```
from sklearn import datasets
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
iris=datasets.load_iris()
                  [6.4, 2.8, 5.6, 2.1],
                  [7.2, 3. , 5.8, 1.6],
[7.4, 2.8, 6.1, 1.9],
                  [7.9, 3.8, 6.4, 2.],
                  [6.4, 2.8, 5.6, 2.2],
                  [6.3, 2.8, 5.1, 1.5],
[6.1, 2.6, 5.6, 1.4],
                  [7.7, 3., 6.1, 2.3],
[6.3, 3.4, 5.6, 2.4],
                  [6.4, 3.1, 5.5, 1.8]
                  [6., 3., 4.8, 1.8],
[6.9, 3.1, 5.4, 2.1],
                  [6.7, 3.1, 5.6, 2.4],
                  [6.9, 3.1, 5.1, 2.3],
                  [5.8, 2.7, 5.1, 1.9],
                  [6.8, 3.2, 5.9, 2.3],
                  [6.7, 3.3, 5.7, 2.5],
                  [6.7, 3., 5.2, 2.3],
[6.3, 2.5, 5., 1.9],
[6.5, 3., 5.2, 2.],
                  [6.2, 3.4, 5.4, 2.3],
                  [5.9, 3., 5.1, 1.8]]),
        1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
                 'frame': None,
'target_names': array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'], dtype='<U10'),
                     ..._iris_dataset:\n\nIris plants dataset\n-----\n\n**Data Set Characteristics:**\n\n
                                                                                                                                                                   :Number of Instances: 150 (50
       in each of three classes)\n :Number of Attributes: 4 numeric, predictive attributes and the class\n :Attribute Information:\n sepal length in cm\n - sepal width in cm\n - petal length in cm\n - petal width in cm\n - class:\n
                                                                               - petal length in cm∖n
      - petal width in cm\n
                                                                                                                                                    :Class Distribution: 33.3% for each of 3
      UCI\nMachine Learning Repository, which has two wrong data points.\n\nThis is perhaps the best known database to be found in the\npattern recognition literature. Fisher\'s paper is a classic in the field and\nis referenced frequently to this day. (See Duda & Hart, for example.) The\ndata set contains 3 classes of 50 instances each, where each class refers to a\ntype of iris plant. One class is linearly separable from
      The roll of Class of So Instances each, where each class refers to a kingle of Iris plant. One class is linearly separable from each other 2; the \nlatter are NOT linearly separable from each other.\n\n. topic:: References\n\n - Fisher, R.A. "The use of multiple measurements in taxonomic problems"\n Annual Eugenics, 7, Part II, 179-188 (1936); also in "Contributions to\n Mathematical Statistics" (John Wiley, NY, 1950).\n - Duda, R.O., & Hart, P.E. (1973) Pattern Classification and Scene Analysis.\n (Q327.D83) John Wiley & Sons.

ISBN 0-471-22361-1. See page 218.\n - Dasarathy, B.V. (1980) "Nosing Around the Neighborhood: A New System\n Structure and Classification Rule for Recognition in Partially Exposed\n Environments". IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine\n Intelligence, Vol. PAMI-
      2, No. 1, 67-71.\n - Gates, G.W. (1972) "The Reduced Nearest Neighbor Rule". IEEE Transactions\n on Information Theory, May 1972, 431-433.\n - See also: 1988 MLC Proceedings, 54-64. Cheeseman et al"s AUTOCLASS II\n conceptual clustering system finds 3 classes in the data.\n - Many, many more ...',
         ata.\n - Many, many more ...',
'feature_names': ['sepal length (cm)',
          'sepal width (cm)',
'petal length (cm)'
          'petal width (cm)'],
        'filename': 'iris.csv',
         'data_module': 'sklearn.datasets.data'}
iris.keys()
      dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'frame', 'target_names', 'DESCR', 'feature_names', 'filename', 'data_module'])
iris=pd.DataFrame(data=np.c [iris['data'].iris['target']].columns=iris['feature names']+['target'])
species=[]
for i in range(len(iris['target'])):
     if iris['target'][i]==0:
          species.append('setosa')
     elif iris['target'][i]==1:
          species.append('versicolor')
     elif iris['target'][i]==2:
          species.append('verginica')
iris['species']=species
iris
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target	species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	setosa
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	2.0	verginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	2.0	verginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	2.0	verginica

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x=iris.drop(['target','species'],axis=1)
y=iris['target']

Х

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8

150 rows × 4 columns

```
0 0.0
1 0.0
2 0.0
3 0.0
4 0.0
...
```

146 2.0 147 2.0 148 2.0 149 2.0

Name: target, Length: 150, dtype: float64

```
x_train,x_valid_test,y_train,y_valid_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3)
```

x_valid,x_test,y_valid,y_test=train_test_split(x_valid_test,y_valid_test,test_size=0.5)

 $print(len(x_train),len(x_valid),len(x_test))$

105 22 23

 $print(len(x_train),len(x_valid),len(x_test))$

105 22 23

 $\label{thm:continuous} from \ sklearn.linear_model \ import \ LogisticRegression \\ logmodel=LogisticRegression()$

 ${\tt logmodel.fit(x_train,y_train)}$

• LogisticRegression LogisticRegression()

 ${\tt val=logmodel.predict(x_valid)}$

val

[[6 0 0] [0 5 0] [0 1 10]]

```
array([0., 2., 2., 1., 1., 2., 1., 2., 2., 2., 1., 0., 0., 0., 1., 2., 1., 2., 2., 0., 0., 0., 2.])
valiid_prediction=logmodel.predict(x_valid)
valiid_prediction
    array([0., 2., 2., 1., 1., 2., 1., 2., 2., 2., 1., 0., 0., 0., 1., 2., 1., 2., 2., 0., 0., 0., 2.])
training_prediction=logmodel.predict(x_train)
training_prediction
     \mathsf{array}([1.,\ 0.,\ 1.,\ 1.,\ 2.,\ 0.,\ 1.,\ 0.,\ 1.,\ 1.,\ 0.,\ 1.,\ 1.,\ 1.,\ 2.,\ 2.,\ 1.,
           0., 2., 0.])
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix
print(classification_report(y_train,training_prediction))
\verb|print(classification_report(y_valid,valiid_prediction))| \\
                  precision
                               recall f1-score
                                                support
             0.0
                       1.00
                                 1.00
                                          1.00
                                                      38
             1.0
                       0.93
                                 1.00
                                          0.96
                                                      38
             2.0
                       1.00
                                 0.90
                                          0.95
                                                      29
        accuracy
                                          0.97
                                                     105
                       0.98
                                 0.97
        macro avg
                                          0.97
                                                     105
    weighted avg
                       0.97
                                 0.97
                                          0.97
                                                     105
                  precision
                               recall f1-score
                                                 support
             0.0
                                 1.00
                       1.00
                                           1.00
             1.0
                       0.83
                                 1.00
                                           0.91
             2.0
                       1.00
                                 0.91
                                          0.95
                                                      11
                                           0.95
                                                      22
        accuracy
        macro avg
                       0.94
                                 0.97
                                           0.95
                                                      22
    weighted avg
                       0.96
                                 9.95
                                          9.96
                                                      22
print(confusion_matrix(y_train,training_prediction))
     [[38 0 0]
     [ 0 38 0]
[ 0 3 26]]
\verb|print(confusion_matrix(y_valid,valiid_prediction))| \\
```

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