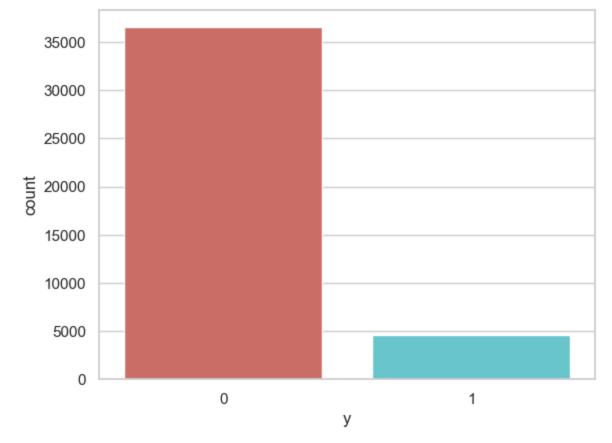
```
import pandas as pd
In [1]:
        import numpy as np
        from sklearn import preprocessing
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        plt.rc("font", size=14)
        from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        import seaborn as sns
        sns.set(style="white")
        sns.set(style="whitegrid", color codes=True)
In [2]: data = pd.read excel(r"C:\Users\djbro\OneDrive\Desktop\Logistic Regression Project\Bank.
        data = data.dropna()
        print(data.shape)
        print(list(data.columns))
         (41188, 21)
         ['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']
In [3]: data.head()
                          marital
                                        education
                                                  default housing loan contact month day_of_week ... camp
Out[3]:
                       job
           age
        0
            44
                  blue-collar
                           married
                                          basic.4y
                                                 unknown
                                                                       cellular
                                                                                             thu
                                                             yes
                                                                                 aug
            53
                  technician
                          married
                                         unknown
                                                                       cellular
                                                                                              fri
                                                                                 nov
        2
            28
                                   university.degree
                                                                       cellular
               management
                             single
                                                      no
                                                             yes
                                                                   no
                                                                                 jun
                                                                                             thu
            39
        3
                    services
                           married
                                       high.school
                                                                   no
                                                                       cellular
                                                                                 apr
                                                                                              fri
                                                      no
                                                              no
            55
                                                                                              fri ...
                     retired
                           married
                                         basic.4y
                                                                       cellular
                                                      no
                                                              yes
                                                                   no
                                                                                 aug
       5 rows × 21 columns
In [4]: #education
        data['education'].unique()
         #reduce predictor variables by grouping
        data['education']=np.where(data['education'] == 'basic.9y', 'Basic', data['education'])
        data['education']=np.where(data['education'] == 'basic.6y', 'Basic', data['education'])
        data['education']=np.where(data['education'] == 'basic.4y', 'Basic', data['education'])
In [5]:
        data['education'].unique()
        array(['Basic', 'unknown', 'university.degree', 'high.school',
Out[5]:
                'professional.course', 'illiterate'], dtype=object)
        #Data Exploration. y - has the client subscribed a term deposit
In [6]:
        data['y'].value counts()
             36548
Out[6]:
               4640
        Name: y, dtype: int64
        sns.countplot(x='y', data=data, palette='hls')
In [7]:
        plt.show()
        plt.savefig
```



Out[7]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.savefig(\*args, \*\*kwargs)>

```
In [8]: #prints percentages
    count_no_sub = len(data[data['y']==0])
    count_sub = len(data[data['y']==1])
    pct_of_no_sub = count_no_sub/(count_no_sub+count_sub)
    print("percentage of no subscription is", pct_of_no_sub*100)
    pct_of_sub = count_sub/(count_no_sub+count_sub)
    print("percentage of subscription", pct_of_sub*100)
```

percentage of no subscription is 88.73458288821988 percentage of subscription 11.265417111780131

duration campaign

age

Out[11]:

In [9]: #classes are imbalanced, this could cause issues for out analysis. Address later

In [10]: data.groupby('y').mean()

Out[10]: age duration campaign pdays previous emp\_var\_rate cons\_price\_idx cons\_conf\_idx euribor3n у 39.911185 220.844807 2.633085 984.113878 0.132374 0.248875 93.603757 -40.593097 3.81149 **1** 40.913147 553.191164 2.051724 792.035560 0.492672 -1.23344893.354386 -39.789784 2.12313!

In [11]: data.groupby('job').mean()

job **admin.** 38.187296 254.312128 2.623489 954.319229 0.189023 0.015563 93.534054 -40.245433 blue-collar 39.555760 264.542360 2.558461 985.160363 0.122542 0.248995 93.656656 -41.375816 **entrepreneur** 41.723214 263.267857 2.535714 981.267170 0.138736 0.158723 93.605372 -41.283654

pdays previous emp\_var\_rate cons\_price\_idx cons\_conf\_idx

housemaid	45.500000	250.454717	2.639623	960.579245	0.137736	0.433396	93.676576	-39.495283
management	42.362859	257.058140	2.476060	962.647059	0.185021	-0.012688	93.522755	-40.489466
retired	62.027326	273.712209	2.476744	897.936047	0.327326	-0.698314	93.430786	-38.573081
self- employed	39.949331	264.142153	2.660802	976.621393	0.143561	0.094159	93.559982	-40.488107
services	37.926430	258.398085	2.587805	979.974049	0.154951	0.175359	93.634659	-41.290048
student	25.894857	283.683429	2.104000	840.217143	0.524571	-1.408000	93.331613	-40.187543
technician	38.507638	250.232241	2.577339	964.408127	0.153789	0.274566	93.561471	-39.927569
unemployed	39.733728	249.451677	2.564103	935.316568	0.199211	-0.111736	93.563781	-40.007594
unknown	45.563636	239.675758	2.648485	938.727273	0.154545	0.357879	93.718942	-38.797879

In [12]: data.groupby('marital').mean()

**unknown** 40.275000 312.725000

Out[12]:		age	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	emp_var_rate	cons_price_idx	cons_conf_idx	eı
	marital									
	divorced	44.899393	253.790330	2.61340	968.639853	0.168690	0.163985	93.606563	-40.707069	
	married	42.307165	257.438623	2.57281	967.247673	0.155608	0.183625	93.597367	-40.270659	
	single	33.158714	261.524378	2.53380	949.909578	0.211359	-0.167989	93.517300	-40.918698	

In [13]: data.groupby('education').mean()

3.18750 937.100000 0.275000

Out[13]: age duration campaign pdays previous emp\_var\_rate cons\_price\_idx cons\_co

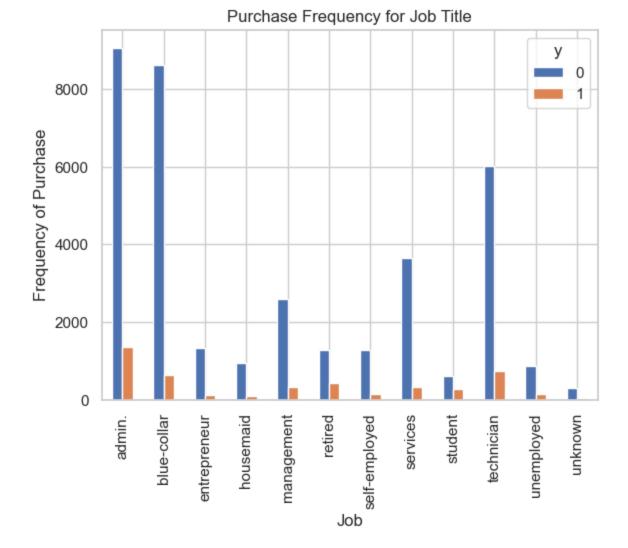
education								
Basic	42.163910	263.043874	2.559498	974.877967	0.141053	0.191329	93.639933	-40.9
high.school	37.998213	260.886810	2.568576	964.358382	0.185917	0.032937	93.584857	-40.9
illiterate	48.500000	276.777778	2.277778	943.833333	0.111111	-0.133333	93.317333	-39.9
professional.course	40.080107	252.533855	2.586115	960.765974	0.163075	0.173012	93.569864	-40.1
university.degree	38.879191	253.223373	2.563527	951.807692	0.192390	-0.028090	93.493466	-39.9
unknown	43.481225	262.390526	2.596187	942.830734	0.226459	0.059099	93.658615	-39.8

-0.221250

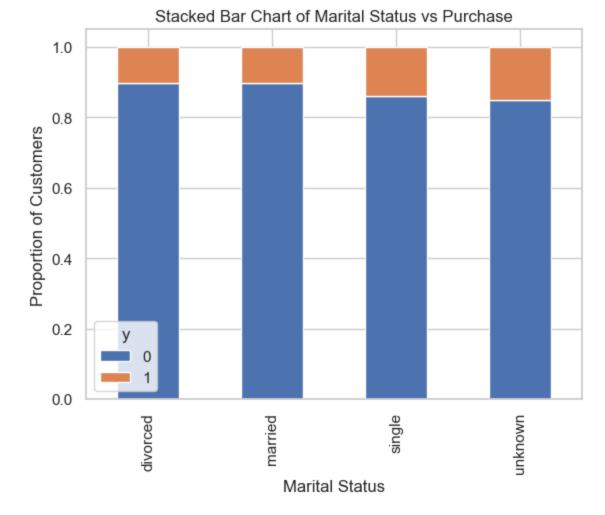
93.471250

-40.820000

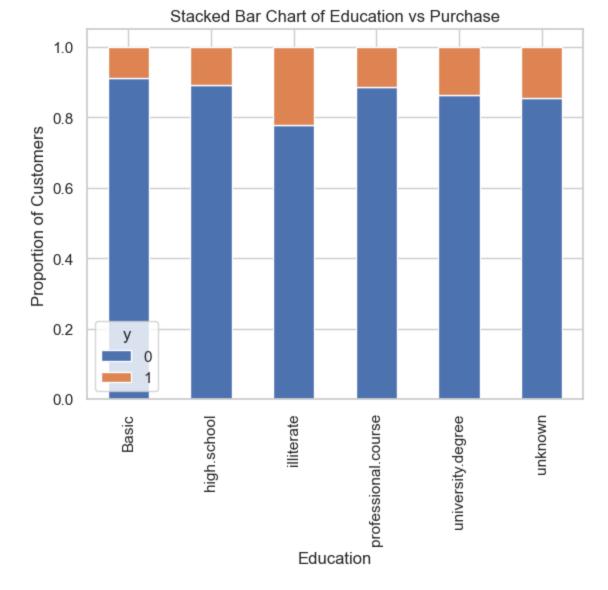
```
In [14]: %matplotlib inline
    pd.crosstab(data.job,data.y).plot(kind='bar')
    plt.title('Purchase Frequency for Job Title')
    plt.xlabel('Job')
    plt.ylabel('Frequency of Purchase')
    plt.savefig('purchase_fre_job')
```



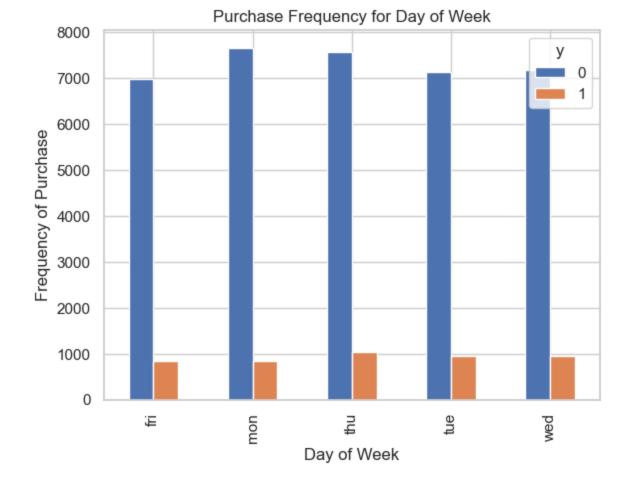
```
In [15]: table=pd.crosstab(data.marital,data.y)
  table.div(table.sum(1).astype(float), axis=0).plot(kind='bar', stacked=True)
  plt.title('Stacked Bar Chart of Marital Status vs Purchase')
  plt.xlabel('Marital Status')
  plt.ylabel('Proportion of Customers')
  plt.savefig('mariral_vs_pur_stack')
```



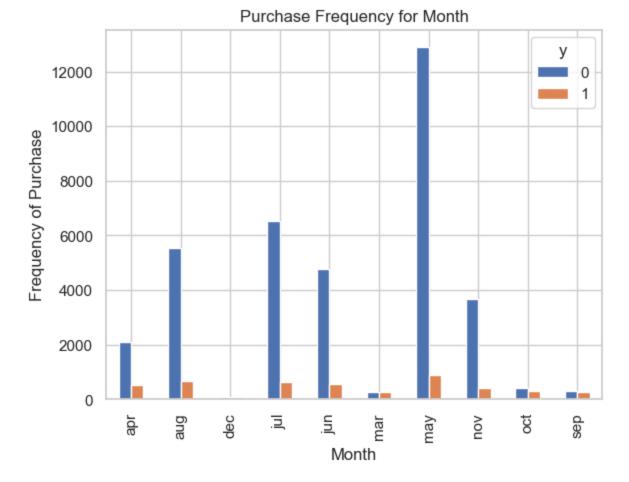
```
In [16]: table=pd.crosstab(data.education,data.y)
  table.div(table.sum(1).astype(float), axis=0).plot(kind='bar', stacked=True)
  plt.title('Stacked Bar Chart of Education vs Purchase')
  plt.xlabel('Education')
  plt.ylabel('Proportion of Customers')
  plt.savefig('edu_vs_pur_stack')
```



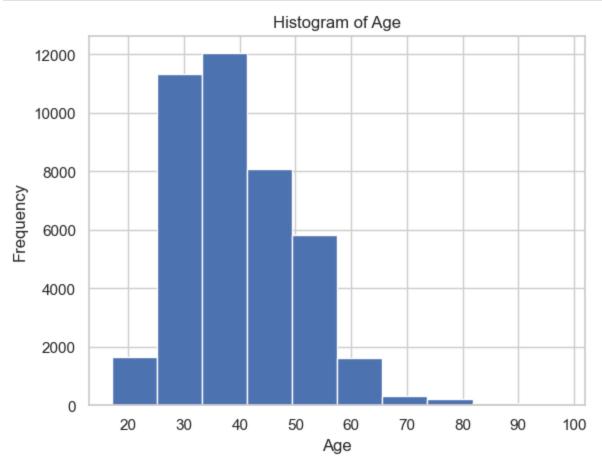
```
In [17]: pd.crosstab(data.day_of_week,data.y).plot(kind='bar')
   plt.title('Purchase Frequency for Day of Week')
   plt.xlabel('Day of Week')
   plt.ylabel('Frequency of Purchase')
   plt.savefig('pur_dayofweek_bar')
```



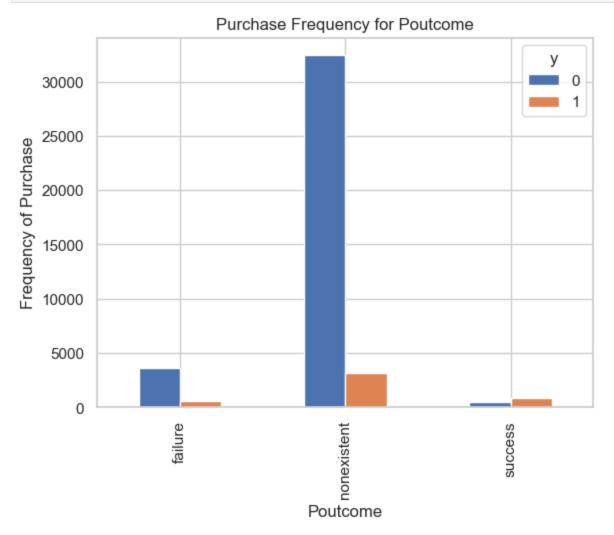
```
In [18]: pd.crosstab(data.month, data.y).plot(kind='bar')
   plt.title('Purchase Frequency for Month')
   plt.xlabel('Month')
   plt.ylabel('Frequency of Purchase')
   plt.savefig('pur_fre_month_bar')
```



```
In [19]: data.age.hist()
  plt.title('Histogram of Age')
  plt.xlabel('Age')
  plt.ylabel('Frequency')
  plt.savefig('hist_age')
```



```
In [20]: pd.crosstab(data.poutcome,data.y).plot(kind='bar')
   plt.title('Purchase Frequency for Poutcome')
   plt.xlabel('Poutcome')
   plt.ylabel('Frequency of Purchase')
   plt.savefig('pur_fre_pout_bar')
```



```
In [21]: #create dummy variables, get ready for analysis
         cat vars=['job', 'marital', 'education', 'default', 'housing', 'loan', 'contact', 'month', 'day
         for var in cat vars:
             cat_list='var'+' '+var
             cat list = pd.get dummies(data[var], prefix=var)
             data1=data.join(cat list)
             data=data1
         cat vars=['job','marital','education','default','housing','loan','contact','month','day
         data vars=data.columns.values.tolist()
         to keep=[i for i in data vars if i not in cat vars]
        data final=data[to keep]
In [22]:
         data final.columns.values
        array(['age', 'duration', 'campaign', 'pdays', 'previous', 'emp var rate',
Out[22]:
                'cons price idx', 'cons conf_idx', 'euribor3m', 'nr_employed', 'y',
                'job admin.', 'job blue-collar', 'job entrepreneur',
                'job housemaid', 'job management', 'job retired',
                'job_self-employed', 'job_services', 'job_student',
                'job technician', 'job unemployed', 'job unknown',
                'marital divorced', 'marital married', 'marital single',
                'marital unknown', 'education Basic', 'education high.school',
                'education illiterate', 'education professional.course',
                'education_university.degree', 'education unknown', 'default no',
                'default unknown', 'default yes', 'housing no', 'housing unknown',
                'housing yes', 'loan no', 'loan unknown', 'loan yes',
```

```
'month nov', 'month oct', 'month sep', 'day of week fri',
                'day of week mon', 'day_of_week_thu', 'day_of_week_tue',
                'day of week wed', 'poutcome failure', 'poutcome nonexistent',
                'poutcome success'], dtype=object)
In [23]: #Over-sampling using SMOTE
         #With our training data created, I'll up-sample the
         #no-subscription using the SMOTE algorithm
         #(Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique). At a high level, SMOTE:
         #Works by creating synthetic samples from the minor class
         #(no-subscription) instead of creating copies.
         #Randomly choosing one of the k-nearest-neighbors
         #and using it to create a similar, but randomly tweaked, new observations.
In [24]: #!pip install imblearn
        X = data final.loc[:, data final.columns != 'y']
         y = data final.loc[:, data final.columns == 'y']
         from imblearn.over sampling import SMOTE
         os = SMOTE(random state=0)
         X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test size=0.3, random state=0)
         columns = X train.columns
         os data X,os data y=os.fit resample(X train, y train)
         os data X = pd.DataFrame(data=os data X,columns=columns)
         os data y= pd.DataFrame(data=os data y,columns=['y'])
         # we can Check the numbers of our data
         print("length of oversampled data is ",len(os data X))
         print("Number of no subscription in oversampled data", len(os data y[os data y['y']==0]))
         print("Number of subscription",len(os data y[os data y['y']==1]))
         print("Proportion of no subscription data in oversampled data is ",len(os data y[os data
        print("Proportion of subscription data in oversampled data is ",len(os data y[os data y[
        length of oversampled data is 51134
        Number of no subscription in oversampled data 25567
        Number of subscription 25567
        Proportion of no subscription data in oversampled data is 0.5
        Proportion of subscription data in oversampled data is 0.5
In [25]: #Recursive Feature Elimination
         #Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) is based on the
         #idea to repeatedly construct a model and choose either
         #the best or worst performing feature, setting the feature aside
         #and then repeating the process with the rest of the features.
         #This process is applied until all features in the dataset are exhausted.
         #The goal of RFE is to select features by
         #recursively considering smaller and smaller sets of features.
In [26]: data_final_vars=data_final.columns.values.tolist()
         y=['y']
         X=[i for i in data final vars if i not in y]
         from sklearn.feature selection import RFE
         from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
         logreg = LogisticRegression()
         rfe = RFE(logreg, n_features_to_select=20)
         rfe = rfe.fit(os data X, os data y.values.ravel())
         print(rfe.support )
         print(rfe.ranking)
        C:\Users\djbro\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:814: Conver
        genceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
        STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
        Increase the number of iterations (max iter) or scale the data as shown in:
```

'contact\_cellular', 'contact\_telephone', 'month\_apr', 'month\_aug',
'month\_dec', 'month\_jul', 'month\_jun', 'month\_mar', 'month\_may',

```
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
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 n_iter_i = _check_optimize result(
C:\Users\djbro\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:814: Conver
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 n_iter_i = _check_optimize result(
C:\Users\djbro\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:814: Conver
genceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
Increase the number of iterations (max iter) or scale the data as shown in:
   https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
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C:\Users\djbro\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:814: Conver
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  n iter i = check optimize result(
C:\Users\djbro\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:814: Conver
genceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
Increase the number of iterations (max iter) or scale the data as shown in:
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```
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regression
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    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regression
```

```
n iter i = check optimize result(
C:\Users\djbro\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:814: Conver
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STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
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C:\Users\djbro\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:814: Conver
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C:\Users\djbro\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:814: Conver
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  n iter i = check optimize result(
C:\Users\djbro\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear model\ logistic.py:814: Conver
genceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
```

```
Increase the number of iterations (max iter) or scale the data as shown in:
                                  https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
                         Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
                                 https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regression
                           n iter i = check optimize result(
                          [False False False
                            False False False False False False False False False True True
                             True True True False True True False False True
                             True True True True False False False False False False
                            False False False False True True True True True False False
                            False
                         [36 38 31 40 32 28 30 34 37 35 15 8 9 11 14 19 13 12 18 10 16 17 1 1
                             1 1 1 1 41 1 1 1 3 2 42 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 4 24 20 27 22 25
                            33 23 21 39 29 1 1 1 1 1 7 6 26]
In [27]: cols=['euribor3m', 'job blue-collar', 'job housemaid', 'marital unknown', 'education ill
                                           'contact cellular', 'contact telephone', 'month apr', 'month aug', 'month dec', 'm
                                           'month may', 'month nov', 'month oct', "poutcome failure", "poutcome success"]
                         X=os data X[cols]
                          y=os data y['y']
                         import statsmodels.api as sm
In [28]:
                         logit model=sm.Logit(y,X)
                          result=logit model.fit()
                         print(result.summary2())
                         Optimization terminated successfully.
                                                   Current function value: 0.455664
                                                   Iterations 7
                                                                                                    Results: Logit
                         ______

        Model:
        Logit
        Pseudo R-squared:
        0.343

        Dependent Variable:
        y
        AIC:
        46639.8230

        Date:
        2022-12-23 19:48 BIC:
        46816.6671

        No. Observations:
        51134 Log-Likelihood:
        -23300.

        Df Model:
        19 LL-Null:
        -35443.

        Df Residuals:
        51114 LLR p-value:
        0.0000

        Converged:
        1.0000
        Scale:
        1.0000

                                                                                     1.0000
                                                                                                                                         Scale:
                                                                                                                                                                                                  1.0000
                         Converged:
                         No. Iterations: 7.0000
                         ______
                                                                                       Coef. Std.Err. z P>|z| [0.025 0.975]
                         ______

      euribor3m
      0.1612
      0.0082
      19.7747
      0.0000
      0.1452
      0.1772

      job_blue-collar
      -0.9965
      0.0381
      -26.1297
      0.0000
      -1.0713
      -0.9218

      job_housemaid
      -1.6294
      0.1377
      -11.8333
      0.0000
      -1.8992
      -1.3595

      marital_unknown
      -1.1078
      0.4206
      -2.6341
      0.0084
      -1.9321
      -0.2835

                         education illiterate 0.2400 0.6653 0.3607 0.7183 -1.0640 1.5440

      default_no
      0.7992
      0.0371
      21.5471
      0.0000
      0.7265
      0.8719

      default_unknown
      -0.4594
      0.0569
      -8.0728
      0.0000
      -0.5710
      -0.3479

      contact_cellular
      1.5089
      0.0442
      34.1712
      0.0000
      1.4224
      1.5955

      contact_cellular
      1.5089
      0.0442
      34.1712
      0.0000
      1.4224
      1.5955

      contact_telephone
      -0.3741
      0.0574
      -6.5139
      0.0000
      -0.4866
      -0.2615

      month_apr
      -2.1779
      0.0546
      -39.8720
      0.0000
      -2.2849
      -2.0708

      month_aug
      -3.6210
      0.0529
      -68.4507
      0.0000
      -3.7247
      -3.5173

      month_dec
      -1.7432
      0.1714
      -10.1703
      0.0000
      -2.0792
      -1.4073

      month_jul
      -3.4498
      0.0529
      -65.1525
      0.0000
      -3.5536
      -3.3460

      month_mar
      -2.0963
      0.0529
      -39.5915
      0.0000
      -2.2001
      -1.9925

      month_mar
      -1.0951
      0.0955
      -11.4692
      0.0000
      -1.2823
      -0.9080

      month_nov
      -3.6154
      0.0577
      -62.6966
      0.0000
      -3.7285
      -3.5024

      month_oct
      -1.0519
      0.0856
      -12.2918
      0.0000
      -1.2196
      -0.8842

      poutcome_failure
      -0.8995
      0.0462
      37.1260
      0.0000
      2.3286
      2.5882
```

STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

```
In [29]: cols=['euribor3m', 'job blue-collar', 'job housemaid', 'marital unknown',
                          'month apr', 'month_aug', 'month_dec', 'month_jul', 'month_jun', 'month_mar',
                          'month may', 'month nov', 'month oct', "poutcome failure", "poutcome success"]
               X=os data X[cols]
                y=os data y['y']
               logit model=sm.Logit(y,X)
                result=logit model.fit()
               print(result.summary2())
               Optimization terminated successfully.
                               Current function value: 0.547517
                               Iterations 7
                                                         Results: Logit
               ______

      Model:
      Logit
      Pseudo R-squared:
      0.210

      Dependent Variable:
      y
      AIC:
      56023.4279

      Date:
      2022-12-23 19:48 BIC:
      56156.0610

              No. Observations: 51134 Log-Likelihood: -27997.

Df Model: 14 LL-Null: -35443.

Df Residuals: 51119 LLR p-value: 0.0000

Converged: 1.0000 Scale: 1.0000

No. Iterations: 7.0000
                     ______
                                             Coef. Std.Err. z P>|z| [0.025 0.975]
               ______
               euribor3m 0.1726 0.0055 31.1226 0.0000 0.1617 0.1835
               job blue-collar -1.0759 0.0360 -29.9188 0.0000 -1.1464 -1.0055
               job housemaid -1.6935 0.1293 -13.1020 0.0000 -1.9468 -1.4401

        job_housemaid
        -1.6935
        0.1293
        -13.1020
        0.0000
        -1.9468
        -1.4401

        marital_unknown
        -1.1130
        0.4136
        -2.6909
        0.0071
        -1.9237
        -0.3023

        month_apr
        -0.2659
        0.0413
        -6.4304
        0.0000
        -0.3469
        -0.1848

        month_aug
        -1.6699
        0.0393
        -42.4910
        0.0000
        -1.7470
        -1.5929

        month_dec
        -0.1384
        0.1606
        -0.8615
        0.3889
        -0.4532
        0.1764

        month_jul
        -1.6077
        0.0391
        -41.1478
        0.0000
        -1.6843
        -1.5311

        month_jun
        -1.3552
        0.0394
        -34.4030
        0.0000
        -1.4324
        -1.2779

        month_mar
        0.7367
        0.0859
        8.5772
        0.0000
        0.5684
        0.9050

        month_nov
        -1.7486
        0.0467
        -37.4203
        0.0000
        -1.8402
        -1.6570

        month_oct
        0.4962
        0.0751
        6.6080
        0.0000
        0.3490
        0.6434

        poutcome_failure
        0.0002
        0.0419

               poutcome failure 0.0002 0.0419 0.0051 0.9960 -0.0819 0.0823
               poutcome_success 3.1910 0.0595 53.6367 0.0000 3.0744 3.3076
               ______
               #repeat until we have all p values <0.05</pre>
In [30]:
                cols=['euribor3m', 'job blue-collar', 'job housemaid', 'marital unknown',
                          'month apr', 'month aug', 'month jul', 'month jun', 'month mar',
                          'month_may', 'month_nov', 'month_oct', "poutcome_success"]
               X=os data X[cols]
               y=os data y['y']
               logit model=sm.Logit(y,X)
                result=logit model.fit()
               print(result.summary2())
               Optimization terminated successfully.
                               Current function value: 0.547524
                               Iterations 7
                                                         Results: Logit
               ______

        Model:
        Logit
        Pseudo R-squared:
        0.210

        Dependent Variable:
        y
        AIC:
        56020.10

        Date:
        2022-12-23 19:48 BIC:
        56135.13

        No. Observations:
        51134 Log-Likelihood:
        -27997.

        Df Model:
        12 LL-Null:
        -35443.

                                                                                                               56020.1698
