

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def logistic_function(x):
    """
    Computes the logistic function applied to any value of x.
    Arguments:
    x: scalar or numpy array of any size.
    Returns:
    y: logistic function applied to x.
    """
    import numpy as np
    y = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
    return y

```

```

import numpy as np
def test_logistic_function():
    """
    Test cases for the logistic_function.
    """
    # Test with scalar input
    x_scalar = 0
    expected_output_scalar = round(1 / (1 + np.exp(0)), 3) # Expected output: 0.5
    assert round(logistic_function(x_scalar), 3) == expected_output_scalar, "Test failed for scalar input"
    # Test with positive scalar input
    x_pos = 2
    expected_output_pos = round(1 / (1 + np.exp(-2)), 3) # Expected output: ~0.881
    assert round(logistic_function(x_pos), 3) == expected_output_pos, "Test failed for positive scalar input"
    # Test with negative scalar input
    x_neg = -3
    expected_output_neg = round(1 / (1 + np.exp(3)), 3) # Expected output: ~0.047
    assert round(logistic_function(x_neg), 3) == expected_output_neg, "Test failed for negative scalar input"
    # Test with numpy array input
    x_array = np.array([0, 2, -3])
    expected_output_array = np.array([0.5, 0.881, 0.047]) # Adjusted expected values rounded to 3 decimals
    # Use np.round to round the array element-wise and compare
    assert np.all(np.round(logistic_function(x_array), 3) == expected_output_array), "Test failed for numpy array input"
    print("All tests passed!")
    # Run the test case
    test_logistic_function()

```

All tests passed!

```

def log_loss(y_true, y_pred):
    """
    Computes log loss for true target value y ={0 or 1} and predicted target value y' inbetween {0-1}.
    Arguments:
    y_true (scalar): true target value {0 or 1}.
    y_pred (scalar): predicted taget value {0-1}.
    Returns:
    loss (float): loss/error value
    """
    import numpy as np

    # Ensure y_pred is clipped to avoid log(0)
    y_pred = np.clip(y_pred, 1e-10, 1 - 1e-10)
    loss = -(y_true * np.log(y_pred) + (1 - y_true) * np.log(1 - y_pred))
    return loss

```

```

y_true, y_pred = 0, 0.1
print(f'log loss({y_true}, {y_pred}) ==> {log_loss(y_true, y_pred)}')
print("-----+-----")
y_true, y_pred = 1, 0.9
print(f'log loss({y_true}, {y_pred}) ==> {log_loss(y_true, y_pred)}')

log loss(0, 0.1) ==> 0.10536051565782628
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
log loss(1, 0.9) ==> 0.10536051565782628

```

```

def test_log_loss():
    """
    Test cases for the log_loss function.
    """

```

```

import numpy as np
# Test case 1: Perfect prediction (y_true = 1, y_pred = 1)
y_true = 1
y_pred = 1
expected_loss = 0.0 # Log loss is 0 for perfect prediction
assert np.isclose(log_loss(y_true, y_pred), expected_loss), "Test failed for perfect prediction (y_true=1, y_pred=1)"
# Test case 2: Perfect prediction (y_true = 0, y_pred = 0)
y_true = 0
y_pred = 0
expected_loss = 0.0 # Log loss is 0 for perfect prediction
assert np.isclose(log_loss(y_true, y_pred), expected_loss), "Test failed for perfect prediction (y_true=0, y_pred=0)"
# Test case 3: Incorrect prediction (y_true = 1, y_pred = 0)
y_true = 1
y_pred = 0
try:
    log_loss(y_true, y_pred) # This should raise an error due to log(0)
except ValueError:
    pass # Test passed if ValueError is raised for log(0)
# Test case 4: Incorrect prediction (y_true = 0, y_pred = 1)
y_true = 0
y_pred = 1
try:
    log_loss(y_true, y_pred) # This should raise an error due to log(0)
except ValueError:
    pass # Test passed if ValueError is raised for log(0)
# Test case 5: Partially correct prediction
y_true = 1
y_pred = 0.8
expected_loss = -(1 * np.log(0.8)) - (0 * np.log(0.2)) # ~0.2231
assert np.isclose(log_loss(y_true, y_pred), expected_loss, atol=1e-6), "Test failed for partially correct prediction (y_true=1, y_pred=0.8)"
y_true = 0
y_pred = 0.2
expected_loss = -(0 * np.log(0.2)) - (1 * np.log(0.8)) # ~0.2231
assert np.isclose(log_loss(y_true, y_pred), expected_loss, atol=1e-6), "Test failed for partially correct prediction (y_true=0, y_pred=0.2)"
print("All tests passed!")
# Run the test case
test_log_loss()

```

All tests passed!

