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In [65]: #Predicting if a person would buy life insurnace based on his age using logistic regression
In [66]: import pandas as pd
         from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline
In [5]: df =pd.read csv("insurance.csv")
         df.head()
Out[5]:
            age bought_insurance
             22
          1
             25
             47
                              0
             52
In [7]: plt.scatter(df.age,df.bought_insurance,marker ="+",color="red")
Out[7]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x1d52dd0da00>
                                        *** ** *** * ***
          1.0
          0.8
          0.6
          0.4
          0.2
          0.0
In [8]: df.shape
Out[8]: (26, 2)
```

In [33]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df[['age']],df.bought_insurance,train_size=0.8)

In [10]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

```
In [34]: x_test
Out[34]:
              age
          11
               28
               23
          25
          22
               45
           6
               55
           13
               29
               46
               26
           20
           2
               47
           5
               56
          23
           7
               60
           9
               61
           14
               49
           8
               62
           10
               18
               25
               19
          18
               55
           15
           0
               22
           16
               25
          19
              21
In [35]: x_train
Out[35]:
              age
          12
               27
           3
               52
          21
          24
               54
          17
               58
In [36]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
          model = LogisticRegression()
In [38]: model = LogisticRegression()
In [40]: model.fit(X_train, y_train)
Out[40]: LogisticRegression()
In [25]: model.score(x_test,y_test)
Out[25]: 1.0
In [26]: model.predict_proba(x_test)
Out[26]: array([[0.84405234, 0.15594766],
                 [0.88638284, 0.11361716],
                 [0.78969263, 0.21030737]])
In [44]: y_predicted = model.predict(X_test)
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In [42]: model.predict_proba(X_test)
Out[42]: array([[0.86149779, 0.13850221],
                [0.37292323, 0.62707677],
                [0.9470575 , 0.0529425 ],
                [0.42924109, 0.57075891],
                [0.92635703, 0.07364297],
                [0.14054004, 0.85945996]])
In [43]: model.score(X_test,y_test)
Out[43]: 1.0
In [45]: y_predicted
Out[45]: array([0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1], dtype=int64)
In [46]: X_test
Out[46]:
             age
          12
              27
           2
              47
          10
              18
          22
             45
          19
              21
          17
              58
In [ ]: #model.coef_ indicates value of m in y=m*x + b equation
In [47]: model.coef_
Out[47]: array([[0.11737413]])
In [48]: #model.intercept indicates value of b in y=m*x + b equation
In [49]: model.intercept_
Out[49]: array([-4.99688772])
In [50]: #Lets defined sigmoid function now and do the math with hand
In [52]: import math
         def sigmoid(x):
          return 1 / (1 + math.exp(-x))
In [57]: def prediction_function(age):
             z = 0.12 * age - 4.99
             y = sigmoid(z)
             return y
In [61]: age = 35
         prediction_function(age)
Out[61]: 0.3121686694171596
In [59]: #0.312 is less than 0.5 which means person with 35 age will not buy insurance
In [62]: age = 43
         prediction_function(age)
Out[62]: 0.542397940774351
In [64]: #0.542 is more than 0.5 which means person with 43 will buy the insurance
In [ ]:
```