Mini Project 1

Problem Statement: Which model is suitable for Insurance dataset

Importing Packages

In [1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression,LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
```

Read data

In [2]:
```
df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\P. VIJAY KUMAR\Downloads\insurance.csv")
df
```

Out[2]:

	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
0	19	female	27.900	0	yes	southwest	16884.92400
1	18	male	33.770	1	no	southeast	1725.55230
2	28	male	33.000	3	no	southeast	4449.46200
3	33	male	22.705	0	no	northwest	21984.47061
4	32	male	28.880	0	no	northwest	3866.85520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1333	50	male	30.970	3	no	northwest	10600.54830
1334	18	female	31.920	0	no	northeast	2205.98080
1335	18	female	36.850	0	no	southeast	1629.83350
1336	21	female	25.800	0	no	southwest	2007.94500
1337	61	female	29.070	0	yes	northwest	29141.36030

1338 rows × 7 columns

Data Pre-processing

In [3]:
```
1 df.isnull().any()
```

Out[3]:
```
age         False
sex         False
bmi         False
children    False
smoker      False
region      False
charges     False
dtype: bool
```

In [4]:
```
1 df.columns
```

Out[4]:
```
Index(['age', 'sex', 'bmi', 'children', 'smoker', 'region', 'charges'], dtype
='object')
```

In [5]:
```
1 df["sex"].value_counts()
```

Out[5]:
```
sex
male      676
female    662
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

In [6]:
```
1 convert={"sex":{"male":1,"female":2}}
2 df=df.replace(convert)
3 df
```

Out[6]:

	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
0	19	2	27.900	0	yes	southwest	16884.92400
1	18	1	33.770	1	no	southeast	1725.55230
2	28	1	33.000	3	no	southeast	4449.46200
3	33	1	22.705	0	no	northwest	21984.47061
4	32	1	28.880	0	no	northwest	3866.85520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1333	50	1	30.970	3	no	northwest	10600.54830
1334	18	2	31.920	0	no	northeast	2205.98080
1335	18	2	36.850	0	no	southeast	1629.83350
1336	21	2	25.800	0	no	southwest	2007.94500
1337	61	2	29.070	0	yes	northwest	29141.36030

1338 rows × 7 columns

In [7]:
```
1 df["smoker"].value_counts()
```

Out[7]:
```
smoker
no     1064
yes     274
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

In [8]:
```
1 convert={"smoker":{"no":1,"yes":2}}
2 df=df.replace(convert)
3 df
```

Out[8]:

	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
0	19	2	27.900	0	2	southwest	16884.92400
1	18	1	33.770	1	1	southeast	1725.55230
2	28	1	33.000	3	1	southeast	4449.46200
3	33	1	22.705	0	1	northwest	21984.47061
4	32	1	28.880	0	1	northwest	3866.85520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1333	50	1	30.970	3	1	northwest	10600.54830
1334	18	2	31.920	0	1	northeast	2205.98080
1335	18	2	36.850	0	1	southeast	1629.83350
1336	21	2	25.800	0	1	southwest	2007.94500
1337	61	2	29.070	0	2	northwest	29141.36030

1338 rows × 7 columns

In [9]:
```
1 df["region"].value_counts()
```

Out[9]:
```
region
southeast    364
southwest    325
northwest    325
northeast    324
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

In [10]:
```
convert={"region":{"southeast":1,"southwest":2,"northwest":3,"northeast":
df=df.replace(convert)
df
```

Out[10]:

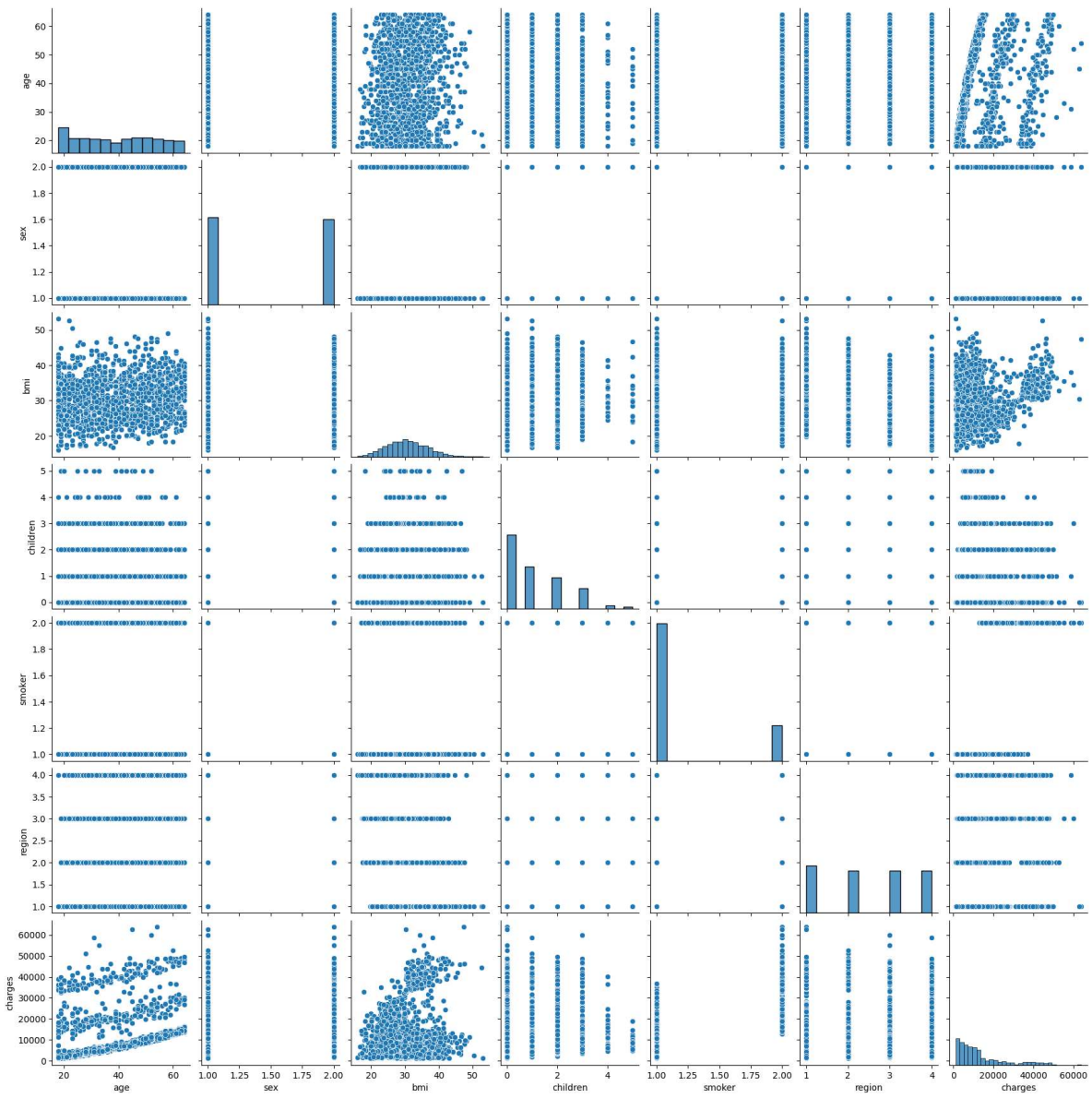
	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
0	19	2	27.900	0	2	2	16884.92400
1	18	1	33.770	1	1	1	1725.55230
2	28	1	33.000	3	1	1	4449.46200
3	33	1	22.705	0	1	3	21984.47061
4	32	1	28.880	0	1	3	3866.85520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1333	50	1	30.970	3	1	3	10600.54830
1334	18	2	31.920	0	1	4	2205.98080
1335	18	2	36.850	0	1	1	1629.83350
1336	21	2	25.800	0	1	2	2007.94500
1337	61	2	29.070	0	2	3	29141.36030

1338 rows × 7 columns

Data Visualization

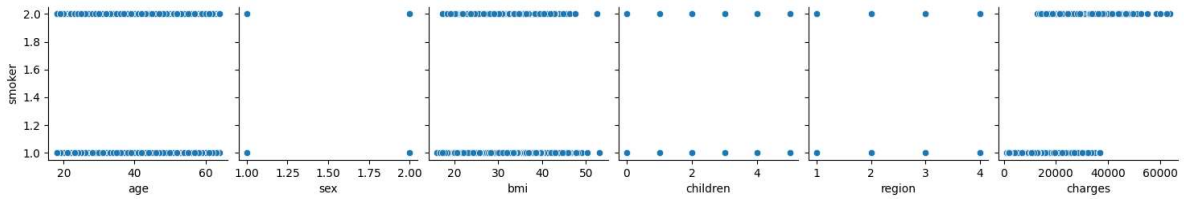
In [11]:
```
1 sns.pairplot(df)
```

Out[11]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x25ddca779a0>



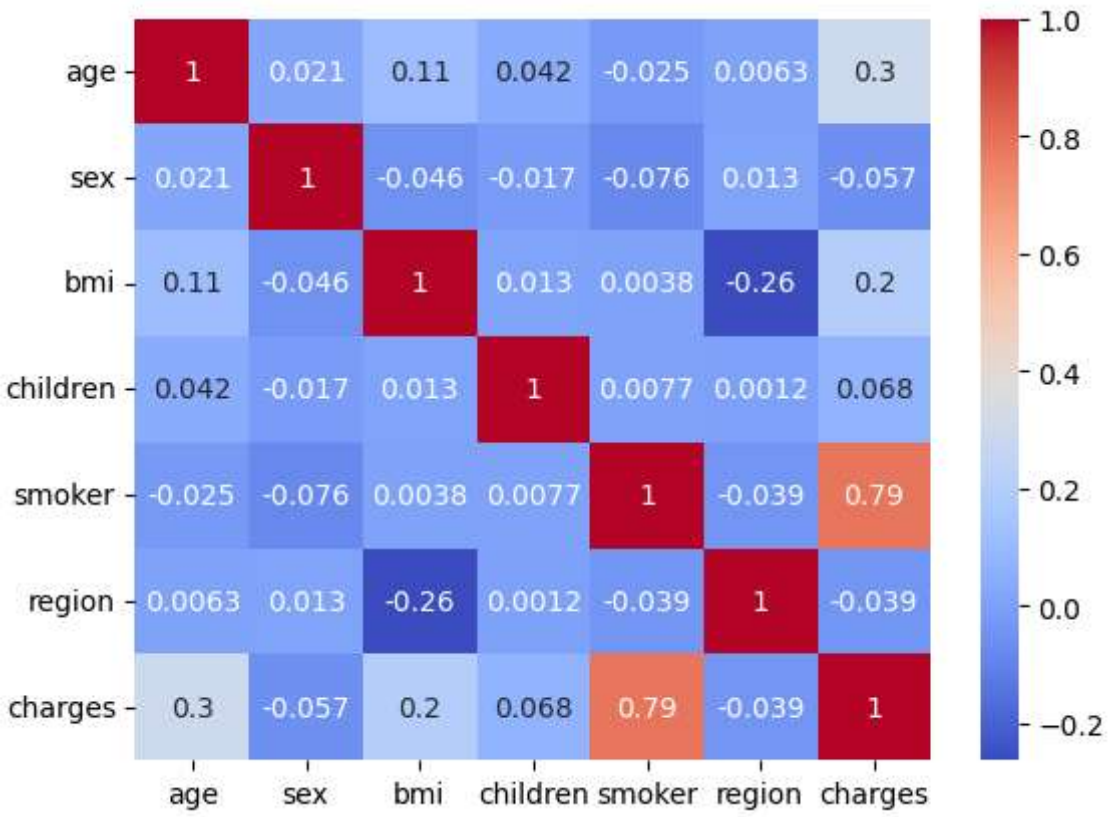
In [12]:
```
1 columns_to_plot=df[['age', 'sex', 'bmi', 'children', 'smoker', 'region',
2 sns.pairplot(columns_to_plot,x_vars=['age', 'sex', 'bmi', 'children', 're
3             aspect=1,kind='scatter')
```

Out[12]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x25d837402e0>



In [13]:
```
#To plot heatmap to find out correlations
subset_data =df[['age', 'sex', 'bmi', 'children', 'smoker', 'region', 'cha
correlation_matrix = subset_data.corr()  # Use .corr() for correlation
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
```

Out[13]: <Axes: >



Feature Scaling: Splitting data into training and testing

In [14]:
```
X=np.array(df["smoker"]).reshape(-1,1)
y=np.array(df["charges"]).reshape(-1,1)
```

