logistic_regression

January 25, 2022

1 Assignment of Logistic Regression

```
[]: # imoprt libraries
     import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
[]: from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
     digits= load_digits()
[]: # input variables/features (x=data)
     digits.data.shape
     x=digits.data
     # means 1797 pictures size 64=8x8
[]: # output labels (y=target)
     digits.target.shape
     y=digits.target
[]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,4))
     for index, (image, label) in enumerate(zip(digits.data[0:10],digits.target[0:
      →10])):
         plt.subplot(1,10,index +1)
         plt.imshow(np.reshape(image,(8,8)),cmap=plt.cm.gray)
         plt.title('Training: %i\n' % label, fontsize = 20) ## error to be removed
         Training: 0 Training: 1 Training: 2 Training: 3 Training: 4 Training: 5 Training: 6 Training: 7 Training: 8 Training: 9
```

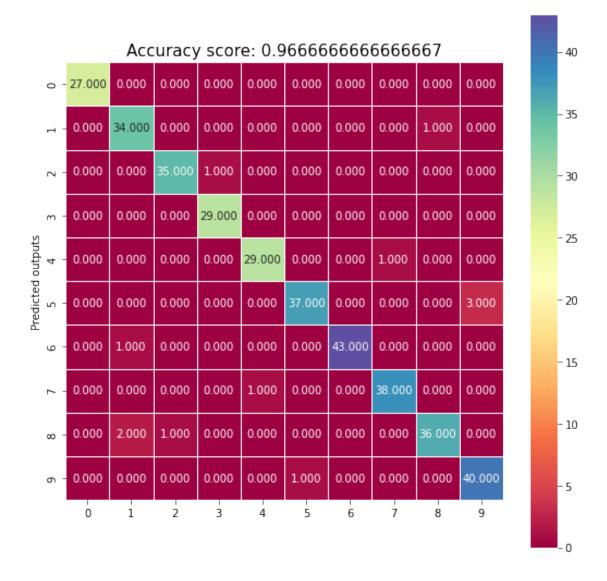
```
plt.subplot(1, 10, index + 1)
plt.imshow(np.reshape(image,(8,8)),cmap=plt.cm.gray)
plt.title(label, fontsize = 20)
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

```
[]: # help(plt)
[]: # split the data
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test= train_test_split(x,y, test_size=0.2,_
      →random_state=0) # changing above data into x, y
[]: print("Trained input data:=", x_train.shape)
     print("Test input data:=", x_test.shape)
     print("Trained out put data:=", y_train.shape)
     print("Test out put data:=", y_test.shape)
    Trained input data:= (1437, 64)
    Test input data:= (360, 64)
    Trained out put data:= (1437,)
    Test out put data:= (360,)
[]: #train the model
     from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
     model= LogisticRegression().fit(x_train,y_train)
     model
    C:\Users\Haier\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site-
    packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:814: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
    to converge (status=1):
    STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
    Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
        https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
    Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
        https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
    regression
      n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
[]: LogisticRegression()
```

```
[]: model.predict(x_test[0:10])
    predictions=model.predict(x_test)
    predictions
[]: array([2, 8, 2, 6, 6, 7, 1, 9, 8, 5, 2, 8, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 1, 0, 5, 8, 8, 7,
           8, 4, 7, 5, 4, 9, 2, 9, 4, 7, 6, 8, 9, 4, 3, 1, 0, 1, 8, 6, 7, 7,
           1, 0, 7, 6, 2, 1, 9, 6, 7, 9, 0, 0, 9, 1, 6, 3, 0, 2, 3, 4, 1, 9,
           2, 6, 9, 1, 8, 3, 5, 1, 2, 8, 2, 2, 9, 7, 2, 3, 6, 0, 9, 3, 7, 5,
           1, 2, 9, 9, 3, 1, 4, 7, 4, 8, 5, 8, 5, 5, 2, 5, 9, 0, 7, 1, 4, 7,
           3, 4, 8, 9, 7, 9, 8, 2, 1, 5, 2, 5, 8, 4, 1, 7, 0, 6, 1, 5, 5, 9,
           9, 5, 9, 9, 5, 7, 5, 6, 2, 8, 6, 9, 6, 1, 5, 1, 5, 9, 9, 1, 5, 3,
           6, 1, 8, 9, 8, 7, 6, 7, 6, 5, 6, 0, 8, 8, 9, 8, 6, 1, 0, 4, 1, 6,
           3, 8, 6, 7, 4, 9, 6, 3, 0, 3, 3, 3, 0, 7, 7, 5, 7, 8, 0, 7, 1, 9,
           6, 4, 5, 0, 1, 4, 6, 4, 3, 3, 0, 9, 5, 9, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 6, 8, 9,
           2, 4, 9, 3, 7, 6, 2, 3, 3, 1, 6, 9, 3, 6, 3, 3, 2, 0, 7, 6, 1, 1,
           9, 7, 2, 7, 8, 5, 5, 7, 5, 2, 3, 7, 2, 7, 5, 5, 7, 0, 9, 1, 6, 5,
           9, 7, 4, 3, 8, 0, 3, 6, 4, 6, 3, 2, 6, 8, 8, 8, 8, 4, 6, 7, 5, 2, 4,
           5, 3, 2, 4, 6, 9, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 6, 2, 9, 0, 1, 7, 2, 0, 9, 6, 0,
           4, 2, 0, 7, 9, 8, 5, 7, 8, 2, 8, 4, 3, 7, 2, 6, 9, 1, 5, 1, 0, 8,
           2, 8, 9, 5, 6, 2, 2, 7, 2, 1, 5, 1, 6, 4, 5, 0, 9, 4, 1, 1, 7, 0,
           8, 9, 0, 5, 4, 3, 8, 8])
[]: ## accuracy test
    score=model.score(x_test,y_test)
    print('the accuracy score id:', score)
    the accuracy score id: 0.9666666666666667
[]: ###confusion matrics
    from sklearn import metrics
    cm =metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test,predictions)
    cm
[]: array([[27, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                                                0],
           [0, 34, 0, 0,
                            0,
                                0,
                                    0,
                                        0,
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                                Ο,
           [ 0, 0, 35, 1,
                                   Ο,
                                        Ο,
                                            Ο,
           [0, 0, 0, 29,
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                                        0, 0,
           [0,0,
                                Ο,
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                        0, 29,
                                    0,
                                        1,
                                            Ο.
                                                0],
                     0, 0, 0, 37, 0,
           [0, 0,
                                        Ο,
                                            0,
           [ 0, 1,
                    0, 0, 0, 0, 43,
                                        Ο,
                                            0,
                                                0],
                                           Ο,
           [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 38,
                                                0],
           [0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 36,
                                                0],
           [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 40]], dtype=int64)
[]: import seaborn as sns
    plt.figure(figsize=(9,9))
    sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt=".3f", linewidth=.5, square=True, __
```

```
plt.ylabel('Actual outputs');
plt.ylabel('Predicted outputs');
all_sample_title='Accuracy score: {0}'.format(score)
plt.title(all_sample_title, size=15);
```

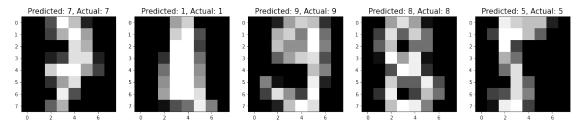


[]: print(cm)

```
0]
                0
                           0
                               0
                                   0]
             0
                0
                    0
                           0
[ 0
     0 35
                0
                           0
                               0
                                   0]
             1
                    0
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         0 29
                                   0]
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                           1
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                0 37
                        0
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                               0
                                   3]
[ 0
     1
             0
                0
                    0 43
                                   0]
         0
```

```
[ 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 40]]

[]: # getting missed classified labels
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
index= 0
misclassifiedIndexes = []
for label, predict in zip(y_test, predictions):
    if label != predict:
        misclassifiedIndexes.append(index)
        index +=1
```



2 Labelled Successfully

[0 0 0 0 1 0 0 38 0 0]

0 0 0 36 0]

```
[]: # plotting misclassified labels with known labels
plt.figure(figsize=(20,4))
for plotIndex, badIndex in enumerate(misclassifiedIndexes[5:10]):
    plt.subplot(1, 5, plotIndex + 1)
    plt.imshow(np.reshape(x_test[badIndex], (8,8)), cmap=plt.cm.gray)
    plt.title("Predicted: {}, Actual:{}".___
format(predictions[badIndex],y_test[label],y_test[badIndex]),fontsize=10)
```

