## LAB 6

## Exercise: Try logistic regression on BuyComputer dataset and set Random state=Your RollNumber

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        import torch.nn as nn
         import pandas as pd
        import io
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import torch
         from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
         from sklearn.model selection import train test split
In [2]: # Read Data
        data = pd.read_csv("/home/nihar/Desktop/SEM 7/ML/Lab/Lab6/BuyComputer.csv")
        data.drop(columns=['User ID',],axis=1,inplace=True)
        data.head()
Out[2]:
           Age EstimatedSalary Purchased
         0
            19
                       19000
                                    0
            35
                       20000
                                    0
         1
         2
            26
                       43000
                                    0
            27
                       57000
         3
                                    n
         4
            19
                       76000
                                    0
In [3]: | y = data.iloc[:,-1].values
        X = data.iloc[:,:-1].values
In [4]: n samples, n features = X.shape
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, ran
        dom_state=\overline{129})
In [5]: | sc = StandardScaler()
        X train = sc.fit transform(X train)
        X test = sc.transform(X test)
In [6]: X train = torch.from numpy(X train.astype(np.float32))
        X test = torch.from numpy(X test.astype(np.float32))
        y_train = torch.from_numpy(y_train.astype(np.float32))
        y_test = torch.from_numpy(y_test.astype(np.float32))
        y train = y train.view(y train.shape[0], 1)
         y test = y test.view(y test.shape[0], 1)
```

```
In [7]: | # Linear model f = wx + b, sigmoid at the end
          class Model(nn.Module):
              def __init__(self, n_input features):
                   super(Model, self). init ()
                   self.linear = nn.Linear(n input features, 1)
              def forward(self, x):
                   y_pred = torch.sigmoid(self.linear(x))
                   return y pred
          model = Model(n features)
 In [8]: num epochs = 140
          learning_rate = 0.01
          criterion = nn.BCELoss()
          optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=learning rate)
In [13]: # loop
          for epoch in range(num_epochs):
              # Forward pass and loss
              y pred = model(X train)
              loss = criterion(y pred, y train)
              # Backward pass and update
              loss.backward()
              optimizer.step()
              # zero grad before new step
              optimizer.zero_grad()
              if (epoch+1) % 10 == 0:
                   print(f'epoch: {epoch+1}, loss = {loss.item():.4f}')
          with torch.no_grad():
              y_predicted = model(X_test)
              y_predicted_cls = y_predicted.round()
              acc = y predicted cls.eq(y test).sum() / float(y test.shape[0])
              print(f'\n\naccuracy: {acc.item()*100:.2f}')
          epoch: 10, loss = 0.4300
          epoch: 20, loss = 0.4286
          epoch: 30, loss = 0.4272
          epoch: 40, loss = 0.4259
epoch: 50, loss = 0.4246
          epoch: 60, loss = 0.4234
          epoch: 70, loss = 0.4222
          epoch: 80, loss = 0.4210
epoch: 90, loss = 0.4198
          epoch: 100, loss = 0.4187
          epoch: 110, loss = 0.4176 epoch: 120, loss = 0.4166
          epoch: 130, loss = 0.4155
          epoch: 140, loss = 0.4145
          accuracy: 83.75
```