

▼ Load Data

```
import pandas as pn
url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/swakkhar/'
filename = 'MachineLearning/master/Codes/logistic.csv'
data = pn.read_csv(url+filename, header=None)
```

```
import numpy as np
data = np.asarray(data)
X = np.delete(data, data.shape[1] - 1, axis=1)
y = data[:, -1]
print("X.shape:", X.shape)
print("y.shape:", y.shape)
```

```
➦ X.shape: (100, 2)
   y.shape: (100,)
```

```
for i in range(X.shape[0]):
    print(X[i,0],",",X[i,1],",",y[i])
```

```
➦ -0.017612 , 14.053064 , 0.0
   -1.395634 , 4.662541 , 1.0
   -0.752157 , 6.53862 , 0.0
   -1.322371 , 7.152853 , 0.0
   0.423363 , 11.054677 , 0.0
   0.406704 , 7.067335 , 1.0
   0.667394 , 12.741452 , 0.0
   -2.46015 , 6.866805 , 1.0
   0.569411 , 9.548755 , 0.0
   -0.026632 , 10.427743 , 0.0
   0.850433 , 6.920334 , 1.0
   1.347183 , 13.1755 , 0.0
   1.176813 , 3.16702 , 1.0
   -1.781871 , 9.097953 , 0.0
   -0.566606 , 5.749003 , 1.0
   0.931635 , 1.589505 , 1.0
   -0.024205 , 6.151823 , 1.0
   -0.036453 , 2.690988 , 1.0
   -0.196949 , 0.444165 , 1.0
   1.014459 , 5.754399 , 1.0
   1.985298 , 3.230619 , 1.0
   -1.693453 , -0.55754 , 1.0
   -0.576525 , 11.778922 , 0.0
   -0.346811 , -1.67873 , 1.0
   -2.124484 , 2.672471 , 1.0
   1.217916 , 9.597015 , 0.0
   -0.733928 , 9.098687 , 0.0
   -3.642001 , -1.618087 , 1.0
   0.315985 , 3.523953 , 1.0
   1.416614 , 9.619232 , 0.0
   -0.386323 , 3.989286 , 1.0
   0.556921 , 8.294984 , 1.0
   1.224863 , 11.58736 , 0.0
   -1.347803 , -2.406051 , 1.0
   1.196604 , 4.951851 , 1.0
   0.275221 , 9.543647 , 0.0
   0.470575 , 9.332488 , 0.0
   -1.889567 , 9.542662 , 0.0
   -1.527893 , 12.150579 , 0.0
   -1.185247 , 11.309318 , 0.0
   -0.445678 , 3.297303 , 1.0
   1.042222 , 6.105155 , 1.0
   -0.618787 , 10.320986 , 0.0
   1.152083 , 0.548467 , 1.0
   0.828534 , 2.676045 , 1.0
   -1.237728 , 10.549033 , 0.0
   -0.683565 , -2.166125 , 1.0
   0.229456 , 5.921938 , 1.0
   -0.959885 , 11.555336 , 0.0
   0.492911 , 10.993324 , 0.0
   0.184992 , 8.721488 , 0.0
   -0.355715 , 10.325976 , 0.0
   -0.397822 , 8.058397 , 0.0
   0.824839 , 13.730343 , 0.0
   1.507278 , 5.027866 , 1.0
   0.099671 , 6.835839 , 1.0
   -0.344008 , 10.717485 , 0.0
   1.785928 , 7.718645 , 1.0
   -0.000000 , 11.000000 , 0.0
```

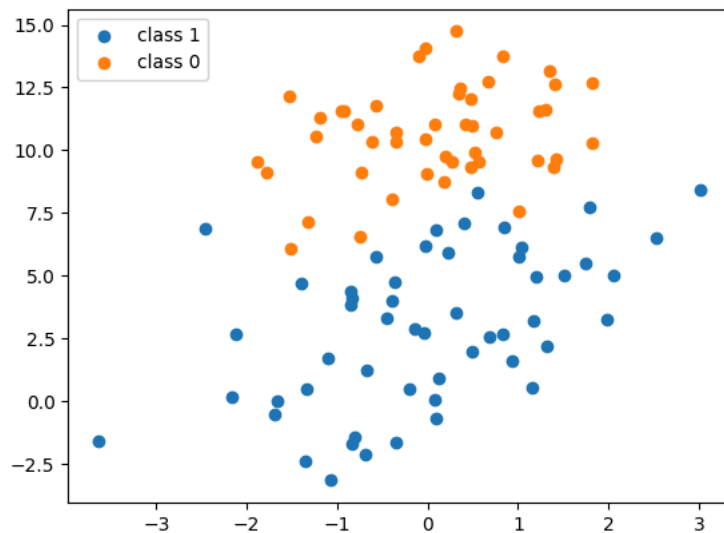
▼ Visualize data

```
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

classA=[]
classB=[]
for i in range(len(y)):
    if y[i]==1.0:
        classA.append(X[i,:])
    else:
        classB.append(X[i, :])
a=plt.scatter(np.asarray(classA)[:,-1],np.asarray(classA)[:,-1])

b=plt.scatter(np.asarray(classB)[:,-1],np.asarray(classB)[:,-1])
plt.legend((a,b),('class 1','class 0'),loc='upper left')
```

↳ <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x78b469f03fd0>



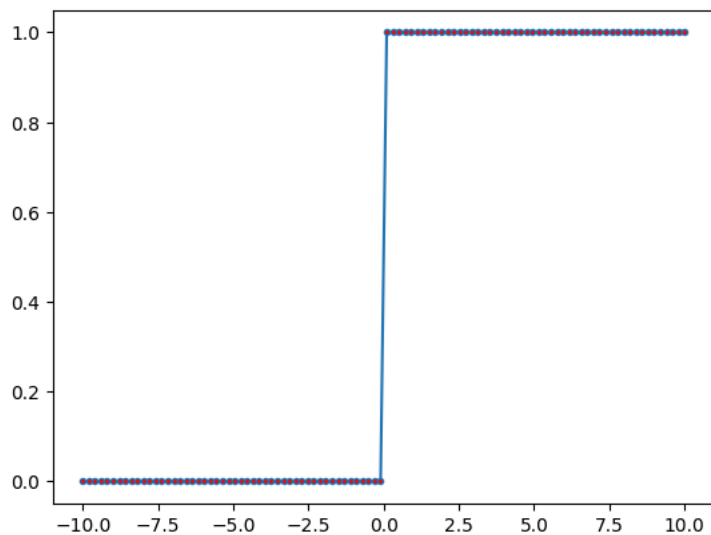
✓ Closer look at the step function

```
def stepLR(x):
    if x > 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return 0

somesx=np.linspace(-10,10,100)
somey=[stepLR(e) for e in somesx]
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.plot(somesx,somey,marker=".",markerfacecolor='r')
```

↳ [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x78b469c20cd0>]

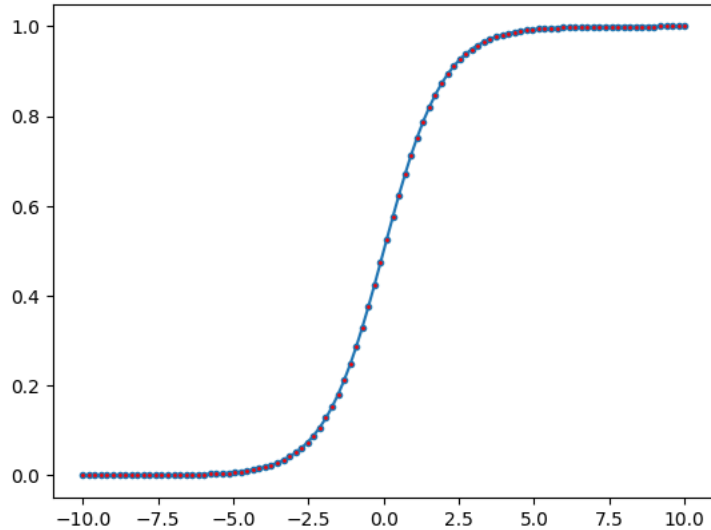


✓ Sigmoid Function

```
import math
def sigmoid(x):
    return 1/(1+math.exp(-x))
somex=np.linspace(-10,10,100)
somey=[sigmoid(e) for e in somex]
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.plot(somex,somey,marker=".",markerfacecolor='r')
```

↗ [matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x78b467c43160>]

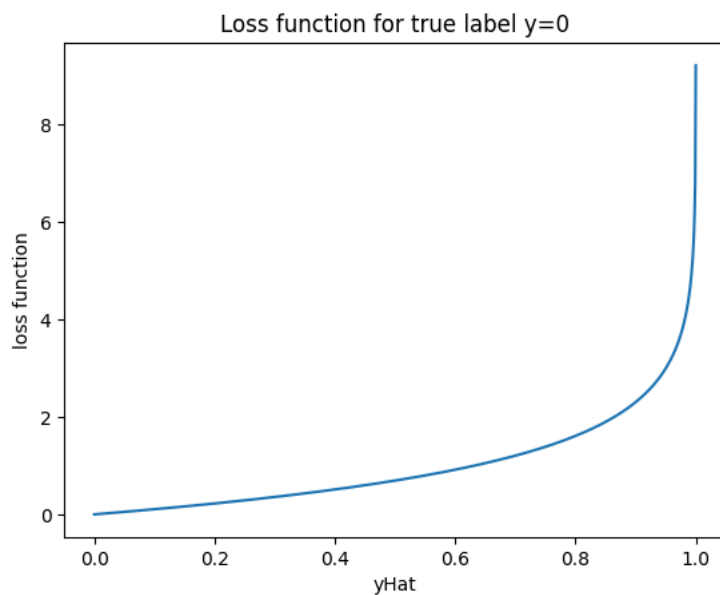
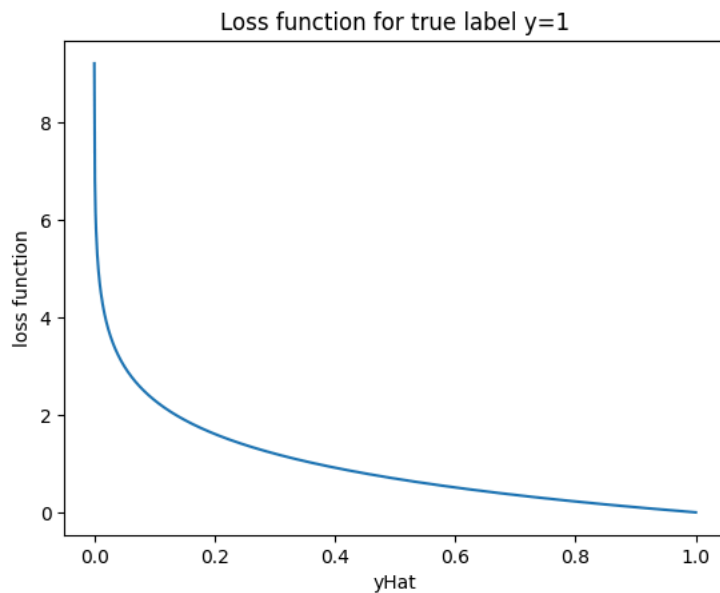


✓ Cross Entropy

```
def crossEntropy(y,yHat):
    if y == 1:
        return -math.log(yHat)
    else:
        return -math.log(1 - yHat)
```

```
yhat=np.linspace(0.0001,.9999,1000)
loss = [crossEntropy(1,r) for r in yhat]
plt.plot(yhat,loss)
plt.xlabel("yHat")
plt.ylabel("loss function")
plt.title("Loss function for true label y=1")
plt.show()
```

```
yhat=np.linspace(0.0001,.9999,1000)
loss = [crossEntropy(0,r) for r in yhat]
plt.plot(yhat,loss)
plt.xlabel("yHat")
plt.ylabel("loss function")
plt.title("Loss function for true label y=0")
plt.show()
```



✓ Same gradient descent works!

```
def sigmoid(z):
    return 1.0/(1+np.exp(-z))

import copy
def learnWeights(X,y,maxIter,alpha):
    ones = np.ones((X.shape[0],1))
    # Deep copy the parameters
    X=copy.deepcopy(X)
    y=copy.deepcopy(y)
    X=np.concatenate((ones,X),axis=1)
    X=np.mat(X)
    y=np.mat(y)
    w=np.random.rand(X.shape[1],1)
    #w = np.ones((X.shape[1], 1))
    for i in range(0,maxIter):
        # predict y
        z=X*w
        predy=sigmoid(z)
        delY = predy-y.T
        delw = X.T * delY
        w = w - delw * alpha
    return w

print(X.shape)
print(y.shape)
w=learnWeights(X,y,1000,0.01)
print(X.shape)
```

```

print(y.shape)

print(w)

classA=[]
classB=[]
i=0
for index in y:
    if index==1.0:
        classA.append(X[i,:])
    else:
        classB.append(X[i, :])
    i+=1
a=plt.scatter(np.asarray(classA)[: ,0],np.asarray(classA)[: ,-1])

b=plt.scatter(np.asarray(classB)[: ,0],np.asarray(classB)[: ,-1])
plt.legend((a,b),('class 1','class 0'),loc='upper left')

testx = np.arange(-4.0, 4.0, 0.1)

testy = (-w[0]-w[1]*testx)/w[2]
plt.plot(testx,testy.T,color="r")

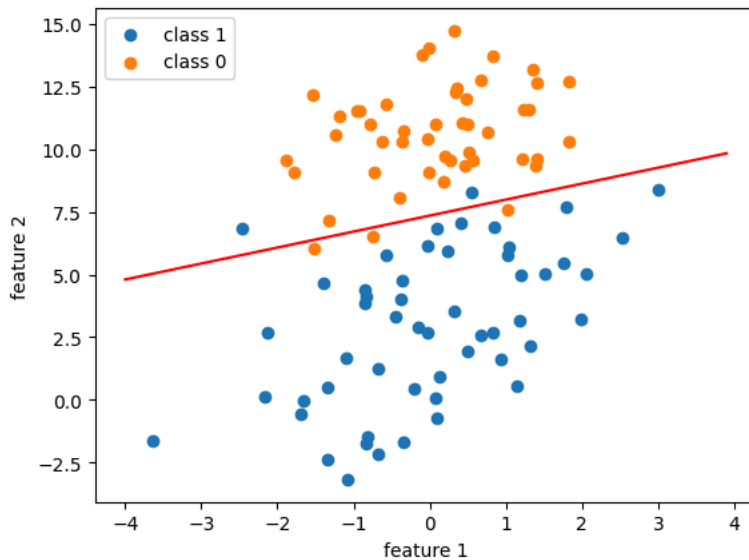
plt.xlabel("feature 1")
plt.ylabel("feature 2")
plt.show()

```

```

↔ (100, 2)
(100,)
(100, 2)
(100,)
[[13.2963642 ]
 [ 1.15381353]
 [-1.80876868]]

```



```

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

```

```

clf = LogisticRegression(random_state=0).fit(X, y)

```

```

clf.predict([[1,1]])

```

```

↔ array([1.])

```

```

clf.predict_proba([[1,15]])

```

```

↔ array([[9.99981333e-01, 1.86667611e-05]])

```

```

clf.score(X, y)

```

```

↔ 0.95

```

✓ A lighter algorithm for learning weights

```
# This is formatted as code
```

```
import random
def NaiveStocGradDescent(X, y, numIter=150):
    X=copy.deepcopy(X)
    y=copy.deepcopy(y)
    m,n = X.shape
    ones = np.ones((X.shape[0], 1))
    X = np.concatenate((ones, X), axis=1)
    X = np.mat(X)
    y = np.mat(y)
    w = np.random.rand(X.shape[1], 1)
    y=y.T

    alpha = 0.01

    for j in range(10):

        for i in range(m):
            i = int(random.uniform(0,m))
            h = sigmoid((X[i])*w)
            error = y[i] - h
            w = w + alpha * (error * X[i]).T
        return w

print(X.shape)
print(y.shape)
w1=NaiveStocGradDescent(X,y)
print(w1)
```

```
↩ (100, 2)
(100,)
[[ 1.77326275]
 [ 0.21477311]
 [-0.36559494]]
```

✓ How good is the algorithm?

```
classA=[]
classB=[]
i=0
for index in y:
    if index==1.0:
        classA.append(X[i,:])
    else:
        classB.append(X[i, :])
    i+=1
a=plt.scatter(np.asarray(classA)[: ,0],np.asarray(classA)[: ,-1])

b=plt.scatter(np.asarray(classB)[: ,0],np.asarray(classB)[: ,-1])
plt.legend((a,b),('class 1','class 0'),loc='upper left')

testx = np.arange(-4.0, 4.0, 0.1)

testy = (-w[0]-w[1]*testx)/w[2]
plt.plot(testx,testy.T,color="r")

testy1 = (-w1[0]-w1[1]*testx)/w1[2]
plt.plot(testx,testy1.T,color="y")

plt.xlabel("feature 1")
plt.ylabel("feature 2")
plt.show()
```

[2]

