

Problem : We are given data like age and bought_insurance. Apply Logistic Regression Model and predict whether a person takes insurance or not based on his age.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

```
In [2]: #load the data into dataframe
df = pd.read_csv("insurance_Data.csv")
df
```

Out[2]:

	age	bought_insurance
0	22	0
1	25	0
2	47	1
3	52	0
4	46	1
5	56	1
6	55	0
7	60	1
8	62	1
9	61	1
10	18	0
11	28	0
12	27	0
13	29	0
14	49	1

```
In [3]: #retrieve the data
x = df.iloc[:, :-1].values #retrieve only 0th column
x
```

```
Out[3]: array([[22],
               [25],
               [47],
               [52],
               [46],
               [56],
               [55],
               [60],
               [62],
               [61],
               [18],
               [28],
               [27],
               [29],
               [49]])
```

Note: We need to get a 2D column afterwards, retrieving it as [:, :0] will keep it 1D and it wont work. So we use :-1 to get a column data to multiply it with y and get 2D

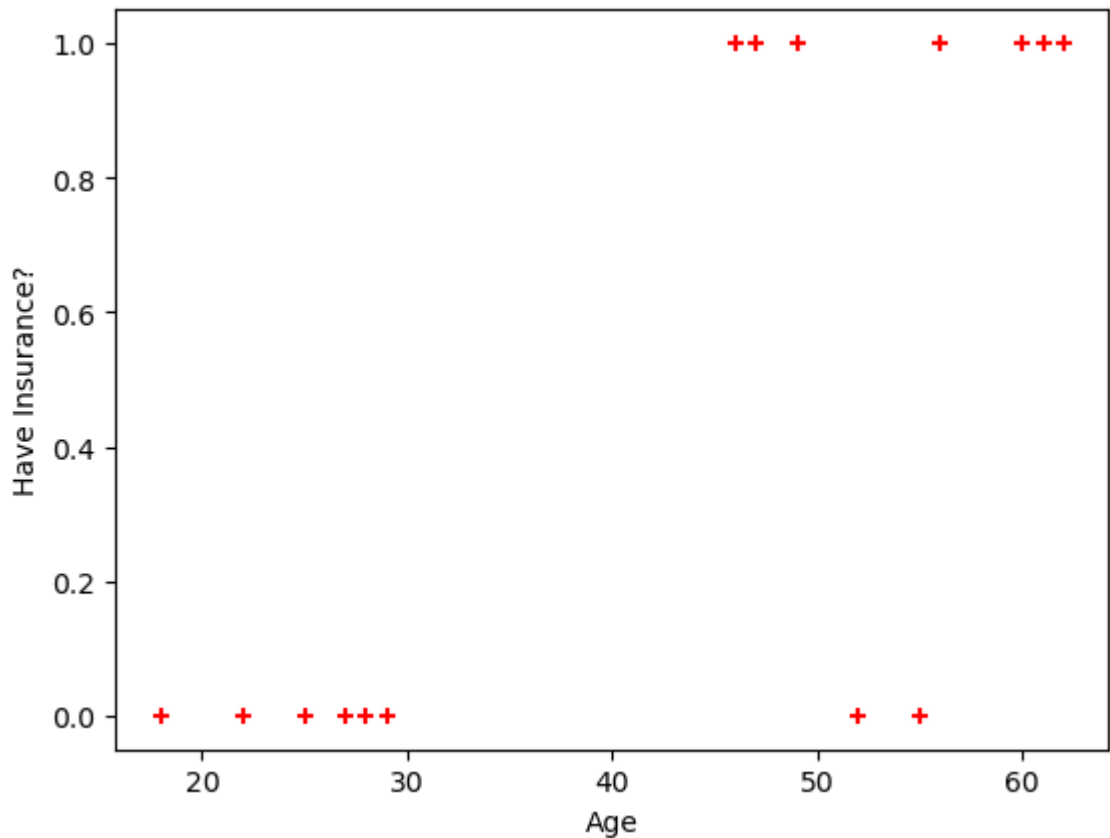
```
In [4]: y = df.iloc[:, 1].values #retrieve 1st column
y
```

```
Out[4]: array([0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1])
```

Display the scatter plot to know how the datapoints are aligned -

```
In [5]: plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Have Insurance?')
plt.scatter(x,y, marker='+', color='red')
```

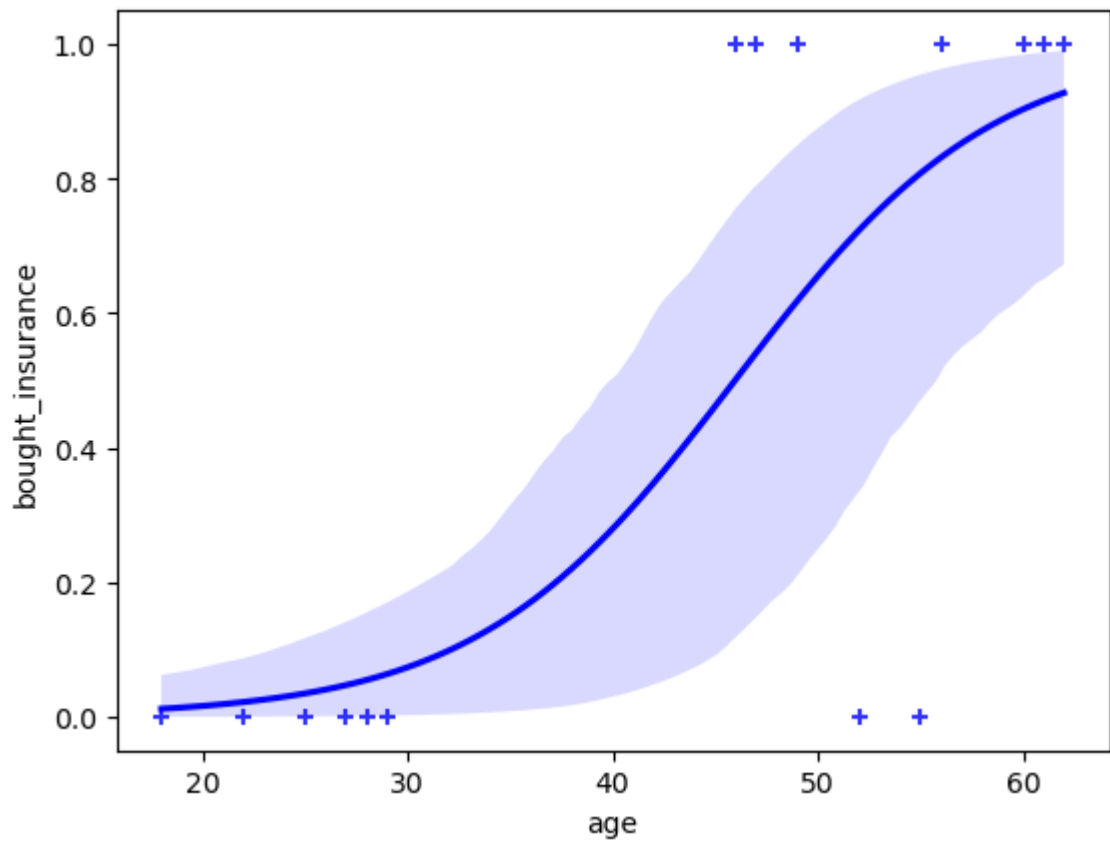
```
Out[5]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x7f653f0a12d0>
```



For the above data we cannot use **Linear regression** as we can see from the graph itself that there is a linear relationship does not exist here, so we use a **Logistic Regression Model** for this -

```
In [6]: plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Probability of Buying Insurance')
sns.regplot(data=df, x='age', y='bought_insurance', logistic=True, marker='+', color='blue')
```

```
Out[6]: <Axes: xlabel='age', ylabel='bought_insurance'>
```



You might get a RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in [$\exp t = \text{np.exp}(-z)$], but we can ignore it using the filter warnings that we imported from the warnings library

```
In [7]: #create logistic regression model  
model = LogisticRegression()
```

```
In [8]: #train the model  
model.fit(x,y)
```

```
Out[8]: ▾ LogisticRegression  
LogisticRegression()
```

```
In [9]: #find the accuracy of the model  
model.score(x,y)
```

```
Out[9]: 0.8666666666666667
```

Prediction 1 : Let us now predict if a 66 years aged person will buy insurance or not -

```
In [10]: model.predict([[56]]) #array([[1]]) means Yes
```

```
Out[10]: array([1])
```

Prediction 2 : Let us now predict if a 23 years old person will buy insurance or not -

```
In [11]: #predict if 23 years aged person will buy insurance or not  
model.predict([[23]]) #array([[0]]) means No
```

```
Out[11]: array([0])
```