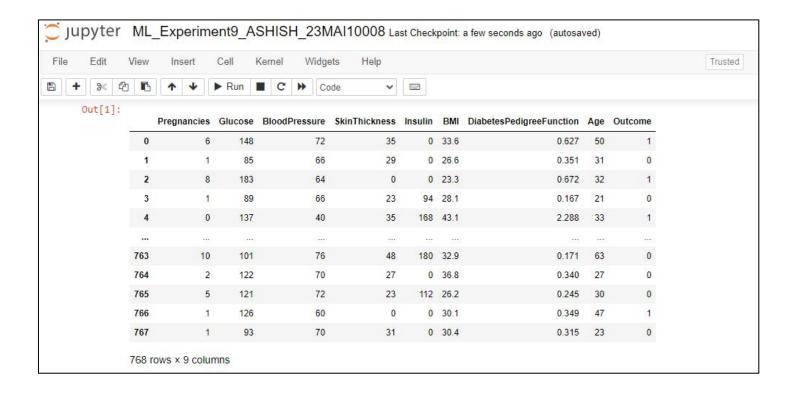


```
# Perform Feature Scaling as all values are not in the same range
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_{test} = sc.transform(X_{test})
# Training the KNN model on the Training set
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X train, y train)
# Predict the Test Set Results
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
print("Actual values:")
print(y test)
print("Predicted values:")
print(y_pred)
# Make the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, accuracy score, classification report
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print("Confusion Matrix: ")
print(cm)
print("\nAccuracy Score: ",accuracy score(y test,y pred))
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```





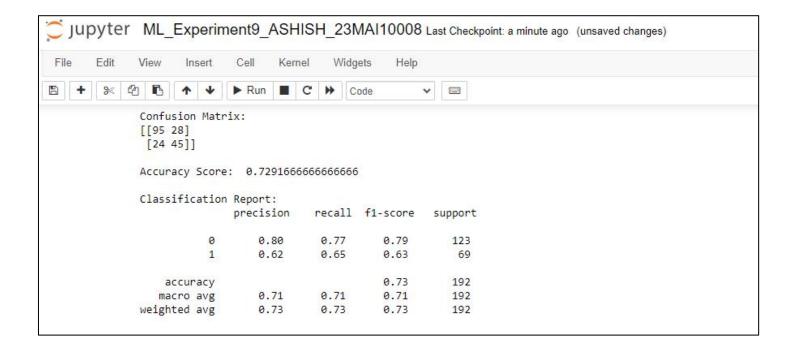
#### Result/Output:











### Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):

- 1. I learnt about various python libraries like pandas, numpy and sklearn.
- 2. I learnt about the concept of Logistic Regression Algorithm.
- 3. I learnt about different types of Logistic Regression algorithm.
- 4. I learnt about the Sigmoid function used in Logistic Regression.
- 5. I learnt about Confusion Matrix and Accuracy Score metrics.