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#Hands On Machine Learning ( Logistic Regression )
#Recall, Precision, F1 Score (Mean of recall and precision), Target, Features,

#

#Understanding Target and Feature
# Instead of treating them as variables, represent the data as a comment or within a stru
# This way, Python won't try to interpret them as undefined variables.

# Example using a comment to represent the data:
# Students, hours_studied, past_grades, passed_exam
# A, 2, 60%, NO
# B, 5, 70%, Yes
# C, 8, 87%, YES

# Example using a list of lists to represent the data:
data = [
    ["Students", "hours_studied", "past_grades", "passed_exam"],
    ["A", 2, "60%", "NO"],
    ["B", 5, "70%", "Yes"],
    ["C", 8, "87%", "YES"]
]

#The columns that you will consider taking as inputs for training your model are called F
#The column(s) that you are trying to predict, is/are called the Targets ( Target is repr

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report

#Loading the dataset
#Some data preprocessing
#Train your model
#Use your model to do some predictions
#Evalaute the model
#Visualize the results

#Point 1. Loading the dataset
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
data = load_breast_cancer()
print(data)
df = pd.DataFrame(data.data, columns=data.feature_names)

df['target'] = data.target # Either 1 or 0
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X = df.drop(columns=['target'])
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[illegible]

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#print(X)
```

```
y = df['target'] #In this dataset we only have 1 column, 80 rows will correlate to traini
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print(y)
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0      0
1      0
2      0
3      0
4      0
..
564    0
565    0
566    0
567    0
568    1
Name: target, Length: 569, dtype: int64

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#You should never train your model on the entire dataset
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#we split our dataset into 2, one part will be used to train the model and the other woul
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#Data Preprocessing
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X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
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scaler = StandardScaler()
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X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
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X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
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#Training the MODEL
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model = LogisticRegression()
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```
model.fit(X_train, y_train) # Magic code: Shaka laka boom boom train hojao 🤖
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▼ LogisticRegression ⓘ ?
LogisticRegression()

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#Lets do some predictions
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y_predict = model.predict(X_test)
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print("Accuracy: ", accuracy_score(y_test, y_predict)) #How do you check accuracy? You kn
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print("Confusion Matrix: ", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predict))
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print("Classification Report: ", classification_report(y_test, y_predict))
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Accuracy: 0.9736842105263158
Confusion Matrix: [[41  2]
 [ 1 70]]
Classification Report:

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			precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.98	0.95	0.96		43
	1	0.97	0.99	0.98		71
	accuracy		0.97			114
	macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97		114
	weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97		114

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sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predict), annot=True, cmap="Blues", fmt='d')  
plt.xlabel("Predicted values")  
plt.ylabel("Actual Values")  
plt.title("Confusion matrix")  
plt.show()
```

