

# eling-and-explainability-with-shap

August 22, 2025

```
[1]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
import joblib
```

```
[4]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[5]: df = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\HP\\Desktop\\WA_Fn-UseC_-HR-Employee-Attrition.
↳csv")
```

```
[6]: # Encode categorical variables
df_encoded = df.copy()
for col in df.select_dtypes('object').columns:
    if col != 'Attrition':
        df_encoded[col] = LabelEncoder().fit_transform(df[col])

X = df_encoded.drop('Attrition', axis=1)
y = LabelEncoder().fit_transform(df['Attrition'])
```

```
[7]: # Train-test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3,↳
↳random_state=42)
```

```
[9]: # Logistic Regression
log_model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
log_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_log = log_model.predict(X_test)

print("Logistic Regression Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_log))
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_log))
```

Logistic Regression Report:

| precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
|-----------|--------|----------|---------|

|              |      |      |      |     |
|--------------|------|------|------|-----|
| 0            | 0.88 | 0.97 | 0.92 | 380 |
| 1            | 0.48 | 0.16 | 0.24 | 61  |
| accuracy     |      |      | 0.86 | 441 |
| macro avg    | 0.68 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 441 |
| weighted avg | 0.82 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 441 |

```
[[369 11]
 [ 51 10]]
```

C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear\_model\\_logistic.py:465:  
 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#logistic-regression](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression)

```
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
```

```
[13]: # Decision Tree
tree_model = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=5)
tree_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_tree = tree_model.predict(X_test)

print("Decision Tree Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_tree))
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_tree))
```

Decision Tree Report:

|              | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 0            | 0.87      | 0.94   | 0.91     | 380     |
| 1            | 0.29      | 0.15   | 0.20     | 61      |
| accuracy     |           |        | 0.83     | 441     |
| macro avg    | 0.58      | 0.54   | 0.55     | 441     |
| weighted avg | 0.79      | 0.83   | 0.81     | 441     |

```
[[358 22]
 [ 52  9]]
```

```
[16]: import os
import joblib

os.makedirs("src", exist_ok=True) # create folder if not exists
```

```
joblib.dump(tree_model, "src/best_model.joblib")
```

```
[16]: ['src/best_model.joblib']
```

```
[20]: import joblib

# Load the saved model
loaded_model = joblib.load("src/best_model.joblib")

# Now you can use it for predictions
y_pred = loaded_model.predict(X_test)
print(y_pred[:10]) # show first 10 predictions
```

```
[0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1]
```

```
[22]: import shap

model = joblib.load("src/best_model.joblib")
```

```
[24]: import os

# Create 'reports' folder if it does not exist
os.makedirs("reports", exist_ok=True)

# Summary plot
shap.summary_plot(shap_values, X, show=False)

# Save the figure
plt.savefig("reports/shap_summary.png")
plt.close()
```

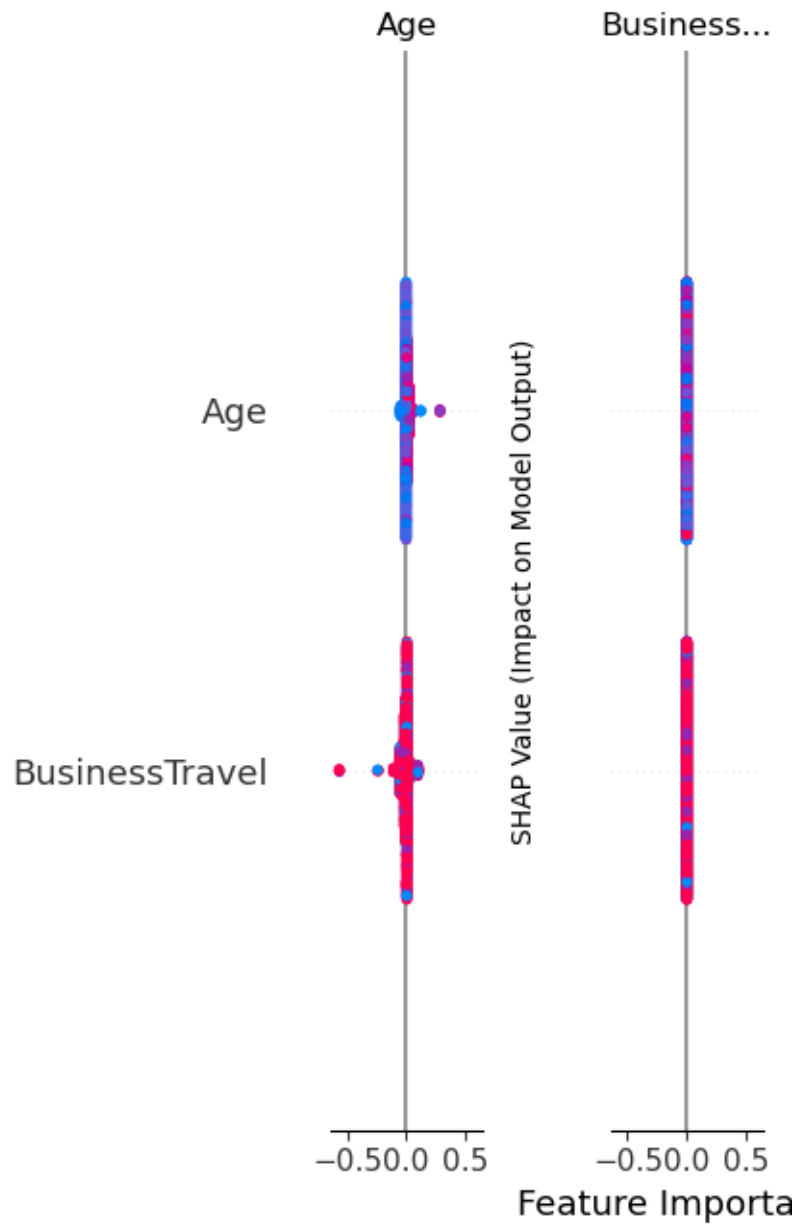
```
[26]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import shap

# Create plot
shap.summary_plot(shap_values, X, show=False, plot_size=(12,8))

# Fix cut-off labels
plt.gcf().axes[-1].set_ylabel("SHAP Value (Impact on Model Output)")
plt.gcf().axes[-1].set_xlabel("Feature Importance")

# Adjust layout so labels are not truncated
plt.tight_layout()

# Save with higher resolution
plt.savefig("reports/shap_summary_detailed.png", dpi=300, bbox_inches="tight")
plt.show()
```



[ ]: