

```
In [26]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.datasets import fetch_openml
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_mat
from sklearn.multioutput import MultiOutputClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [28]: yeast = fetch_openml(name='yeast', version=4, as_frame=True, parser='auto')
X = yeast.data
y = yeast.target
```

## Preprocessing and understanding the data

```
In [31]: X.head()
```

```
Out[31]:
```

	Att1	Att2	Att3	Att4	Att5	Att6	Att7	Att8
0	0.004168	-0.170975	-0.156748	-0.142151	0.058781	0.026851	0.197719	0.041850
1	-0.103956	0.011879	-0.098986	-0.054501	-0.007970	0.049113	-0.030580	-0.077933
2	0.509949	0.401709	0.293799	0.087714	0.011686	-0.006411	-0.006255	0.013646
3	0.119092	0.004412	-0.002262	0.072254	0.044512	-0.051467	0.074686	-0.007670
4	0.042037	0.007054	-0.069483	0.081015	-0.048207	0.089446	-0.004947	0.064456

5 rows × 103 columns



```
In [33]: y.head()
```

```
Out[33]:
```

	Class1	Class2	Class3	Class4	Class5	Class6	Class7	Class8	Class9	Class10	Class11
0	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
1	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
2	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
3	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
4	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE



```
In [35]: X.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[35]: Att1      0
         Att2      0
         Att3      0
         Att4      0
         Att5      0
         ..
         Att99     0
         Att100    0
         Att101    0
         Att102    0
         Att103    0
         Length: 103, dtype: int64
```

```
In [37]: y.isnull().sum()
```

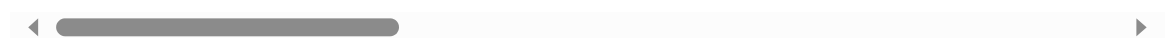
```
Out[37]: Class1      0
         Class2      0
         Class3      0
         Class4      0
         Class5      0
         Class6      0
         Class7      0
         Class8      0
         Class9      0
         Class10     0
         Class11     0
         Class12     0
         Class13     0
         Class14     0
         dtype: int64
```

```
In [39]: X.describe()
```

```
Out[39]:
```

	Att1	Att2	Att3	Att4	Att5	Att6	
<b>count</b>	2417.000000	2417.000000	2417.000000	2417.000000	2417.000000	2417.000000	2
<b>mean</b>	0.001173	-0.000436	-0.000257	0.000265	0.001228	0.000475	
<b>std</b>	0.097411	0.097885	0.097746	0.096969	0.096909	0.097306	
<b>min</b>	-0.371146	-0.472632	-0.339195	-0.467945	-0.367044	-0.509447	
<b>25%</b>	-0.053655	-0.058734	-0.057526	-0.057149	-0.058461	-0.060212	
<b>50%</b>	0.003649	-0.003513	0.002892	-0.000153	0.005565	0.000321	
<b>75%</b>	0.057299	0.048047	0.061007	0.054522	0.066286	0.059908	
<b>max</b>	0.520272	0.614114	0.353241	0.568960	0.307649	0.336971	

8 rows × 103 columns



From the descriptive analysis, it is evident that the dataset is already scaled within the range of -1 to 1. As a result, no further normalization of the data is necessary. Additionally, there are no null values present in either the feature matrix (X) or the target variable (y).

Given this, we can proceed directly to implementing the multilabel classification model.

To prepare the target variable  $y$  for multilabel classification, we will convert the True values to 1 and the False values to 0. This will create binary labels for each class, where 1 represents the presence of that class and 0 indicates its absence.

```
In [43]: y = y.astype(str).applymap(lambda x: 1 if x == 'TRUE' else 0) # Convert to string
```

```
In [45]: y.head()
```

```
Out[45]:
```

	Class1	Class2	Class3	Class4	Class5	Class6	Class7	Class8	Class9	Class10	Class11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

	Class1	Class2	Class3	Class4	Class5	Class6	Class7	Class8	Class9	Class10	Class11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0



```
In [47]: # Train-test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_
```

```
In [49]: model = MultiOutputClassifier(LogisticRegression(solver='lbfgs', max_iter=1000))
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Out[49]:
```

```
MultiOutputClassifier
  estimator: LogisticRegression
    LogisticRegression
```

```
In [50]: y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

## Accuracy per label

