### In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import re
from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

# **DataSet Bot Detection** ¶

```
In [2]:
```

a=pd.read\_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Downloads\C3\_bot\_detection\_data.csv")
a

# Out[2]:

	User ID	Username	Tweet	Retweet Count	Mention Count	Follower Count	Verified	Bot Label	
0	132131	flong	Station activity person against natural majori	85	1	2353	False	1	
1	289683	hinesstephanie	Authority research natural life material staff	55	5	9617	True	0	S
2	779715	roberttran	Manage whose quickly especially foot none to g	6	2	4363	True	0	Н
3	696168	pmason	Just cover eight opportunity strong policy which.	54	5	2242	True	1	Ма
4	704441	noah87	Animal sign six data good or.	26	3	8438	False	1	Caı
49995	491196	uberg	Want but put card direction know miss former h	64	0	9911	True	1	Kiml
49996	739297	jessicamunoz	Provide whole maybe agree church respond most	18	5	9900	False	1	(
49997	674475	lynncunningham	Bring different everyone international capital	43	3	6313	True	1	D
49998	167081	richardthompson	Than about single generation itself seek sell	45	1	6343	False	0	St
49999	311204	daniel29	Here morning class various room human true bec	91	4	4006	False	0	1

50000 rows × 11 columns

```
In [5]:
```

b=a.dropna(axis=1)
b

# Out[5]:

	User ID	Username	Tweet	Retweet Count	Mention Count	Follower Count	Verified	Bot Label	
0	132131	flong	Station activity person against natural majori	85	1	2353	False	1	
1	289683	hinesstephanie	Authority research natural life material staff	55	5	9617	True	0	S
2	779715	roberttran	Manage whose quickly especially foot none to g	6	2	4363	True	0	Н
3	696168	pmason	Just cover eight opportunity strong policy which.	54	5	2242	True	1	Ма
4	704441	noah87	Animal sign six data good or.	26	3	8438	False	1	Caı
49995	491196	uberg	Want but put card direction know miss former h	64	0	9911	True	1	Kiml
49996	739297	jessicamunoz	Provide whole maybe agree church respond most	18	5	9900	False	1	(
49997	674475	lynncunningham	Bring different everyone international capital	43	3	6313	True	1	D
49998	167081	richardthompson	Than about single generation itself seek sell	45	1	6343	False	0	St
49999	311204	daniel29	Here morning class various room human true bec	91	4	4006	False	0	1

50000 rows × 10 columns

```
In [7]:
```

c=b.head(1000) c

# Out[7]:

	User ID	Username	Tweet	Retweet Count	Mention Count	Follower Count	Verified	Bot Label	Loc
0	132131	flong	Station activity person against natural majori	85	1	2353	False	1	Adkiı
1	289683	hinesstephanie	Authority research natural life material staff	55	5	9617	True	0	Sande
2	779715	roberttran	Manage whose quickly especially foot none to g	6	2	4363	True	0	Harrisc
3	696168	pmason	Just cover eight opportunity strong policy which.	54	5	2242	True	1	Martinez
4	704441	noah87	Animal sign six data good or.	26	3	8438	False	1	Camach
995	902891	heather27	Rock agency course explain fear star audience	64	1	2821	False	1	Port
996	116097	rowetanya	Animal least opportunity green ground bring pe	81	5	8425	False	1	Travisch
997	375161	ymartin	Cut organization member know last her center.	13	0	5665	False	0	Long
998	623097	perezanthony	Old policy democratic think people society des	3	4	7631	False	0	Rhonda
999	188036	fingram	Take provide message main carry challenge big	87	4	1062	True	0	ફ Tony:

1000 rows × 10 columns

```
In [9]:
c.columns
Out[9]:
t'],
     dtype='object')
In [11]:
d=c[['User ID','Retweet Count', 'Mention Count',
      'Follower Count']]
e=c['Verified']
In [12]:
f=StandardScaler().fit_transform(d)
In [13]:
logr=LogisticRegression()
logr.fit(f,e)
Out[13]:
LogisticRegression()
In [14]:
g = [[23,45,67,89]]
In [16]:
prediction=logr.predict(g)
print(prediction)
[ True]
In [17]:
logr.classes_
Out[17]:
array([False, True])
In [18]:
logr.predict_proba(g)[0][0]
Out[18]:
0.09131157149119351
```

#### In [19]:

```
logr.predict_proba(g)[0][1]
```

#### Out[19]:

0.9086884285088065

#### In [20]:

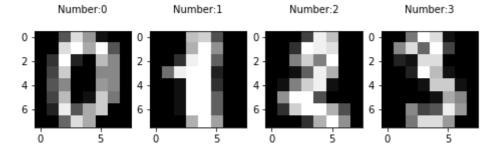
```
digits=load_digits()
digits
```

```
[0., 4., 16., ..., 16., 6., 0.],
       [0., 8., 16., ..., 16., 8., 0.],
       [ 0., 1., 8., ..., 12.,
                                1., 0.]]]),
'DESCR': ".. digits_dataset:\n\nOptical recognition of handwritten dig
```

its dataset\n-----\n\n\*\*Dat a Set Characteristics:\*\*\n\n :Number of Instances: 1797\n of Attributes: 64\n :Attribute Information: 8x8 image of integer pixe ls in the range 0..16.\n :Missing Attribute Values: None\n r: E. Alpaydin (alpaydin '@' boun.edu.tr)\n :Date: July; 1998\n\nThis is a copy of the test set of the UCI ML hand-written digits datasets\nht tps://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Optical+Recognition+of+Handwritten +Digits\n\nThe data set contains images of hand-written digits: 10 class es where\neach class refers to a digit.\n\nPreprocessing programs made a vailable by NIST were used to extract\nnormalized bitmaps of handwritten digits from a preprinted form. From a\ntotal of 43 people, 30 contribute d to the training set and different 13\nto the test set. 32x32 bitmaps a re divided into nonoverlapping blocks of\n4x4 and the number of on pixel s are counted in each block. This generates\nan input matrix of 8x8 wher e each element is an integer in the range\n0..16. This reduces dimension

#### In [21]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
for index,(image,label) in enumerate(zip(digits.data[0:4],digits.target[0:4])):
   plt.subplot(1,5,index+1)
   plt.imshow(np.reshape(image,(8,8)),cmap=plt.cm.gray)
    plt.title('Number:%i\n'%label,fontsize=10)
```



#### In [22]:

x\_train,x\_test,y\_train,y\_test=train\_test\_split(digits.data,digits.target,test\_size=0.30)

```
In [23]:
```

```
logre=LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000)
logre.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

#### Out[23]:

LogisticRegression(max\_iter=10000)

#### In [24]:

```
print(logre.predict(x_test))
```

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

#### In [25]:

```
print(logre.score(x_test,y_test))
```

0.9740740740740741

# **DataSet Framing Ham**

## In [26]:

```
a=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Downloads\C4_framingham.csv")
a
```

## Out[26]:

•	age	education	currentSmoker	cigsPerDay	BPMeds	prevalentStroke	prevalentHyp	diabetes
1	39	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	(
)	46	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	(
1	48	1.0	1	20.0	0.0	0	0	(
)	61	3.0	1	30.0	0.0	0	1	(
)	46	3.0	1	23.0	0.0	0	0	(
1	50	1.0	1	1.0	0.0	0	1	(
1	51	3.0	1	43.0	0.0	0	0	(
)	48	2.0	1	20.0	NaN	0	0	(
)	44	1.0	1	15.0	0.0	0	0	(
)	52	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	(

### × 16 columns

## In [28]:

b=a.dropna(axis=1)
b

## Out[28]:

	male	age	currentSmoker	prevalentStroke	prevalentHyp	diabetes	sysBP	diaBP	TenYearCHD
0	1	39	0	0	0	0	106.0	70.0	0
1	0	46	0	0	0	0	121.0	81.0	0
2	1	48	1	0	0	0	127.5	80.0	0
3	0	61	1	0	1	0	150.0	95.0	1
4	0	46	1	0	0	0	130.0	84.0	0
4233	1	50	1	0	1	0	179.0	92.0	1
4234	1	51	1	0	0	0	126.5	80.0	0
4235	0	48	1	0	0	0	131.0	72.0	0
4236	0	44	1	0	0	0	126.5	87.0	0

```
In [29]:
b.columns
Out[29]:
dtype='object')
In [30]:
c=b.iloc[:,0:8]
d=b.iloc[:,-1]
In [31]:
e=StandardScaler().fit_transform(c)
In [32]:
logr=LogisticRegression()
logr.fit(e,d)
Out[32]:
LogisticRegression()
In [33]:
f=[[12,34,56,78,90,32,54,57]]
In [34]:
prediction=logr.predict(f)
print(prediction)
[1]
In [35]:
logr.classes_
Out[35]:
array([0, 1], dtype=int64)
In [36]:
logr.predict_proba(f)[0][0]
Out[36]:
0.0
```

In [37]:

logr.predict\_proba(f)[0][1]

Out[37]:

1.0

# **DataSet Health Care**

In [38]:

a=pd.read\_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Downloads\C5\_health care diabetes.csv")
a

Out[38]:

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	ВМІ	DiabetesPedigreeFun
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	
763	10	101	76	48	180	32.9	
764	2	122	70	27	0	36.8	
765	5	121	72	23	112	26.2	
766	1	126	60	0	0	30.1	
767	1	93	70	31	0	30.4	

768 rows × 9 columns

```
8/1/23, 5:38 PM
                                            Datasets C3, C4 and C5 - Jupyter Notebook
  In [39]:
  a.info()
  <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
  RangeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767
  Data columns (total 9 columns):
   #
       Column
                                   Non-Null Count
                                                    Dtype
       Pregnancies
                                   768 non-null
                                                    int64
   0
       Glucose
                                   768 non-null
   1
                                                    int64
   2
       BloodPressure
                                   768 non-null
                                                    int64
       SkinThickness
   3
                                   768 non-null
                                                    int64
   4
       Insulin
                                   768 non-null
                                                    int64
   5
       BMT
                                   768 non-null
                                                    float64
                                                    float64
   6
       DiabetesPedigreeFunction
                                  768 non-null
   7
                                   768 non-null
                                                    int64
       Age
   8
       Outcome
                                   768 non-null
                                                    int64
  dtypes: float64(2), int64(7)
  memory usage: 54.1 KB
  In [40]:
  b=a.iloc[:,0:8]
  c=a.iloc[:,-1]
  In [41]:
  d=StandardScaler().fit_transform(b)
  In [42]:
  logr=LogisticRegression()
  logr.fit(d,c)
  Out[42]:
  LogisticRegression()
  In [43]:
  e=[[10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80]]
  In [44]:
  prediction=logr.predict(e)
  print(prediction)
  [1]
```

```
In [45]:
```

```
logr.classes_
```

#### Out[45]:

```
array([0, 1], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [46]:
logr.predict_proba(e)[0][0]
Out[46]:
0.0
In [47]:
logr.predict_proba(e)[0][1]
Out[47]:
1.0
In []:
```