# **Logistic Regression**

Importing important libraries and modules.

```
In [1]:
```

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import itertools
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

Defining the utility function called plot\_confusion\_matrix for displaying the confusion matrix in a nice UI.

```
In [2]:
```

```
def plot confusion matrix(cm, classes, normalize = False, title =
'Confusion matrix', cmap = plt.cm.Blues):
    plt.imshow(cm, interpolation = 'nearest', cmap = cmap)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.colorbar()
    tick marks = np.arange(len(classes))
    plt.xticks(tick marks, classes, rotation=45)
    plt.yticks(tick marks, classes)
    thresh = cm.max() / 2.
    for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
        plt.text(j, i, cm[i, j],
                 horizontalalignment = "center",
                 color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")
    plt.tight layout()
    plt.ylabel('True label')
    plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
    plt.show()
```

Defining the utility function called show\_data for displaying precision, recall and accuracy from the confusion matrix.

```
In [3]:
```

```
def show_data(cm, print_res = 0):
    tp = cm[1,1]
    fn = cm[1,0]
    fp = cm[0,1]
    tn = cm[0,0]
    if print_res == 1:
        print('Precision = {:.5f}'.format(tp / (tp + fp)))
        print('Recall (TPR) = {:.5f}'.format(tp / (tp + fn)))
        print('Accuracy = {:.5f}'.format((tp + tn) / (tp + tn + fp + fn)))
    return tp / (tp + fp), tp / (tp + fn), (tp + tn) / (tp + tn + fp + fn)
```

4 D

Loading data from csv file to the dataframe. Extracting fraud records from it.

```
In [4]:

df = pd.read_csv('F:\RIT\Sem 2\AT\dataset_backup\creditcard.csv')
fraud = df[df['Class'].isin([1])]
X_fraud = fraud[fraud.columns[0:30]]
Y_fraud = fraud[fraud.columns[30]]
print(X_fraud.shape)
print(Y_fraud.shape)

(492, 30)
(492,)
```

Examining the shape of the dataframe in order to check if all the instances are loaded correctly or not.

```
In [5]:
df.shape
Out[5]:
(284807, 31)
```

Splitting the data between test and training data. Also checking the shape for trainign features and test features.

```
In [6]:

X, Xt, Y, Yt = train_test_split(df.drop('Class', axis=1), df['Class'],
    test_size=0.10, random_state=10)
```

```
In [7]:

X.shape
Out[7]:
(256326, 30)

In [8]:

Xt.shape
Out[8]:
(28481, 30)
```

Training the model and applying logistic regression with constatnt of regulization being 0.01 and penalty norms being I2.

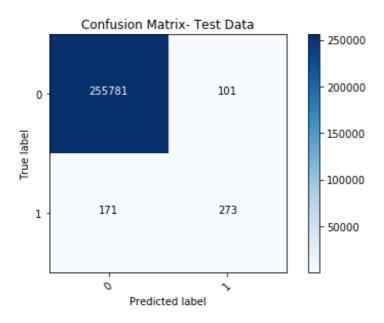
```
In [9]:
model = LogisticRegression(C = 0.01, penalty = '12')
model.fit(X, Y)
Out[9]:
```

Applying the model on test data and ploting the congusion matrix.

### In [10]:

```
y_pred = model.predict(X)
cm = confusion_matrix(Y, y_pred)
print(cm)
plot_confusion_matrix(cm, ['0', '1'], title = 'Confusion Matrix- Test Data'
)
pr, tpr, acc = show_data(cm, print_res = 1);
```

```
[[255781 101]
[ 171 273]]
```



Precision = 0.72995 Recall (TPR) = 0.61486Accuracy = 0.99894

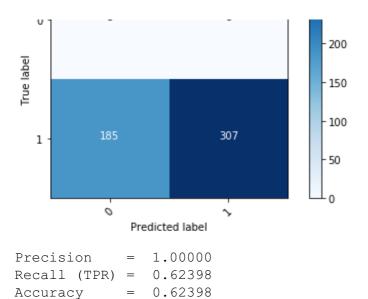
Applying the model on fraud data only and ploting the congusion matrix.

## In [11]:

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_fraud)
cm = confusion_matrix(Y_fraud, y_pred)
print(cm)
plot_confusion_matrix(cm, ['0', '1'], title = 'Confusion Matrix- Fraud Data')
pr, tpr, acc = show_data(cm, print_res = 1);

[[ 0     0]
     [185     307]]
```

# Confusion Matrix- Fraud Data -300

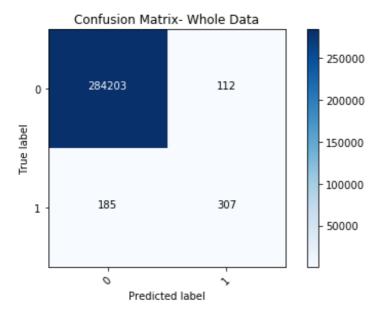


Applying the model on entire dataset and plotting the confusion matrix.

### In [12]:

```
y_pred = model.predict(df[df.columns[0:30]])
cm = confusion_matrix(df[df.columns[30]], y_pred)
print(cm)
plot_confusion_matrix(cm, ['0', '1'], title = 'Confusion Matrix- Whole Data
')
pr, tpr, acc = show_data(cm, print_res = 1);
[[284203
            112]
```

[ 185 307]]



Precision 0.73270 Recall (TPR) =0.62398 0.99896 Accuracy