```

def cost_function(y_true, y_pred):
    """
    Computes log loss for inputs true value (0 or 1) and predicted value (between 0 and 1)
    Args:
        y_true (array_like, shape (n,)): array of true values (0 or 1)
        y_pred (array_like, shape (n,)): array of predicted values (probability of y_pred being 1)
    Returns:
        cost (float): nonnegative cost corresponding to y_true and y_pred
    """
    assert len(y_true) == len(y_pred), "Length of true values and length of predicted values do not match"
    n = len(y_true)

    loss_vec = -(y_true * np.log(y_pred) + (1 - y_true) * np.log(1 - y_pred))
    cost = np.mean(loss_vec)
    return cost

```

```

import numpy as np
def test_cost_function():
    # Test case 1: Simple example with known expected cost
    y_true = np.array([1, 0, 1])
    y_pred = np.array([0.9, 0.1, 0.8])
    # Expected output: Manually calculate cost for these values
    # log_loss(y_true, y_pred) for each example
    expected_cost = (-(1 * np.log(0.9)) - (1 - 1) * np.log(1 - 0.9) +
                    -(0 * np.log(0.1)) - (1 - 0) * np.log(1 - 0.1) +
                    -(1 * np.log(0.8)) - (1 - 1) * np.log(1 - 0.8)) / 3

    # Call the cost_function to get the result
    result = cost_function(y_true, y_pred)
    # Assert that the result is close to the expected cost with a tolerance of 1e-6
    assert np.isclose(result, expected_cost, atol=1e-6), f"Test failed: {result} != {expected_cost}"
    print("Test passed for simple case!")
# Run the test case
test_cost_function()

```

Test passed for simple case!

```
# Function to compute cost function in terms of model parameters - using vectorization
def costfunction_logreg(X, y, w, b):
    """
    Computes the cost function, given data and model parameters.
    Args:
        X (ndarray, shape (m,n)): data on features, m observations with n features.
        y (array_like, shape (m,)): array of true values of target (0 or 1).
        w (array_like, shape (n,)): weight parameters of the model.
        b (float): bias parameter of the model.
    Returns:
        cost (float): nonnegative cost corresponding to y and y_pred.
    """
    n, d = X.shape
    assert len(y) == n, "Number of feature observations and number of target observations do not match."
    assert len(w) == d, "Number of features and number of weight parameters do not match."
    # Compute z using np.dot
    z = np.dot(X, w) + b # Matrix-vector multiplication and adding bias
    # Compute predictions using logistic function (sigmoid)
    y_pred = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))
    # Compute the cost using the cost function
    cost = cost_function(y, y_pred)
    return cost
```

```
# Testing the Function:
X, y, w, b = np.array([[10, 20], [-10, 10]]), np.array([1, 0]), np.array([0.5, 1.5]), 1
print(f"cost for logistic regression(X = {X}, y = {y}, w = {w}, b = {b}) = {costfunction_logreg(X, y, w, b)}")

cost for logistic regression(X = [[ 10  20]
[-10  10]], y = [1 0], w = [0.5 1.5], b = 1) = 5.500008350784906
```

```
def compute_gradient(X, y, w, b):
    """
    Computes gradients of the cost function with respect to model parameters.
    Args:
        X (ndarray, shape (n,d)): Input data, n observations with d features
        y (array_like, shape (n,)): True labels (0 or 1)
        w (array_like, shape (d,)): Weight parameters of the model
        b (float): Bias parameter of the model
    Returns:
        grad_w (array_like, shape (d,)): Gradients of the cost function with respect to the weight
        parameters
        grad_b (float): Gradient of the cost function with respect to the bias parameter
    """
    n, d = X.shape # X has shape (n, d)
    assert len(y) == n, f"Expected y to have {n} elements, but got {len(y)}"
    assert len(w) == d, f"Expected w to have {d} elements, but got {len(w)}"
    # Compute predictions using logistic function (sigmoid)
    z = np.dot(X, w) + b # Compute z = X * w + b
    y_pred = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))
    # Compute gradients
    error = y_pred - y
    grad_w = (1/n) * np.dot(X.T, error) # Gradient w.r.t weights, shape (d,)
    grad_b = (1/n) * np.sum(error) # Gradient w.r.t bias, scalar
    return grad_w, grad_b
```

```
# Simple test case
X = np.array([[10, 20], [-10, 10]]) # shape (2, 2)
y = np.array([1, 0]) # shape (2,)
w = np.array([0.5, 1.5]) # shape (2,)
b = 1 # scalar
# Assertion tests
try:
    grad_w, grad_b = compute_gradient(X, y, w, b)
    print("Gradients computed successfully.")
    print(f"grad_w: {grad_w}")
    print(f"grad_b: {grad_b}")
except AssertionError as e:
    print(f"Assertion error: {e}")
```

```
Gradients computed successfully.
grad_w: [-4.99991649  4.99991649]
grad_b: 0.4999916492890759
```

```

def gradient_descent(X, y, w, b, alpha, n_iter, show_cost=False, show_params=True):
    """
    Implements batch gradient descent to optimize logistic regression parameters.
    Args:
        X (ndarray, shape (n,d)): Data on features, n observations with d features
        y (array_like, shape (n,)): True values of target (0 or 1)
        w (array_like, shape (d,)): Initial weight parameters
        b (float): Initial bias parameter
        alpha (float): Learning rate
        n_iter (int): Number of iterations
        show_cost (bool): If True, displays cost every 100 iterations
        show_params (bool): If True, displays parameters every 100 iterations
    Returns:
        w (array_like, shape (d,)): Optimized weight parameters
        b (float): Optimized bias parameter
        cost_history (list): List of cost values over iterations
        params_history (list): List of parameters (w, b) over iterations
    """
    n, d = X.shape
    assert len(y) == n, "Number of observations in X and y do not match"
    assert len(w) == d, "Number of features in X and w do not match"
    cost_history = []
    params_history = []
    for i in range(n_iter):
        # Compute gradients
        grad_w, grad_b = compute_gradient(X, y, w, b)
        # Update weights and bias
        w -= alpha * grad_w
        b -= alpha * grad_b
        # Compute cost
        cost = costfunction_logreg(X, y, w, b)
        # Store cost and parameters
        cost_history.append(cost)
        params_history.append((w.copy(), b))
    # Optionally print cost and parameters
    if show_cost and (i % 100 == 0 or i == n_iter - 1):
        print(f"Iteration {i}: Cost = {cost:.6f}")
    if show_params and (i % 100 == 0 or i == n_iter - 1):
        print(f"Iteration {i}: w = {w}, b = {b:.6f}")

    return w, cost_history, params_history

```

```

# Test the gradient_descent function with sample data
X = np.array([[0.1, 0.2], [-0.1, 0.1]]) # Shape (2, 2)
y = np.array([1, 0]) # Shape (2,)
w = np.zeros(X.shape[1]) # Shape (2,) - same as number of features
b = 0.0 # Scalar
alpha = 0.1 # Learning rate
n_iter = 100000 # Number of iterations
# Perform gradient descent
w_out, b_out, cost_history, params_history = gradient_descent(X, y, w, b, alpha, n_iter, show_cost=True,
show_params=False)
# Print final parameters and cost
print("\nFinal parameters:")
print(f"w: {w_out}, b: {b_out}")
print(f"Final cost: {cost_history[-1]:.6f}")

```

Iteration 99999: Cost = 0.008254

Final parameters:
w: [38.51304248 18.83386869], b: -2.8176836626325836
Final cost: 0.008254

```

# Simple assertion test for gradient_descent
def test_gradient_descent():
    X = np.array([[0.1, 0.2], [-0.1, 0.1]]) # Shape (2, 2)
    y = np.array([1, 0]) # Shape (2,)
    w = np.zeros(X.shape[1]) # Shape (2,)
    b = 0.0 # Scalar
    alpha = 0.1 # Learning rate
    n_iter = 100 # Number of iterations
    # Run gradient descent
    w_out, b_out, cost_history, _ = gradient_descent(X, y, w, b, alpha, n_iter, show_cost=False,
show_params=False)
    # Assertions
    assert len(cost_history) == n_iter, "Cost history length does not match the number of iterations"

```

```

assert w_out.shape == w.shape, "Shape of output weights does not match the initial weights"
assert isinstance(b_out, float), "Bias output is not a float"
assert cost_history[-1] < cost_history[0], "Cost did not decrease over iterations"
print("All tests passed!")
# Run the test
test_gradient_descent()

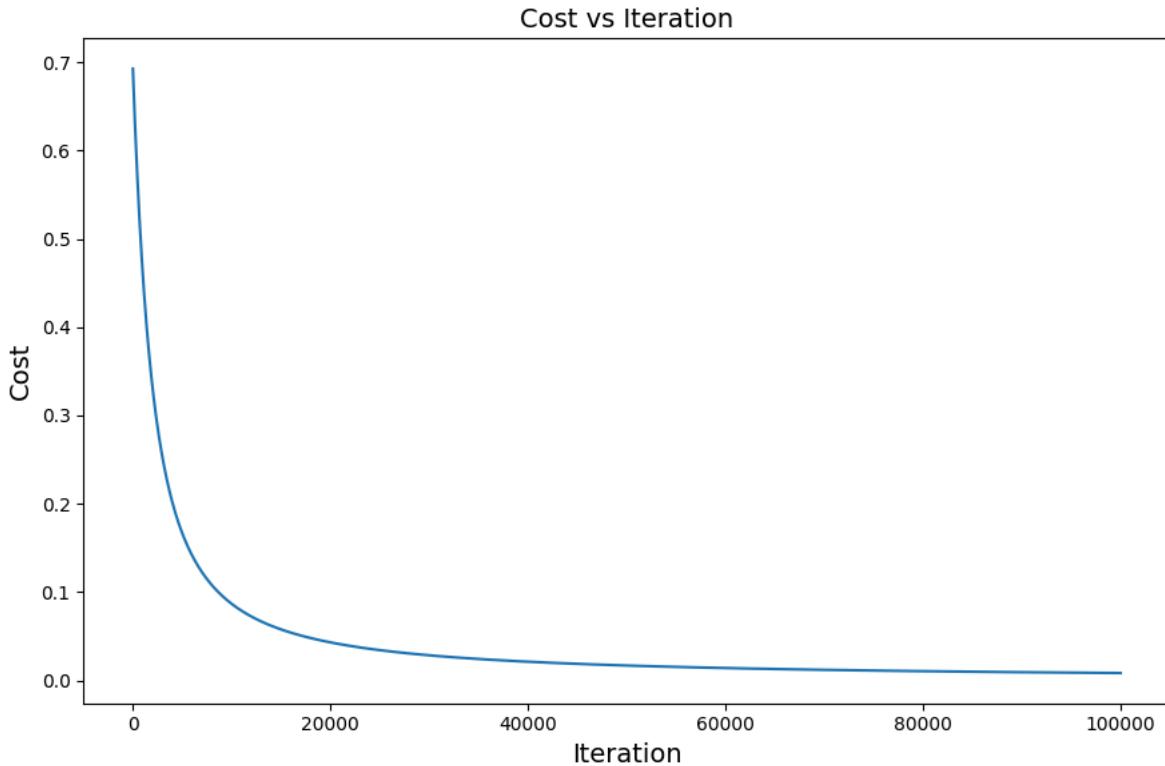
All tests passed!

```

```

# Plotting cost over iteration
plt.figure(figsize = (9, 6))
plt.plot(cost_history)
plt.xlabel("Iteration", fontsize = 14)
plt.ylabel("Cost", fontsize = 14)
plt.title("Cost vs Iteration", fontsize = 14)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



```

import numpy as np
def prediction(X, w, b, threshold=0.5):
    """
    Predicts binary outcomes for given input features based on logistic regression parameters.
    Arguments:
    X (ndarray, shape (n,d)): Array of test independent variables (features) with n samples and d features.
    w (ndarray, shape (d,)): Array of weights learned via gradient descent.
    b (float): Bias learned via gradient descent.
    threshold (float, optional): Classification threshold for predicting class labels. Default is 0.5.
    Returns:
    y_pred (ndarray, shape (n,)): Array of predicted dependent variable (binary class labels: 0 or 1).
    """
    # Compute the predicted probabilities using the logistic function
    # z = wx + b
    z = np.dot(X, w) + b
    y_test_prob = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))
    # Classify based on the threshold
    y_pred = (y_test_prob >= threshold).astype(int)
    return y_pred

```

```

def test_prediction():
    X_test = np.array([[0.5, 1.0], [1.5, -0.5], [-0.5, -1.0]]) # Shape (3, 2)
    w_test = np.array([1.0, -1.0]) # Shape (2,)
    b_test = 0.0 # Scalar bias

```

```

threshold = 0.5 # Default threshold
# Updated expected output
expected_output = np.array([0, 1, 1])
# Call the prediction function
y_pred = prediction(X_test, w_test, b_test, threshold)
# Assert that the output matches the expected output
assert np.array_equal(y_pred, expected_output), f"Expected {expected_output}, but got {y_pred}"
print("Test passed!")
test_prediction()

```

Test passed!

```

def evaluate_classification(y_true, y_pred):
    """
    Computes the confusion matrix, precision, recall, and F1-score for binary classification.
    Arguments:
    y_true (ndarray, shape (n,)): Ground truth binary labels (0 or 1).
    y_pred (ndarray, shape (n,)): Predicted binary labels (0 or 1).
    Returns:
    metrics (dict): A dictionary containing confusion matrix, precision, recall, and F1-score.
    """
    # Initialize confusion matrix components
    TP = np.sum((y_true == 1) & (y_pred == 1)) # True Positives
    TN = np.sum((y_true == 0) & (y_pred == 0)) # True Negatives
    FP = np.sum((y_true == 0) & (y_pred == 1)) # False Positives
    FN = np.sum((y_true == 1) & (y_pred == 0)) # False Negatives
    # Confusion matrix
    confusion_matrix = np.array([[TN, FP],
                                [FN, TP]])
    # Precision, recall, and F1-score
    precision = TP / (TP + FP) if (TP + FP) > 0.0 else 0.0
    recall = TP / (TP + FN) if (TP + FN) > 0.0 else 0.0
    f1_score = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)
    # Metrics dictionary
    metrics = {
        "confusion_matrix": confusion_matrix,
        "precision": precision,
        "recall": recall,
        "f1_score": f1_score
    }
    return metrics

```

```

# Load dataset
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jbrownlee/Datasets/master/pima-indians-diabetes.data.csv"
columns = ['Pregnancies', 'Glucose', 'BloodPressure', 'SkinThickness', 'Insulin',
           'BMI', 'DiabetesPedigreeFunction', 'Age', 'Outcome']

data_pima_diabetes = pd.read_csv(url, names=columns)

```

```

# Data cleaning
columns_to_clean = ['Glucose', 'BloodPressure', 'SkinThickness', 'Insulin', 'BMI']
data_pima_diabetes[columns_to_clean] = data_pima_diabetes[columns_to_clean].replace(0, np.nan)
data_pima_diabetes.fillna(data_pima_diabetes.median(), inplace=True)
data_pima_diabetes.info()

```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767
Data columns (total 9 columns):
 #   Column            Non-Null Count  Dtype  
 ---  -- 
 0   Pregnancies      768 non-null    int64  
 1   Glucose          768 non-null    float64 
 2   BloodPressure    768 non-null    float64 
 3   SkinThickness    768 non-null    float64 
 4   Insulin          768 non-null    float64 
 5   BMI              768 non-null    float64 
 6   DiabetesPedigreeFunction 768 non-null    float64 
 7   Age              768 non-null    int64  
 8   Outcome          768 non-null    int64  
dtypes: float64(6), int64(3)
memory usage: 54.1 KB

```

```
data_pima_diabetes.describe()
```

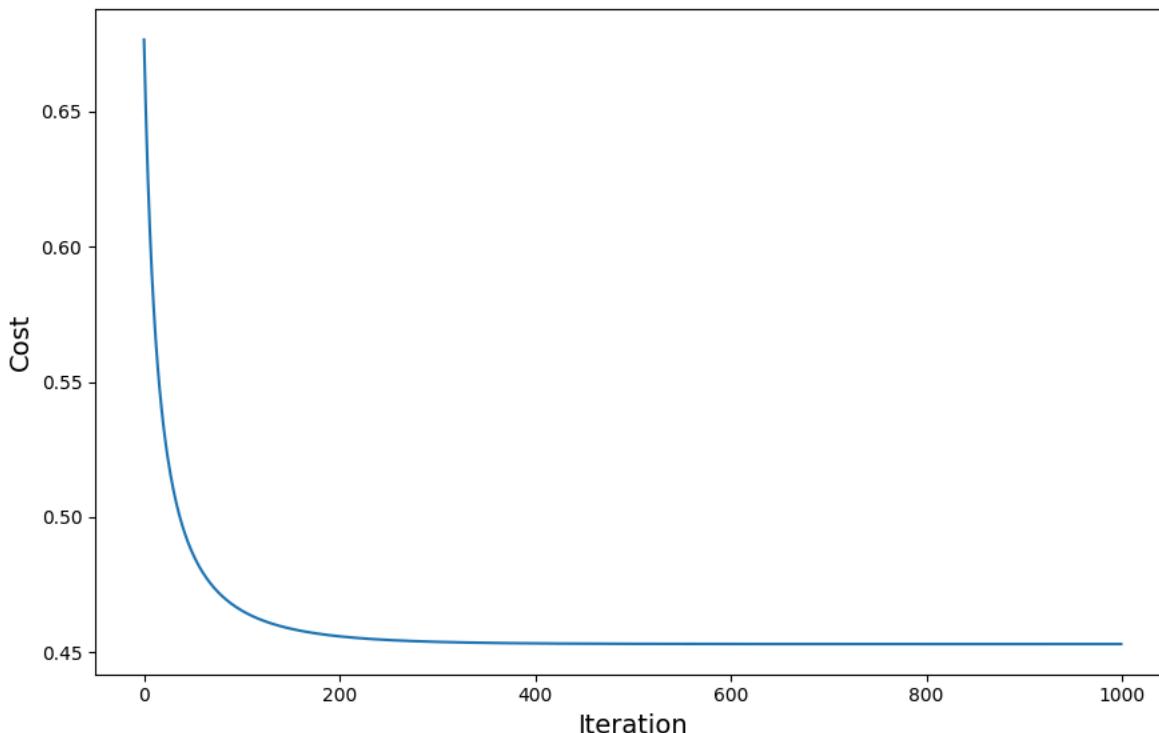
	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome	
count	769	769	769	769	769	769		769	769	769
unique	18	137	48	52	187	249		518	53	3
top	1	100	70	0	0	32		0.258	22	0
freq	135	17	57	227	374	13		6	72	500

```
# Train-test split
X = data_pima_diabetes.drop(columns=['Outcome']).values
y = data_pima_diabetes['Outcome'].values
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42, stratify=y)
# Standardize features
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

```
# Initialize parameters
w = np.zeros(X_train_scaled.shape[1])
b = 0.0
alpha = 0.1
n_iter = 1000
# Train model
print("\nTraining Logistic Regression Model:")
w, b, cost_history,params_history = gradient_descent(X_train_scaled, y_train, w, b, alpha, n_iter,
show_cost=True, show_params=False)
# Plot cost history
plt.figure(figsize=(9, 6))
plt.plot(cost_history)
plt.xlabel("Iteration", fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel("Cost", fontsize=14)
plt.title("Cost vs Iteration", fontsize=14)
plt.tight_layout()
```

Training Logistic Regression Model:
Iteration 999: Cost = 0.453071

Cost vs Iteration



```

# Test model
y_train_pred = prediction(X_train_scaled, w, b)
y_test_pred = prediction(X_test_scaled, w, b)
# Evaluate train and test performance
train_cost = costfunction_logreg(X_train_scaled, y_train, w, b)
test_cost = costfunction_logreg(X_test_scaled, y_test, w, b)
print(f"\nTrain Loss (Cost): {train_cost:.4f}")
print(f"Test Loss (Cost): {test_cost:.4f}")

Train Loss (Cost): 0.4531
Test Loss (Cost): 0.5146

# Accuracy on test data
test_accuracy = np.mean(y_test_pred == y_test) * 100
print(f"\nTest Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.2f}%")

# Evaluation
metrics = evaluate_classification(y_test, y_test_pred)
confusion_matrix = metrics["confusion_matrix"]
precision = metrics["precision"]
recall = metrics["recall"]
f1_score = metrics["f1_score"]

print(f"\nConfusion Matrix:\n{confusion_matrix}")
print(f"Precision: {precision:.4f}")
print(f"Recall: {recall:.4f}")
print(f"F1-Score: {f1_score:.4f}")

# Optional - Visualizing the Confusion Matrix
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6, 6))
ax.imshow(confusion_matrix, cmap='Blues')
ax.grid(False)
ax.xaxis.set(ticks=(0, 1), ticklabels=('Predicted 0s', 'Predicted 1s'))
ax.yaxis.set(ticks=(0, 1), ticklabels=('Actual 0s', 'Actual 1s'))
ax.set_xlim(1.5, -0.5)

# Add text annotations
for i in range(2):
    for j in range(2):
        value = confusion_matrix[i, j]
        # Choose text color based on cell value (dark or light background)
        text_color = 'white' if value > confusion_matrix.max()/2 else 'black'
        ax.text(j, i, f'{value}\n({value/len(y_test)*100:.1f}%)',
                ha='center', va='center', color=text_color, fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')

# Add title
ax.set_title('Confusion Matrix', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold', pad=20)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

Test Accuracy: 70.78%

Confusion Matrix:

[[82 18]

[27 27]]

Precision: 0.6000

Recall: 0.5000

F1-Score: 0.5455

Confusion Matrix

		Confusion Matrix	
		Actual 0s	Actual 1s
Actual 0s	Actual 0s	82 (53.2%)	18 (11.7%)
	Actual 1s	27 (17.5%)	27 (17.5%)