```
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

In [2]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

Out[3]:

	row_id	user_id	timestamp	gate_id
0	0	18	2022-07-29 09:08:54	7
1	1	18	2022-07-29 09:09:54	9
2	2	18	2022-07-29 09:09:54	9
3	3	18	2022-07-29 09:10:06	5
4	4	18	2022-07-29 09:10:08	5
37513	37513	6	2022-12-31 20:38:56	11
37514	37514	6	2022-12-31 20:39:22	6
37515	37515	6	2022-12-31 20:39:23	6
37516	37516	6	2022-12-31 20:39:31	9
37517	37517	6	2022-12-31 20:39:31	9

In [3]: df=pd.read_csv(r"E:\154\C9_Data - C9_Data.csv").dropna()

37518 rows × 4 columns

In [4]: df.head()

Out[4]:

	row_id	user_id	timestamp	gate_id
0	0	18	2022-07-29 09:08:54	7
1	1	18	2022-07-29 09:09:54	9
2	2	18	2022-07-29 09:09:54	9
3	3	18	2022-07-29 09:10:06	5
4	4	18	2022-07-29 09:10:08	5

In [5]: df.info()

In [6]: df.describe()

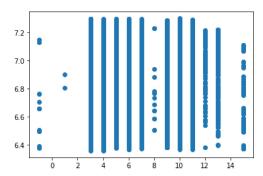
Out[6]:

	row_id	user_id	gate_id
count	37518.000000	37518.000000	37518.000000
mean	18758.500000	28.219015	6.819607
std	10830.658036	17.854464	3.197746
min	0.000000	0.000000	-1.000000
25%	9379.250000	12.000000	4.000000
50%	18758.500000	29.000000	6.000000
75%	28137.750000	47.000000	10.000000
max	37517.000000	57.000000	16.000000

```
In [7]: df.columns
  Out[7]: Index(['row_id', 'user_id', 'timestamp', 'gate_id'], dtype='object')
  In [8]: feature_matrix = df[['row_id','user_id']]
                  target_vector = df[['gate_id']]
  In [9]: | fs=StandardScaler().fit_transform(feature_matrix)
                  logr=LogisticRegression()
                  logr.fit(fs,target_vector)
                  C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:63: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed
                  when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples, ), for example using ravel().
                      return f(*args, **kwargs)
                  {\tt C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear\_model\logistic.py:} 763: Convergence Warning: lbfgs failed to convergence warning: lbfgs failed t
                  (status=1):
                  STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
                  Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
                         https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
                  Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
                         https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/line
                  ar_model.html#logistic-regression)
                      n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
  Out[9]: LogisticRegression()
In [10]: observation=[[1,2]]
In [11]: | prediction=logr.predict(observation)
                  print(prediction)
                  [3]
In [12]:
                  logr.classes
Out[12]: array([-1, 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16],
                              dtype=int64)
In [13]: logr.predict_proba(observation)[0][0]
Out[13]: 0.005365176788164149
In [14]: logr.predict_proba(observation)[0][1]
Out[14]: 2.4322107532317633e-05
In [15]: x=df[['row_id','user_id']]
                  y=df['gate_id']
In [16]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
                  x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)
  In [ ]:
In [17]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
                  lr=LinearRegression()
                  lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[17]: LinearRegression()
In [18]: lr.intercept_
Out[18]: 7.30281829089302
In [19]: coeff=pd.DataFrame(lr.coef_,x.columns,columns=['Co-efficient'])
                  coeff
Out[19]:
                                 Co-efficient
                    row id
                                    -0.000006
                                    -0.012976
                    user_id
```

```
In [20]: prediction =lr.predict(x_test)
plt.scatter(y_test,prediction)
```

Out[20]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1ef6d2b0730>



Random Forest

```
In [21]: df['gate_id'].value_counts()
Out[21]:
                8170
                5351
               4767
          10
          5
               4619
          11
                4090
          9
                3390
                3026
          6
                1800
          13
               1201
          12
          15
                 298
         -1
                  48
          8
                  48
          1
                  5
          16
          0
                  2
          14
         Name: gate_id, dtype: int64
In [22]: x=df[['row_id','user_id']]
         y=df['gate_id']
 In [ ]: | from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,train_size=0.70)
In [24]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
         rfc = RandomForestClassifier()
         rfc.fit(x_train,y_train)
Out[24]: RandomForestClassifier()
In [25]: parameters = {'max_depth':[1,2,3,4,5],'min_samples_leaf':[5,10,15,20,25],
                       'n_estimators': [10,20,30,40,50]
                      }
In [26]: from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
         grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator=rfc,param_grid=parameters,cv=2,scoring="accuracy")
         grid_search.fit(x_train,y_train)
         C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection\_split.py:666: UserWarning: The least populated class in y h
         as only 1 members, which is less than n_splits=2.
           warnings.warn(("The least populated class in y has only %d"
Out[26]: GridSearchCV(cv=2, estimator=RandomForestClassifier(),
                     'n_estimators': [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]},
                      scoring='accuracy')
In [27]: grid_search.best_score_
Out[27]: 0.22469728124286042
In [28]: rfc_best = grid_search.best_estimator_
```