```
In [54]: print("Accuracy per label:")
for i, label in enumerate(yeast.target_names):
    print(f"{label} Accuracy: {accuracy_score(y_test.iloc[:, i], y_pred[:, i]):.2f}")
```

Accuracy per label:  
Class1 Accuracy: 0.78  
Class2 Accuracy: 0.64  
Class3 Accuracy: 0.74  
Class4 Accuracy: 0.74  
Class5 Accuracy: 0.75  
Class6 Accuracy: 0.76  
Class7 Accuracy: 0.84  
Class8 Accuracy: 0.83  
Class9 Accuracy: 0.94  
Class10 Accuracy: 0.88  
Class11 Accuracy: 0.87  
Class12 Accuracy: 0.76  
Class13 Accuracy: 0.76  
Class14 Accuracy: 0.99

## The classification report

```
In [57]: print("\nClassification Report for each label:")
        for i, label in enumerate(yeast.target_names):
            print(f"\n{label} Classification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test.il
```

Classification Report for each label:

Class1 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.77	0.95	0.85	317
1	0.82	0.46	0.58	167
accuracy			0.78	484
macro avg	0.79	0.70	0.72	484
weighted avg	0.78	0.78	0.76	484

Class2 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.65	0.77	0.71	273
1	0.61	0.47	0.53	211
accuracy			0.64	484
macro avg	0.63	0.62	0.62	484
weighted avg	0.63	0.64	0.63	484

Class3 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.77	0.80	0.78	288
1	0.68	0.65	0.66	196
accuracy			0.74	484
macro avg	0.73	0.72	0.72	484
weighted avg	0.73	0.74	0.73	484

Class4 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.77	0.85	0.81	313
1	0.67	0.54	0.60	171
accuracy			0.74	484
macro avg	0.72	0.70	0.70	484
weighted avg	0.73	0.74	0.73	484

Class5 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.77	0.92	0.84	340
1	0.65	0.36	0.46	144
accuracy			0.75	484
macro avg	0.71	0.64	0.65	484
weighted avg	0.74	0.75	0.73	484

Class6 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
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0	0.76	0.97	0.86	357
1	0.67	0.14	0.23	127
accuracy			0.76	484
macro avg	0.71	0.56	0.54	484
weighted avg	0.74	0.76	0.69	484

#### Class7 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.99	0.91	408
1	0.50	0.04	0.07	76
accuracy			0.84	484
macro avg	0.67	0.52	0.49	484
weighted avg	0.79	0.84	0.78	484

#### Class8 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.83	0.99	0.91	401
1	0.57	0.05	0.09	83
accuracy			0.83	484
macro avg	0.70	0.52	0.50	484
weighted avg	0.79	0.83	0.77	484

#### Class9 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.94	1.00	0.97	454
1	1.00	0.00	0.00	30
accuracy			0.94	484
macro avg	0.97	0.50	0.48	484
weighted avg	0.94	0.94	0.91	484

#### Class10 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.89	1.00	0.94	429
1	0.00	0.00	1.00	55
accuracy			0.88	484
macro avg	0.44	0.50	0.97	484
weighted avg	0.79	0.88	0.95	484

#### Class11 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.87	1.00	0.93	422
1	0.50	0.02	0.03	62
accuracy			0.87	484
macro avg	0.69	0.51	0.48	484

weighted avg	0.83	0.87	0.82	484
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#### Class12 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.57	0.07	0.12	118
1	0.77	0.98	0.86	366
accuracy			0.76	484
macro avg	0.67	0.53	0.49	484
weighted avg	0.72	0.76	0.68	484

#### Class13 Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.53	0.07	0.12	119
1	0.76	0.98	0.86	365
accuracy			0.76	484
macro avg	0.65	0.52	0.49	484
weighted avg	0.71	0.76	0.68	484

#### Class14 Classification Report:

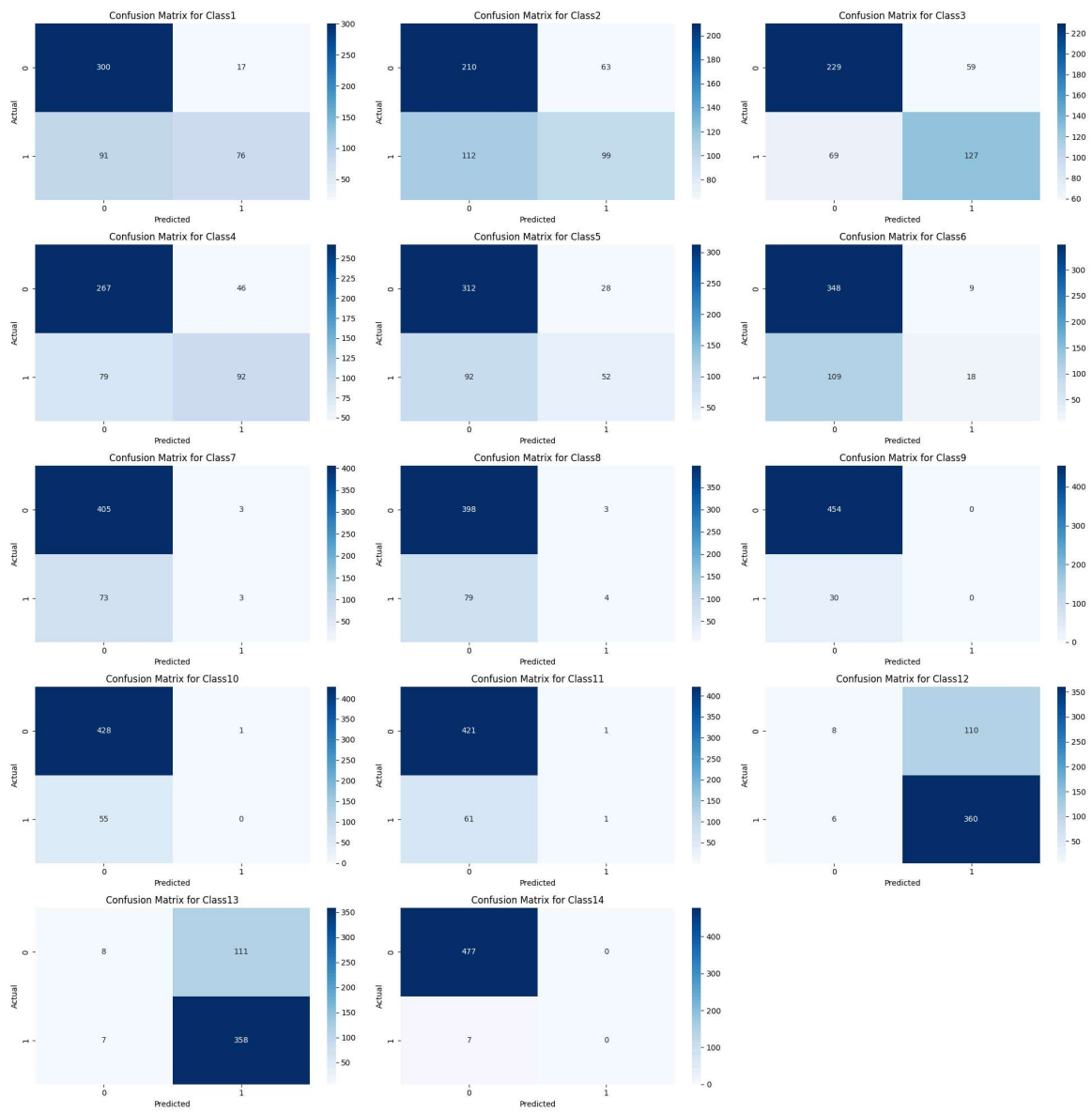
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	477
1	1.00	0.00	0.00	7
accuracy			0.99	484
macro avg	0.99	0.50	0.50	484
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.98	484

## The confusion matrix

```
In [62]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(5, 3, figsize=(20, 20))

for i, ax in enumerate(axes.flat):
    if i < 14:
        sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test.iloc[:, i], y_pred[:, i]), ax=ax, an
ax.set_xlabel("Predicted")
ax.set_ylabel("Actual")
ax.set_title(f"Confusion Matrix for {y_test.columns[i]}")
    else:
        ax.axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



In [ ]: