

MyProject

In [73]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

from datetime import datetime

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import
GridSearchCV,train_test_split,cross_val_score
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
print(os.listdir("F:\Taran\Database"))

['Cleveland_data.csv']
```

In [54]:

```
data = pd.read_csv('F:\Taran\Database\Cleveland_data.csv')
# Now, our data is loaded. We're writing the following snippet to see the
loaded data.
# The purpose here is to see the top five of the loaded data.
print('Data First 5 Rows Show\n')
data.head()
```

Data First 5 Rows Show

In [13]:

```
print('Data Last 5 Rows Show\n')
data.tail()
```

Data Last 5 Rows Show

In [14]:

```
print('Data Show Describe\n')
data.describe()
```

Data Show Describe

In [55]:

```
print('Data Show Info\n')
data.info()
```

Data Show Info

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 303 entries, 0 to 302
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Age         303 non-null   int64
1   Sex         303 non-null   int64
2   cp          303 non-null   int64
3   trestbps    303 non-null   int64
4   chol        303 non-null   int64
5   fbs         303 non-null   int64
6   restceg     303 non-null   int64
7   thalach     303 non-null   int64
8   exang       303 non-null   int64
9   oldpeak     303 non-null   float64
10  slope       303 non-null   int64
11  ca          303 non-null   int64
12  thal        303 non-null   int64
13  target      303 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(13)
memory usage: 33.3 KB
```

In [68]:

```
data.sample(frac=0.01)
```

Out[68]:

	Age	Sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restcg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
222	39	0	3	94	199	0	0	179	0	0.0	1	0	3	0
118	63	1	4	130	330	1	2	132	1	1.8	1	3	7	3
277	39	0	3	138	220	0	0	152	0	0.0	2	0	3	0

In [81]:

```
# sample; random rows in dataset
data.sample(5)
data = data.rename(columns={'age': 'Age', 'sex': 'Sex', 'cp': 'Cp',
'trestbps': 'Trestbps', 'chol': 'Chol',
'fbs': 'Fbs', 'restecg': 'Restecg', 'thalach':
'Thalach', 'exang': 'Exang',
'oldpeak': 'Oldpeak', 'slope': 'Slope', 'ca':
'Ca', 'thal': 'Thal', 'target': 'Target'})
# New show columns
pd.set_option('display.max_columns',None)
data.head(0)
```

Out[81]:

Age	Sex	Cp	Trestbps	Chol	Fbs	restecg	Thalach	Exang	Oldpeak	Slope	Ca	Thal	Target
-----	-----	----	----------	------	-----	---------	---------	-------	---------	-------	----	------	--------

In [89]:

```
# And, how many rows and columns are there for all data?
print('Data Shape Show\n')
pd.set_option('display.max_rows',None)
data
```

Data Shape Show

In [90]:

```
# Now,I will check null on all data and If data has null, I will sum of null
data's.
# In this way, how many missing data is in the data.
print('Data Sum of Null Values \n')
data.isnull().sum()
```

Data Sum of Null Values

In [91]:

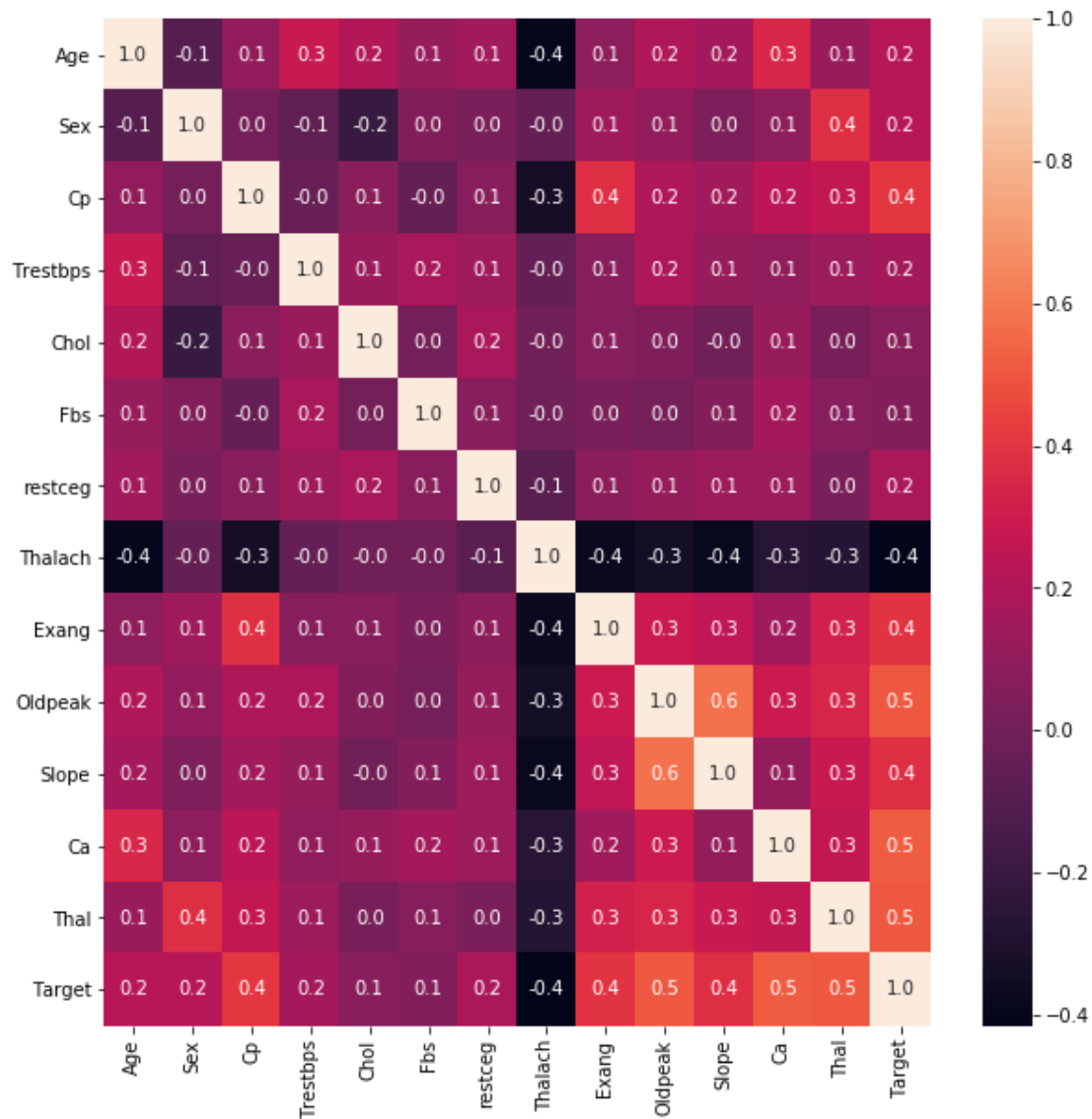
```
# all rows control for null values
data.isnull().values.any()
```

Out[91]:

False

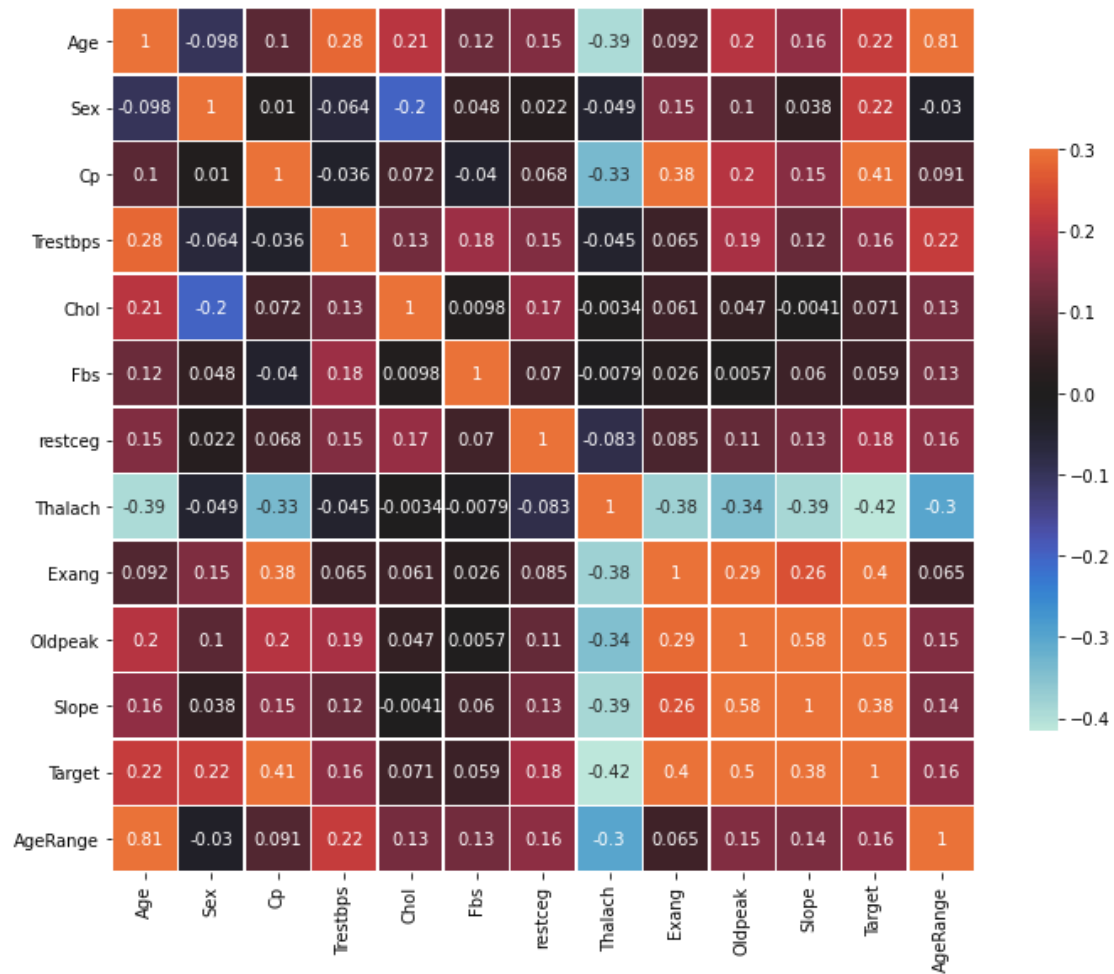
In [92]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True, fmt='.1f')
plt.show()
```



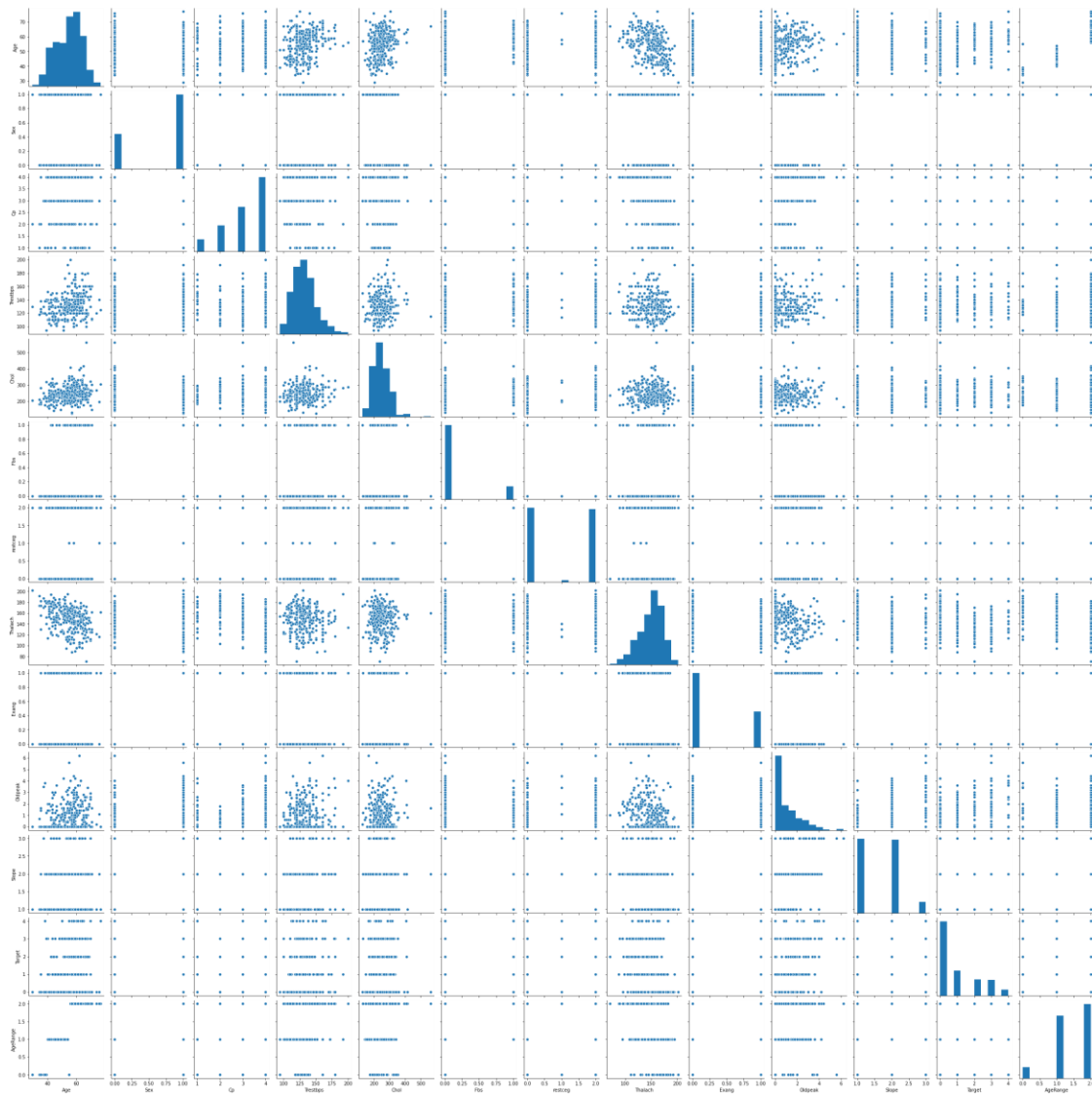
In [27]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), vmax=.3, center=0,
            square=True, linewidths=.5, cbar_kws={"shrink": .5}, annot=True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



In [29]:

```
sns.pairplot(data)
plt.show()
```



In [33]:

```
data.Age.value_counts()[:10]
# data age show value counts for age least 10
```

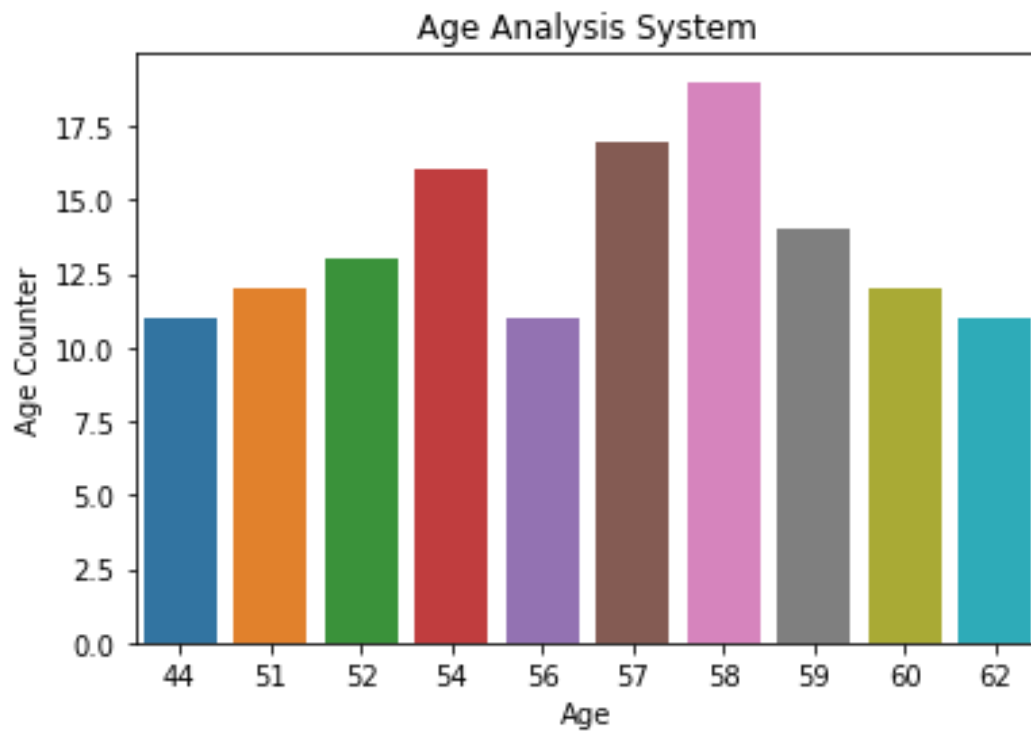
Out[33]:

58	19
57	17
54	16
59	14
52	13
51	12
60	12
62	11
44	11

```
56      11
Name: Age, dtype: int64
```

In [34]:

```
sns.barplot(x=data.Age.value_counts()[:10].index,
y=data.Age.value_counts()[:10].values)
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Age Counter')
plt.title('Age Analysis System')
plt.show()
```



In [35]:

```
# firstly find min and max ages
minAge = min(data.Age)
maxAge = max(data.Age)
meanAge = data.Age.mean()
print('Min Age :', minAge)
print('Max Age :', maxAge)
print('Mean Age :', meanAge)
```

```
Min Age : 29
Max Age : 77
Mean Age : 54.43894389438944
```

In [36]:

```

young_ages = data[(data.Age >= 29) & (data.Age < 40)]
middle_ages = data[(data.Age >= 40) & (data.Age < 55)]
elderly_ages = data[(data.Age > 55)]
print('Young Ages :', len(young_ages))
print('Middle Ages :', len(middle_ages))
print('Elderly Ages :', len(elderly_ages))

```

```

Young Ages : 15
Middle Ages : 128
Elderly Ages : 152

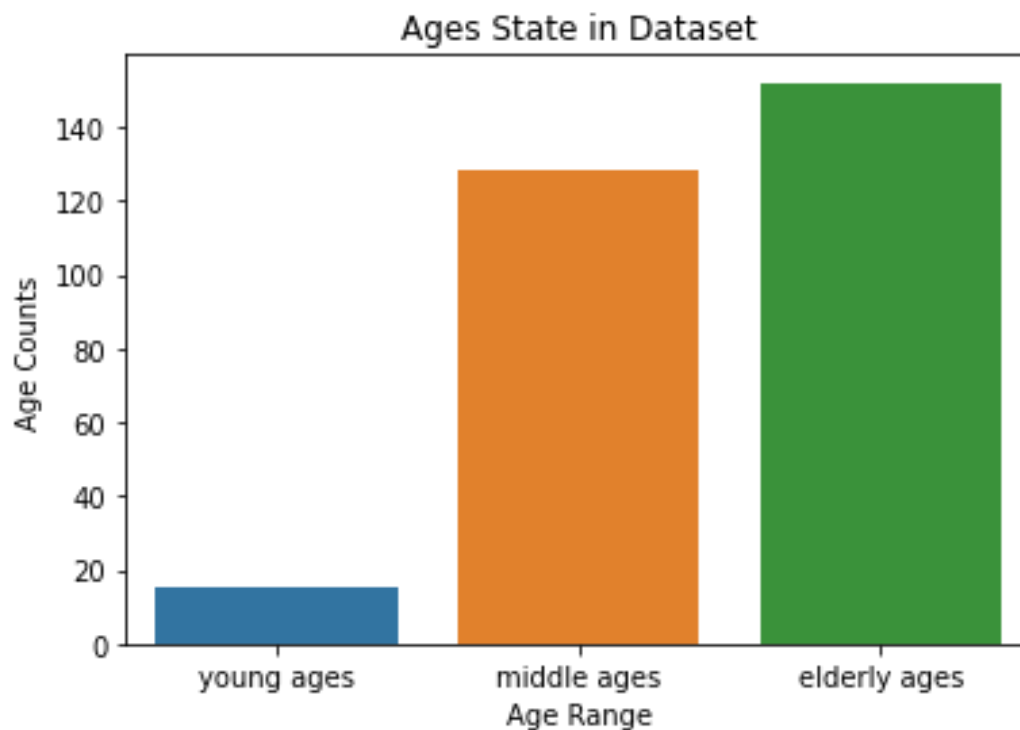
```

In [37]:

```

sns.barplot(x=['young ages', 'middle ages', 'elderly ages'],
y=[len(young_ages), len(middle_ages), len(elderly_ages)])
plt.xlabel('Age Range')
plt.ylabel('Age Counts')
plt.title('Ages State in Dataset')
plt.show()

```



In [39]:

```

data['AgeRange'] = 0
youngAge_index = data[(data.Age >= 29) & (data.Age < 40)].index
middleAge_index = data[(data.Age >= 40) & (data.Age < 55)].index
elderlyAge_index = data[(data.Age > 55)].index
for index in elderlyAge_index:
    data.loc[index, 'AgeRange'] = 2

```



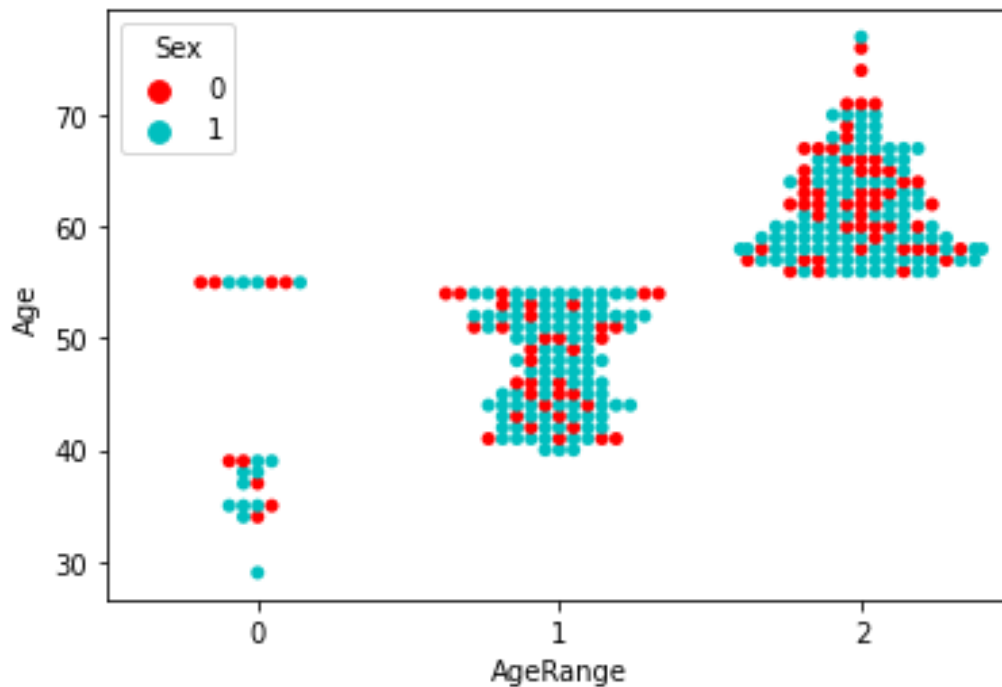
```

for index in middleAge_index:
    data.loc[index, 'AgeRange'] = 1

for index in youngAge_index:
    data.loc[index, 'AgeRange'] = 0

# Draw a categorical scatter-plot to show each observation
sns.swarmplot(x="AgeRange", y="Age", hue='Sex',
              palette=["r", "c", "y"], data=data)
plt.show()

```



In [94]:

```

data['AgeRange'] = 0
youngAge_index = data[(data.Age >= 29) & (data.Age < 40)].index
middleAge_index = data[(data.Age >= 40) & (data.Age < 55)].index
elderlyAge_index = data[(data.Age > 55)].index
for index in elderlyAge_index:
    data.loc[index, 'AgeRange'] = 2

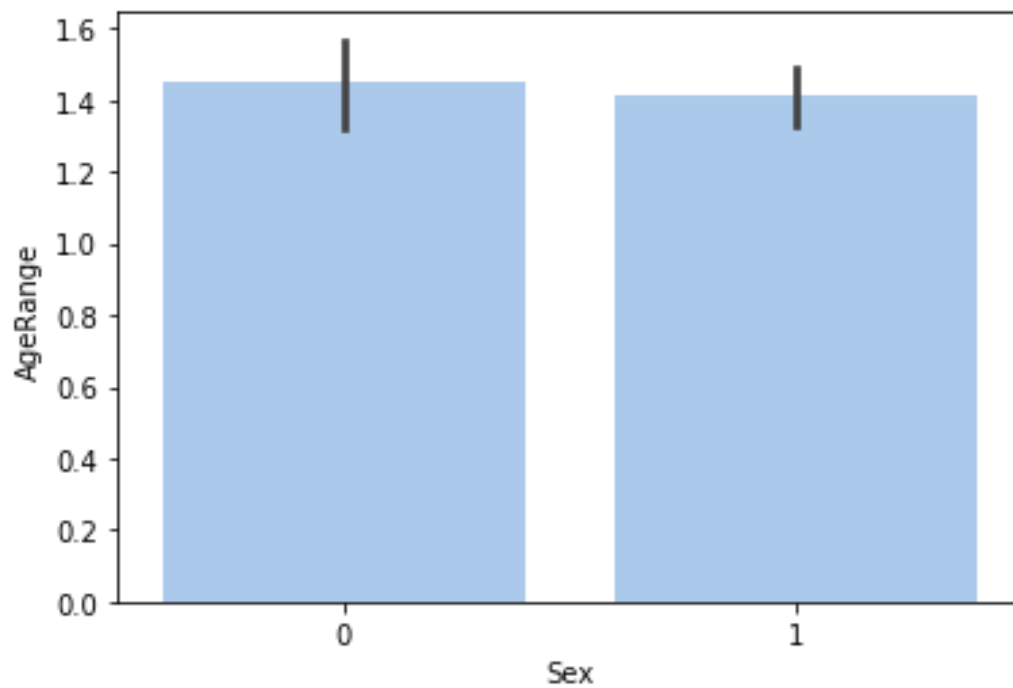
for index in middleAge_index:
    data.loc[index, 'AgeRange'] = 1

for index in youngAge_index:
    data.loc[index, 'AgeRange'] = 0

# Plot the total crashes

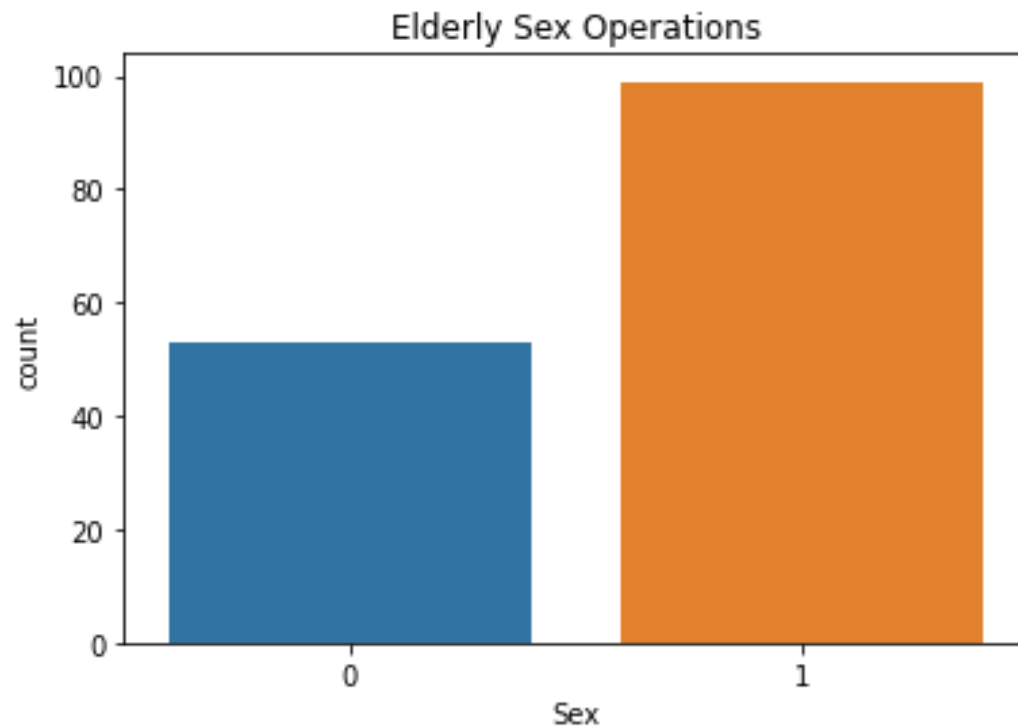
```

```
sns.set_color_codes("pastel")
sns.barplot(y="AgeRange", x="Sex", data=data, label="Total", color="b")
plt.show()
```



In [41]:

```
sns.countplot(elderly_ages.Sex)
plt.title("Elderly Sex Operations")
plt.show()
```



In [42]:

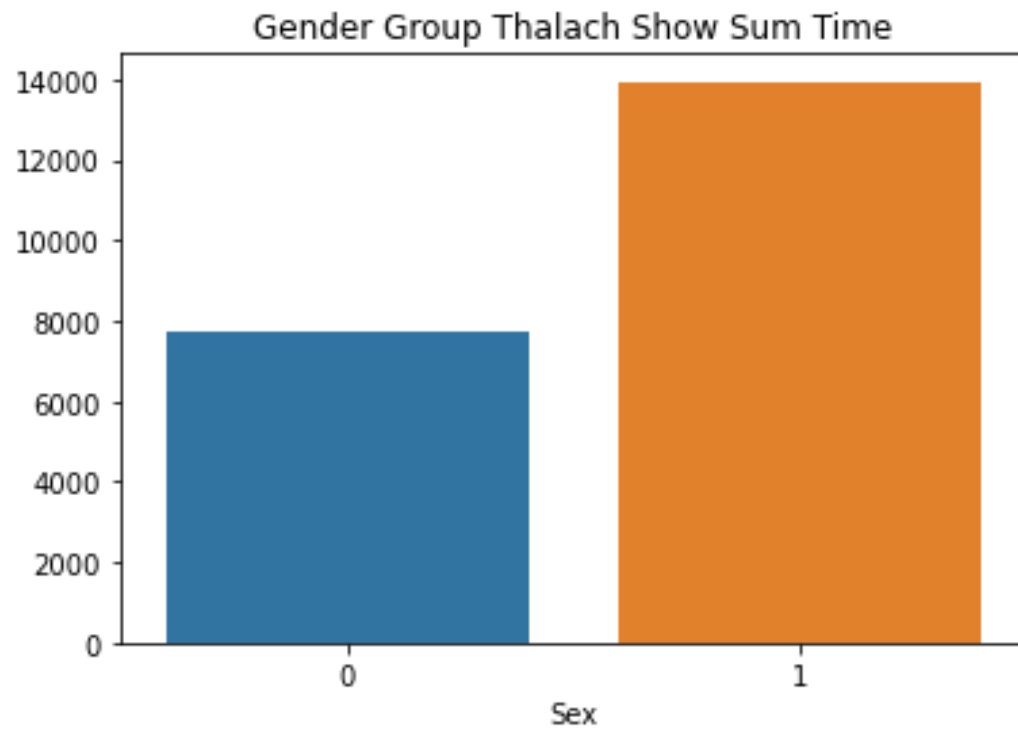
```
elderly_ages.groupby(elderly_ages['Sex'])['Thalach'].agg('sum')
```

Out[42]:

```
Sex
0    7739
1   13948
Name: Thalach, dtype: int64
```

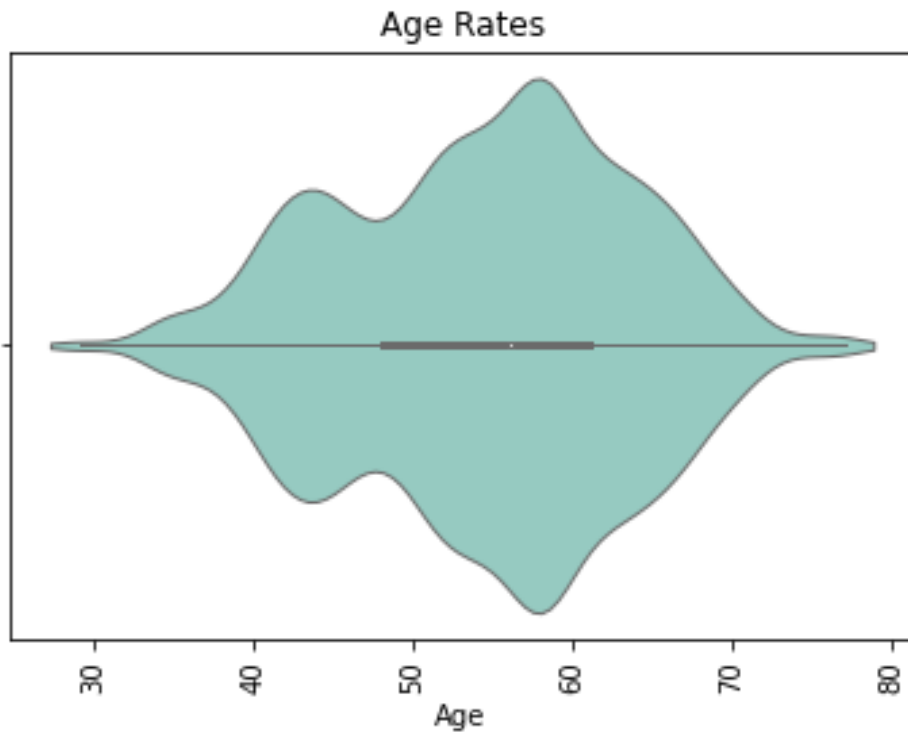
In [43]:

```
sns.barplot(x=elderly_ages.groupby(elderly_ages['Sex'])['Thalach'].agg('sum')
            .index,
            y=elderly_ages.groupby(elderly_ages['Sex'])['Thalach'].agg('sum').values)
plt.title("Gender Group Thalach Show Sum Time")
plt.show()
```



In [44]:

```
sns.violinplot(data.Age, palette="Set3", bw=.2, cut=1, linewidth=1)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title("Age Rates")
plt.show()
```



In [45]:

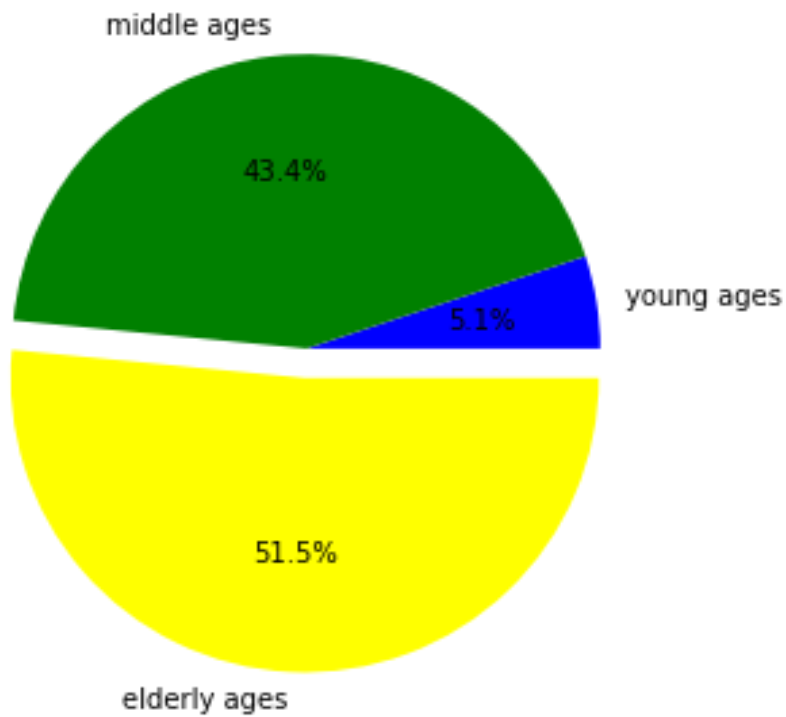
```
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 7))
sns.violinplot(x=data.Age, y=data.Target)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.legend()
plt.title("Age & Target System")
plt.show()
```

No handles with labels found to put in legend.

In [46]:

```
colors = ['blue', 'green', 'yellow']
explode = [0, 0, 0.1]
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
# plt.pie([target_0_agerang_0,target_1_agerang_0], explode=explode,
labels=['Target 0 Age Range 0',
# 'Target 1 Age Range 0'], colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.pie([len(young_ages), len(middle_ages), len(elderly_ages)],
labels=['young ages', 'middle ages', 'elderly ages'],
        explode=explode, colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title('Age States', color='blue', fontsize=15)
plt.show()
```

Age States



In [47]:

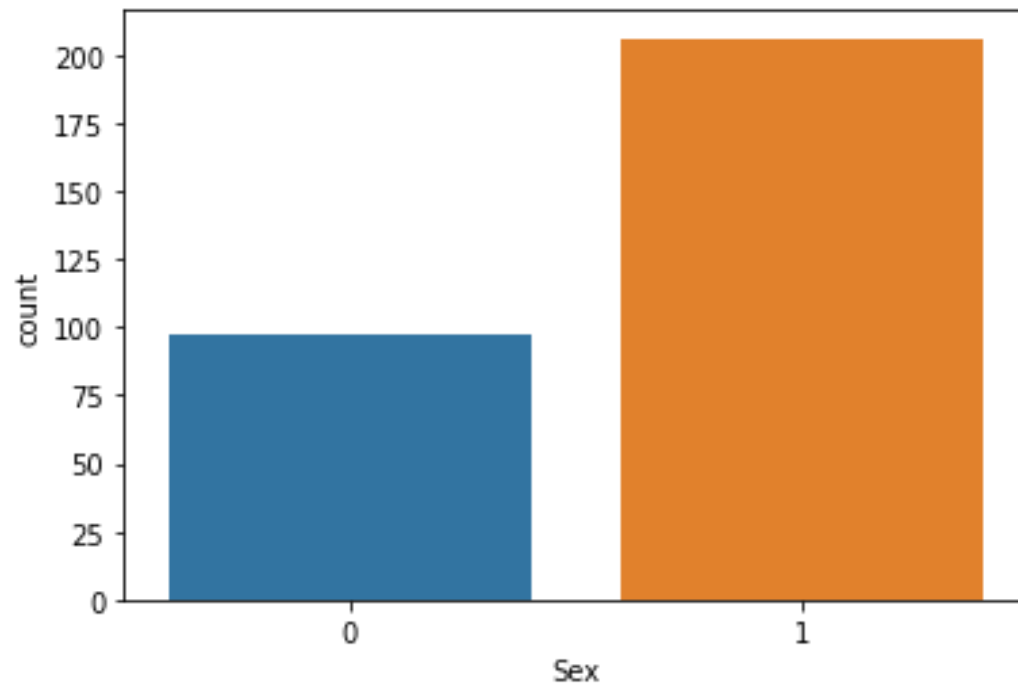
```
data.Sex.value_counts()
```

Out[47]:

```
1    206
0     97
Name: Sex, dtype: int64
```

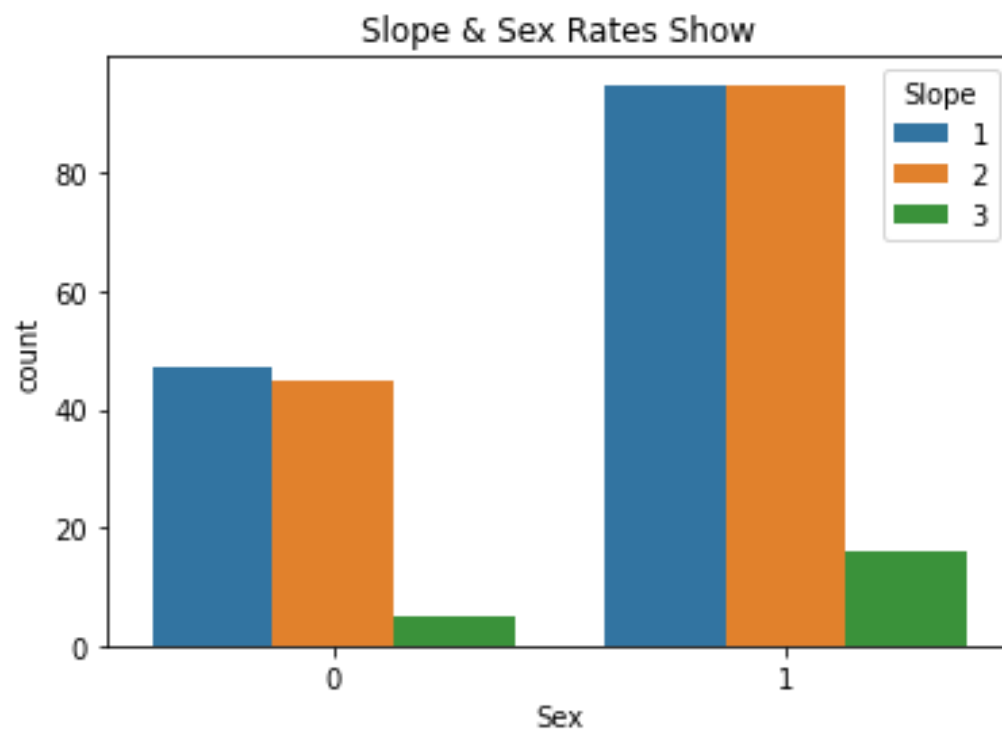
In [48]:

```
# Sex (1 = male; 0 = female)
sns.countplot(data.Sex)
plt.show()
```



In [49]:

```
sns.countplot(data.Sex, hue=data.Slope)  
plt.title('Slope & Sex Rates Show')  
plt.show()
```



In [50]:

```
total_genders_count = len(data.Sex)
male_count = len(data[data['Sex'] == 1])
female_count = len(data[data['Sex'] == 0])
print('Total Genders :', total_genders_count)
print('Male Count      : ', male_count)
print('Female Count    : ', female_count)
```

```
Total Genders : 303
Male Count      : 206
Female Count    : 97
```

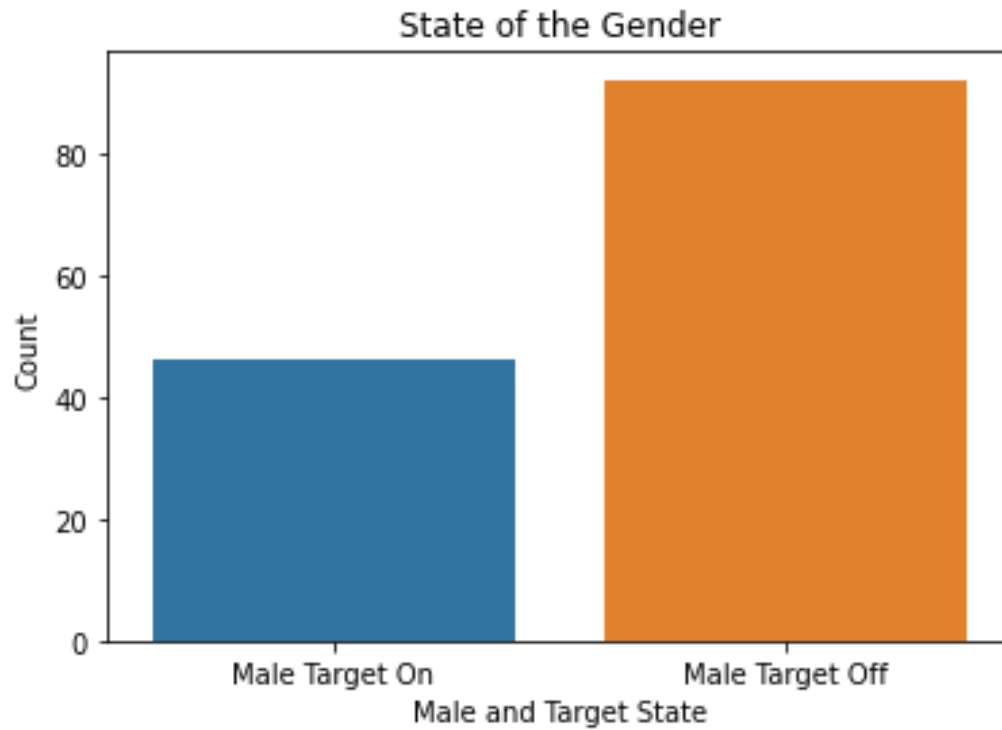
In [51]:

```
# Percentage ratios
print("Male State: {:.2f}%".format((male_count / total_genders_count * 100)))
print("Female State: {:.2f}%".format((female_count / total_genders_count *
100)))
```

```
Male State: 67.99%
Female State: 32.01%
```

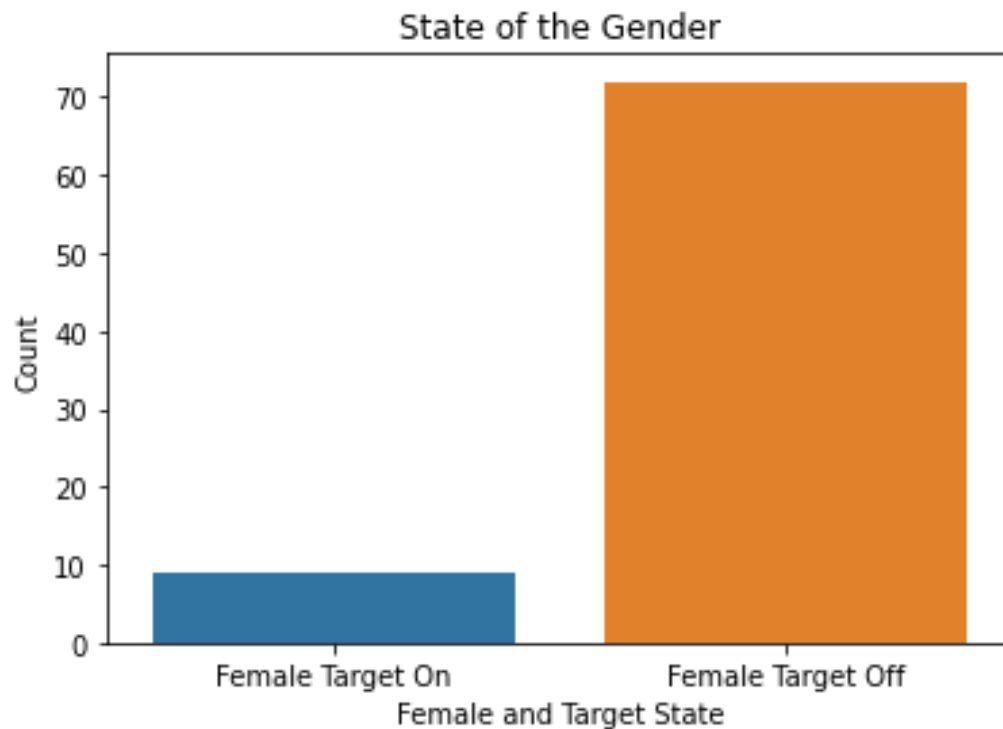
In [52]:

```
# Male State & target 1 & 0
male_andtarget_on = len(data[(data.Sex == 1) & (data['Target'] == 1)])
male_andtarget_off = len(data[(data.Sex == 1) & (data['Target'] == 0)])
sns.barplot(x=['Male Target On', 'Male Target Off'], y=[male_andtarget_on,
male_andtarget_off])
plt.xlabel('Male and Target State')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('State of the Gender')
plt.show()
```

In [53]:

```
# Female State & target 1 & 0
female_andtarget_on = len(data[(data.Sex == 0) & (data['Target'] == 1)])
female_andtarget_off = len(data[(data.Sex == 0) & (data['Target'] == 0)])
sns.barplot(x=['Female Target On', 'Female Target Off'],
y=[female_andtarget_on, female_andtarget_off])
plt.xlabel('Female and Target State')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('State of the Gender')
plt.show()
```



In [54]:

```
# Plot miles per gallon against horsepower with other semantics
sns.relplot(x="Trestbps", y="Age",
            sizes=(40, 400), alpha=.5, palette="muted",
            height=6, data=data)
```

Out[54]:

<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x135f970>

In [55]:

```
data.head()
```

Out[55]:

	A	Se	C	Trest	Ch	F	restc	Thal	Exa	Oldp	Slo	C	Th	Tar	AgeRa
	ge	x	p	bps	ol	bs	eg	ach	ng	eak	pe	a	al	get	nge
0	63	1	1	145	233	1	2	150	0	2.3	3	0	6	0	2
1	67	1	4	160	286	0	2	108	1	1.5	2	3	3	2	2
2	67	1	4	120	229	0	2	129	1	2.6	2	2	7	1	2
3	37	1	3	130	25	0	0	187	0	3.5	3	0	3	0	0

[illegible]

In [56]:

```
# As seen, there are 4 types of chest pain.
data.Cp.value_counts()
```

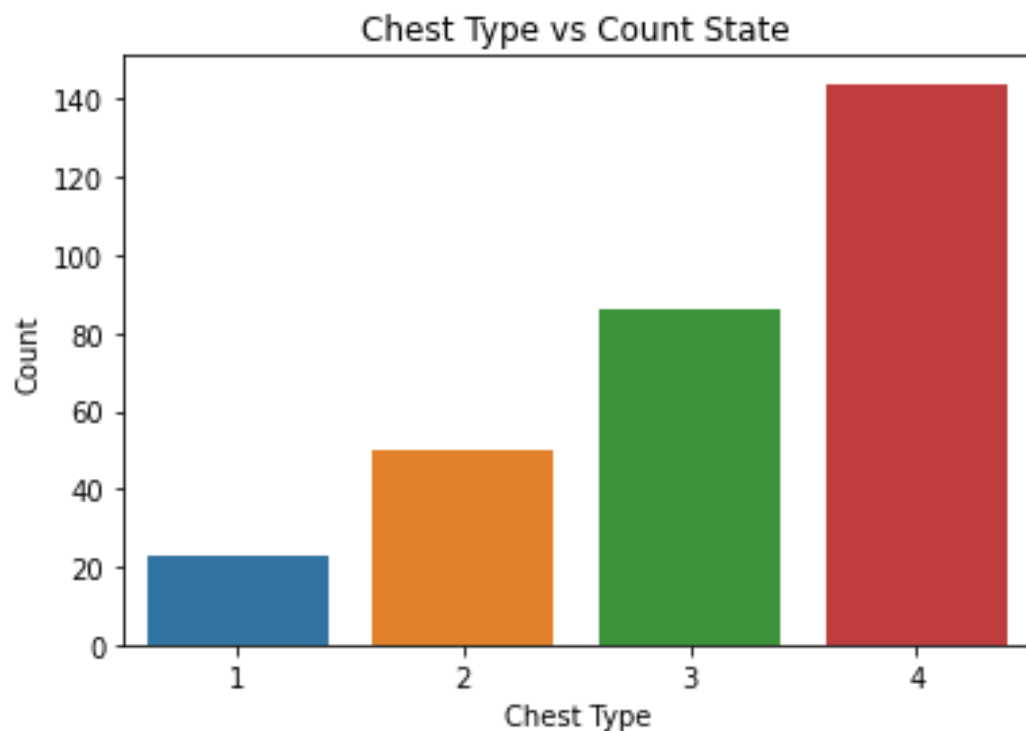
Out[56]:

```
4    144
3     86
2     50
1     23
Name: Cp, dtype: int64
```

In [57]:

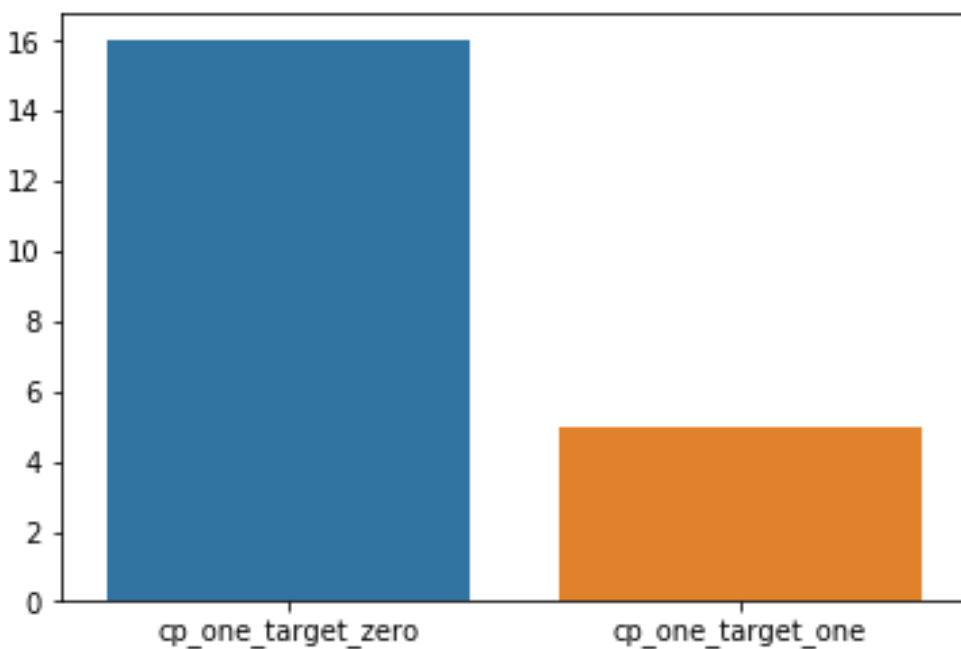
```
sns.countplot(data.Cp)
plt.xlabel('Chest Type')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Chest Type vs Count State')
plt.show()
```

```
# 0 status at least
# 1 condition slightly distressed
# 2 condition medium problem
# 3 condition too bad
```



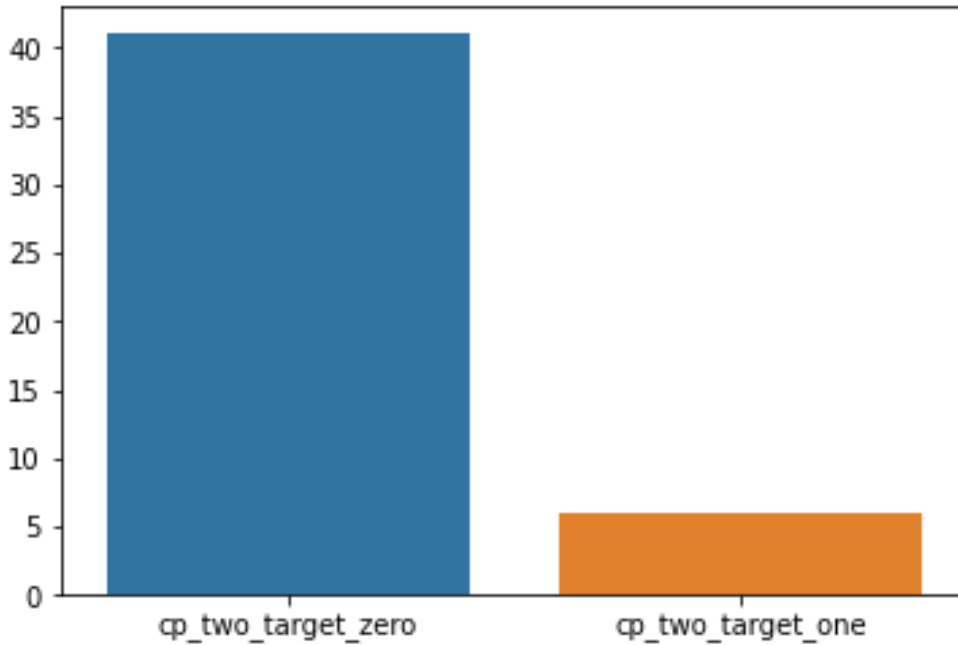
In [109]:

```
cp_one_target_zero = len(data[(data.Cp == 1) & (data.Target == 0)])  
cp_one_target_one = len(data[(data.Cp == 1) & (data.Target == 1)])  
sns.barplot(x=['cp_one_target_zero', 'cp_one_target_one'],  
y=[cp_one_target_zero, cp_one_target_one])  
plt.show()
```



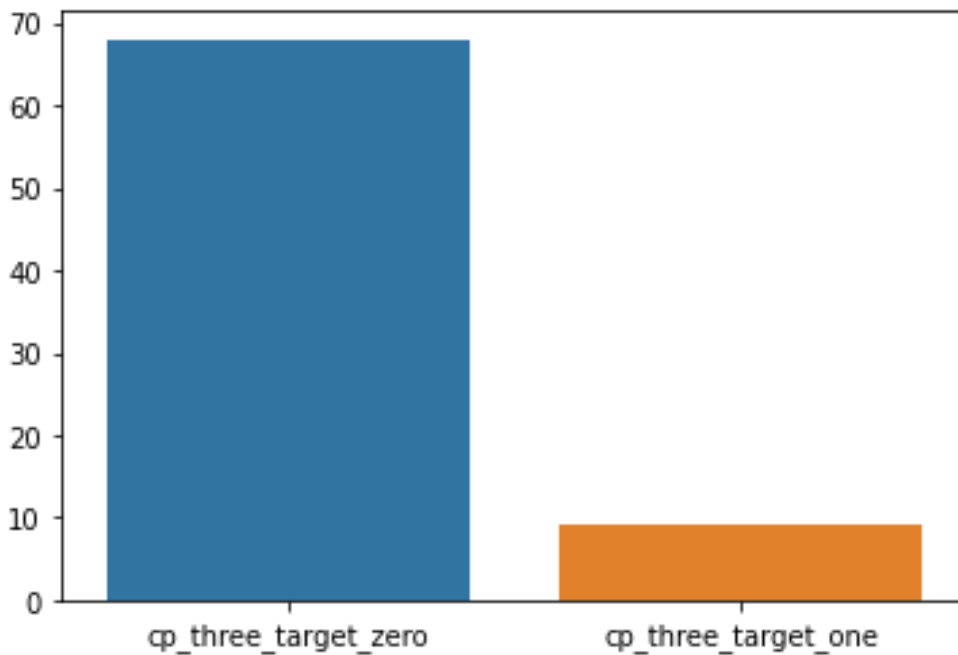
In [62]:

```
cp_two_target_zero = len(data[(data.Cp == 2) & (data.Target == 0)])
cp_two_target_one = len(data[(data.Cp == 2) & (data.Target == 1)])
sns.barplot(x=['cp_two_target_zero', 'cp_two_target_one'],
y=[cp_two_target_zero, cp_two_target_one])
plt.show()
```



In [63]:

```
cp_three_target_zero = len(data[(data.Cp == 3) & (data.Target == 0)])
cp_three_target_one = len(data[(data.Cp == 3) & (data.Target == 1)])
sns.barplot(x=['cp_three_target_zero', 'cp_three_target_one'],
y=[cp_three_target_zero, cp_three_target_one])
plt.show()
```



In [64]:

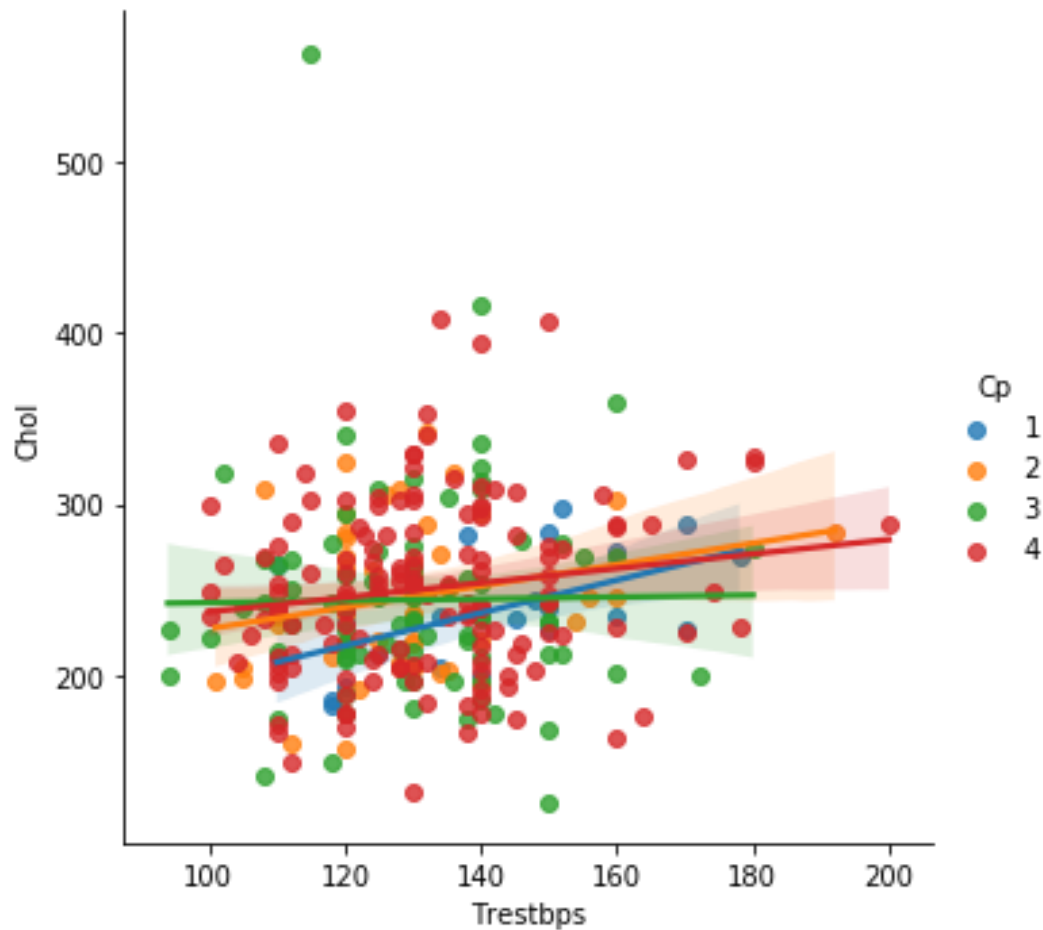
```
data.head(1)
```

Out[64]:

	A	Sex	Cp	Trestbps	Chol	Fbs	restcg	Thalach	Exang	Oldpeak	Slope	Cathal	Target	AgeRange	
0	63	1	1	145	233	1	2	150	0	2.3	3	0	6	0	2

In [114]:

```
# Show the results of a linear regression within each dataset
sns.lmplot(x="Trestbps", y="Chol", data=data, hue="Cp")
plt.show()
```

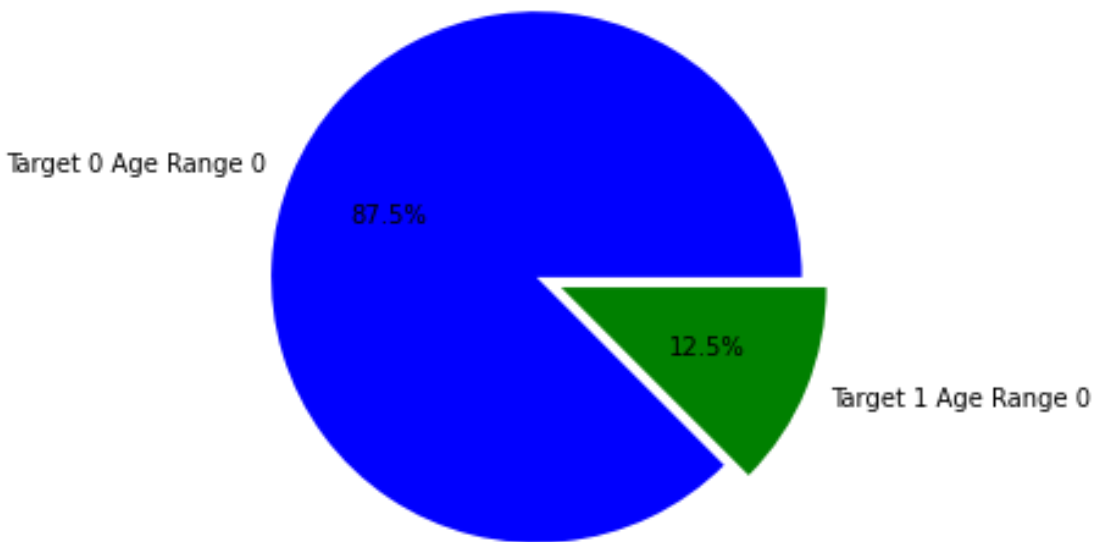


In [66]:

```
target_0_agerang_0 = len(data[(data.Target == 0) & (data.AgeRange == 0)])
target_1_agerang_0 = len(data[(data.Target == 1) & (data.AgeRange == 0)])
colors = ['blue', 'green']
explode = [0, 0.1]
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.pie([target_0_agerang_0, target_1_agerang_0], explode=explode,
labels=['Target 0 Age Range 0',

'Target 1 Age Range 0'],
        colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title('Target vs Age Range Young Age ', color='blue', fontsize=15)
plt.show()
```

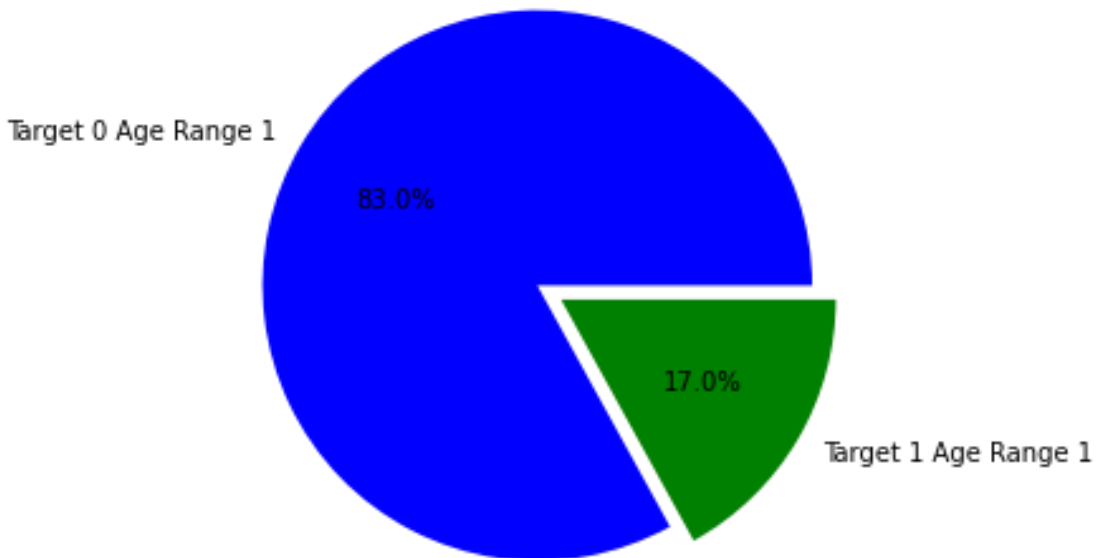
Target vs Age Range Young Age



In [67]:

```
target_0_agerang_1 = len(data[(data.Target == 0) & (data.AgeRange == 1)])
target_1_agerang_1 = len(data[(data.Target == 1) & (data.AgeRange == 1)])
colors = ['blue', 'green']
explode = [0.1, 0]
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.pie([target_0_agerang_1, target_1_agerang_1], explode=explode,
labels=['Target 0 Age Range 1',
'Target 1 Age Range 1'],
        colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title('Target vs Age Range Middle Age', color='blue', fontsize=15)
plt.show()
```


Target vs Age Range Middle Age

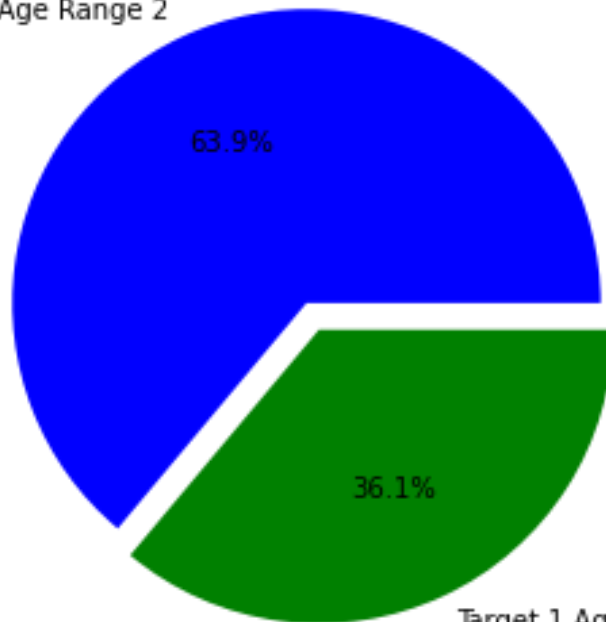


In [68]:

```
target_0_agerang_2 = len(data[(data.Target == 0) & (data.AgeRange == 2)])
target_1_agerang_2 = len(data[(data.Target == 1) & (data.AgeRange == 2)])
colors = ['blue', 'green']
explode = [0, 0.1]
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.pie([target_0_agerang_2, target_1_agerang_2], explode=explode,
labels=['Target 0 Age Range 2',
'Target 1 Age Range 2'],
        colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title('Target vs Age Range Elderly Age ', color='blue', fontsize=15)
plt.show()
```

Target vs Age Range Elderly Age

Target 0 Age Range 2



Target 1 Age Range 2

In [112]:

```
data.Thalach.value_counts()[:20]  
# First show 20 rows
```

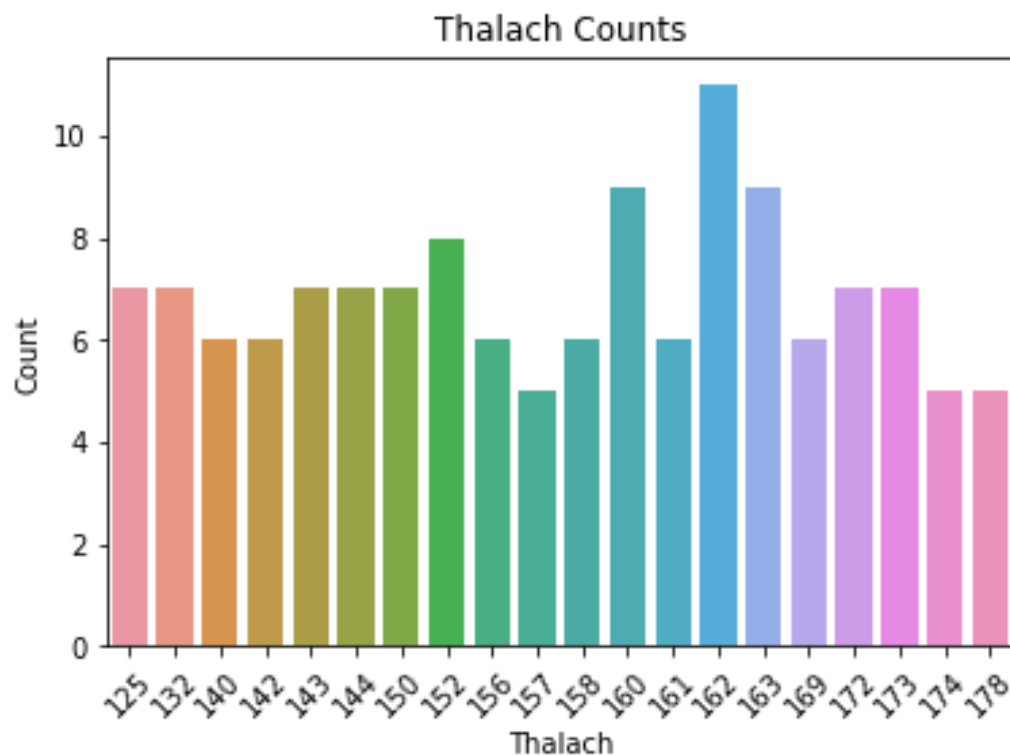
Out[112]:

162	11
160	9
163	9
152	8
173	7
125	7
132	7
150	7
143	7
144	7
172	7
156	6
161	6
169	6
158	6
142	6
140	6
174	5
157	5

178 5
Name: Thalach, dtype: int64

In [70]:

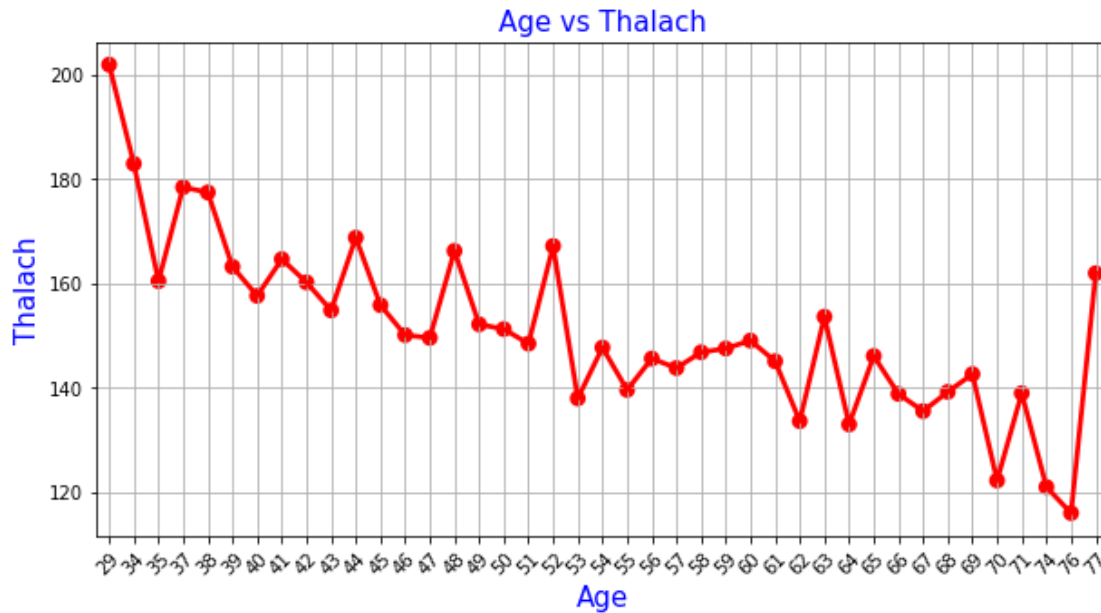
```
sns.barplot(x=data.Thalach.value_counts()[:20].index,  
y=data.Thalach.value_counts()[:20].values)  
plt.xlabel('Thalach')  
plt.ylabel('Count')  
plt.title('Thalach Counts')  
plt.xticks(rotation=45)  
plt.show()
```



In [71]:

```
age_unique = sorted(data.Age.unique())  
age_thalach_values = data.groupby('Age')['Thalach'].count().values  
mean_thalach = []  
for i, age in enumerate(age_unique):  
    mean_thalach.append(sum(data[data['Age'] ==  
age].Thalach)/age_thalach_values[i])  
# data_sorted=data.sort_values(by='Age',ascending=True)  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))  
sns.pointplot(x=age_unique, y=mean_thalach, color='red', alpha=0.8)  
plt.xlabel('Age', fontsize=15, color='blue')  
plt.xticks(rotation=45)  
plt.ylabel('Thalach', fontsize=15, color='blue')
```

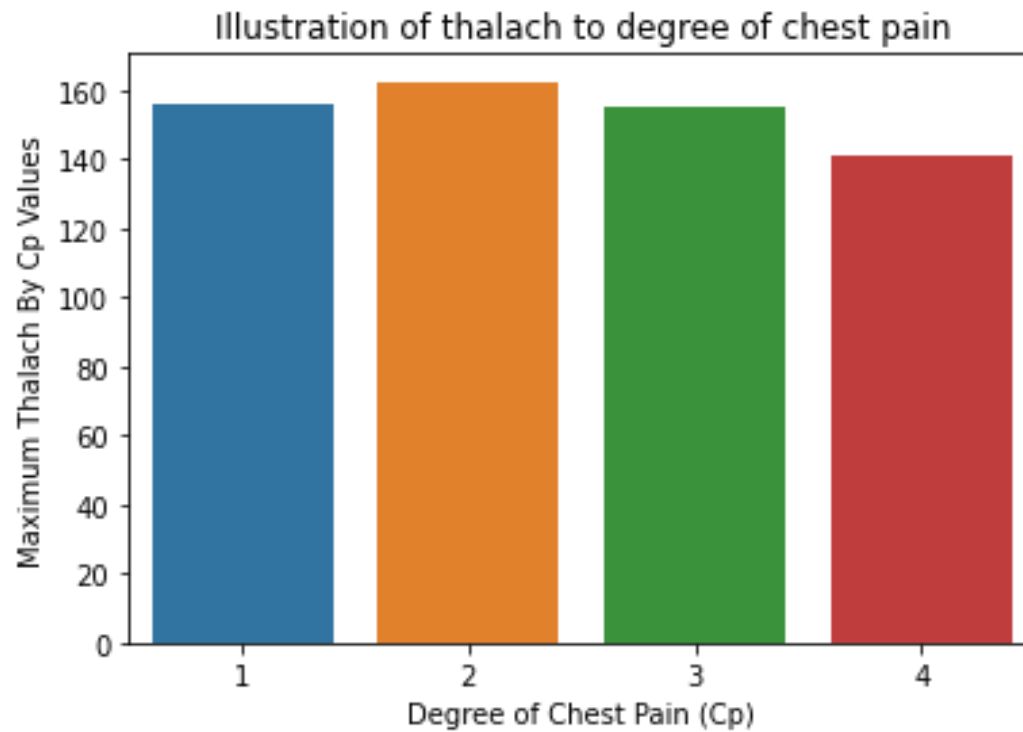
```
plt.title('Age vs Thalach', fontsize=15, color='blue')
plt.grid()
plt.show()
age_range_thalach = data.groupby('AgeRange')['Thalach'].mean()
sns.barplot(x=age_range_thalach.index, y=age_range_thalach.values)
plt.xlabel('Age Range Values')
plt.ylabel('Maximum Thalach By Age Range')
plt.title('illustration of the thalach to the age range')
plt.show()
```



In [72]:

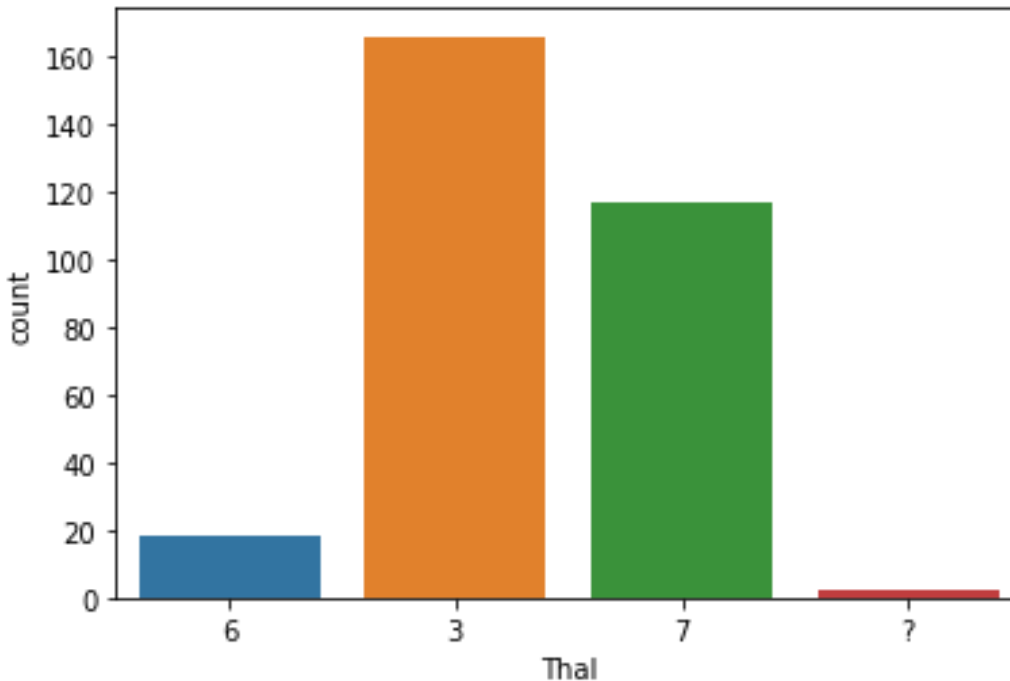
```
# As shown in this graph, this rate decreases as the heart rate is faster and
in old age areas.
```

```
cp_thalach = data.groupby('Cp')['Thalach'].mean()
sns.barplot(x=cp_thalach.index, y=cp_thalach.values)
plt.xlabel('Degree of Chest Pain (Cp)')
plt.ylabel('Maximum Thalach By Cp Values')
plt.title('Illustration of thalach to degree of chest pain')
plt.show()
```



In [73]:

```
# As seen in this graph, it is seen that the heart rate is less when the  
chest pain is low. But in cases where chest  
# pain is 1, it is observed that the area is more. 2 and 3 were found to be  
of the same degree.  
data.Thal.value_counts()  
sns.countplot(data.Thal)  
plt.show()
```



In [75]:

```
# Target 1
a = len(data[(data['Target'] == 1) & (data['Thal'] == 0)])
b = len(data[(data['Target'] == 1) & (data['Thal'] == 1)])
c = len(data[(data['Target'] == 1) & (data['Thal'] == 2)])
d = len(data[(data['Target'] == 1) & (data['Thal'] == 3)])
print('Target 1 Thal 0: ', a)
print('Target 1 Thal 1: ', b)
print('Target 1 Thal 2: ', c)
print('Target 1 Thal 3: ', d)
```

So, Apparently, there is a rate at Thal 2. Now, draw graph
print('*'*50)

```
# Target 0
e = len(data[(data['Target'] == 0) & (data['Thal'] == 0)])
f = len(data[(data['Target'] == 0) & (data['Thal'] == 1)])
g = len(data[(data['Target'] == 0) & (data['Thal'] == 2)])
h = len(data[(data['Target'] == 0) & (data['Thal'] == 3)])
print('Target 0 Thal 0: ', e)
print('Target 0 Thal 1: ', f)
print('Target 0 Thal 2: ', g)
print('Target 0 Thal 3: ', h)
```

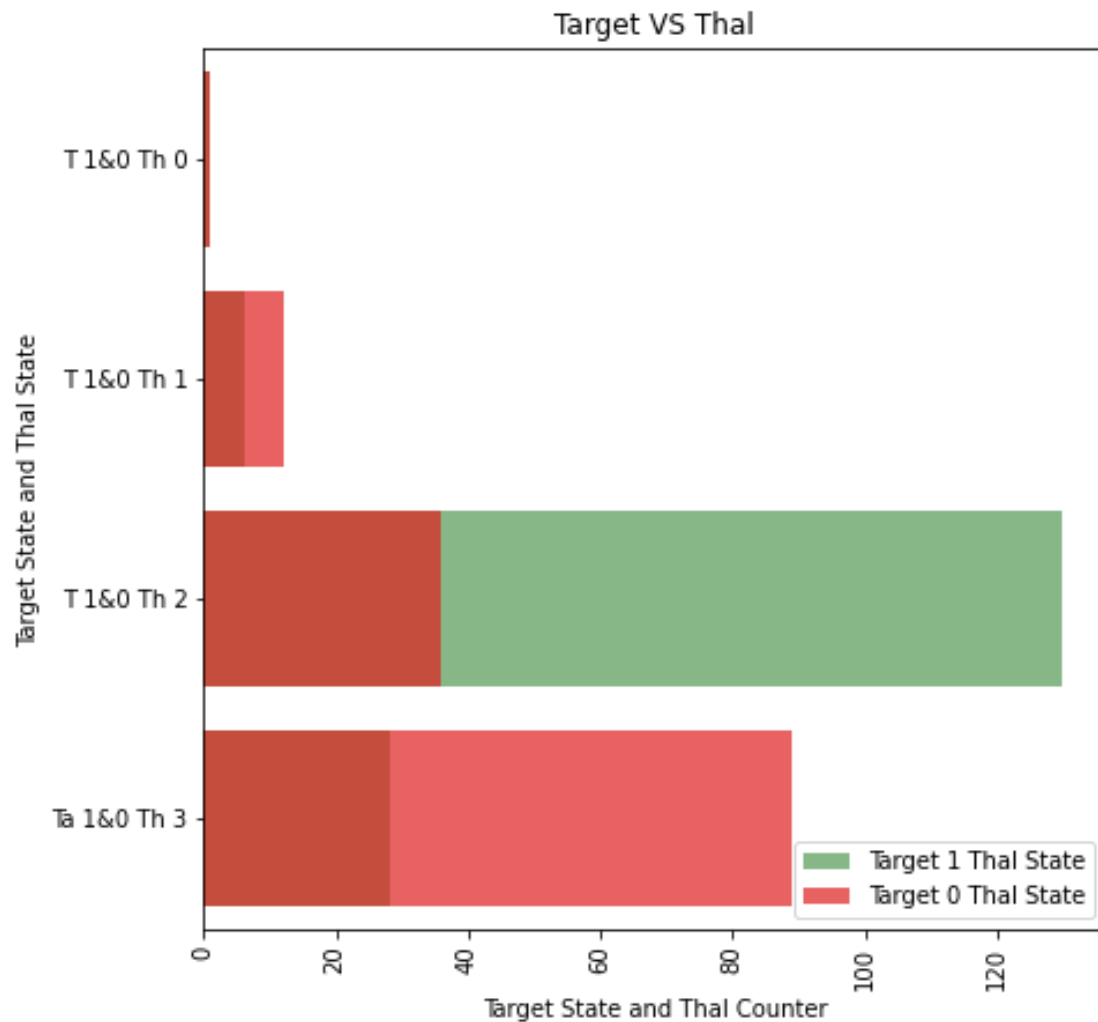
```
Target 1 Thal 0: 0
Target 1 Thal 1: 0
Target 1 Thal 2: 0
Target 1 Thal 3: 0
```

```
Target 0 Thal 0: 0
Target 0 Thal 1: 0
Target 0 Thal 2: 0
Target 0 Thal 3: 0
```

In [76]:

```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(7, 7))
sns.barplot(y=['T 1&0 Th 0', 'T 1&0 Th 1', 'T 1&0 Th 2', 'Ta 1&0 Th 3'],
x=[1, 6, 130, 28], color='green', alpha=0.5,
            label='Target 1 Thal State')
sns.barplot(y=['T 1&0 Th 0', 'T 1&0 Th 1', 'T 1&0 Th 2', 'Ta 1&0 Th 3'],
x=[1, 12, 36, 89], color='red', alpha=0.7,
            label='Target 0 Thal State')
ax.legend(loc='lower right', frameon=True)
ax.set(xlabel='Target State and Thal Counter', ylabel='Target State and Thal
State', title='Target VS Thal')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```

So, there has been a very nice graphic display. This is the situation that best describes the situation.



In [78]:

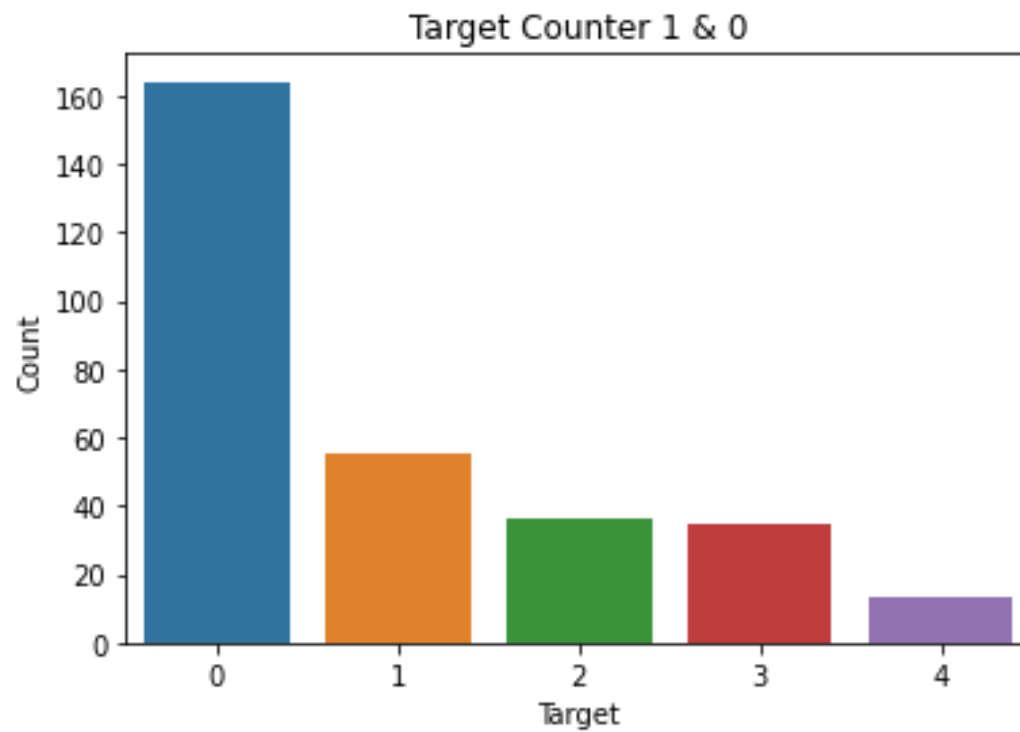
```
data.Target.unique()
# Only two values are shown.
# A value of 1 is the value of patient 0.
```

Out[78]:

```
array([0, 2, 1, 3, 4], dtype=int64)
```

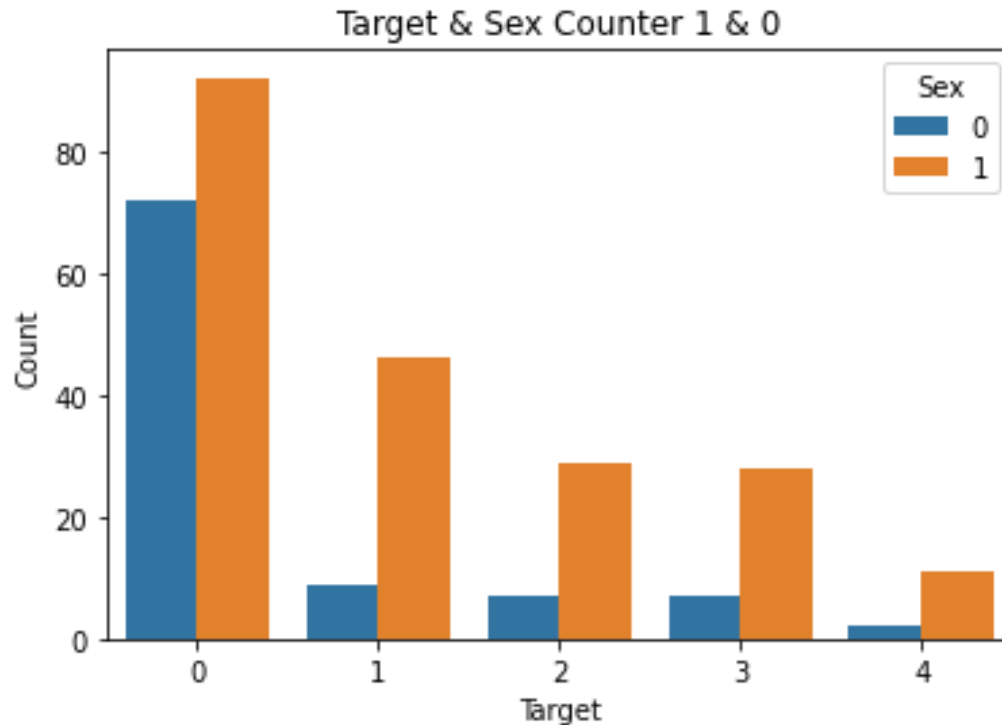
In [79]:

```
sns.countplot(data.Target)
plt.xlabel('Target')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Target Counter 1 & 0')
plt.show()
```

In [80]:

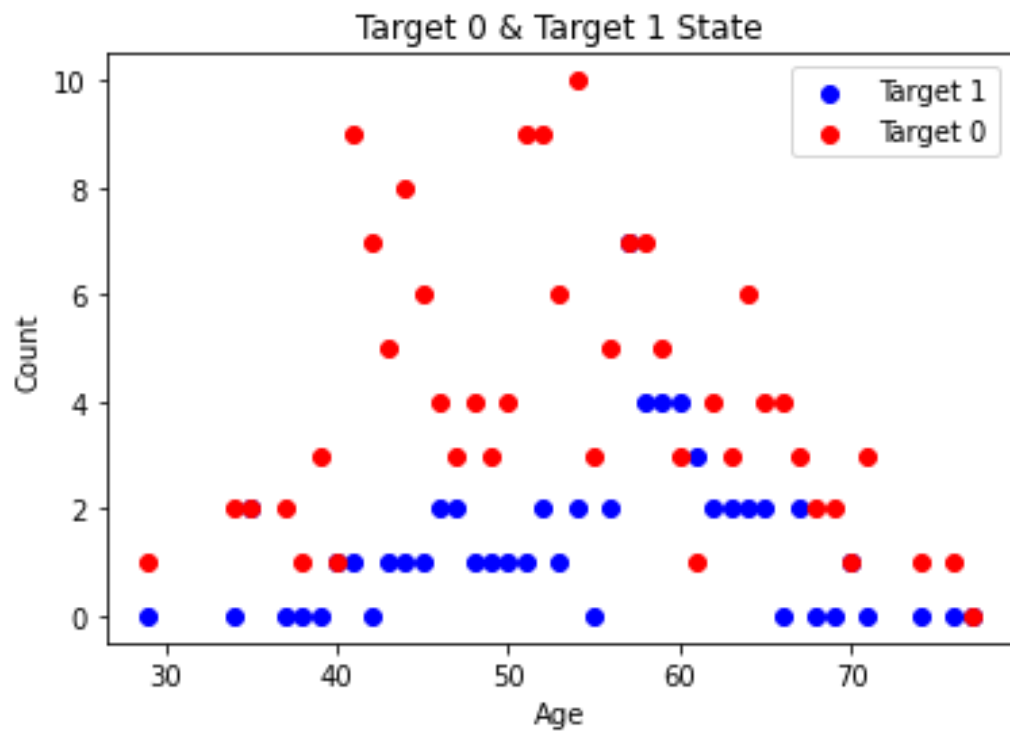
```
sns.countplot(data.Target, hue=data.Sex)
plt.xlabel('Target')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Target & Sex Counter 1 & 0')
plt.show()
```



In [81]:

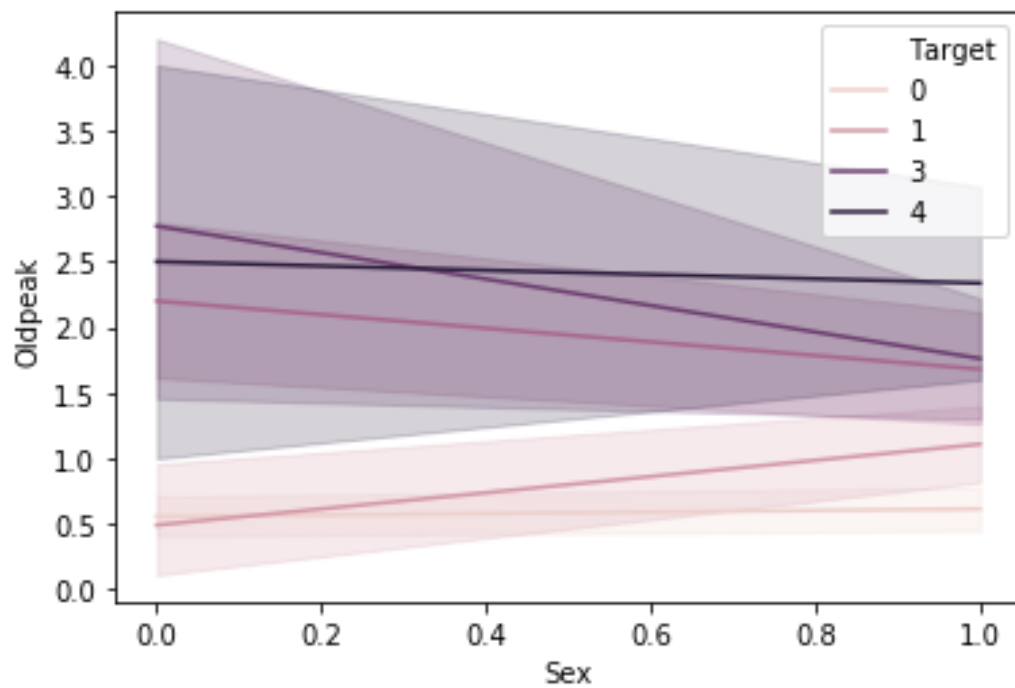
```
# Determine the age ranges of patients with and without sickness and make
# analyzes about them
age_counter_target_1 = []
age_counter_target_0 = []
for age in data.Age.unique():
    age_counter_target_1.append(len(data[(data['Age'] == age) & (data.Target
== 1)]))
    age_counter_target_0.append(len(data[(data['Age'] == age) & (data.Target
== 0)]))

# Now, draw show on graph
# Target 1 & 0 show graph on scatter
plt.scatter(x=data.Age.unique(), y=age_counter_target_1, color='blue',
label='Target 1')
plt.scatter(x=data.Age.unique(), y=age_counter_target_0, color='red',
label='Target 0')
plt.legend(loc='upper right', frameon=True)
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Target 0 & Target 1 State')
plt.show()
```



In [123]:

```
sns.lineplot(x="Sex", y="Oldpeak", hue="Target", data=data)
plt.show()
```



In [83]:

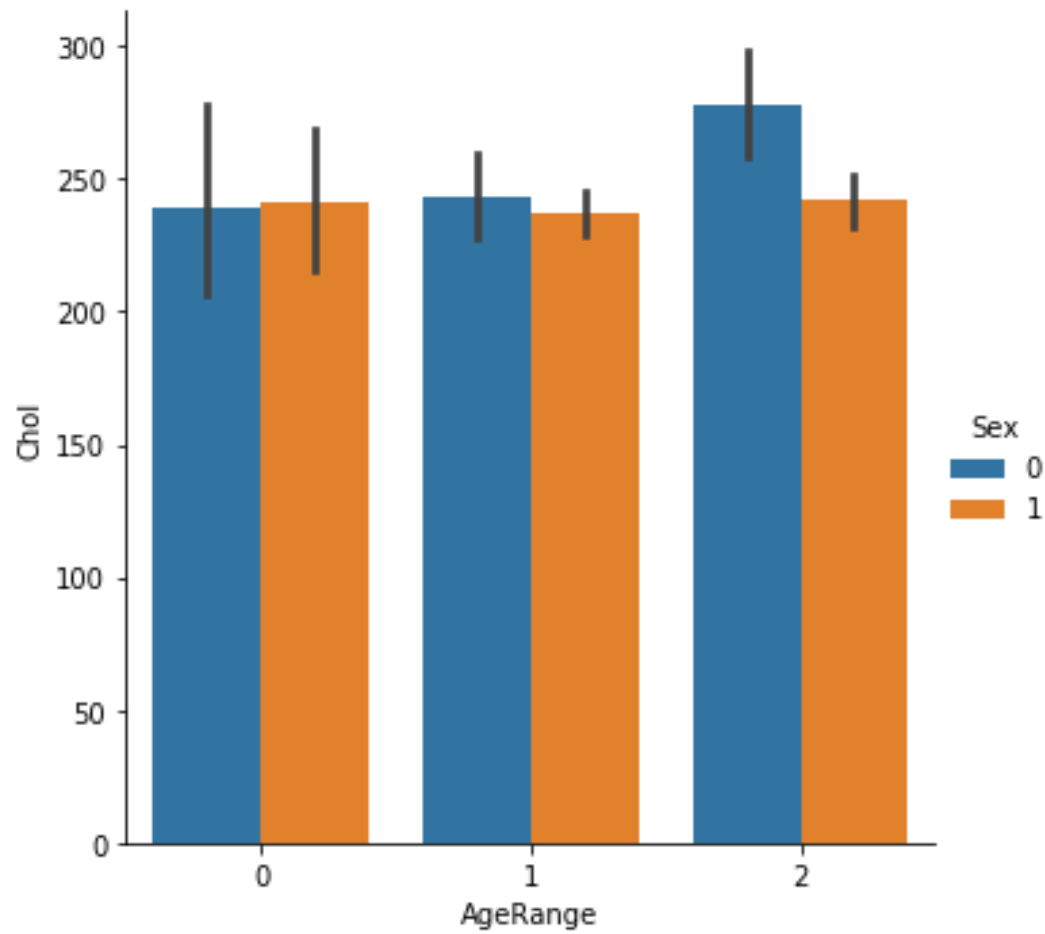
```
data.head()
```

```
Out[83]:
```

	Age	Sex	Cp	Trestbps	Chol	Fbs	restcg	Thalach	Exang	Oldpeak	Slope	Ca	Thal	Target	AgeRange
0	63	1	1	145	233	1	2	150	0	2.3	3	0	6	0	2
1	67	1	4	160	286	0	2	108	1	1.5	2	3	3	2	2
2	67	1	4	120	229	0	2	129	1	2.6	2	2	7	1	2
3	37	1	3	130	250	0	0	187	0	3.5	3	0	3	0	0
4	41	0	2	130	204	0	2	172	0	1.4	1	0	3	0	1

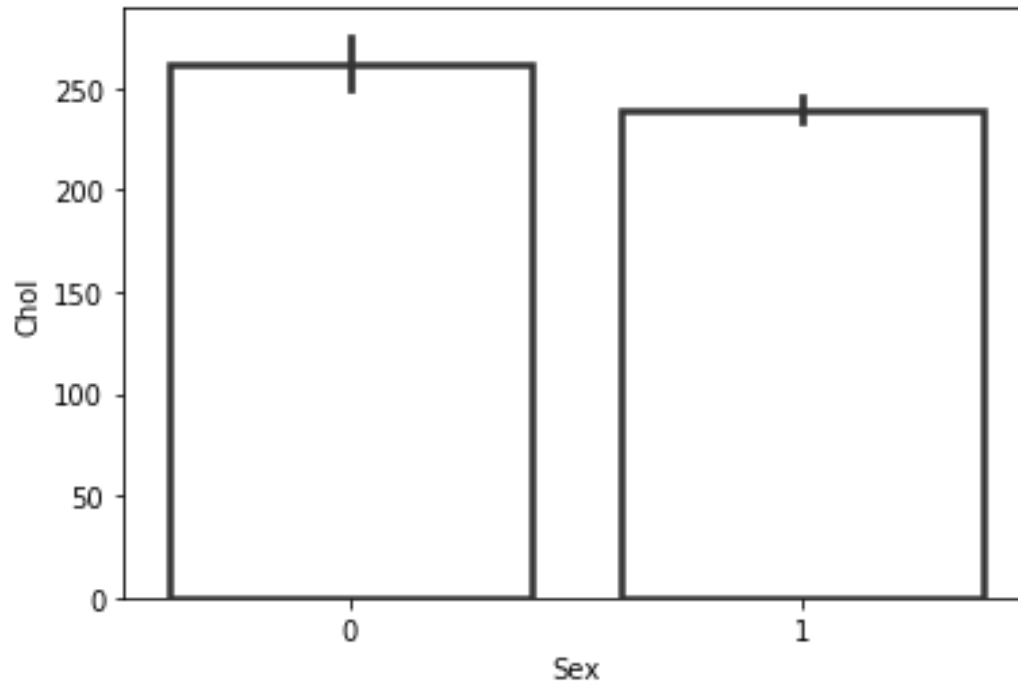
```
In [124]:
```

```
g = sns.catplot(x="AgeRange", y="Chol", hue="Sex", data=data, kind="bar")  
plt.show()
```



In [125]:

```
ax = sns.barplot("Sex", "Chol", data=data, linewidth=2.5, facecolor=(1, 1, 1, 0), errcolor=".2", edgecolor=".2")  
plt.show()
```



In [86]:

```
male_young_t_1 = data[(data['Sex'] == 1) & (data['AgeRange'] == 0) &
(data['Target'] == 1)]
male_middle_t_1 = data[(data['Sex'] == 1) & (data['AgeRange'] == 1) &
(data['Target'] == 1)]
male_elderly_t_1 = data[(data['Sex'] == 1) & (data['AgeRange'] == 2) &
(data['Target'] == 1)]
print(len(male_young_t_1))
print(len(male_middle_t_1))
print(len(male_elderly_t_1))
```

```
2
18
26
```

In [128]:

```
male_young_t_1 = data[(data['Sex'] == 1) & (data['AgeRange'] == 0) &
(data['Target'] == 1)]
male_middle_t_1 = data[(data['Sex'] == 1) & (data['AgeRange'] == 1) &
(data['Target'] == 1)]
male_elderly_t_1 = data[(data['Sex'] == 1) & (data['AgeRange'] == 2) &
(data['Target'] == 1)]
```

```
f, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(20, 10))
sns.pointplot(x=np.arange(len(male_young_t_1)), y=male_young_t_1.Trestbps,
color='lime', alpha=0.8, label='Young')
sns.pointplot(x=np.arange(len(male_middle_t_1)), y=male_middle_t_1.Trestbps,
```

```

color='black', alpha=0.8, label='Middle')
sns.pointplot(x=np.arange(len(male_elderly_t_1)),
y=male_elderly_t_1.Trestbps, color='red', alpha=0.8, label='Elderly')
plt.xlabel('Range', fontsize=15, color='blue')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.legend(loc='upper right', frameon=True)
plt.ylabel('Trestbps', fontsize=15, color='blue')
plt.title('Age Range Values vs Trestbps', fontsize=20, color='blue')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

```

No handles with labels found to put in legend.

In [127]:

```
data.head()
```

Out[127]:

	A ge	Se x	C p	Trest bps	Ch ol	F bs	restc eg	Thal ach	Exa ng	Oldp eak	Slo pe	C a	Th al	Tar get	AgeRa nge
0	63	1	1	145	23 3	1	2	150	0	2.3	3	0	6	0	2
1	67	1	4	160	28 6	0	2	108	1	1.5	2	3	3	2	2
2	67	1	4	120	22 9	0	2	129	1	2.6	2	2	7	1	2
3	37	1	3	130	25 0	0	0	187	0	3.5	3	0	3	0	0
4	41	0	2	130	20 4	0	2	172	0	1.4	1	0	3	0	1

In [89]:

```

data_filter_mean = data[(data['Target'] == 1) & (data['Age'] >
50)].groupby('Sex')[['Trestbps', 'Chol', 'Thalach']].\
    mean()
data_filter_mean.unstack()

```

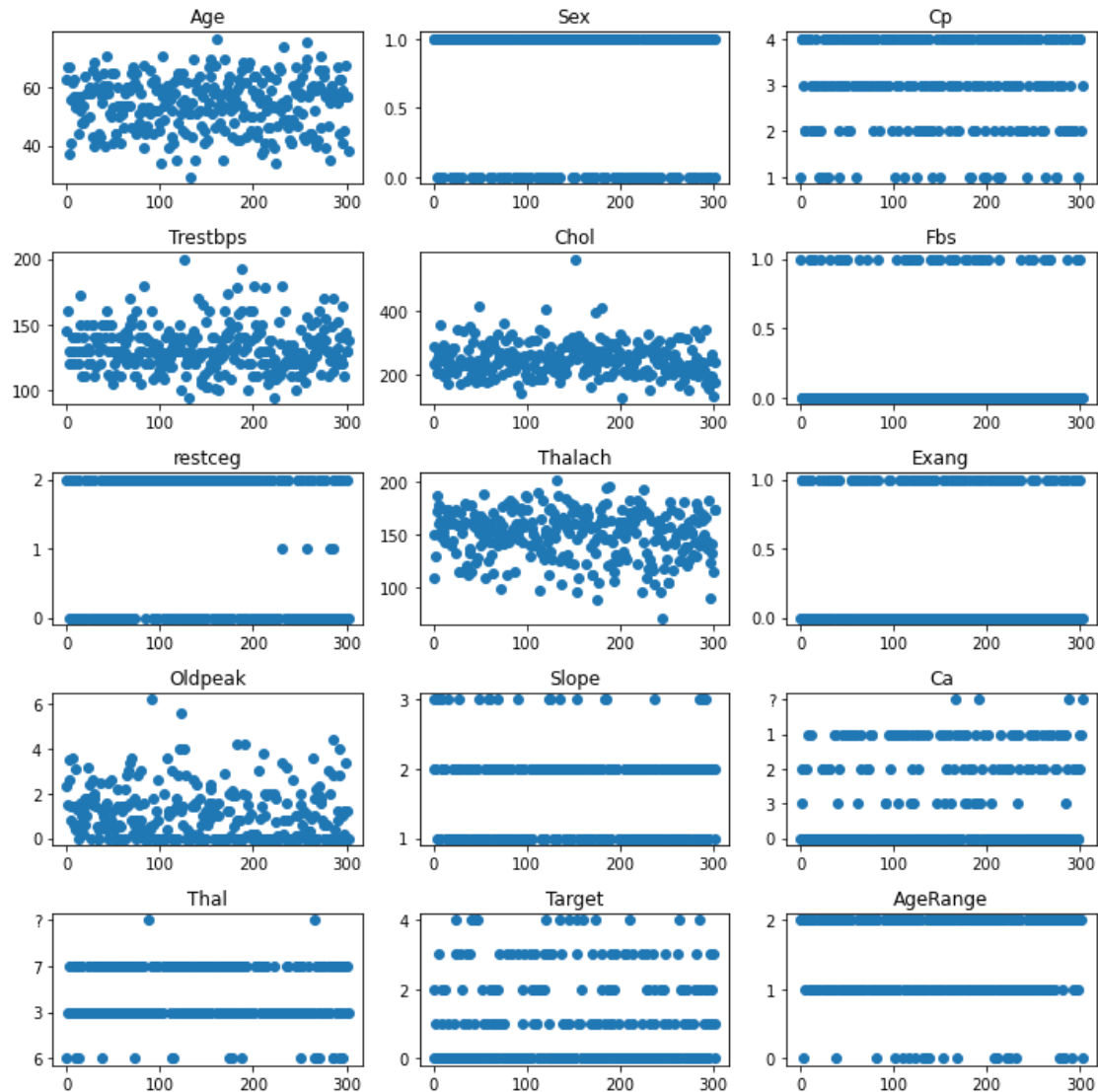
Out[89]:

	Sex	
Trestbps	0	139.888889
	1	136.062500
Chol	0	264.222222
	1	254.093750
Thalach	0	152.777778
	1	142.375000

dtype: float64

In [90]:

```
for i, col in enumerate(data.columns.values):
    plt.subplot(5, 3, i+1)
    plt.scatter([i for i in range(303)], data[col].values.tolist())
    plt.title(col)
    fig, ax = plt.gcf(), plt.gca()
    fig.set_size_inches(10, 10)
    plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



In [91]:

```
# Let's see how the correlation values between them
data.corr()
```

Out[91]:

	Age	Sex	Cp	Tres tbps	Chol	Fbs	rest ceg	Thal ach	Exa ng	Old pea k	Slop e	Tar get	Age Ran ge
Age	1.00 000 0	- 0.09 754 2	0.10 413 9	0.28 494 6	0.20 895 0	0.11 853 0	0.14 886 8	- 0.39 380 6	0.09 166 1	0.20 380 5	0.16 177 0	0.22 285 3	0.80 661 4
Sex	- 0.09 754 2	1.00 000 0	0.01 008 4	- 0.06 445 6	- 0.19 991 5	0.04 786 2	0.02 164 7	- 0.04 866 3	0.14 620 1	0.10 217 3	0.03 753 3	0.22 446 9	- 0.03 037 5
Cp	0.10 413 9	0.01 008 4	1.00 000 0	- 0.03 607 7	0.07 231 9	- 0.03 997 5	0.06 750 5	- 0.33 442 2	0.38 406 0	0.20 227 7	0.15 205 0	0.40 707 5	0.09 059 6
Tres tbps	0.28 494 6	- 0.06 445 6	- 0.03 607 7	1.00 000 0	0.13 012 0	0.17 534 0	0.14 656 0	- 0.04 535 1	0.06 476 2	0.18 917 1	0.11 738 2	0.15 775 4	0.22 229 2
Chol	0.20 895 0	- 0.19 991 5	0.07 231 9	0.13 012 0	1.00 000 0	0.00 984 1	0.17 104 3	- 0.00 343 2	0.06 131 0	0.04 656 4	- 0.00 406 2	0.07 090 9	0.13 292 1
Fbs	0.11 853 0	0.04 786 2	- 0.03 997 5	0.17 534 0	0.00 984 1	1.00 000 0	0.06 956 4	- 0.00 785 4	0.02 566 5	0.00 574 7	0.05 989 4	0.05 918 6	0.13 034 7
rest ceg	0.14 886 8	0.02 164 7	0.06 750 5	0.14 656 0	0.17 104 3	0.06 956 4	1.00 000 0	- 0.08 338 9	0.08 486 7	0.11 413 3	0.13 394 6	0.18 369 6	0.15 979 7
Thal ach	- 0.39 380 6	- 0.04 866 3	- 0.33 442 2	- 0.04 535 1	- 0.00 343 2	- 0.00 785 4	- 0.08 338 9	1.00 000 0	- 0.37 810 3	- 0.34 308 5	- 0.38 560 1	- 0.41 504 0	- 0.29 942 7
Exa ng	0.09 166 1	0.14 620 1	0.38 406 0	0.06 476 2	0.06 131 0	0.02 566 5	0.08 486 7	- 0.37 810 3	1.00 000 0	0.28 822 3	0.25 774 8	0.39 705 7	0.06 540 6
Old pea k	0.20 380 5	0.10 217 3	0.20 227 7	0.18 917 1	0.04 656 4	0.00 574 7	0.11 413 3	- 0.34 308 5	0.28 822 3	1.00 000 0	0.57 753 7	0.50 409 2	0.14 694 9

Slope	0.16	0.03	0.15	0.11	-	0.05	0.13	-	0.25	0.57	1.00	0.37	0.14
	177	753	205	738	0.00	989	394	0.38	774	753	000	795	073
	0	3	0	2	406	4	6	560	8	7	0	7	3
					2			1					
Target	0.22	0.22	0.40	0.15	0.07	0.05	0.18	-	0.39	0.50	0.37	1.00	0.16
	285	446	707	775	090	918	369	0.41	705	409	795	000	280
	3	9	5	4	9	6	6	504	7	2	7	0	8
								0					
Age	0.80	-	0.09	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.15	-	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.16	1.00
Range	661	0.03	059	229	292	034	979	0.29	540	694	073	280	000
	4	037	6	2	1	7	7	942	6	9	3	8	0
		5						7					

In [92]:

```
dataX = data.drop('Target', axis=1)
dataY = data['Target']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(dataX, dataY,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
print('X_train', X_train.shape)
print('X_test', X_test.shape)
print('y_train', y_train.shape)
print('y_test', y_test.shape)
```

```
X_train (242, 14)
X_test (61, 14)
y_train (242,)
y_test (61,)
```

In [131]:

```
# Normalization as the first process
# Normalize
dataX = data.drop('Target', axis=1)
dataY = data['Target']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(dataX, dataY,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
X_train = (X_train-np.min(X_train))/(np.max(X_train)-np.min(X_train)).values
X_test = (X_test-np.min(X_test))/(np.max(X_test)-np.min(X_test)).values
```

In [132]:

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
pca = PCA().fit(X_train)
print(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)
print()
print(X_train.columns.values.tolist())
print(pca.components_)
```

[0.25839852 0.16992593 0.12696313 0.10128235 0.0738321 0.06476136
0.05818582 0.04940414 0.03705724 0.01712078 0.01484224 0.01199703
0.01097685 0.00525251]

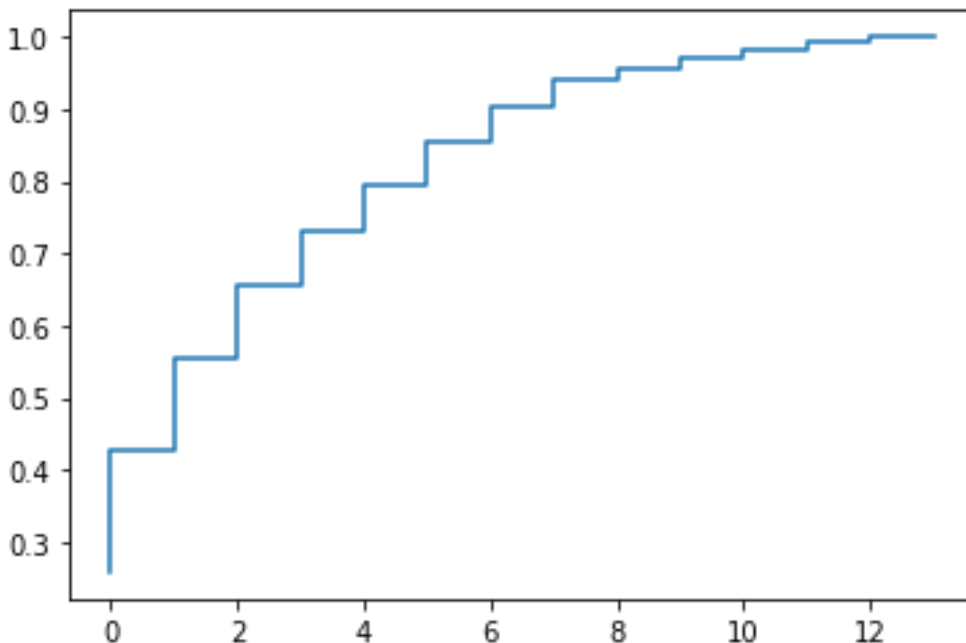
['Age', 'Sex', 'Cp', 'Trestbps', 'Chol', 'Fbs', 'restceg', 'Thalach',
'Exang', 'Oldpeak', 'Slope', 'Ca', 'Thal', 'AgeRange']

[[7.87028281e-02 3.89468273e-01 2.13730356e-01 5.08781009e-02
1.13427160e-02 5.29550199e-02 2.11857425e-01 -1.16739153e-01
5.15409305e-01 1.44039038e-01 1.96736511e-01 1.83863126e-01
5.97018978e-01 1.30652336e-01]
[1.18141641e-01 -4.66405350e-01 1.14474934e-01 6.43998672e-02
8.28803036e-02 -1.37526042e-02 7.90486164e-01 -6.02346267e-02
5.16648682e-02 4.14826441e-02 1.07917183e-01 1.15959437e-01
-2.19092602e-01 1.95493066e-01]
[4.01028996e-02 -5.85459291e-01 3.14184812e-01 -2.85120506e-02
2.21564089e-02 -6.94465392e-02 -4.86322623e-01 -9.48594471e-02
5.37736269e-01 3.92103203e-02 7.01040963e-02 4.32243402e-02
-8.70364639e-02 1.50461887e-02]
[2.38243315e-01 -3.03887007e-01 -9.94028596e-02 1.26678598e-01
2.97014595e-02 4.26432472e-01 -2.32577924e-01 -4.16491179e-02
-4.38097794e-01 6.47094148e-02 1.25176596e-01 2.49046308e-01
3.83174489e-01 4.07157865e-01]
[1.33205217e-01 2.86685577e-01 -1.38333535e-01 3.76232378e-02
-1.65542237e-03 6.12384486e-01 -4.85570442e-02 -4.79887325e-03
3.42183707e-01 -7.43701090e-02 -1.53829890e-01 1.39197290e-01
-5.21484449e-01 2.53991351e-01]
[-2.77421957e-01 -2.47437667e-01 -2.01810857e-01 3.88637354e-02
-3.66251472e-02 5.74003537e-01 1.38782990e-01 1.00744436e-01
1.39857097e-01 1.02374703e-02 1.88065864e-01 -3.29212271e-01
2.12912495e-01 -5.00595638e-01]
[1.08037028e-01 7.14781464e-02 -4.63050499e-01 6.52980070e-02
-6.25990952e-02 -2.06203830e-01 -9.60467842e-02 -1.22394348e-01
8.67214177e-02 2.28653925e-01 7.02161563e-01 -2.56963993e-01
-1.95339092e-01 1.92024261e-01]
[-1.07978083e-01 1.78048016e-01 5.52237340e-01 -9.30042019e-02
-7.72899874e-02 1.87131206e-01 -5.26071587e-02 -8.12516609e-02
-2.97461160e-01 2.08263023e-01 4.70689231e-01 2.87823229e-01
-2.80137843e-01 -2.79174132e-01]
[-1.13147124e-01 -8.47503187e-02 -4.75916581e-01 5.63699532e-03
8.88568900e-02 -1.40345703e-01 -1.73862132e-02 1.12720013e-01
1.12679445e-01 1.41223119e-01 -2.11876413e-03 7.58373121e-01
-1.42542836e-02 -3.23895211e-01]
[3.77593835e-02 7.45371717e-02 1.27955818e-01 7.27410835e-01
5.34916264e-01 -3.84939781e-02 -6.87208198e-02 2.56421743e-01
-1.66767296e-02 2.53008378e-01 -4.12976929e-02 -1.02600861e-01
-7.67298434e-02 -8.37622154e-02]
[-2.85393791e-02 -4.53696587e-02 2.81438113e-02 4.50825015e-01
-8.06577147e-01 -4.20290174e-02 2.18283008e-02 7.18567133e-02
1.58272198e-02 3.13518914e-01 -1.87953912e-01 2.29368580e-02
-2.58256889e-02 7.38152869e-03]

```
[ 1.83438589e-01  1.85457193e-04 -9.59261938e-02 -4.22234956e-02
 1.37840880e-01  5.44247248e-02  8.36914980e-03 -7.54398927e-01
-6.48388367e-02  4.51104247e-01 -3.06674534e-01 -9.94743875e-02
-1.53938951e-02 -2.28768741e-01]
[ 1.59039382e-01  2.39436902e-02 -1.45016330e-02  4.50832356e-01
-9.72560734e-02 -4.89665884e-02 -1.07362023e-02 -4.28949255e-01
-1.31780332e-02 -6.95835906e-01  1.55201009e-01  1.12994785e-01
 2.37973368e-04 -2.31273354e-01]
[ 8.54082362e-01  8.73110005e-03  1.73976165e-02 -1.52085608e-01
-8.56509332e-02  1.14485041e-03  1.86615924e-02  3.21744640e-01
 1.83729790e-02  2.41121563e-02  1.67320465e-02 -5.81398371e-02
 1.61788473e-02 -3.61922916e-01]]
```

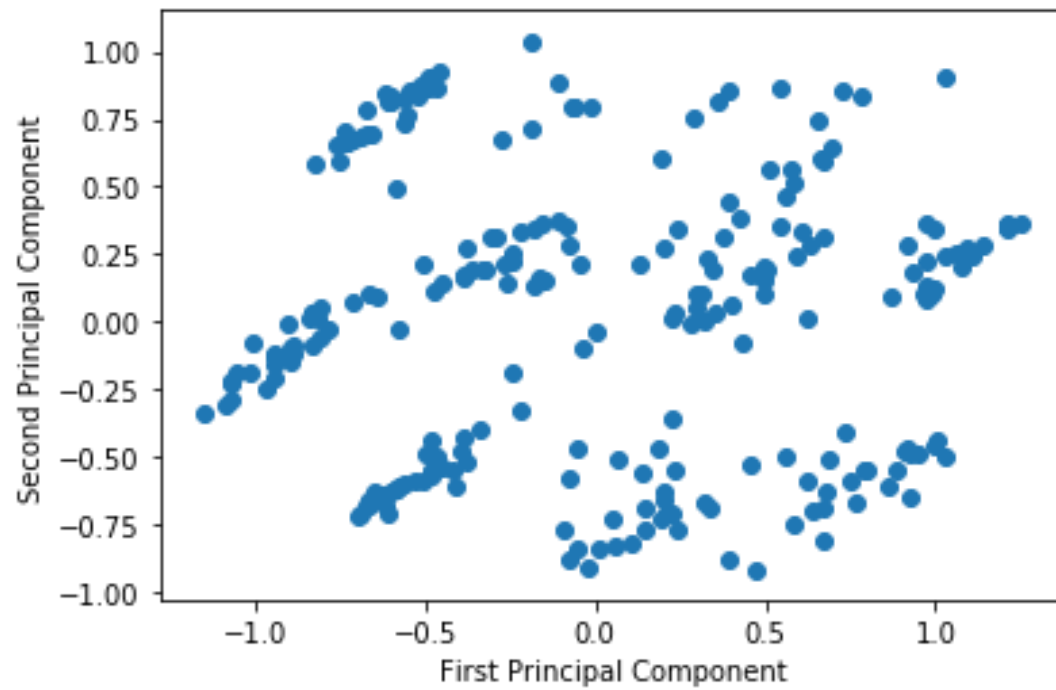
In [133]:

```
cumulative = np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)
plt.step([i for i in range(len(cumulative))], cumulative)
plt.show()
```



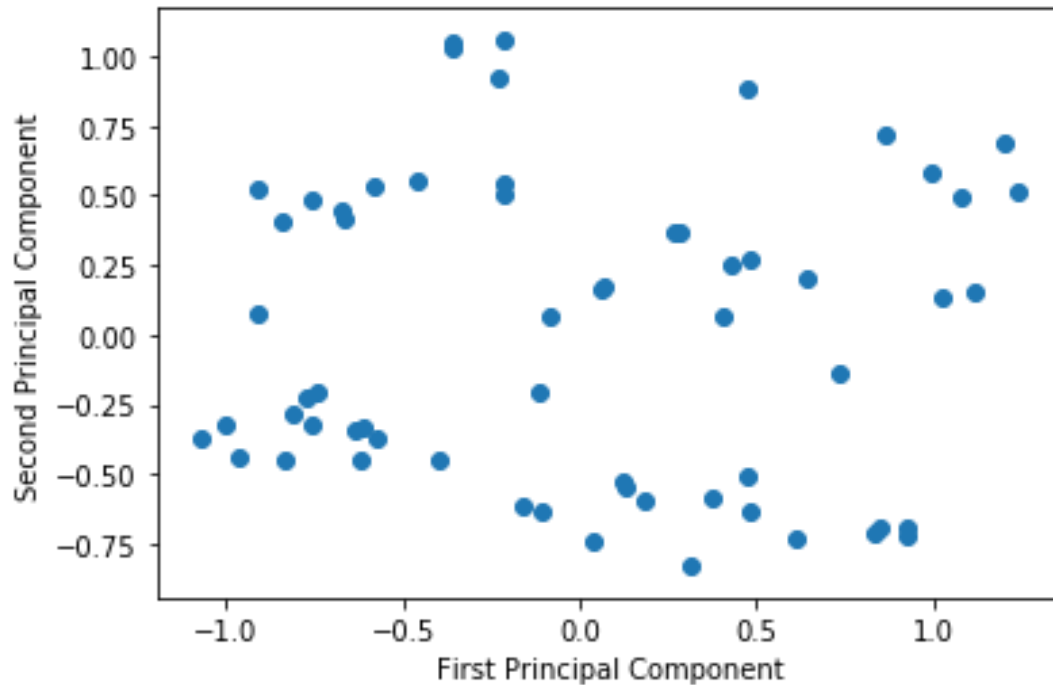
In [134]:

```
pca = PCA(n_components=8)
pca.fit(X_train)
reduced_data_train = pca.transform(X_train)
# inverse_data = pca.inverse_transform(reduced_data)
plt.scatter(reduced_data_train[:, 0], reduced_data_train[:, 1],
label='reduced')
plt.xlabel('First Principal Component')
plt.ylabel('Second Principal Component')
plt.show()
```



In [135]:

```
pca = PCA(n_components=8)
pca.fit(X_test)
reduced_data_test = pca.transform(X_test)
# inverse_data = pca.inverse_transform(reduced_data)
plt.scatter(reduced_data_test[:, 0], reduced_data_test[:, 1],
            label='reduced')
plt.xlabel('First Principal Component')
plt.ylabel('Second Principal Component')
plt.show()
```



In [136]:

```
reduced_data_train = pd.DataFrame(reduced_data_train,
                                   columns=['Dim1', 'Dim2', 'Dim3', 'Dim4',
                                           'Dim5', 'Dim6', 'Dim7', 'Dim8'])
reduced_data_test = pd.DataFrame(reduced_data_test,
                                   columns=['Dim1', 'Dim2', 'Dim3', 'Dim4',
                                           'Dim5', 'Dim6', 'Dim7', 'Dim8'])
X_train = reduced_data_train
X_test = reduced_data_test
```

In [137]:

```
def plot_roc(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate, roc_auc):
    plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
    plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic')
    plt.plot(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate, color='red', label='AUC
= %0.2f' % roc_auc)
    plt.legend(loc='lower right')
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], linestyle='--')
    plt.axis('tight')
    plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
    plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
    plt.show()

def plot_feature_importances(gbm):
    n_features = X_train.shape[1]
    plt.barh(range(n_features), gbm.feature_importances_, align='center')
```

```

plt.yticks(np.arange(n_features), X_train.columns)
plt.xlabel("Feature importance")
plt.ylabel("Feature")
plt.ylim(-1, n_features)

```

```

combine_features_list = [
    ('Dim1', 'Dim2', 'Dim3'),
    ('Dim4', 'Dim5', 'Dim5', 'Dim6'),
    ('Dim7', 'Dim8', 'Dim1'),
    ('Dim4', 'Dim8', 'Dim5')
]

```

In [168]:

```

parameters = [
    {
        'penalty': ['l1', 'l2'], 'C': [0.1, 0.4, 0.5], 'random_state': [0]
    },
]

```

```

for features in combine_features_list:
    print(features)
    print("*" * 50)

```

```

X_train_set = X_train.loc[:, features]
X_test_set = X_test.loc[:, features]

```

```

gslog = GridSearchCV(LogisticRegression(), parameters,
scoring='accuracy')
gslog.fit(X_train_set, y_train)
print('Best parameters set:')
print(gslog.best_params_)
print()
predictions = [
    (gslog.predict(X_train_set), y_train, 'Train'),
    (gslog.predict(X_test_set), y_test, 'Test'),
]

```

```

for pred in predictions:
    print(pred[2] + ' Classification Report:')
    print("*" * 50)
    print(classification_report(pred[1], pred[0]))
    print("*" * 50)
    print(pred[2] + ' Confusion Matrix:')
    print(confusion_matrix(pred[1], pred[0]))
    print("*" * 50)

```

```

print("*" * 50)
basari = cross_val_score(estimator=LogisticRegression(), X=X_train,

```

```

y=y_train, cv=12)
    print(basari.mean())
    print(basari.std())
    print("'" * 50)

('Dim1', 'Dim2', 'Dim3')
*****

Best parameters set:
{'C': 0.4, 'penalty': 'l2', 'random_state': 0}

Train Classification Report:
*****

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.72	0.96	0.83	135
1	0.25	0.09	0.14	43
2	0.27	0.11	0.16	27
3	0.43	0.54	0.48	28
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
accuracy			0.63	242
macro avg	0.33	0.34	0.32	242
weighted avg	0.53	0.63	0.56	242

```

*****

Train Confusion Matrix:
[[130  2  1  2  0]
 [ 30  4  2  7  0]
 [  9  6  3  9  0]
 [  7  2  4 15  0]
 [  4  2  1  2  0]]
*****

Test Classification Report:
*****

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.62	1.00	0.76	29
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	12
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
3	0.12	0.14	0.13	7
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
accuracy			0.49	61
macro avg	0.15	0.23	0.18	61
weighted avg	0.31	0.49	0.38	61

```

*****

Test Confusion Matrix:
[[29  0  0  0  0]

```



```
[ 7  0  1  4  0]
[ 6  2  0  1  0]
[ 4  2  0  1  0]
[ 1  1  0  2  0]]
```

```
*****
*****
```

```
0.6248015873015873
0.07996277911843525
```

```
*****
('Dim4', 'Dim5', 'Dim5', 'Dim6')
*****
```

```
Best parameters set:
{'C': 0.1, 'penalty': 'l2', 'random_state': 0}
```

Train Classification Report:

```
*****
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

     0           0.56       1.00       0.72       135
     1           0.00       0.00       0.00        43
     2           0.00       0.00       0.00        27
     3           0.00       0.00       0.00        28
     4           0.00       0.00       0.00         9

 accuracy                   0.56       242
 macro avg           0.11       0.20       0.14       242
weighted avg           0.31       0.56       0.40       242
```

```
*****
```

Train Confusion Matrix:

```
[[135  0  0  0  0]
 [ 43  0  0  0  0]
 [ 27  0  0  0  0]
 [ 28  0  0  0  0]
 [  9  0  0  0  0]]
```

```
*****
```

Test Classification Report:

```
*****
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

     0           0.48       1.00       0.64        29
     1           0.00       0.00       0.00        12
     2           0.00       0.00       0.00         9
     3           0.00       0.00       0.00         7
     4           0.00       0.00       0.00         4

 accuracy                   0.48        61
 macro avg           0.10       0.20       0.13        61
weighted avg           0.23       0.48       0.31        61
```

Test Confusion Matrix:

```
[[29  0  0  0  0]
 [12  0  0  0  0]
 [ 9  0  0  0  0]
 [ 7  0  0  0  0]
 [ 4  0  0  0  0]]
```

0.6248015873015873

0.07996277911843525

('Dim7', 'Dim8', 'Dim1')

Best parameters set:

{'C': 0.5, 'penalty': 'l2', 'random_state': 0}

Train Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.72	0.95	0.82	135
1	0.27	0.14	0.18	43
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	27
3	0.40	0.61	0.48	28
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
accuracy			0.62	242
macro avg	0.28	0.34	0.30	242
weighted avg	0.50	0.62	0.55	242

Train Confusion Matrix:

```
[[128  6  0  1  0]
 [ 30  6  0  7  0]
 [  8  5  0 14  0]
 [  7  4  0 17  0]
 [  4  1  0  4  0]]
```

Test Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.62	1.00	0.76	29
1	0.25	0.08	0.12	12
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
3	0.20	0.29	0.24	7
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	4

accuracy			0.52	61
macro avg	0.21	0.27	0.22	61
weighted avg	0.37	0.52	0.41	61

Test Confusion Matrix:

```
[[29  0  0  0  0]
 [ 7  1  0  4  0]
 [ 6  1  0  2  0]
 [ 4  1  0  2  0]
 [ 1  1  0  2  0]]
```

0.6248015873015873

0.07996277911843525

('Dim4', 'Dim8', 'Dim5')

Best parameters set:

{'C': 0.1, 'penalty': 'l2', 'random_state': 0}

Train Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.56	1.00	0.72	135
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	43
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	27
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	28
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	9

accuracy			0.56	242
macro avg	0.11	0.20	0.14	242
weighted avg	0.31	0.56	0.40	242

Train Confusion Matrix:

```
[[135  0  0  0  0]
 [ 43  0  0  0  0]
 [ 27  0  0  0  0]
 [ 28  0  0  0  0]
 [  9  0  0  0  0]]
```

Test Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.48	1.00	0.64	29

1	0.00	0.00	0.00	12
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	9
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
accuracy			0.48	61
macro avg	0.10	0.20	0.13	61
weighted avg	0.23	0.48	0.31	61

Test Confusion Matrix:

```
[[29  0  0  0  0]
 [12  0  0  0  0]
 [ 9  0  0  0  0]
 [ 7  0  0  0  0]
 [ 4  0  0  0  0]]
```

0.6248015873015873

0.07996277911843525

In [185]:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

```
lr=LogisticRegression(C=0.1,penalty='l1',random_state=0)
lr.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
y_pred=lr.predict(X_test)
```

```
y_proba=lr.predict_proba(X_test)
```

```
false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate, thresholds =
roc_curve(y_test,y_proba[:,1])
roc_auc = auc(false_positive_rate, true_positive_rate)
plot_roc_(false_positive_rate,true_positive_rate,roc_auc)
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score,accuracy_score
```

```
#print('Hata Oranı :',r2_score(y_test,y_pred))
print('Accuracy Oranı :',accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print("Logistic TRAIN score with ",format(lr.score(X_train, y_train)))
print("Logistic TEST score with ",format(lr.score(X_test, y_test)))
print()
```

```
cm=confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
print(cm)
sns.heatmap(cm,annot=True)
plt.show()
```

In [158]:

```
print('CoEf:\n')
print(lr.coef_)
print('Intercept_\n')
print(lr.intercept_)
print('Proba:\n')
print(lr.predict_log_proba)
```

CoEf:

```
[[-3.34097905 -0.80751848 -0.47890134 -0.6846189   0.38891206  1.78352102
 -0.02035305 -2.55218308]
 [-0.8192547  -0.40994335 -0.42572259 -0.72779789 -0.12709345 -1.25538147
  0.59724349 -1.9629514 ]
 [ 1.18128871 -0.09661853  0.28048053  1.22872231  1.36730348 -0.67506767
  0.00882897  0.55233691]
 [ 1.81701203  0.58620694  0.59761475  0.50628221 -0.02962596  0.98297915
 -0.97634016  2.67671325]
 [ 1.16193301  0.72787341  0.02652866 -0.32258773 -1.59949612 -0.83605102
  0.39062075  1.28608432]]
```

Intercept_

```
[ 2.06614236  1.01667714 -0.3662306  -0.98611531 -1.73047359]
```

Proba:

```
<bound method LogisticRegression.predict_log_proba of
LogisticRegression(C=0.1, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
                    intercept_scaling=1, l1_ratio=None, max_iter=100,
                    multi_class='auto', n_jobs=None, penalty='none',
                    random_state=0, solver='lbfgs', tol=0.0001, verbose=0,
                    warm_start=False)>
```