In [15]:
```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,random_
```

Applying Linear Regression

In [16]:
```
lr=LinearRegression()
```

In [17]:
```
1 lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

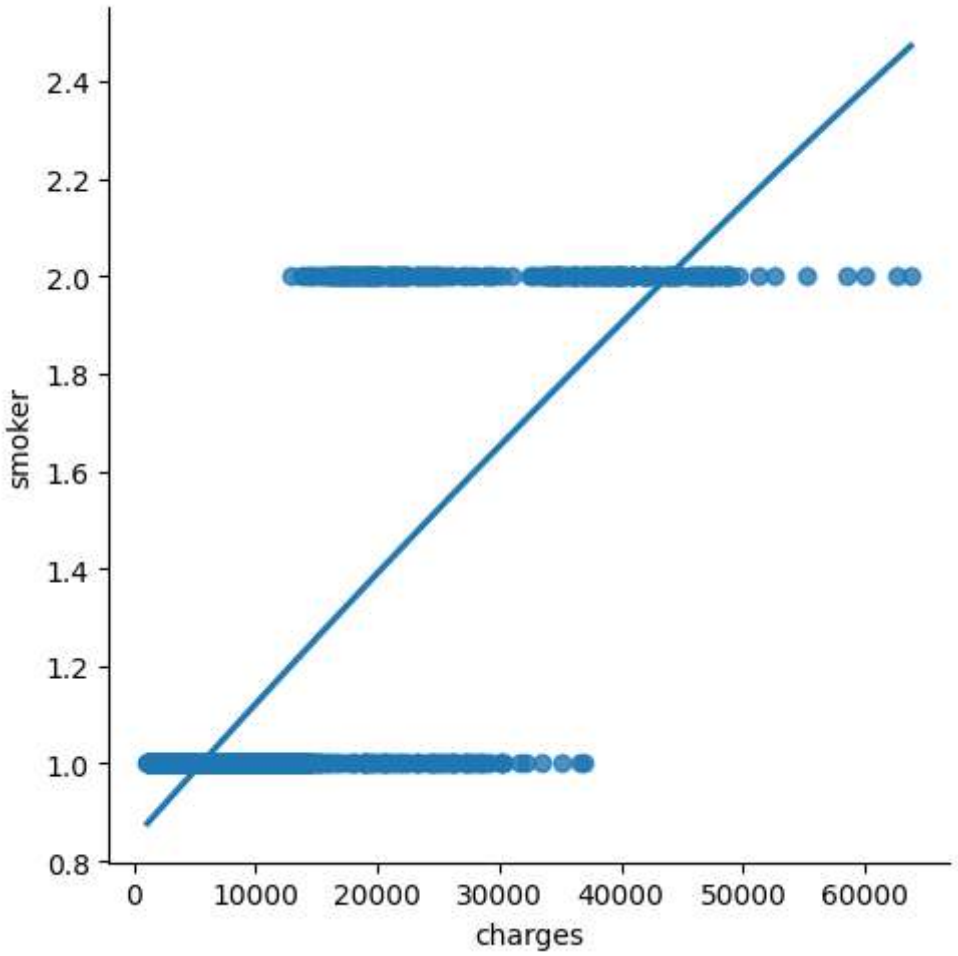
Out[17]:
```
LinearRegression()
```
In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook.
On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loading this page with nbviewer.org.

In [18]:
```
1 lr.score(x_test,y_test)
```

Out[18]:
```
0.6197902354385714
```

In [19]:
```
1 sns.lmplot(x="charges",y="smoker",data=df,order=2,ci=None)
```

Out[19]:
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x25d834081f0>
```



Applying Logistic Regression

In [20]:
```
x=np.array(df["charges"]).reshape(-1,1)
y=np.array(df["smoker"]).reshape(-1,1)
df.dropna(inplace=True)
```

In [21]:
```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.3,random_s
```

In [22]:
```
lg=LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000)
```

In [23]:
```
lg.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
C:\Users\P. VIJAY KUMAR\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python310\site-packages\sklear
n\utils\validation.py:1143: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was pass
ed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples,
), for example using ravel().
  y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
```

Out[23]:
```
LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000)
```
In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook.
On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loading this page with nbviewer.org.

In [24]:
```
lg.score(x_test,y_test)
```

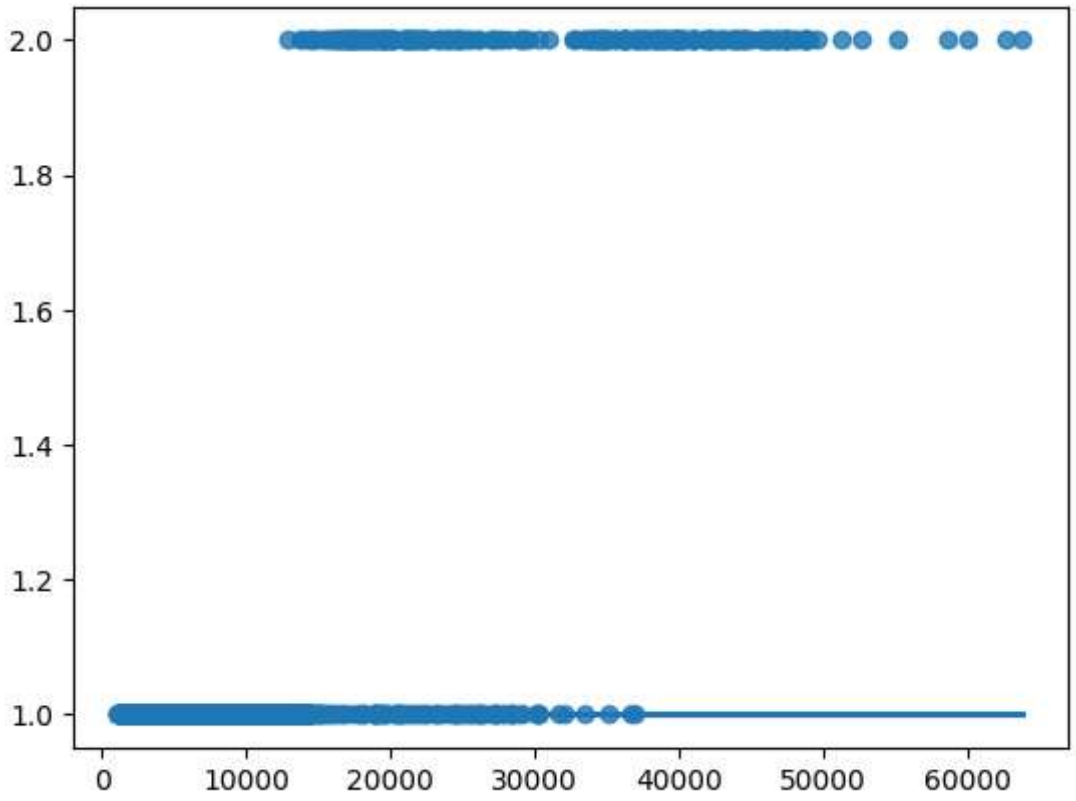
Out[24]:
```
0.8930348258706468
```

In [25]:
```
prediction=lg.predict(x_test)
r2=r2_score(y_test,prediction)
r2
```

Out[25]:
```
0.335179416176301
```

In [28]:
```
1 sns.regplot(x=x,y=y,data=df,logistic=True,ci=None)
```

Out[28]: <Axes: >



Applying Decision Tree

In [29]:
```
1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
2 dtl=DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0)
```

In [30]:
```
1 dtl.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[30]:
```
DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=0)
```

In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook.
On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loading this page with nbviewer.org.

In [32]:
```
1 dtl.score(x_test,y_test)
```

Out[32]:
```
0.8880597014925373
```

Applying Random Forest

In [33]:
```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rfc=RandomForestClassifier()
```

In [34]:
```
rfc.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
C:\Users\P. VIJAY KUMAR\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_17540\4070307935.py:1: D
ataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expect
ed. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().
  rfc.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

Out[34]:
```
RandomForestClassifier()
```

In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook.
On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, please try loading this page with nbviewer.org.

In [35]:
```
rfc.score(x_test,y_test)
```

Out[35]:
```
0.8880597014925373
```

CONCLUSION: Here i developed LinearRegression model, LogisticRegression model, Decision Tree model and RandomForest model for provided dataset.Among them the LogisticRegression has got more accuracy on given dataset, So LogisticRegression is best fittedmodel for our datset.

In [ ]:
```

```