## # Logistic Regression

# Making the Confusion Matrix

Using Logistic Regression model to predict if a person is going to buy a new car or not based on the available data

Problem

Suppose a company is going to launch a new campaign for their new brand of car and want to know which category of people are likely to buy their brand new car so they can have the ads that target those peoples. For this they contacted a social network advertising company which have the data from another similar successful campaign.

Now, they want to make a model which helps achieve their goal.

Dataset

The dataset contains 400 entries which contains the userId, gender, age, estimatedsalary and the purchased history.

The matrix of features taken into account are age and estimated salary which are going to predict if the user is going to buy new car or not(1=Yes, 0=No).

```
# Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
# Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [2, 3]].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, 4].values
# Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)
# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X test = sc.transform(X test)
# Fitting Logistic Regression to the Training set
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
log reg = LogisticRegression(random state = 0)
log_reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = log_reg.predict(X_test)
```

from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix cm = confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred)

## # Visualising the Training set results

```
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X set, y set = X train, y train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X set[:, 0].min() - 1, stop =
X_{set}[:, 0].max() + 1, step = 0.01),
                    np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1, stop =
X \text{ set}[:, 1].max() + 1, step = 0.01))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, log reg.predict(np.array([X1.ravel(),
X2.ravel()]).T).reshape(X1.shape),
            alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y set)):
   plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1],
               c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Logistic Regression (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
# Visualising the Test set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_{set}, y_{set} = X_{test}, y_{test}
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 1, step =
0.01),
              np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1, step = 0.01))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, log_reg.predict(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T).reshape(X1.shape),
        alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
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for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
  plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1],
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```
plt.show()
# Logistic Regression
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import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
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sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_{\text{test}} = \text{sc.transform}(X_{\text{test}})
# Fitting Logistic Regression to the Training set
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
log_reg = LogisticRegression(random_state = 0)
log_reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = log_reg.predict(X_test)
# Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
# Visualising the Training set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = X_train, y_train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 1, step =
0.01),
             np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1, step = 0.01))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, log_reg.predict(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T).reshape(X1.shape),
        alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
```

```
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
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