```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import time
df = pd.read_csv('/content/new_appdata10.csv')
df.head()
{"type":"dataframe","variable_name":"df"}
```

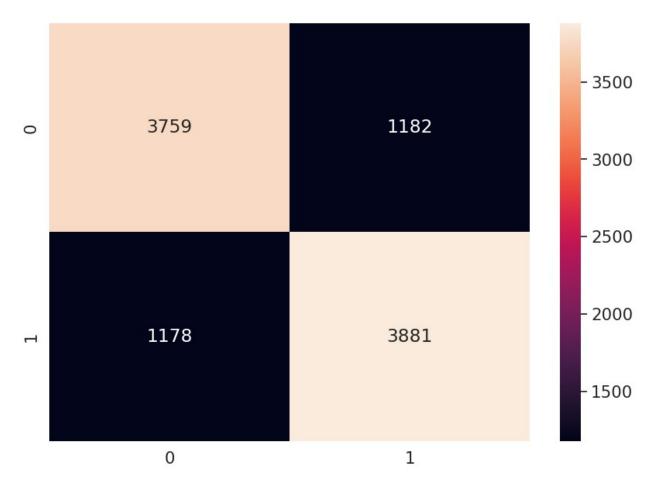
## **Data PreProcessing**

```
v = df['enrolled']
x = df.drop(columns='enrolled')
#splitting the data into training and testing set
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,
test size=0.2, random state=0)
# we do not need the user column in the model building but would be
needed in making prediction
# treating the user column
train identifier = X train['user']
X train = X train.drop(columns='user')
test identifier = X test['user']
X test = X test.drop(columns='user')
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
std sc = StandardScaler()
# standardizing the data set
X train2 = pd.DataFrame(std sc.fit transform(X train))
X test2 = pd.DataFrame(std sc.transform(X test))
# setting the column names
X_train2.columns = X_train.columns.values
X test2.columns = X test.columns.values
#setting the index numbering
X train2.index = X train.index.values
X test2.index = X test.index.values
X \text{ train} = X \text{ train2}
X \text{ test} = X \text{ test2}
```

## **Model Building**

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
clf = LogisticRegression(random_state=0, penalty = 'll',
solver='liblinear') # we are adding the penlty L1 to change the
```

```
regression model from a regular logistic regression model to a L1
regularization regression model
# we applied this to penalize any variable that might be strongly
correlated with the response variable, similar to what we did in
funnelina
clf.fit(X_train,y_train)
y pred = clf.predict(X test)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, accuracy score,
fl score, precision score, recall score
cm = confusion matrix(y test, y pred)
cm
array([[3759, 1182],
       [1178, 3881]])
accuracy score(y test, y pred)
0.764
precision score(y test,y pred)
0.7665415761406281
recall_score(y_test,y_pred)
0.7671476576398498
f1_score(y_test,y_pred)
0.7668444971349536
df cm = pd.DataFrame(cm,index=(0,1),columns=(0,1))
plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
sns.set(font_scale=1.4)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='g')
print('Test Data Accuracy: %0.4f' % accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
Test Data Accuracy: 0.7640
```



## K fold cross validation

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
accuracies = cross_val_score(estimator= clf, X= X_train, y= y_train,
cv = 10)
print("logistic Accuracy: %0.3f (+/- %0.3f)"%(accuracies.mean(),
accuracies.std()*2))
logistic Accuracy: 0.762 (+/- 0.011)
```

## Formatting Final results

```
final_result = pd.concat([y_test, test_identifier], axis=1).dropna()
final_result['predicted_result']= y_pred
final_result[['user','enrolled','predicted_result']].reset_index(drop=
True)

{"summary":"{\n \"name\":
    \"final_result[['user','enrolled','predicted_result']]\",\n \"rows\":
    10000,\n \"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\": \"user\",\n
    \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
    107425,\n \"min\": 23,\n \"max\": 373639,\n
```