ASSIGNMENT - 4

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

Data Preprocessing.

In [1]:
```
#Importing necessary libraries.
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

In [2]:
```
#Importing the dataset.
df=pd.read_csv("Employee-Attrition.csv")
```

In [3]:
```
df.head()
```

Out[3]:

	Age	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	Educ
0	41	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1102	Sales	1	2	Lif
1	49	No	Travel_Frequently	279	Research & Development	8	1	Lif
2	37	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1373	Research & Development	2	2	
3	33	No	Travel_Frequently	1392	Research & Development	3	4	Lif
4	27	No	Travel_Rarely	591	Research & Development	2	1	

5 rows × 35 columns

In [4]:
```
1 df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1470 entries, 0 to 1469
Data columns (total 35 columns):
 #   Column                    Non-Null Count  Dtype 
---  ------                    --------------  ----- 
 0   Age                       1470 non-null   int64 
 1   Attrition                 1470 non-null   object
 2   BusinessTravel            1470 non-null   object
 3   DailyRate                 1470 non-null   int64 
 4   Department                1470 non-null   object
 5   DistanceFromHome          1470 non-null   int64 
 6   Education                 1470 non-null   int64 
 7   EducationField            1470 non-null   object
 8   EmployeeCount             1470 non-null   int64 
 9   EmployeeNumber            1470 non-null   int64 
 10  EnvironmentSatisfaction   1470 non-null   int64 
 11  Gender                    1470 non-null   object
 12  HourlyRate                1470 non-null   int64 
 13  JobInvolvement            1470 non-null   int64 
 14  JobLevel                  1470 non-null   int64 
 15  JobRole                   1470 non-null   object
 16  JobSatisfaction           1470 non-null   int64 
 17  MaritalStatus             1470 non-null   object
 18  MonthlyIncome             1470 non-null   int64 
 19  MonthlyRate               1470 non-null   int64 
 20  NumCompaniesWorked        1470 non-null   int64 
 21  Over18                    1470 non-null   object
 22  OverTime                  1470 non-null   object
 23  PercentSalaryHike         1470 non-null   int64 
 24  PerformanceRating         1470 non-null   int64 
 25  RelationshipSatisfaction  1470 non-null   int64 
 26  StandardHours             1470 non-null   int64 
 27  StockOptionLevel          1470 non-null   int64 
 28  TotalWorkingYears         1470 non-null   int64 
 29  TrainingTimesLastYear     1470 non-null   int64 
 30  WorkLifeBalance           1470 non-null   int64 
 31  YearsAtCompany            1470 non-null   int64 
 32  YearsInCurrentRole        1470 non-null   int64 
 33  YearsSinceLastPromotion   1470 non-null   int64 
 34  YearsWithCurrManager      1470 non-null   int64 
dtypes: int64(26), object(9)
memory usage: 402.1+ KB
```

In [5]:
```
#Checking for Null Values.
df.isnull().any()
```

Out[5]:
```
Age                         False
Attrition                   False
BusinessTravel              False
DailyRate                   False
Department                  False
DistanceFromHome            False
Education                   False
EducationField              False
EmployeeCount               False
EmployeeNumber              False
EnvironmentSatisfaction     False
Gender                      False
HourlyRate                  False
JobInvolvement              False
JobLevel                    False
JobRole                     False
JobSatisfaction             False
MaritalStatus               False
MonthlyIncome               False
MonthlyRate                 False
NumCompaniesWorked          False
Over18                      False
OverTime                    False
PercentSalaryHike           False
PerformanceRating           False
RelationshipSatisfaction    False
StandardHours               False
StockOptionLevel            False
TotalWorkingYears           False
TrainingTimesLastYear       False
WorkLifeBalance             False
YearsAtCompany              False
YearsInCurrentRole          False
YearsSinceLastPromotion     False
YearsWithCurrManager        False
dtype: bool
```

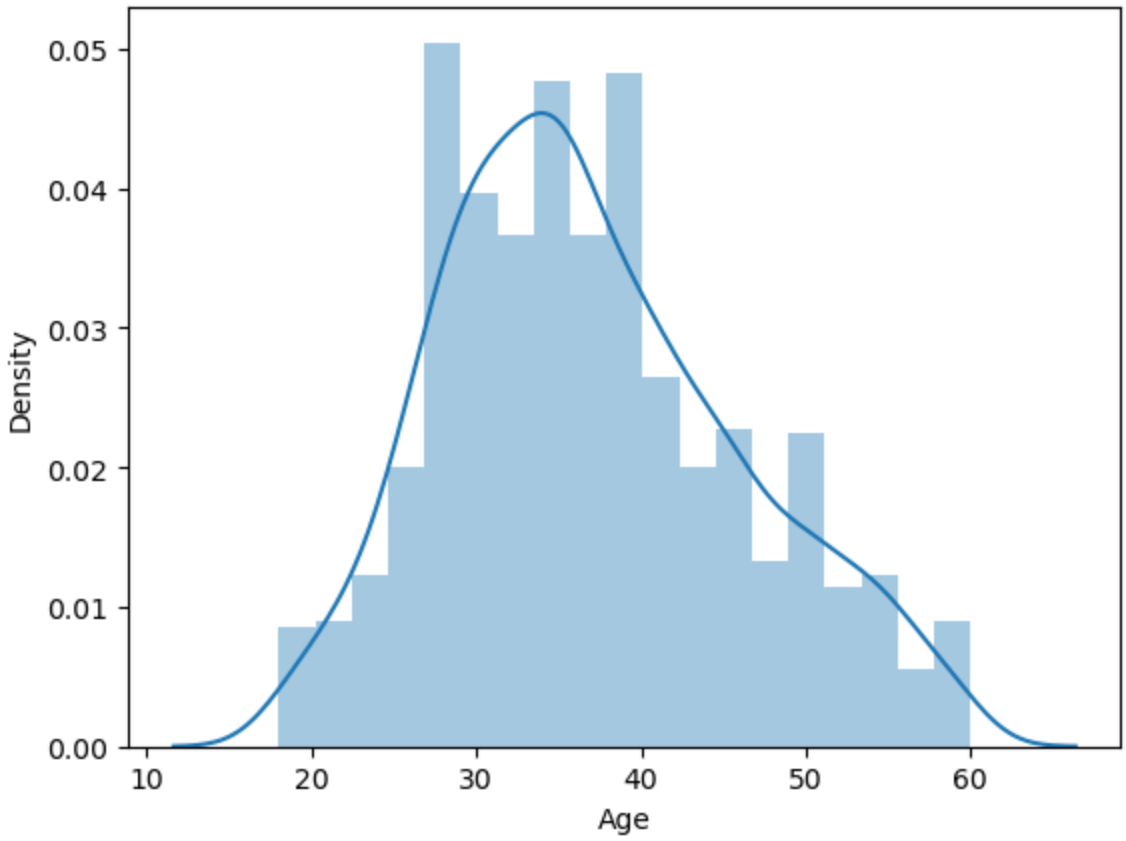
In [6]:
```
1 df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[6]:
```
Age                         0
Attrition                   0
BusinessTravel              0
DailyRate                   0
Department                  0
DistanceFromHome            0
Education                   0
EducationField              0
EmployeeCount               0
EmployeeNumber              0
EnvironmentSatisfaction     0
Gender                      0
HourlyRate                  0
JobInvolvement              0
JobLevel                    0
JobRole                     0
JobSatisfaction             0
MaritalStatus               0
MonthlyIncome               0
MonthlyRate                 0
NumCompaniesWorked          0
Over18                      0
OverTime                    0
PercentSalaryHike           0
PerformanceRating           0
RelationshipSatisfaction    0
StandardHours               0
StockOptionLevel            0
TotalWorkingYears           0
TrainingTimesLastYear       0
WorkLifeBalance             0
YearsAtCompany              0
YearsInCurrentRole          0
YearsSinceLastPromotion     0
YearsWithCurrManager        0
dtype: int64
```

In [7]:
```
#Data Visualization.
sns.distplot(df["Age"])
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_39480\2400079689.py:2: UserWarnin
g:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with
similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see
https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751 (https://gis
t.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751)

  sns.distplot(df["Age"])
```

Out[7]: <Axes: xlabel='Age', ylabel='Density'>



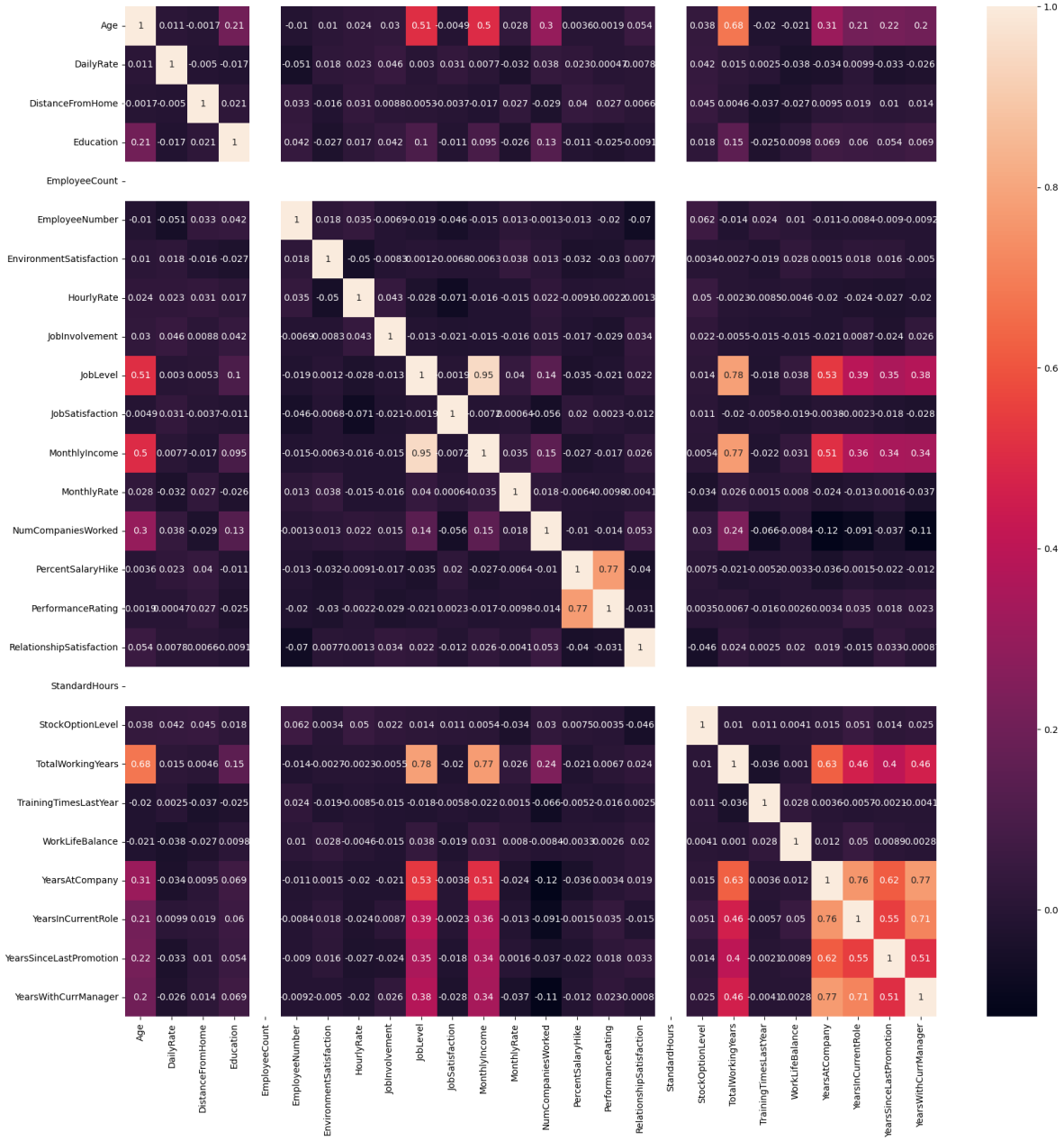
In [8]:
```
1 attrition_count = pd.DataFrame(df['Attrition'].value_counts())
2 plt.pie(attrition_count['Attrition'], labels = ['No', 'Yes'], explode = (
```

Out[8]:
```
([<matplotlib.patches.Wedge at 0x2634cd0cb80>,
  <matplotlib.patches.Wedge at 0x2634ce105e0>],
 [Text(-1.136781068348268, 0.6306574368426737, 'No'),
  Text(0.961891673217765, -0.5336332157899547, 'Yes')])
```

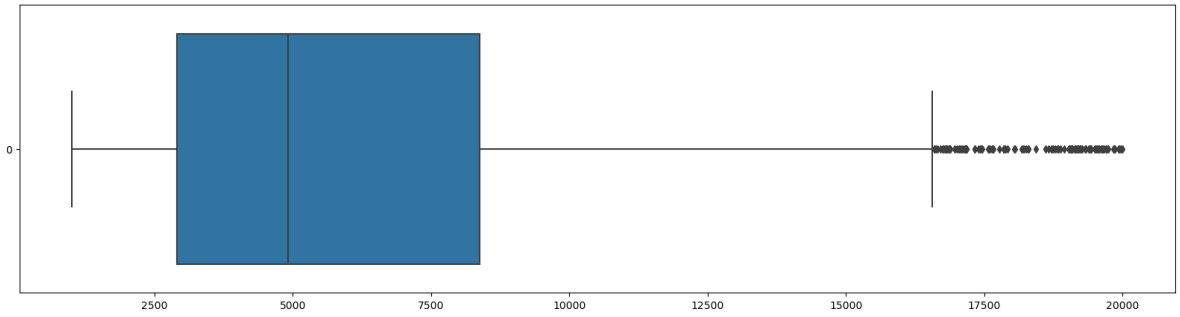
In [9]:
```
1 plt.figure(figsize=[20,20])
2 sns.heatmap(df.corr(),annot=True)
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_39480\3113117044.py:2: FutureWarn
ing: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.corr is deprecated. In a
future version, it will default to False. Select only valid columns or specif
y the value of numeric_only to silence this warning.
  sns.heatmap(df.corr(),annot=True)
```

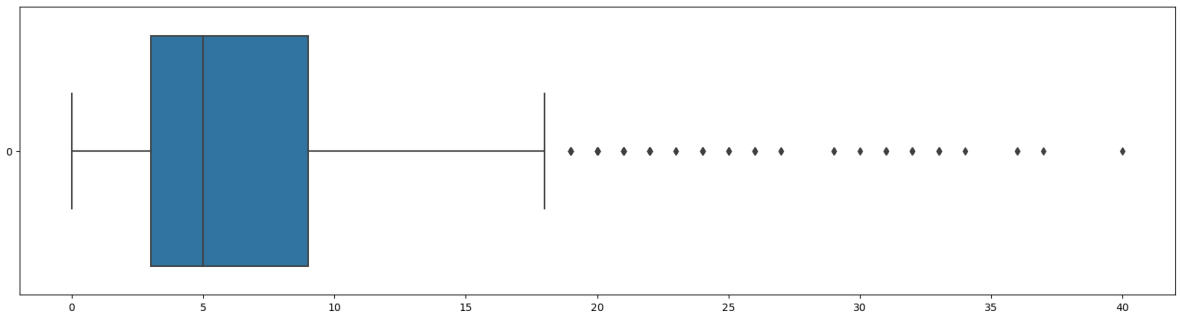
Out[9]: <Axes: >



In [10]:
```
#Outlier detection
plt.figure(figsize=[20,5])
sns.boxplot(df['MonthlyIncome'],orient='h')
plt.show()
```



In [11]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=[20,5])
sns.boxplot(df['YearsAtCompany'],orient='h')
plt.show()
```



In [12]:
```
# Label Encoding
categories = ['BusinessTravel','Department','Education','EducationField',
              'EnvironmentSatisfaction','JobInvolvement','JobLevel','JobR
              'PerformanceRating','RelationshipSatisfaction','StockOption
categorical = df[categories].astype('object')
categorical = pd.get_dummies(df[categories], drop_first = True)
```

In [13]:
```
# Splitting Dependent and Independent variables
independent = ['Attrition','Over18','EmployeeCount','StandardHours','Empl
continuous = df.drop(columns= categories)
continuous = continuous.drop(columns= independent)
```

In [14]:
```
# X - Features, Y- Target variables
X = pd.concat([categorical,continuous],axis=1)
Y = df['Attrition'].replace({'Yes': 1, 'No': 0}).values.reshape(-1,1)
```

In [15]:
```
# Feature scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

scaler = StandardScaler()

continuous_variables = list(continuous.columns)

X = X.reset_index()
del X['index']
X[continuous_variables] = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit_transform(X[continuous_
```

In [16]:
```
#Splitting Data into Train and Test.
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.2,random_s
```

In [17]:
```
x_train.shape,x_test.shape,y_train.shape,y_test.shape
```

Out[17]: ((1176, 44), (294, 44), (1176, 1), (294, 1))

Logistic Regression model

In [18]:
```
#Importing necessary libraries
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score,precision_score, recall_score,
```

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

In [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 expec
ted. 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\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\_logistic.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 (https://sciki
t-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#logistic-regres
sion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regr
ession)
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
```

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

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

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

```
Accuracy of Logistic regression model: 0.8843537414965986
```

In [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
```

In [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
```

In [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
```

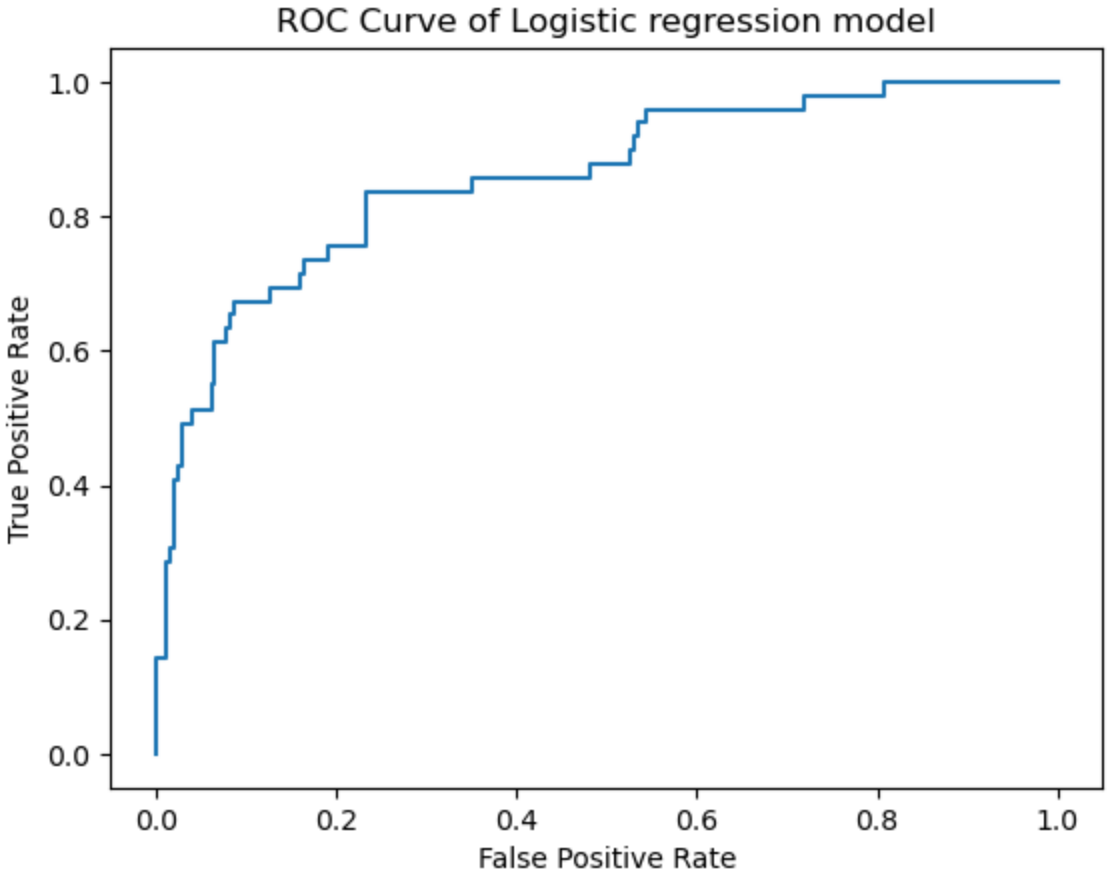
In [26]:
```
# Confusion matrix
print("Confusion matrix:\n\n",confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
Confusion matrix:

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

In [27]:
```
# Classification Report
print("Classification report of Logistic Regression model:\n\n",classific
```

```
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
```

In [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()
```



Decision Tree Classifier

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

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

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

Out[31]:
```
DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=30)
```
In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show the HTML representation or trust the notebook.
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In [32]:
```
# Testing the model
y_pred1 = dtc.predict(x_test)
```

In [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
```

In [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
```

In [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
```

In [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
```

In [37]:
```
# Classification report
print("Classification report of Decision tree model:\n\n",classification_
```

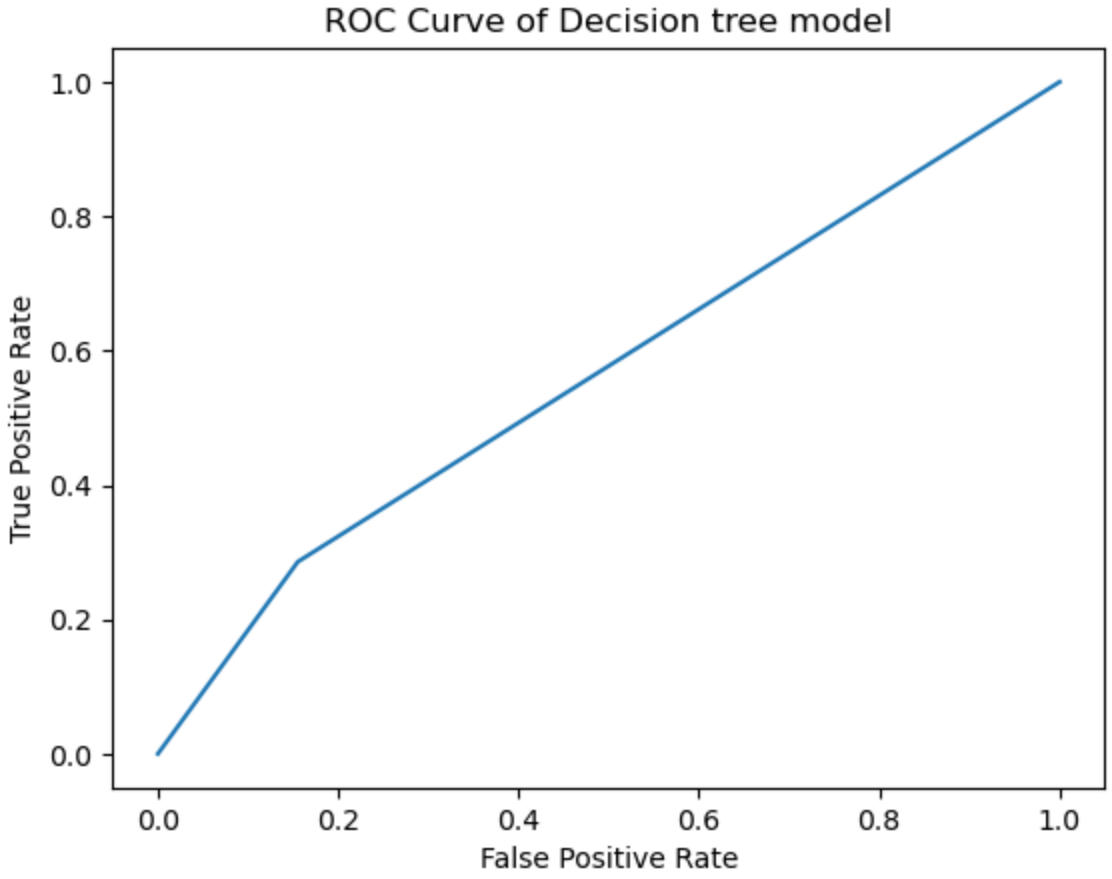
```
Classification report of Decision tree model:

              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
```

In [38]:
```
# ROC curve
probability = dtc.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 Decision tree model')
plt.show()
```



Random Forest Classifier

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

In [40]:
```
# Initializing the model
rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10, criterion='entropy', random_
```

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

```
C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_39480\391630832.py:2: DataConvers
ionWarning: 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)
```

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

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

Out[42]:
```
0.983843537414966
```

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

In [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
```

In [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
```

In [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
```

In [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
```

In [48]:
```
# Classification Report
print("Classification report of Random Forest model:\n\n",classification_
```

```
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
```

In [49]:

```
# ROC curve
probability = rf.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 Random forest model')
plt.show()
```