

```
In [67]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
```

```
-----
ModuleNotFoundError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[67], line 5
      3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      4 import seaborn as sns
----> 5 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      6 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'sklearn'
```

```
In [69]: !pip install sklearn
```

```
Collecting sklearn
  Using cached sklearn-0.0.post12.tar.gz (2.6 kB)
  Installing build dependencies: started
  Installing build dependencies: finished with status 'done'
  Getting requirements to build wheel: started
  Getting requirements to build wheel: finished with status 'error'
```

```
error: subprocess-exited-with-error
```

```
Getting requirements to build wheel did not run successfully.
exit code: 1
```

```
[15 lines of output]
```

```
The 'sklearn' PyPI package is deprecated, use 'scikit-learn'
rather than 'sklearn' for pip commands.
```

```
Here is how to fix this error in the main use cases:
```

- use 'pip install scikit-learn' rather than 'pip install sklearn'
- replace 'sklearn' by 'scikit-learn' in your pip requirements files (requirements.txt, setup.py, setup.cfg, Pipfile, etc ...)
- if the 'sklearn' package is used by one of your dependencies, it would be great if you take some time to track which package uses 'sklearn' instead of 'scikit-learn' and report it to their issue tracker
- as a last resort, set the environment variable
SKLEARN_ALLOW_DEPRECATED_SKLEARN_PACKAGE_INSTALL=True to avoid this error

```
More information is available at
```

```
https://github.com/scikit-learn/sklearn-pypi-package
```

```
[end of output]
```

```
note: This error originates from a subprocess, and is likely not a problem with
pip.
```

```
error: subprocess-exited-with-error
```

```
Getting requirements to build wheel did not run successfully.
exit code: 1
```

```
See above for output.
```

```
note: This error originates from a subprocess, and is likely not a problem with p
ip.
```

```
[notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.0 -> 24.1.2
```

```
[notice] To update, run: python.exe -m pip install --upgrade pip
```

```
In [70]: pip install --upgrade pip
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pip in c:\users\yogit\appdata\local\programs\pytho
n\python312\lib\site-packages (24.0)
```

```
Collecting pip
```

```
  Downloading pip-24.1.2-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.6 kB)
```

```
Downloading pip-24.1.2-py3-none-any.whl (1.8 MB)
```

```
----- 0.0/1.8 MB ? eta -:-:--
----- 0.0/1.8 MB ? eta -:-:--
----- 0.0/1.8 MB ? eta -:-:--
- 0.1/1.8 MB 656.4 kB/s eta 0:00:03
----- 0.4/1.8 MB 3.1 MB/s eta 0:00:01
----- 0.9/1.8 MB 5.2 MB/s eta 0:00:01
----- 1.6/1.8 MB 7.1 MB/s eta 0:00:01
----- 1.8/1.8 MB 6.8 MB/s eta 0:00:00
```

```
Installing collected packages: pip
```

```
  Attempting uninstall: pip
```

```
    Found existing installation: pip 24.0
```

```
  Uninstalling pip-24.0:
```

```
    Successfully uninstalled pip-24.0
```

```
Successfully installed pip-24.1.2
```

```
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

```
In [71]: pip cache purge
```

Files removed: 733Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [3]: df = pd.read_csv('bank-additional-full.csv')
```

```
In [4]: df
```

Out[4]:

	age;"job";"marital";"education";"default";"housing";"loan";"contact";"month";"day_
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
...	
41183	
41184	
41185	
41186	
41187	

41188 rows × 1 columns

```
In [12]: df.head
```

```
Out[12]: <bound method NDFrame.head of      age;"job";"marital";"education";"default";"housing";"loan";"contact";"month";"day_of_week";"duration";"campaign";"pdays";"previous";"poutcome";"emp.var.rate";"cons.price.idx";"cons.conf.idx";"euribor3m";"nr.employed";"y"
0      56;"housemaid";"married";"basic.4y";"no";"no";...
1      57;"services";"married";"high.school";"unknown...
2      37;"services";"married";"high.school";"no";"ye...
3      40;"admin."; "married";"basic.6y";"no";"no";"no...
4      56;"services";"married";"high.school";"no";"no...
...
41183  73;"retired";"married";"professional.course";"...
41184  46;"blue-collar";"married";"professional.cours...
41185  56;"retired";"married";"university.degree";"no...
41186  44;"technician";"married";"professional.course...
41187  74;"retired";"married";"professional.course";"...

[41188 rows x 1 columns]>
```

```
In [13]: df.rename(columns={'y': 'deposit'}, inplace=True)
```

```
In [14]: df
```

Out[14]:

	age;"job";"marital";"education";"default";"housing";"loan";"contact";"month";"day_of_week";"duration";"campaign";"pdays";"previous";"poutcome";"emp.var.rate";"cons.price.idx";"cons.conf.idx";"euribor3m";"nr.employed";"y"
0	56;"housemaid";"married";"basic.4y";"no";"no";...
1	57;"services";"married";"high.school";"unknown...
2	37;"services";"married";"high.school";"no";"ye...
3	40;"admin."; "married";"basic.6y";"no";"no";"no...
4	56;"services";"married";"high.school";"no";"no...
...	
41183	73;"retired";"married";"professional.course";"..."
41184	46;"blue-collar";"married";"professional.cours...
41185	56;"retired";"married";"university.degree";"no...
41186	44;"technician";"married";"professional.course...
41187	74;"retired";"married";"professional.course";"..."

41188 rows x 1 columns

```
In [29]: df.head()
```

Out[29]: `age;"job";"marital";"education";"default";"housing";"loan";"contact";"month";"day_of_w`

0

1

2

3

4

In [30]: `df.tail`

Out[30]: `<bound method NDFrame.tail of age;"job";"marital";"education";"default";"housing";"loan";"contact";"month";"day_of_week";"duration";"campaign";"pdays";"previous";"outcome";"emp.var.rate";"cons.price.idx";"cons.conf.idx";"euribor3m";"nr.employed";"y">`

0	56;"housemaid";"married";"basic.4y";"no";"no";...
1	57;"services";"married";"high.school";"unknown..."
2	37;"services";"married";"high.school";"no";"yes..."
3	40;"admin."; "married";"basic.6y";"no";"no";"no..."
4	56;"services";"married";"high.school";"no";"no..."
...	...
41183	73;"retired";"married";"professional.course";"..."
41184	46;"blue-collar";"married";"professional.cours..."
41185	56;"retired";"married";"university.degree";"no..."
41186	44;"technician";"married";"professional.course..."
41187	74;"retired";"married";"professional.course";"..."

