

## **ASSIGNMENT-4**

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### **1.0.1 Logistic regression, Decision tree and random forest classifiers on Employee Attrition dataset**

### **1.2 Logistic Regression model**

```
[18]: #Importing necessary libraries
      from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
      from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, _
      f1_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report, roc_auc_score, roc_curve
```

```
[19]: #Initializing the model
      lr = LogisticRegression()
```

```
[20]: #Training the model
      lr.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\anaconda3\lib\site-
packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:1143: DataConversionWarning: A
column-vector y was passed 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)
C:\Users\Admin\anaconda3\lib\sitepackages\sklearn\linear_model\_logis
tic.py:458: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

Increase the number of iterations (max\_iter) or scale the data as shown in: <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options: [https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear\\_model.html#logisticregression](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logisticregression)

```
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
```

```
[20]: LogisticRegression()
```

```
[21]: #Testing the model
y_pred = lr.predict(x_test)
```

```
[22]: # Evaluation of model
# Accuracy score
print("Accuracy of Logistic regression model:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
```

Accuracy of Logistic regression model: 0.8843537414965986

```
[23]: # Precision score precision_yes =
precision_score(y_test, y_pred, pos_label=1)
print("Precision (Yes): " + str(round(precision_yes,
2))) precision_no = precision_score(y_test, y_pred,
pos_label=0) print("Precision (No): " +
str(round(precision_no, 2)))
```

Precision (Yes): 0.76

Precision (No): 0.9

```
[24]: # Recall score recall_yes =
recall_score(y_test, y_pred, pos_label=1)
print("Recall (Yes): " + str(round(recall_yes,
2))) recall_no = recall_score(y_test, y_pred,
pos_label=0) print("Recall (No): " +
str(round(recall_no, 2)))
```

Recall (Yes): 0.45

Recall (No): 0.97

```
[25]: # F1 score f1_score_yes = f1_score(y_test,
y_pred, pos_label=1) print("F1 Score (Yes): " +
str(round(f1_score_yes, 2))) f1_score_no =
f1_score(y_test, y_pred, pos_label=0) print("F1
Score (No): " + str(round(f1_score_no, 2)))
```

F1 Score (Yes): 0.56

F1 Score (No): 0.93

```
[26]: # Confusion matrix print("Confusion
matrix:\n\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
```

Confusion matrix:

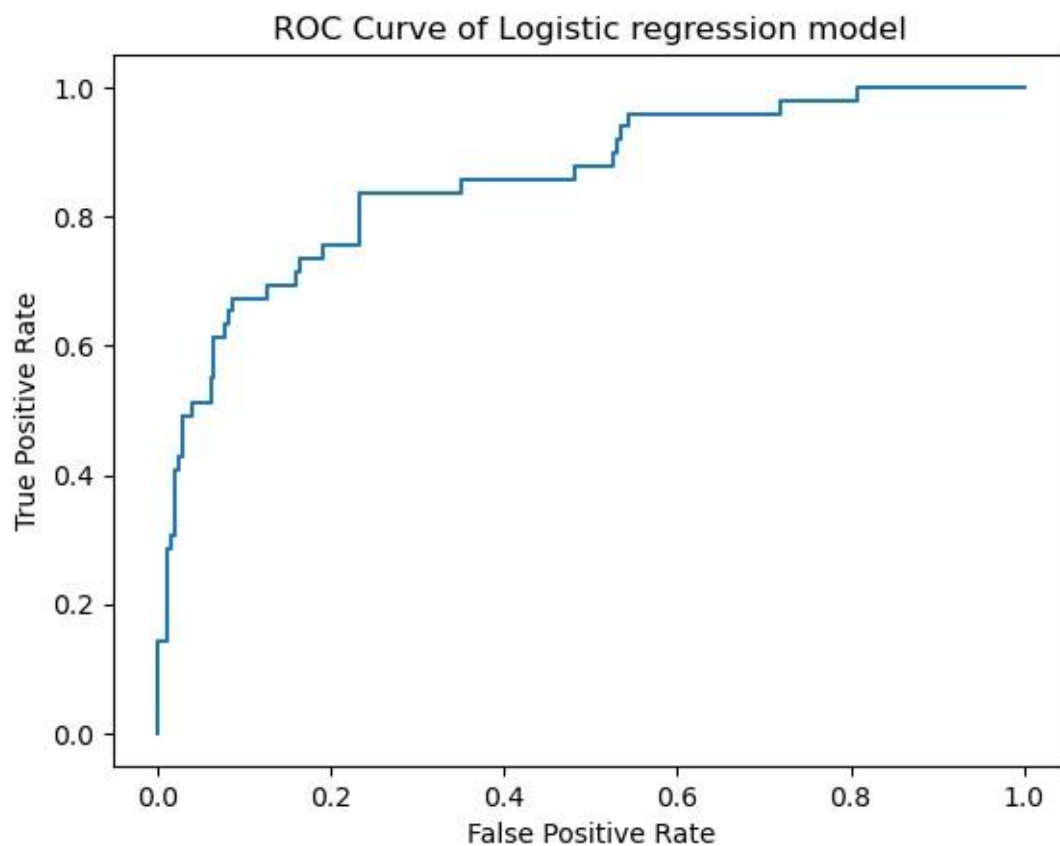
```
[[238  7]
 [ 27 22]]
```

```
[27]: # Classification Report print("Classification
report of Logistic Regression model:
↵\n\n",classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

Classification report of Logistic Regression model:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.90	0.97	0.93	245
1	0.76	0.45	0.56	49
accuracy			0.88	294
macro avg	0.83	0.71	0.75	294
weighted avg	0.87	0.88	0.87	294

```
[28]: # ROC curve
probability = lr.predict_proba(x_test)[: ,1]
fpr,tpr,threshsholds = roc_curve(y_test,probability)
plt.plot(fpr,tpr)
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('ROC Curve of Logistic regression model ')
plt.show()
```



### 1.3 Decision Tree Classifier

```
[29]: # Importing necessary packages
      from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

```
[30]: # Initializing the model
      dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=30)
```

```
[31]: # Training the model
      dtc.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[31]: DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=30)
```

```
[32]: # Testing the model
      y_pred1 = dtc.predict(x_test)
```

```
[33]: # Evaluation metrics
      # Accuracy score
      accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred1)
      print("Accuracy of Decision tree model: ",accuracy)

Accuracy of Decision tree model: 0.7517006802721088
```

```
[34]: # Precision score precision_yes =
      precision_score(y_test, y_pred1, pos_label=1)
      print("Precision (Yes): " ,
            str(round(precision_yes,2))) precision_no =
      precision_score(y_test, y_pred1, pos_label=0)
      print("Precision (No): " + str(round(precision_no,
            2)))
```

Precision (Yes): 0.27

Precision (No): 0.86

```
[35]: # Recall score recall_yes =
      recall_score(y_test, y_pred1, pos_label=1)
      print("Recall (Yes): " + str(round(recall_yes,
            2))) recall_no = recall_score(y_test, y_pred1,
            pos_label=0) print("Recall (No): " +
            str(round(recall_no, 2)))
```

Recall (Yes): 0.29

Recall (No): 0.84

```
[36]: # F1 score f1_score_yes = f1_score(y_test,
      y_pred1, pos_label=1) print("F1 Score (Yes): "
      + str(round(f1_score_yes, 2))) f1_score_no =
      f1_score(y_test, y_pred1, pos_label=0)
```

```
print("F1 Score (No): " +
      str(round(f1_score_no, 2)))
```

F1 Score (Yes): 0.28

F1 Score (No): 0.85

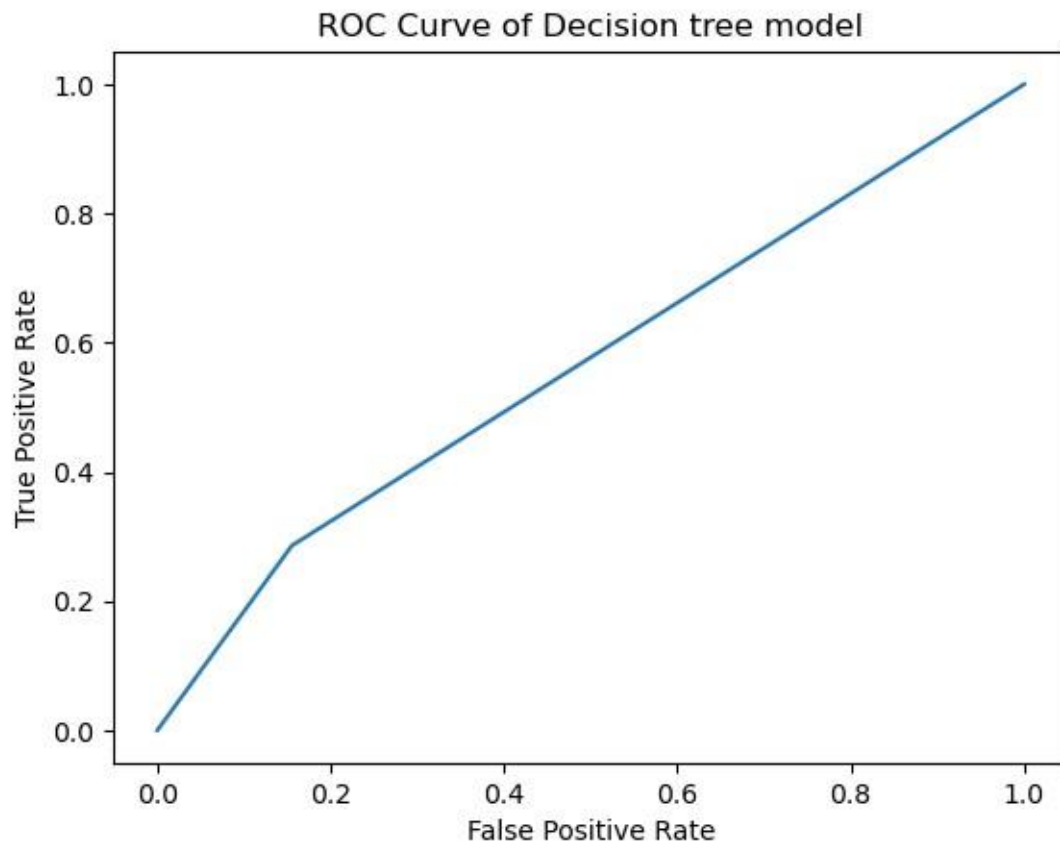
```
[37]: # Classification report
print("Classification report of Decision tree
model:
      \n\n",classification_report(y_test,y_pred1))
Classification report of Decision tree model:
      precision    recall  f1-score   support

         0         0.86    0.84    0.85         245
         1         0.27    0.29    0.28          49

 accuracy          0.75         294
 macro avg         0.56    0.57    0.56         294
weighted avg         0.76    0.75    0.75         294
```

```
[38]: # ROC curve probability =
      dtc.predict_proba(x_test)[: ,1]
      fpr,tpr,threshholds =
      roc_curve(y_test,probability)
```

```
plt.plot(fpr, tpr)
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('ROC Curve of Decision tree model')
plt.show()
```



## 1.4 Random Forest Classifier

```
[39]: # Importing necessary packages
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
[40]: # Initializing the model
rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10, criterion='entropy', _
    ↪ random_state=30)
```

```
[41]: # Training the model
rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_39480\391630832.py:2:

DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n\_samples,), for example using ravel(). rf.fit(x\_train, y\_train)

```
[41]: RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy', n_estimators=10, random_state=30)
```

```
[42]: rf.score(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[42]: 0.983843537414966
```

```
[43]: # Testing the model
y_pred2 = rf.predict(x_test)
```

```
[44]: # Evaluation metrics
# Accuracy score
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred2)
print("Accuracy of Random forest model: ", accuracy)
```

Accuracy of Random forest model: 0.8435374149659864

```
[45]: # Precision score precision_yes =
precision_score(y_test, y_pred2, pos_label=1)
print("Precision (Yes): " ,
str(round(precision_yes,2))) precision_no =
precision_score(y_test, y_pred2, pos_label=0)
print("Precision (No): " + str(round(precision_no,
2)))
```

Precision (Yes): 0.71

Precision (No): 0.85

```
[46]: # Recall score recall_yes =
recall_score(y_test, y_pred2, pos_label=1)
print("Recall (Yes): " + str(round(recall_yes,
2))) recall_no = recall_score(y_test, y_pred2,
pos_label=0) print("Recall (No): " +
str(round(recall_no, 2)))
```

Recall (Yes): 0.1

Recall (No): 0.99

```
[47]: # F1 score f1_score_yes = f1_score(y_test,
y_pred2, pos_label=1) print("F1 Score (Yes): "
+ str(round(f1_score_yes, 2))) f1_score_no =
f1_score(y_test, y_pred2, pos_label=0)
```

```
print("F1 Score (No): " +  
      str(round(f1_score_no, 2)))
```

F1 Score (Yes): 0.18

F1 Score (No): 0.91

```
[48]: # Classification Report
```

```
print("Classification report of Random Forest  
model:
```

```
↵\n\n",classification_report(y_test,y_pred2))
```

Classification report of Random Forest model:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.99	0.91	245
1	0.71	0.10	0.18	49
accuracy			0.84	294
macro avg	0.78	0.55	0.55	294
weighted avg	0.82	0.84	0.79	294

```
[49]: # ROC curve
```

```
probability = rf.predict_proba(x_test)[: ,1]  
fpr,tpr,threshholds = roc_curve(y_test,probability)  
plt.plot(fpr,tpr)  
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')  
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')  
plt.title('ROC Curve of Random forest model')  
plt.show()
```



