```
add_intercept(x):
"""Add intercept to matrix x.

*gs:
    x: 20 **
  1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import numpy as np
     def add_intercept(x):
  8
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Se):
  9
             x: 2D NumPy array.
 10
 11
          Returns:
 12
              New matrix same as x with 1's in the 0th column.
 13
14
         new_x = np.zeros((x.shape[0], x.shape[1] + 1), dtype=x.dtype)
 15
         new_x[:, 0] = 1
 16
         new_x[:, 1:] = x
 17
 18
         return new_x
 19
 20
     def load_dataset(csv_path, label_col='y', add_intercept=False):
 21
 22
          """Load dataset from a CSV file.
 23
 24
         Args:
 25
               csv path: Path to CSV file containing dataset.
 26
               label col: Name of column to use as labels (should be 'y' or 't').
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 27
               add_intercept: Add an intercept entry to x-values.
 28
 29
         Returns:
 30
             xs: Numpy array of x-values (inputs).
 31
             ys: Numpy array of y-values (labels).
 32
          11 11 11
 33
 34
         def add_intercept_fn(x):
 35
             global add_intercept
              return add_intercept(x)
 36
 37
 38
         # Validate label col argument
 39
         allowed label cols = ('y', 't')
 40
         if label_col not in allowed_label_cols:
 41
              raise ValueError('Invalid label_col: {} (expected {}
                                .format(label_col, allowed_label_cols))
 42
 43
 44
         # Load headers
 45
         with open(csv path, 'r') as csv fh:
              headers = csv fh.readline().strip().split(',')
 46
___cols)

__curn inputs, labels

def plot(x, y, theta, save_path, correction=1.0);

###Plot dataset and fitted logistic regression now

Args:

x: Matrix of training or y: Vector of log theta: 1/2

theta: 1/2
 47
 70
              save_path: Path to save the plot.
 71
              correction: Correction factor to apply, if any.
 72
```

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```
73
       # Plot dataset
74
       plt.figure()
       plt.plot(x[y == 1, -2], x[y == 1, -1], bx', linewidth=2)
75
       plt.plot(x[y == 0, -2], x[y == 0, -1], 'go', linewidth=2)
76
77
       # Plot decision boundary (found by solving for theta^T x = 0)
78
       x1 = np.arange(min(x[:, -2]), max(x[:, -2]), 0.01)
79
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80
       x2 = -(theta[0] / theta[2] + theta[1] / theta[2] * x1
81
82
       plt.plot(x1, x2, c='red', linewidth=2)
83
       plt.xlim(x[:, -2].min()-.1, x[:, -2].max()+.1)
84
       plt.ylim(x[:, -1].min()-.1, x[:, -1].max()+.1)
85
86
       # Add labels and save to disk
87
       plt.xlabel('x1')
88
       plt.ylabel('x2')
89
       plt.savefig(save_path)
```

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