[41188 rows x 1 columns]>

In [33]: `import pandas as pd`

```
# Example DataFrame
data = {
    'data': [
        '56;"housemaid";"married";"basic.4y";"no";"no";"no";"telephone";"may";"m',
        '57;"services";"married";"high.school";"unknown";"no";"no";"telephone";',
        '37;"services";"married";"high.school";"no";"yes";"no";"telephone";"may',
        '40;"admin."; "married";"basic.6y";"no";"no";"no";"telephone";"may";"mon',
        '56;"services";"married";"high.school";"no";"no";"yes";"telephone";"may',
        '73;"retired";"married";"professional.course";"no";"yes";"no";"telephone'
    ]
}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)

# Display the original DataFrame
print("Original DataFrame:")
print(df)
```

Original DataFrame:

```

                                data
0  56;"housemaid";"married";"basic.4y";"no";"no";...
1  57;"services";"married";"high.school";"unknown...
2  37;"services";"married";"high.school";"no";"ye...
3  40;"admin."; "married";"basic.6y";"no";"no";"no...
4  56;"services";"married";"high.school";"no";"no...
5  73;"retired";"married";"professional.course";"...

```

```

In [34]: # Split the 'data' column into multiple columns
df = df['data'].str.split(';', expand=True)

# Display the DataFrame after splitting
print("DataFrame after splitting:")
print(df)

```

DataFrame after splitting:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	\
0	56	"housemaid"	"married"	"basic.4y"	"no"	"no"	"no"	
1	57	"services"	"married"	"high.school"	"unknown"	"no"	"no"	
2	37	"services"	"married"	"high.school"	"no"	"yes"	"no"	
3	40	"admin."	"married"	"basic.6y"	"no"	"no"	"no"	
4	56	"services"	"married"	"high.school"	"no"	"no"	"yes"	
5	73	"retired"	"married"	"professional.course"	"no"	"yes"	"no"	

	7	8	9	...	11	12	13	14	15	16	\
0	"telephone"	"may"	"mon"	...	1	-1	0	"nonexistent"	1.1	93.994	
1	"telephone"	"may"	"mon"	...	1	-1	0	"nonexistent"	1.1	93.994	
2	"telephone"	"may"	"mon"	...	1	-1	0	"nonexistent"	1.1	93.994	
3	"telephone"	"may"	"mon"	...	1	-1	0	"nonexistent"	1.1	93.994	
4	"telephone"	"may"	"mon"	...	1	-1	0	"nonexistent"	1.1	93.994	
5	"telephone"	"may"	"mon"	...	1	-1	0	"nonexistent"	1.1	93.994	

	17	18	19	20
0	-36.4	4.857	5191	"no"
1	-36.4	4.857	5191	"no"
2	-36.4	4.857	5191	"no"
3	-36.4	4.857	5191	"no"
4	-36.4	4.857	5191	"no"
5	-36.4	4.857	5191	"yes"

[6 rows x 21 columns]

In [35]: df.shape

Out[35]: (6, 21)

In [36]: df.columns

Out[36]: RangeIndex(start=0, stop=21, step=1)

In [37]: df.dtypes

```
Out[37]: 0      object
         1      object
         2      object
         3      object
         4      object
         5      object
         6      object
         7      object
         8      object
         9      object
        10      object
        11      object
        12      object
        13      object
        14      object
        15      object
        16      object
        17      object
        18      object
        19      object
        20      object
        dtype: object
```

```
In [39]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 6 entries, 0 to 5
Data columns (total 21 columns):
#   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   0        6 non-null      object
1   1        6 non-null      object
2   2        6 non-null      object
3   3        6 non-null      object
4   4        6 non-null      object
5   5        6 non-null      object
6   6        6 non-null      object
7   7        6 non-null      object
8   8        6 non-null      object
9   9        6 non-null      object
10  10       6 non-null      object
11  11       6 non-null      object
12  12       6 non-null      object
13  13       6 non-null      object
14  14       6 non-null      object
15  15       6 non-null      object
16  16       6 non-null      object
17  17       6 non-null      object
18  18       6 non-null      object
19  19       6 non-null      object
20  20       6 non-null      object
dtypes: object(21)
memory usage: 1.1+ KB
```

```
In [40]: df.duplicated().sum()
```

```
Out[40]: np.int64(0)
```

```
In [41]: df.isna().sum()
```

```
Out[41]: 0      0
         1      0
         2      0
         3      0
         4      0
         5      0
         6      0
         7      0
         8      0
         9      0
        10      0
        11      0
        12      0
        13      0
        14      0
        15      0
        16      0
        17      0
        18      0
        19      0
        20      0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [42]: cat_cols = df.select_dtypes(include='object').columns
         print(cat_cols)
         num_cols = df.select_dtypes(exclude='object').columns
         print(num_cols)
```

```
Index([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
        20],
      dtype='int64')
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=0, step=1)
```

```
In [45]: df.describe
```



```
Out[45]: <bound method NDFrame.describe of 0          1          2
3          4          5          6  \
0  56  "housemaid"  "married"          "basic.4y"          "no"  "no"  "no"
1  57  "services"  "married"          "high.school"  "unknown"  "no"  "no"
2  37  "services"  "married"          "high.school"          "no"  "yes"  "no"
3  40   "admin."  "married"          "basic.6y"          "no"  "no"  "no"
4  56  "services"  "married"          "high.school"          "no"  "no"  "yes"
5  73  "retired"  "married"  "professional.course"          "no"  "yes"  "no"

          7          8          9  ... 11 12 13          14 15          16  \
0 "telephone"  "may"  "mon"  ... 1 -1 0  "nonexistent"  1.1  93.994
1 "telephone"  "may"  "mon"  ... 1 -1 0  "nonexistent"  1.1  93.994
2 "telephone"  "may"  "mon"  ... 1 -1 0  "nonexistent"  1.1  93.994
3 "telephone"  "may"  "mon"  ... 1 -1 0  "nonexistent"  1.1  93.994
4 "telephone"  "may"  "mon"  ... 1 -1 0  "nonexistent"  1.1  93.994
5 "telephone"  "may"  "mon"  ... 1 -1 0  "nonexistent"  1.1  93.994

          17          18          19          20
0  -36.4  4.857  5191  "no"
1  -36.4  4.857  5191  "no"
2  -36.4  4.857  5191  "no"
3  -36.4  4.857  5191  "no"
4  -36.4  4.857  5191  "no"
5  -36.4  4.857  5191  "yes"

[6 rows x 21 columns]>
```

```
In [46]: df.describe(include='object')
```

Out[46]:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
count	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
unique	5	4	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
top	56	"services"	"married"	"high.school"	"no"	"no"	"no"	"telephone"	"may"
freq	2	3	6	3	5	4	5	6	6

4 rows × 21 columns



```
In [55]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Example DataFrame (replace with your actual DataFrame)
data = {
    'age': [58, 44, 33, 47, 33, 51, 71, 72, 57, 37],
    'balance': [2143, 29, 2, 1506, 1, 825, 1729, 5715, 668, 2971],
    'duration': [261, 151, 76, 92, 198, 977, 456, 1127, 508, 361]
}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)

# Create histograms for each column in the DataFrame
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))

# Plot histogram for 'age'
plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
```

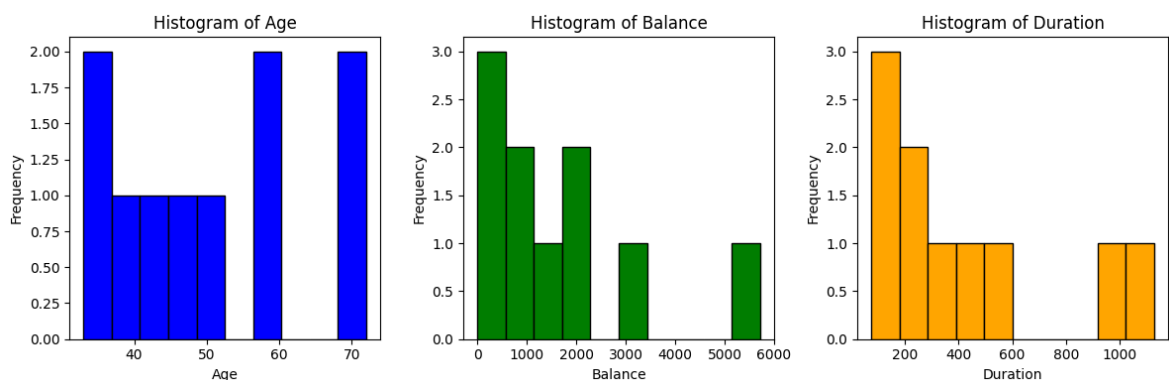
```
plt.hist(df['age'], bins=10, color='blue', edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Histogram of Age')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')

# Plot histogram for 'balance'
plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
plt.hist(df['balance'], bins=10, color='green', edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Histogram of Balance')
plt.xlabel('Balance')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')

# Plot histogram for 'duration'
plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
plt.hist(df['duration'], bins=10, color='orange', edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Histogram of Duration')
plt.xlabel('Duration')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')

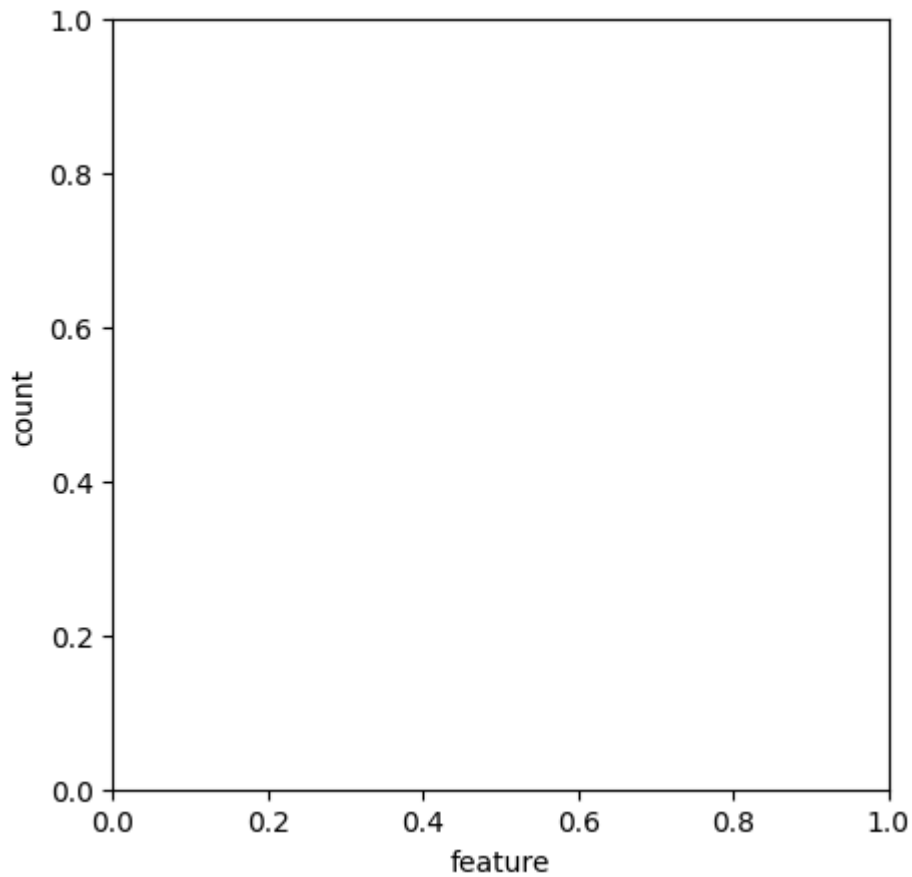
# Adjust layout to prevent overlap of subplots
plt.tight_layout()

# Display the histograms
plt.show()
```



```
In [12]: plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
plt.xlabel('feature')
plt.ylabel('count')
```

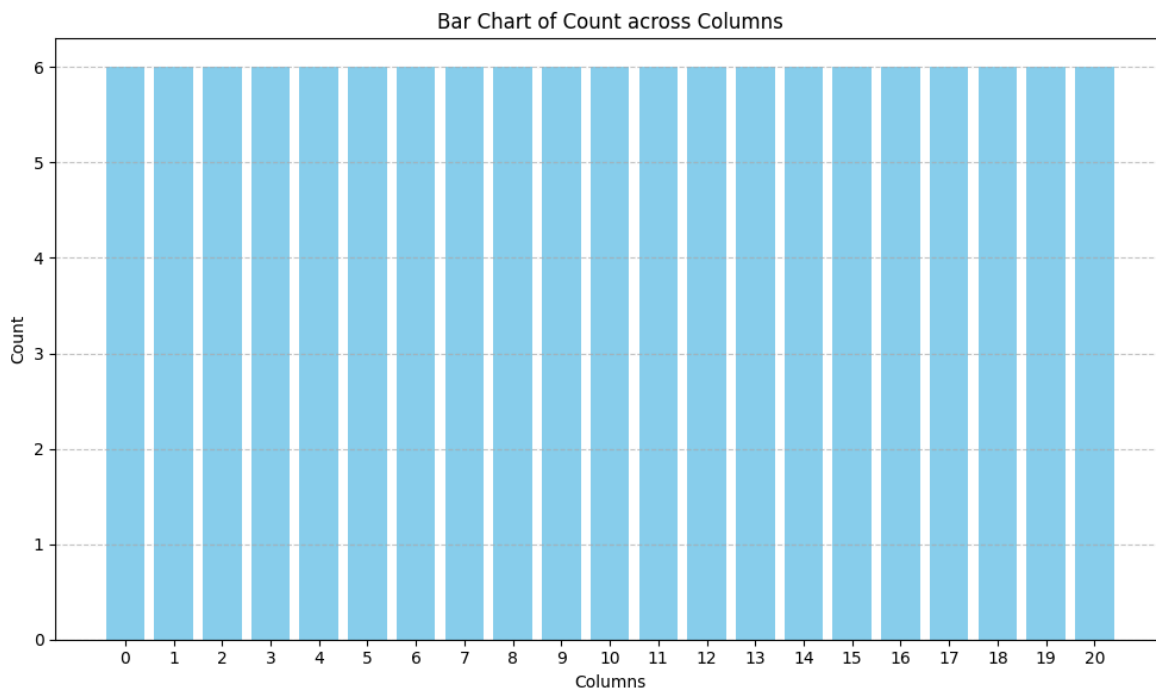
```
Out[12]: Text(0, 0.5, 'count')
```



```
In [13]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Data
columns = range(21) # columns from 0 to 20
count = [6] * 21    # count of 6 for each column

# Plotting
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(columns, count, color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Columns')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Bar Chart of Count across Columns')
plt.xticks(columns)
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

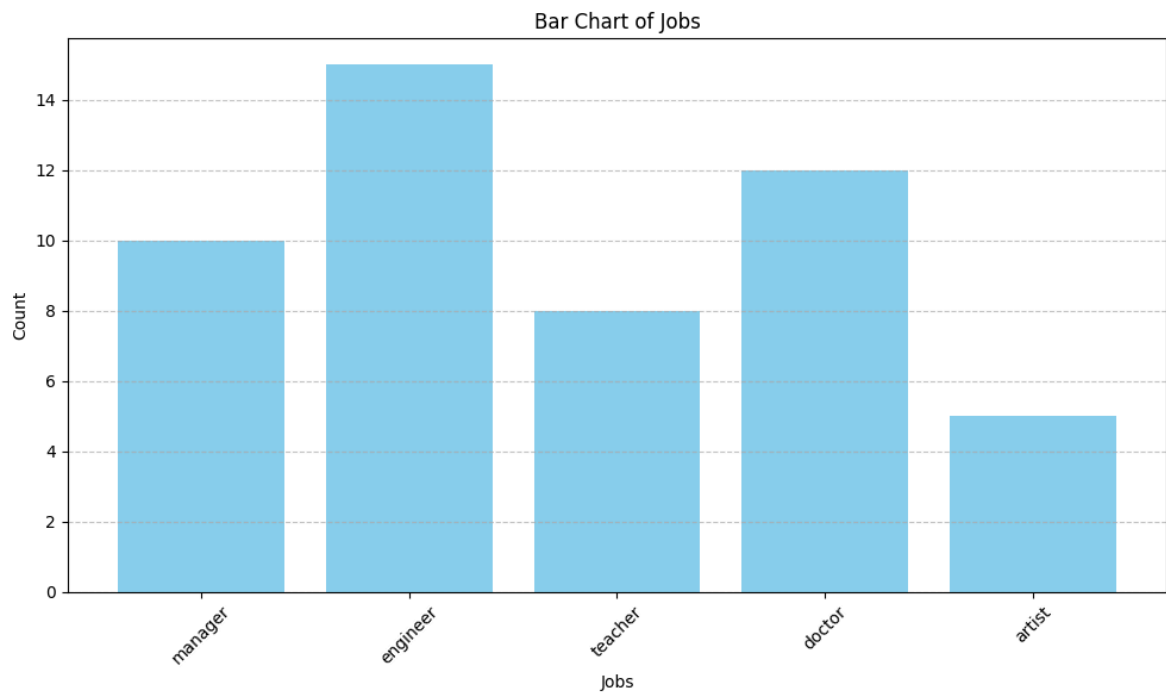


```
In [14]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Example data (replace with your actual data)
jobs_data = {
    'manager': 10,
    'engineer': 15,
    'teacher': 8,
    'doctor': 12,
    'artist': 5
}

# Extracting categories (jobs) and their counts
jobs = list(jobs_data.keys())
counts = list(jobs_data.values())

# Plotting the bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(jobs, counts, color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Jobs')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Bar Chart of Jobs')
plt.xticks(rotation=45) # Rotate x-axis labels for better visibility if needed
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