                                                                                                                56135.1184
```

```
_____
                                    Coef. Std.Err. z  P>|z|  [0.025  0.975]
            _____
            euribor3m 0.1724 0.0055 31.4003 0.0000 0.1617 0.1832
            job_blue-collar -1.0762 0.0359 -29.9391 0.0000 -1.1466 -1.0057
            job housemaid -1.6957 0.1293 -13.1138 0.0000 -1.9491 -1.4422
           marital unknown -1.1129 0.4136 -2.6908 0.0071 -1.9235 -0.3023
           month_apr -0.2656 0.0406 -6.5373 0.0000 -0.3452 -0.1860

        month_aug
        -0.2656
        0.0406
        -6.5373
        0.0000
        -0.3452
        -0.1860

        month_aug
        -1.6692
        0.0390
        -42.7615
        0.0000
        -1.7457
        -1.5927

        month_jul
        -1.6069
        0.0389
        -41.3527
        0.0000
        -1.6830
        -1.5307

        month_jun
        -1.3545
        0.0392
        -34.5684
        0.0000
        -1.4312
        -1.2777

        month_mar
        0.7370
        0.0856
        8.6103
        0.0000
        0.5692
        0.9047

        month_may
        -1.5292
        0.0295
        -51.9183
        0.0000
        -1.5869
        -1.4714

        month_nov
        -1.7479
        0.0457
        -38.2800
        0.0000
        -1.8374
        -1.6584

        month_oct
        0.4965
        0.0746
        6.6582
        0.0000
        0.3503
        0.6427

            poutcome success 3.1895 0.0594 53.7165 0.0000 3.0731 3.3059
            ______
In [31]: from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
            from sklearn import metrics
            X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.3, random state=0)
            logreg = LogisticRegression()
            logreg.fit(X train, y train)
           LogisticRegression()
Out[31]:
In [32]: y pred = logreg.predict(X test)
            print('Accuracy of logistic regression classifier on test set: {:.2f}'.format(logreg.sco
           Accuracy of logistic regression classifier on test set: 0.83
In [33]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
            confusion matrix = confusion matrix(y test, y pred)
            print(confusion matrix)
            [[6810 856]
             [1757 5918]]
In [34]: from sklearn.metrics import classification report
            print(classification report(y test, y pred))
                               precision recall f1-score support
                                                                               7666
                                    0.79 0.89 0.84
                                                  0.77
                                    0.87
                                                                 0.82
                                                                               7675

      accuracy
      0.83
      15341

      macro avg
      0.83
      0.83
      0.83
      15341

      weighted avg
      0.83
      0.83
      0.83
      15341

In [35]: from sklearn.metrics import roc auc score
            from sklearn.metrics import roc curve
            logit roc auc = roc auc score(y test, logreg.predict(X test))
            fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc curve(y test, logreg.predict proba(X test)[:,1])
            plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label='Logistic Regression (area = %0.2f)' % logit roc auc)
            plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'r--')
            plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
            plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
            plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
            plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
```

LLR p-value: 0.0000

1.0000

Scale:

Df Residuals: 51121

No. Iterations: 7.0000

1.0000

Converged:

```
plt.title('Receiver operating characteristic')
plt.legend(loc="lower right")
plt.savefig('Log_ROC')
plt.show()
```

