```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
5 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
6 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
7 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
8 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, mean_squared_error
9
1 pd.set_option("display.max_columns", 200)
```

→ Heart DATASET

1 heart_df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Jatansahu/DEEP_LEARNING_ASSIGNMENTS/main/LAB
2 heart_df.head()

	age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target	П
0	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0	2.3	0	0	1	1	ıı.
1	37	1	2	130	250	0	1	187	0	3.5	0	0	2	1	
2	41	0	1	130	204	0	0	172	0	1.4	2	0	2	1	
3	56	1	1	120	236	0	1	178	0	0.8	2	0	2	1	
4	57	0	0	120	354	0	1	163	1	0.6	2	0	2	1	

```
1 heart df.shape
```

(303, 14)

1 scaler = StandardScaler()

1 heart_df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 303 entries, 0 to 302 Data columns (total 14 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype ----int64 0 303 non-null age 1 sex 303 non-null int64 2 ср 303 non-null int64 trestbps 303 non-null int64 303 non-null int64 fbs 303 non-null int64 restecg 303 non-null int64 thalach 303 non-null int64 8 exang 303 non-null int64 float64 oldpeak 303 non-null 10 slope 303 non-null int64 int64 11 ca 303 non-null 12 thal 303 non-null int64 13 target 303 non-null int64 dtypes: float64(1), int64(13) memory usage: 33.3 KB

1 heart_df.isnull().sum()

0 age sex 0 0 сp trestbps 0 0 chol fhs 0 restecg 0 thalach 0 exang 0 oldpeak 0 0 slope 0 ca thal

target 0 dtype: int64

1 heart_df.describe()

	age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slop
count	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000
mean	54.366337	0.683168	0.966997	131.623762	246.264026	0.148515	0.528053	149.646865	0.326733	1.039604	1.399340
std	9.082101	0.466011	1.032052	17.538143	51.830751	0.356198	0.525860	22.905161	0.469794	1.161075	0.616220
min	29.000000	0.000000	0.000000	94.000000	126.000000	0.000000	0.000000	71.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	47.500000	0.000000	0.000000	120.000000	211.000000	0.000000	0.000000	133.500000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
50%	55.000000	1.000000	1.000000	130.000000	240.000000	0.000000	1.000000	153.000000	0.000000	0.800000	1.000000
75%	61.000000	1.000000	2.000000	140.000000	274.500000	0.000000	1.000000	166.000000	1.000000	1.600000	2.000000
max	77.000000	1.000000	3.000000	200.000000	564.000000	1.000000	2.000000	202.000000	1.000000	6.200000	2.000000
4											>

Correlation plot

1 heart_df.corr()

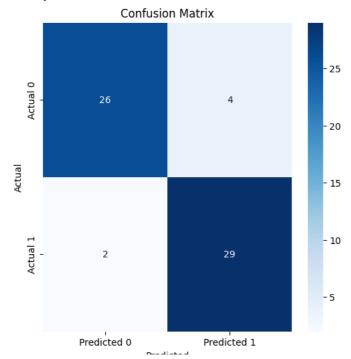
₽		age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	tha
	age	1.000000	-0.098447	-0.068653	0.279351	0.213678	0.121308	-0.116211	-0.39
	sex	-0.098447	1.000000	-0.049353	-0.056769	-0.197912	0.045032	-0.058196	-0.04
	ср	-0.068653	-0.049353	1.000000	0.047608	-0.076904	0.094444	0.044421	0.29
	trestbps	0.279351	-0.056769	0.047608	1.000000	0.123174	0.177531	-0.114103	-0.04
	chol	0.213678	-0.197912	-0.076904	0.123174	1.000000	0.013294	-0.151040	-0.00!
	fbs	0.121308	0.045032	0.094444	0.177531	0.013294	1.000000	-0.084189	-0.00
	restecg	-0.116211	-0.058196	0.044421	-0.114103	-0.151040	-0.084189	1.000000	0.04
	thalach	-0.398522	-0.044020	0.295762	-0.046698	-0.009940	-0.008567	0.044123	1.00
	exang	0.096801	0.141664	-0.394280	0.067616	0.067023	0.025665	-0.070733	-0.37
	oldpeak	0.210013	0.096093	-0.149230	0.193216	0.053952	0.005747	-0.058770	-0.34
	slope	-0.168814	-0.030711	0.119717	-0.121475	-0.004038	-0.059894	0.093045	0.38
	ca	0.276326	0.118261	-0.181053	0.101389	0.070511	0.137979	-0.072042	-0.21
	thal	0.068001	0.210041	-0.161736	0.062210	0.098803	-0.032019	-0.011981	-0.09
	target	-0.225439	-0.280937	0.433798	-0.144931	-0.085239	-0.028046	0.137230	0.42

- 1 X = heart_df.drop('target', axis=1)
- 2 y = heart_df['target']
- ▼ Scaling the columns
 - 1 X = scaler.fit_transform(X)
 - 1 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state=5)
 - 1 X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
 - 2 X_test = scaler.fit_transform(X_test)
 - 1 classifier = LogisticRegression()
 - 2 classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

• LogisticRegression LogisticRegression()

```
1 y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
 2 print(f"Accuracy Score on Test data: {accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred):.2f}")
 3 print(f"Confusion Matrix:\n{confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)}")
   Accuracy Score on Test data: 0.90
   Confusion Matrix:
   [[26 4]
    [ 2 29]]
 1 class LogisticModel:
       def __init__(self):
 3
           self.coef_ = None
 4
           self.intercept_ = 0
 5
           self.lr = 0.01
 6
           self.max_iter = 1000
 7
           self.e = 1e-5
 8
           self.lambda_ = 0
 9
10
       def sigmoid(self, z):
11
           return (1 / (1 + np.exp(-z)))
12
13
       def fit(self, X, y):
14
           self.coef_ = np.zeros(X.shape[1])
15
           W_prev = np.array([-1] * (X.shape[1]))
16
           # Iteration counter
17
           i = 0
18
           # Run the gradient descent algorithm for a maximum number of iterations or if the norm of the
19
           while i < self.max_iter and np.linalg.norm(self.coef_ - W_prev) > self.e:
20
21
               W prev = self.coef
22
               # Predict using current weights and bias
23
               y_cap = self.sigmoid(X @ self.coef_ + self.intercept_)
24
25
               # Calculate the gradients of the loss function with respect to the weights and bias term
26
               b_grad = np.sum(y_cap - y)
               W_grad = X.T @ (y_cap - y) + (self.lambda_ * self.coef_)
27
28
29
               # Update the weights and bias term using gradient descent
30
               self.coef_ = self.coef_ - self.lr * W_grad
31
               self.intercept_ = self.intercept_ - self.lr * b_grad
32
33
               i += 1
34
35
       def predict(self, X):
36
           y_pred = np.array(self.sigmoid(X @ self.coef_ +
37
                    self.intercept ) > 0.5, dtype=int)
38
           return y_pred
 1 model = LogisticModel()
 2 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
 1 import seaborn as sns
 2 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
 3 print(f"Accuracy Score on Test data: {accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred):.2f}")
 4 cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
 6 # Plot confusion matrix
 7 plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
 8 sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues",
               xticklabels=["Predicted 0", "Predicted 1"],
 9
10
               yticklabels=["Actual 0", "Actual 1"])
11 plt.xlabel('Predicted')
12 plt.ylabel('Actual')
13 plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
14 plt.show()
15
```

Accuracy Score on Test data: 0.90



1

✓ 0s completed at 10:56 PM