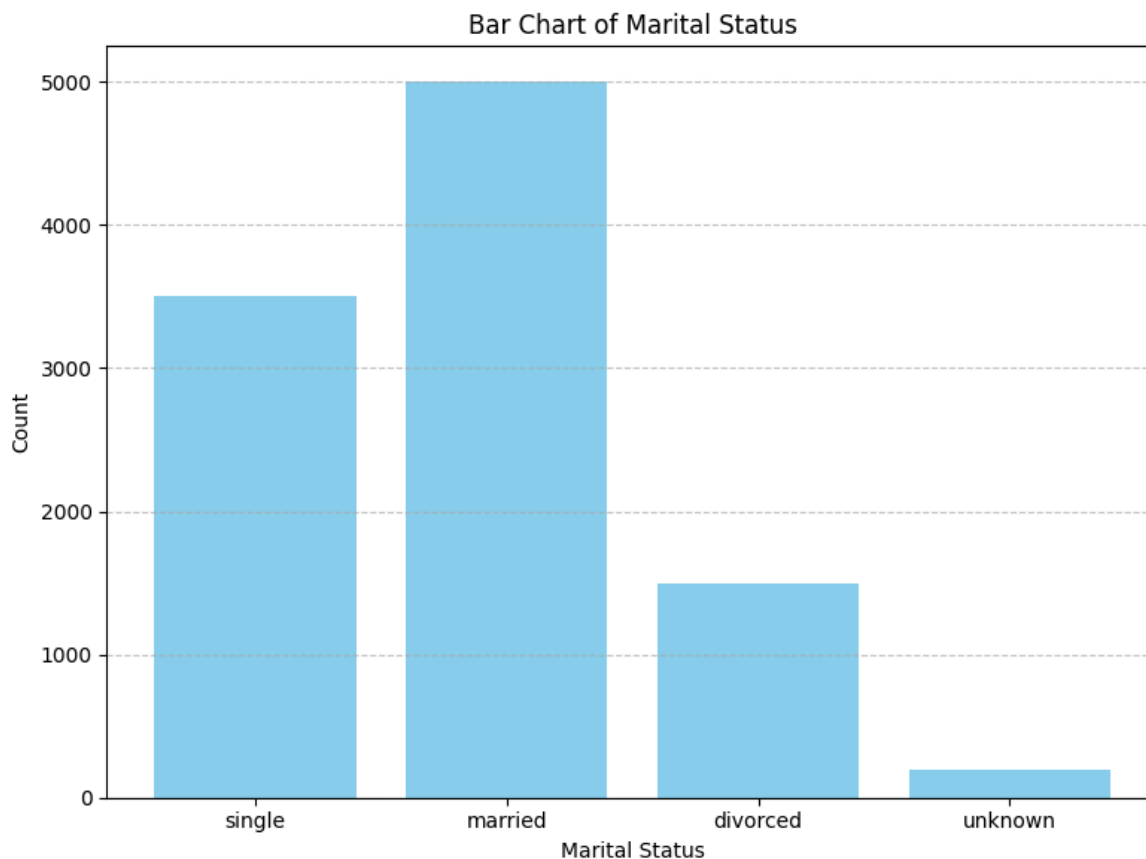


```
In [15]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Example data (replace with your actual data)
marital_data = {
    'single': 3500,
    'married': 5000,
    'divorced': 1500,
    'unknown': 200
}

# Extracting categories (marital statuses) and their counts
marital_statuses = list(marital_data.keys())
counts = list(marital_data.values())

# Plotting the bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.bar(marital_statuses, counts, color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Marital Status')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Bar Chart of Marital Status')
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

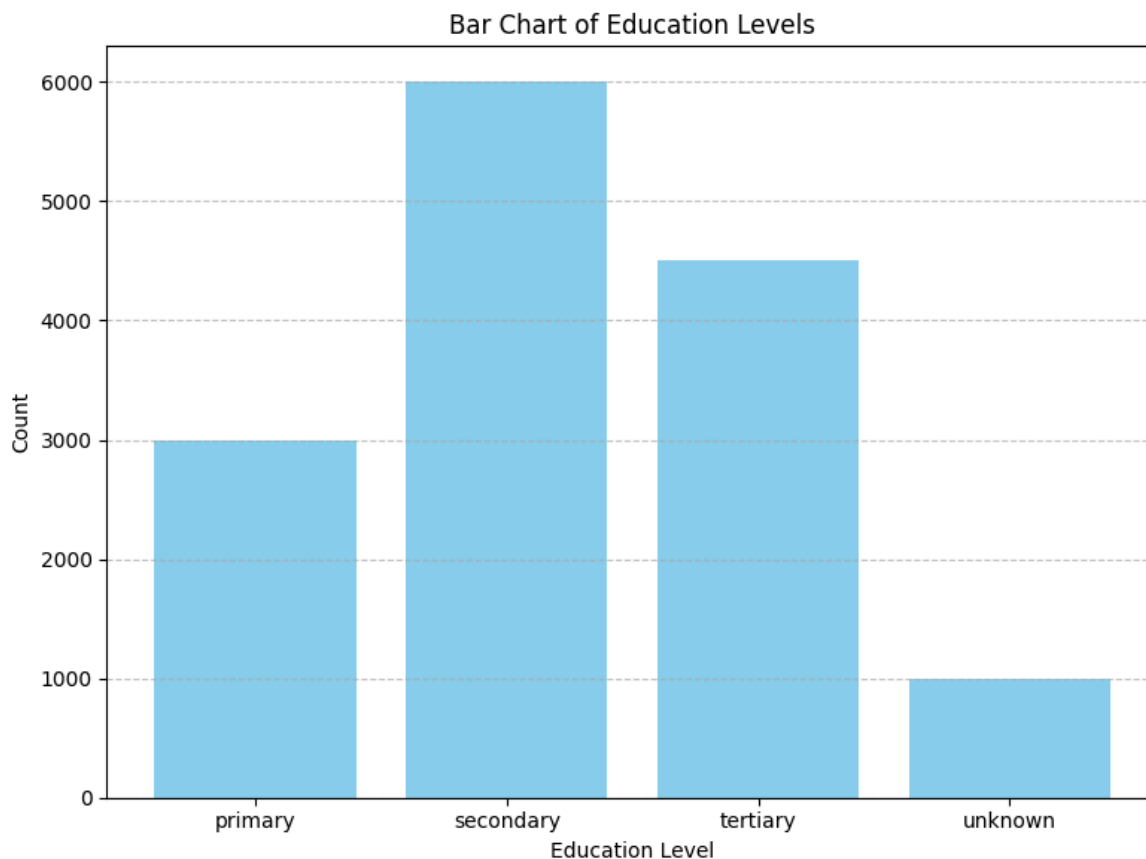


```
In [16]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Example data (replace with your actual data)
education_data = {
    'primary': 3000,
    'secondary': 6000,
    'tertiary': 4500,
    'unknown': 1000
}

# Extracting categories (education levels) and their counts
education_levels = list(education_data.keys())
counts = list(education_data.values())

# Plotting the bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.bar(education_levels, counts, color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Education Level')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Bar Chart of Education Levels')
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

