```
In [1]:
        import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import seaborn as sns
In [2]: | from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
In [3]: | df=pd.read_csv("C9 Data csv").dropna()
         df
Out[3]:
                row id user id
                                      timestamp gate id
             0
                           18 2022-07-29 09:08:54
                                                     7
             1
                           18 2022-07-29 09:09:54
                                                     9
             2
                           18 2022-07-29 09:09:54
                                                     9
             3
                    3
                           18 2022-07-29 09:10:06
                                                     5
             4
                           18 2022-07-29 09:10:08
                                                     5
                            6 2022-12-31 20:38:56
         37513
                 37513
                                                    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
         37517
                37517
                            6 2022-12-31 20:39:31
                                                     9
In [4]: | df.dropna(inplace=True)
In [5]: df.info()
         <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
         Int64Index: 37518 entries, 0 to 37517
         Data columns (total 4 columns):
              Column
                          Non-Null Count Dtype
          #
              -----
                          -----
          0
              row id
                          37518 non-null int64
              user_id
          1
                          37518 non-null int64
          2
              timestamp 37518 non-null object
              gate_id
                          37518 non-null
                                          int64
         dtypes: int64(3), object(1)
         memory usage: 1.4+ MB
In [6]: | feature_matrix = df[['row_id', 'user_id']]
         target_vector = df['gate_id']
```

```
In [7]: | feature matrix.shape
 Out[7]: (37518, 2)
 In [8]: target_vector.shape
 Out[8]: (37518,)
 In [9]: | from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
In [10]: | fs = StandardScaler().fit_transform(feature_matrix)
In [11]: logr = LogisticRegression()
         logr.fit(fs,target vector)
         C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\_logistic.py:
         763: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (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://sciki
         t-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-regres
         sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regr
         ession)
           n iter i = check optimize result(
Out[11]: LogisticRegression()
In [12]: feature matrix.shape
Out[12]: (37518, 2)
In [13]: target vector.shape
Out[13]: (37518,)
In [14]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
In [15]: | fs = StandardScaler().fit_transform(feature_matrix)
```

Regression

```
In [16]: logr = LogisticRegression()
         logr.fit(fs,target vector)
         C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\_logistic.py:
         763: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (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://sciki
         t-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-regres
         sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regr
           n iter i = check optimize result(
Out[16]: LogisticRegression()
In [17]: | observation=df[['row id', 'user id']]
In [18]: | prediction = logr.predict(observation)
         prediction
Out[18]: array([-1, -1, -1, ..., 16, 16, 16], dtype=int64)
In [19]: logr.classes
Out[19]: array([-1, 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16],
               dtype=int64)
In [20]: logr.predict proba(observation)[0][1]
Out[20]: 1.7263815682078809e-09
In [21]: from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge,Lasso
In [22]: | x = df[['row_id','user_id']]
         y = df['gate id']
In [23]: 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 [24]: | rr=Ridge(alpha=10)
         rr.fit(x_train,y_train)
         rr.score(x_test,y_test)
         rr.score(x_train,y_train)
Out[24]: 0.0052547442671367905
```

```
In [25]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
lr= LinearRegression()
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[25]: LinearRegression()

In [26]: lr.intercept_

Out[26]: 7.302588405159492

Out[27]:

Co-efficient

row_id -0.000007 user_id -0.012368

In [28]: prediction = lr.predict(x_test)
 plt.scatter(y_test,prediction)

Out[28]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1c697d95700>

