Logistic Regression • Logistic Regression is a statistical model used for binary classification tasks. It predicts to	he probability that an input belongs to one of two possible classes, typically denoted as 0 and 1.
 Logistic Regression uses the sigmoid (logistic) function to map the linear combination of + + b_nx_n))) = 1/ (1 + e^ -z) The model minimizes a loss function (e.g., log loss) to find the best fit. 	input features to a probability value between 0 and 1. $P(Y=1 X) = 1 / (1 + e^{-(-(b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 A_2 A_2 A_2 A_2 A_2 A_2 A_2 A_2 A_2 A$
<pre>In [1]: import seaborn as sns import pandas as pd import numpy as np In [2]: df = sns.load_dataset('iris')</pre>	
Out[2]: sepal_length sepal_width petal_length petal_width species 0 5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2 setosa 1 4.9 3.0 1.4 0.2 setosa	
2 4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2 setosa 3 4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2 setosa 4 5.0 3.6 1.4 0.2 setosa In [3]: df['species'].unique()	
<pre>Out[3]: array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'], dtype=object) In [4]: df.isnull().sum() Out[4]: sepal_length</pre>	
<pre>petal_width 0 petal_width 0 species 0 dtype: int64 In [5]: # Only taking two classes df = df[df['species']!='setosa']</pre>	
In [6]: df.head() Out[6]: sepal_length sepal_width petal_length petal_width species 50 7.0 3.2 4.7 1.4 versicolor	
51 6.4 3.2 4.5 1.5 versicolor 52 6.9 3.1 4.9 1.5 versicolor 53 5.5 2.3 4.0 1.3 versicolor 54 6.5 2.8 4.6 1.5 versicolor	
<pre>In [7]: df['species'] = df['species'].map({'versicolor':0, 'virginica':1}) In [8]: df.head() Out[8]: sepal_length sepal_width petal_length petal_width species</pre>	
50 7.0 3.2 4.7 1.4 0 51 6.4 3.2 4.5 1.5 0 52 6.9 3.1 4.9 1.5 0 53 5.5 2.3 4.0 1.3 0 54 6.5 2.8 4.6 1.5 0	
<pre>In [9]: sns.pairplot(df, hue = 'species') Out[9]: <seaborn.axisgrid.pairgrid 0x1e0d9b084c0="" at=""></seaborn.axisgrid.pairgrid></pre>	
8.0 - 7.5 - 4th 7.0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
5.5 - 5.0 -	
3.5 - 4jy 3.0 -	
2.0 - 2.0 -	
9 the state of the	species 0 1
a detail ength	
2.50	
1.25 - 1.00 - (Company)	0) 0 0) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1.00 4 6 8 2 3 4 sepal_length sepal_width In [10]: df.corr()	4 6 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 petal_length petal_width
out[10]: sepal_length sepal_width petal_width species sepal_length 1.000000 0.553855 0.828479 0.593709 0.494305 sepal_width 0.553855 1.000000 0.519802 0.566203 0.308080 petal_length 0.828479 0.519802 1.000000 0.823348 0.786424 petal_width 0.593709 0.566203 0.823348 1.000000 0.828129	
<pre>species 0.494305 0.308080 0.786424 0.828129 1.000000 In [11]: # Split dataset into independent and dependent features X = df.iloc[:,:-1] y = df.iloc[:,-1]</pre>	
In [12]: X Out[12]: sepal_length sepal_width petal_length petal_width 50 7.0 3.2 4.7 1.4 51 6.4 3.2 4.5 1.5	
52 6.9 3.1 4.9 1.5 53 5.5 2.3 4.0 1.3 54 6.5 2.8 4.6 1.5	
145 6.7 3.0 5.2 2.3 146 6.3 2.5 5.0 1.9 147 6.5 3.0 5.2 2.0 148 6.2 3.4 5.4 2.3	
149 5.9 3.0 5.1 1.8 100 rows × 4 columns In [13]: y	
Out[13]: 50 0 51 0 52 0 53 0 54 0 145 1	
146 1 147 1 148 1 149 1 Name: species, Length: 100, dtype: int64 In [14]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split	
<pre>X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y, test_size = 0.25 In [15]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression classifier = LogisticRegression() In [16]: from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV parameter = {'penalty': ['11','12','elasticnet'], 'C':[1,2,3,4,5,6,10,20,</pre>	
<pre>In [17]: classifier_regressor = GridSearchCV(classifier, param_grid = parameter, s In [18]: classifier_regressor.fit(X_train, y_train) C:\Users\Garima\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection_valid</pre>	coring = 'accuracy', cv = 5)
330 fits failed out of a total of 495. The score on these train-test partitions for these parameters will be set If these failures are not expected, you can try to debug them by setting Below are more details about the failures: 165 fits failed with the following error:	
<pre>Traceback (most recent call last): File "C:\Users\Garima\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params) File "C:\Users\Garima\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py", line return fit_method(estimator, *args, **kwargs) File "C:\Users\Garima\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\ solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual)</pre>	e 1151, in wrapper
File "C:\Users\Garima\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\ raise ValueError(ValueError: Solver lbfgs supports only '12' or 'none' penalties, got l1 penalties, got l1 penalties, got l1 penalties, got l1 penalties fits failed with the following error: Traceback (most recent call last):	
<pre>File "C:\Users\Garima\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection estimator.fit(X_train, y_train, **fit_params) File "C:\Users\Garima\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py", line return fit_method(estimator, *args, **kwargs) File "C:\Users\Garima\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\\ solver = _check_solver(self.solver, self.penalty, self.dual) File "C:\Users\Garima\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\\\ </pre>	e 1151, in wrapper _logistic.py", line 1168, in fit
raise ValueError(ValueError: Solver lbfgs supports only 'l2' or 'none' penalties, got elas warnings.warn(some_fits_failed_message, FitFailedWarning) C:\Users\Garima\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection_searce 0.97333333	ticnet penalty.
nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.97333333 nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.97333333 nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.97333333 nan	
nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.97333333 nan	
nan 0.97333333 nan nan 0.973333333 nan nan nan nan 0.973333333 nan nan nan 0.97333333 nan nan nan 0.973333333 nan nan nan 0.9733333 nan nan nan 0.973333 nan nan nan 0.97333 nan nan nan 0.97333 nan nan nan nan nan nan nan nan nan	
<pre>In [19]: print(classifier_regressor.best_params_) {'C': 1, 'max_iter': 100, 'penalty': '12'}</pre>	
<pre>In [20]: print(classifier_regressor.best_score_)</pre>	
<pre>In [22]: # Accuracy_Score from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report In [23]: score = accuracy_score(y_pred, y_test) print(score)</pre>	
n q2	
0.92 In [24]: print(classification_report(y_pred, y_test)) precision recall f1-score support 0 0.93 0.93 0.93 14 1 0.91 0.91 0.91 11	