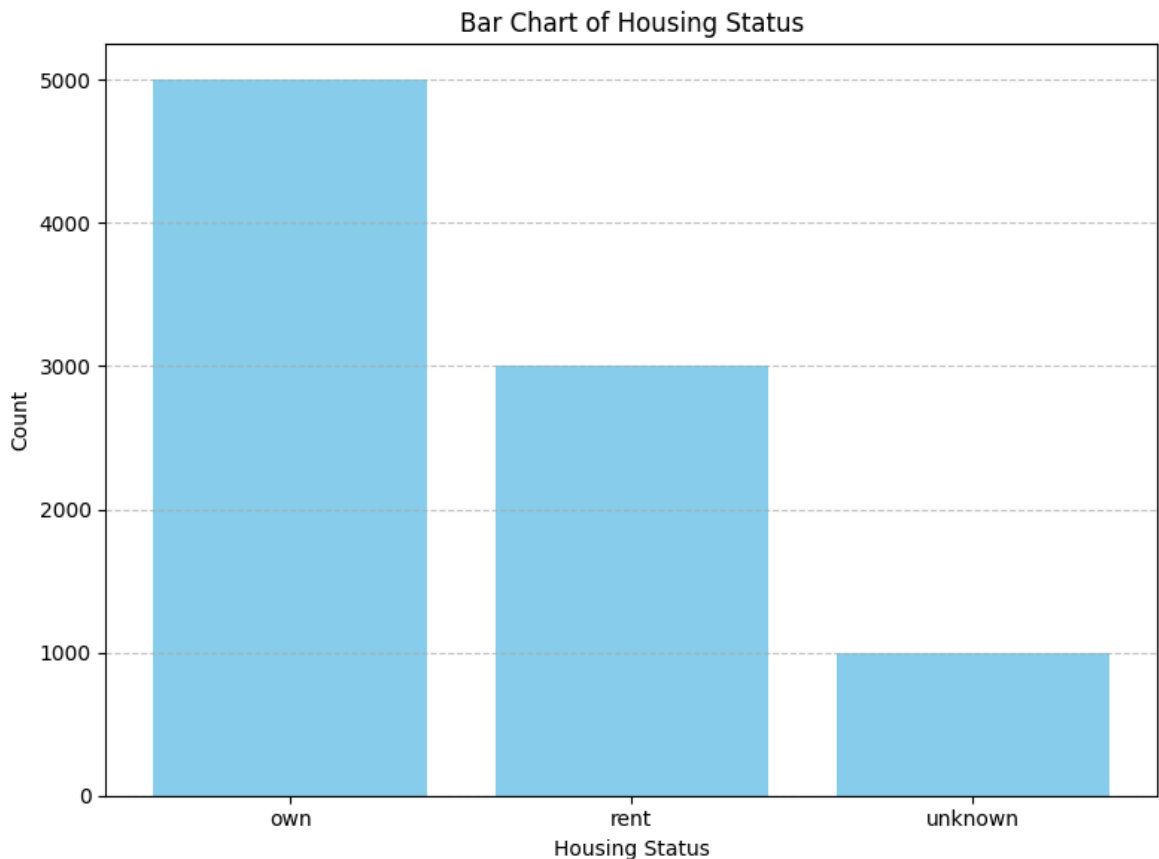


```
In [17]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Example data (replace with your actual data)
housing_data = {
    'own': 5000,
    'rent': 3000,
    'unknown': 1000
}

# Extracting categories (housing statuses) and their counts
housing_statuses = list(housing_data.keys())
counts = list(housing_data.values())

# Plotting the bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.bar(housing_statuses, counts, color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Housing Status')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Bar Chart of Housing Status')
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



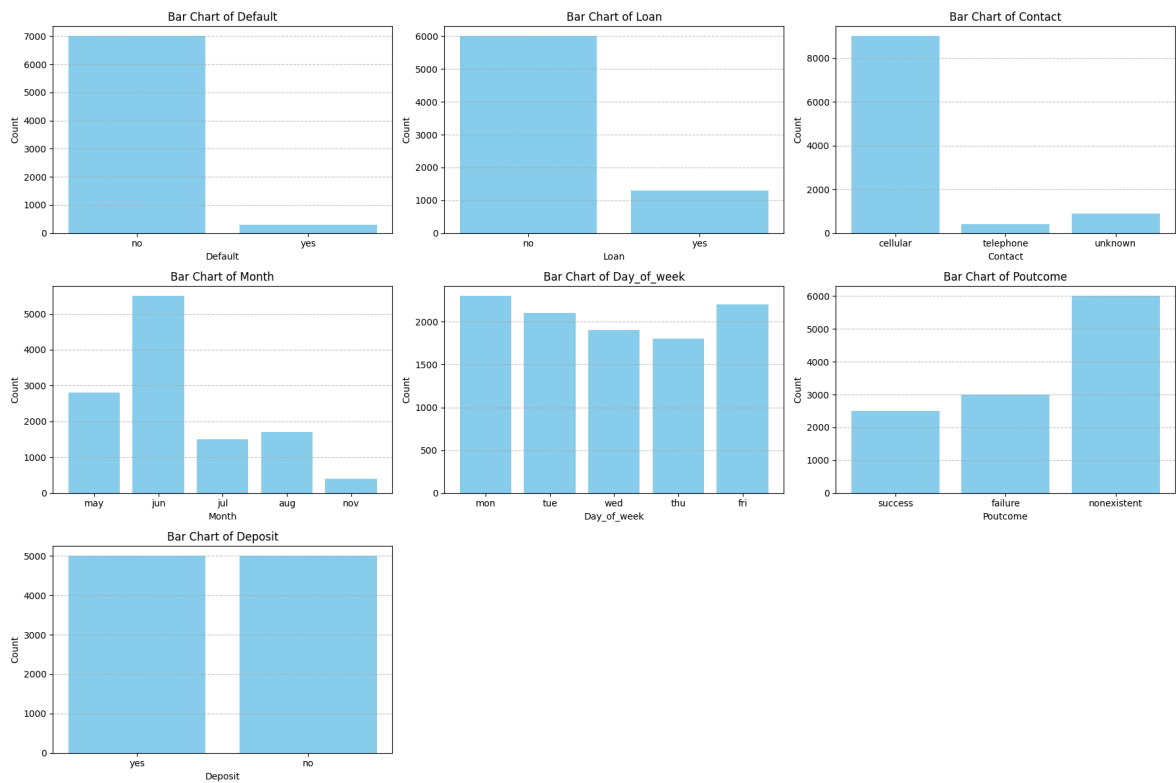
```
In [18]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Example data (replace with your actual data)
variables_data = {
    'default': {'no': 7000, 'yes': 300},
    'loan': {'no': 6000, 'yes': 1300},
    'contact': {'cellular': 9000, 'telephone': 400, 'unknown': 900},
    'month': {'may': 2800, 'jun': 5500, 'jul': 1500, 'aug': 1700, 'nov': 400},
    'day_of_week': {'mon': 2300, 'tue': 2100, 'wed': 1900, 'thu': 1800, 'fri': 2},
    'poutcome': {'success': 2500, 'failure': 3000, 'nonexistent': 6000},
    'deposit': {'yes': 5000, 'no': 5000}
}

# Plotting each variable
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 12))

# Loop through each variable and plot it
for i, (variable, data) in enumerate(variables_data.items(), 1):
    plt.subplot(3, 3, i)
    categories = list(data.keys())
    counts = list(data.values())
    plt.bar(categories, counts, color='skyblue')
    plt.xlabel(variable.capitalize()) # Variable name as x-axis Label
    plt.ylabel('Count')
    plt.title(f'Bar Chart of {variable.capitalize()}')
    plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)

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

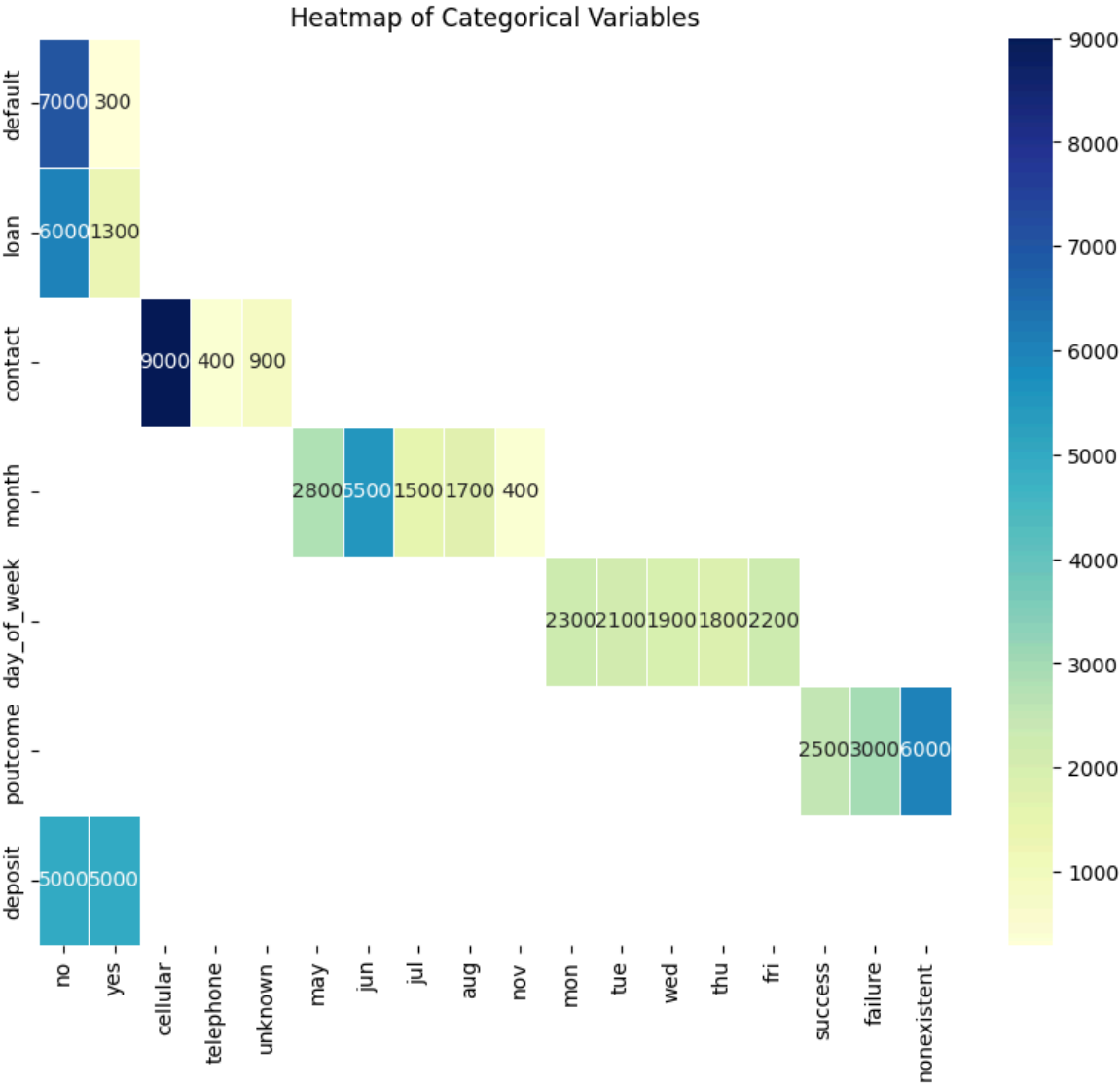



```
In [29]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd

# Example data (replace with your actual data)
variables_data = {
    'default': {'no': 7000, 'yes': 300},
    'loan': {'no': 6000, 'yes': 1300},
    'contact': {'cellular': 9000, 'telephone': 400, 'unknown': 900},
    'month': {'may': 2800, 'jun': 5500, 'jul': 1500, 'aug': 1700, 'nov': 400},
    'day_of_week': {'mon': 2300, 'tue': 2100, 'wed': 1900, 'thu': 1800, 'fri': 2200},
    'poutcome': {'success': 2500, 'failure': 3000, 'nonexistent': 6000},
    'deposit': {'yes': 5000, 'no': 5000}
}

# Convert data into a DataFrame for heatmap plotting
df = pd.DataFrame(variables_data)

# Plotting the heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(df.T, annot=True, cmap='YlGnBu', fmt='g', linewidths=.5)
plt.title('Heatmap of Categorical Variables')
plt.show()
```



```
In [34]: ! pip install sklearn
```

```
Collecting sklearn
  Downloading sklearn-0.0.post12.tar.gz (2.6 kB)
  Installing build dependencies: started
  Installing build dependencies: finished with status 'done'
  Getting requirements to build wheel: started
  Getting requirements to build wheel: finished with status 'error'
```

```
error: subprocess-exited-with-error
```

```
Getting requirements to build wheel did not run successfully.  
exit code: 1
```

```
[15 lines of output]
```

```
The 'sklearn' PyPI package is deprecated, use 'scikit-learn'  
rather than 'sklearn' for pip commands.
```

```
Here is how to fix this error in the main use cases:
```

- use 'pip install scikit-learn' rather than 'pip install sklearn'
- replace 'sklearn' by 'scikit-learn' in your pip requirements files (requirements.txt, setup.py, setup.cfg, Pipfile, etc ...)
- if the 'sklearn' package is used by one of your dependencies, it would be great if you take some time to track which package uses 'sklearn' instead of 'scikit-learn' and report it to their issue tracker
- as a last resort, set the environment variable
SKLEARN_ALLOW_DEPRECATED_SKLEARN_PACKAGE_INSTALL=True to avoid this error

```
More information is available at
```

```
https://github.com/scikit-learn/sklearn-pypi-package
```

```
[end of output]
```

```
note: This error originates from a subprocess, and is likely not a problem with  
pip.
```

```
error: subprocess-exited-with-error
```

```
Getting requirements to build wheel did not run successfully.  
exit code: 1
```

```
See above for output.
```

```
note: This error originates from a subprocess, and is likely not a problem with p  
ip.
```

```
In [36]: !pip install scikit-learn
```

Collecting scikit-learn

Downloading scikit_learn-1.5.1-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl.metadata (12 kB)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.19.5 in c:\users\yogit\appdata\local\programs\python\python312\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (2.0.0)

Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.6.0 in c:\users\yogit\appdata\local\programs\python\python312\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.14.0)

Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.2.0 in c:\users\yogit\appdata\local\programs\python\python312\lib\site-packages (from scikit-learn) (1.4.2)

Collecting threadpoolctl>=3.1.0 (from scikit-learn)

Downloading threadpoolctl-3.5.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (13 kB)

Downloading scikit_learn-1.5.1-cp312-cp312-win_amd64.whl (10.9 MB)

```

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```

Downloading threadpoolctl-3.5.0-py3-none-any.whl (18 kB)

Installing collected packages: threadpoolctl, scikit-learn

Successfully installed scikit-learn-1.5.1 threadpoolctl-3.5.0

```
In [37]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

```
# Example data (replace with your actual data)
true_labels = ['yes', 'no', 'yes', 'yes', 'no', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes', 'yes']
predicted_labels = ['yes', 'yes', 'yes', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes', 'no', 'yes',
# Compute classification report
report = classification_report(true_labels, predicted_labels)

# Display the report
print(report)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
no	0.67	0.50	0.57	4
yes	0.71	0.83	0.77	6
accuracy			0.70	10
macro avg	0.69	0.67	0.67	10
weighted avg	0.70	0.70	0.69	10

```
In [38]: from sklearn.tree import plot_tree
```

```
In [40]: cn = ['no', 'yes']
print(cn)
```

```
['no', 'yes']
```

```
In [41]: import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris

# Load example dataset (you can replace this with your own dataset)
iris = load_iris()
X = iris.data
y = iris.target
feature_names = iris.feature_names
target_names = iris.target_names
```

```
In [42]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

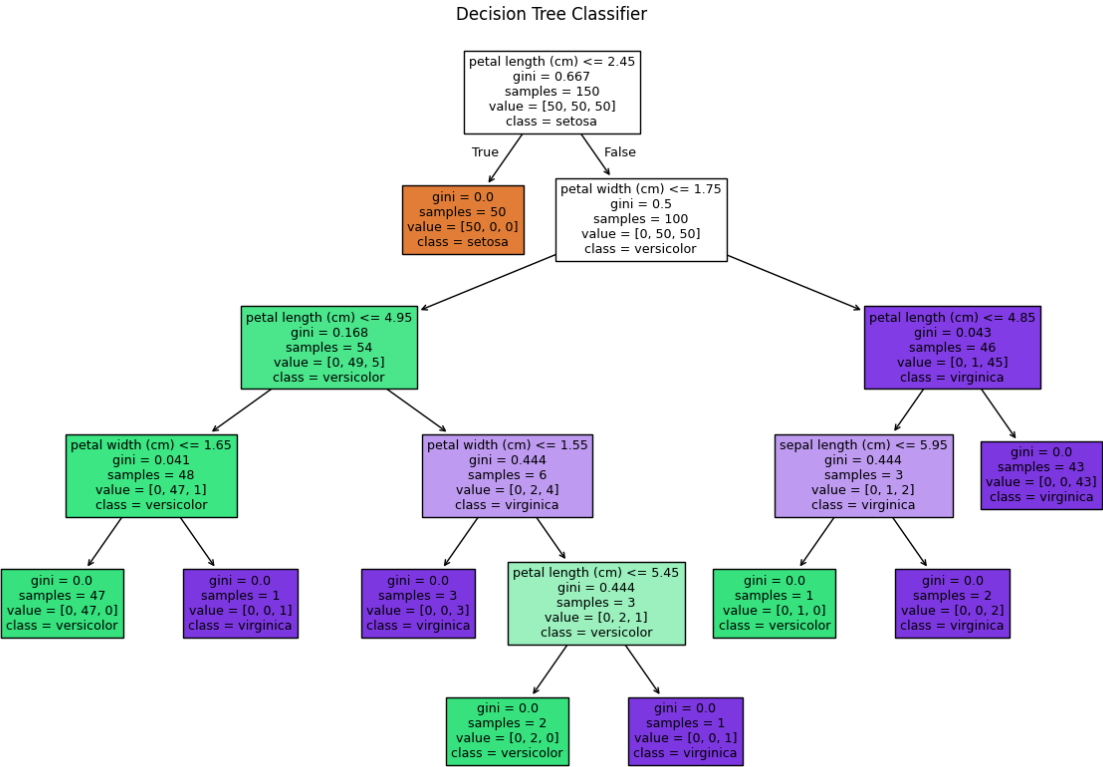
# Create a decision tree classifier
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)

# Train the classifier on the data
clf.fit(X, y)
```

```
Out[42]: ▼ DecisionTreeClassifier ⓘ ?
DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)
```

```
In [43]: from sklearn.tree import plot_tree
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
plot_tree(clf, feature_names=feature_names, class_names=target_names, filled=True)
plt.title("Decision Tree Classifier")
plt.show()
```



In []: