

Statistical Learning: HW2

due 2023-02-24

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Basic Import

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis as LDA
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

```
In [71]: def get_sensitivity_and_specificity(cm, i):
    TP = cm[i, i]
    FN = sum(cm[i])-TP
    FP = sum(cm[:,i])-TP
    TN = sum(sum(cm)) - TP - FN - FP
    sensitivity = TP/(TP+FN)
    specificity = TN/(TN+FP)
    return sensitivity, specificity
```

TP: The actual value and predicted value should be the same. So concerning Setosa class, the value of cell 1 is the TP value.

FN: The sum of values of corresponding rows except the TP value

FP: The sum of values of corresponding column except the TP value.

TN: The sum of values of all columns and row except the values of that class that we are calculating the values for.

```
Sensitivity = TP/(TP+FN)
Specificity = TN/(TN+FP)
```

Problem 2

Loading, Preparing and Visualizing Data

```
In [75]: iris = load_iris()
    X_iris, y_iris = iris.data, iris.target
    print(X_iris.shape, y_iris.shape)
    print(X_iris[0], y_iris[0])
    (150, 4) (150,)
    [5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2] 0

In [76]: X, y = X_iris[:, :4], y_iris
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.25)
    print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
    (112, 4) (112,)

In [77]: scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(X_train)
    X_train = scaler.transform(X_train)
    X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

LDA

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
sns.heatmap(cm_df, annot=True)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.ylabel('Actal Values')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
plt.show()
res = []
name = ['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica']
for l in [0, 1, 2]:
    res.append([name[l],get_sensitivity_and_specificity(cm,l)[0],get_sensiti
display(pd.DataFrame(res, columns=['Classes', 'Sensitivities', 'Specificitie
print('\n',"Additional Report:")
print(
    metrics.classification_report(y_test,
                                  y_pred,
                                  target_names=iris.target_names))
```

Coefficients:

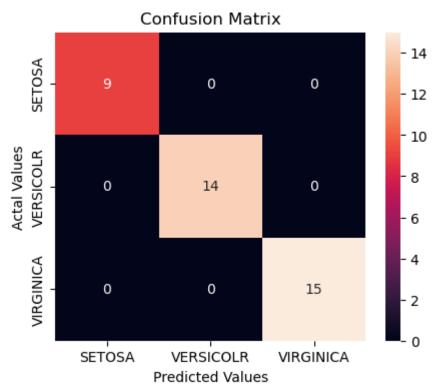
Intercepts:

[-29.02055384 -4.2409419 -21.22344971]

Training Set Accuracy: 0.9732142857142857

Testing Set Accuracy: 1.0

Confusion Matrix:



	Classes	Sensitivities	Specificities		
0	setosa	1.0	1.0		
1	versicolor	1.0	1.0		
2	virginica	1.0	1.0		
Α	dditional	Report:			
		precisio	n recall	f1-score	sup
	setos	a 1.0	0 1.00	1.00	
	versicolo	r 1.0	0 1.00	1.00	
	virginic	a 1.0	0 1.00	1.00	
	accurac	у		1.00	
	macro av	g 1.0	0 1.00	1.00	
we	ighted av	g 1.0	0 1.00	1.00	

Problem 3

Logistic Regression

```
In [83]: clf2 = LogisticRegression()
         clf2.fit(X_train, y_train)
         print("Coefficients: \n", clf2.coef_, '\n')
         print("Intercepts: \n", clf2.intercept_, '\n')
         y_train_pred = clf2.predict(X_train)
         print("Training Set Accuracy:", metrics.accuracy_score(y_train, y_train_pred
         y_pred = clf2.predict(X_test)
         print("Testing Set Accuracy:", metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred), '\n')
         print("Confusion Matrix:")
         cm = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
         cm_df = pd.DataFrame(cm,
                               index = ['SETOSA', 'VERSICOLR', 'VIRGINICA'],
                               columns = ['SETOSA', 'VERSICOLR', 'VIRGINICA'])
         plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
         sns.heatmap(cm_df, annot=True)
         plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
         plt.ylabel('Actal Values')
         plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
         plt.show()
         res = []
         name = ['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica']
         for l in [0, 1, 2]:
             res.append([name[l],get_sensitivity_and_specificity(cm,l)[0],get_sensiti
```

Coefficients:

[[-1.02139469 1.04243172 -1.79730333 -1.64049312] [0.50596642 -0.31739578 -0.24296152 -0.6608599] [0.51542827 -0.72503594 2.04026485 2.30135303]]

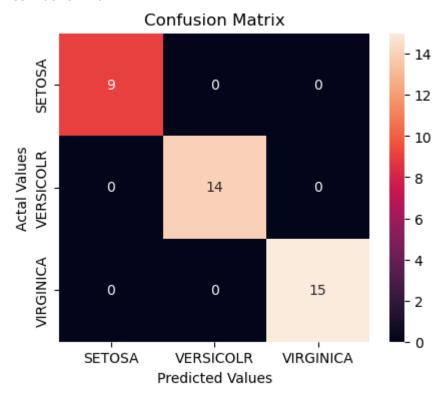
Intercepts:

[0.09726616 1.84192521 -1.93919137]

Training Set Accuracy: 0.9553571428571429

Testing Set Accuracy: 1.0

Confusion Matrix:



	Classes	Sensitivities	Specificities
0	setosa	1.0	1.0
1	versicolor	1.0	1.0
2	virginica	1.0	1.0

Additional F	Report:			
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	9
versicolor	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
virginica	1.00	1.00	1.00	15
accuracy			1.00	38
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	38
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	38

From the confusion matrix and other outcome, I would say LDA and Logistic Regression are both working well, though the training accuracy of LDA is still slightly better.

Logistic Regression without Intercept

```
In [85]: clf3 = LogisticRegression(fit_intercept=False)
         clf3.fit(X_train, y_train)
         print("Coefficients: \n", clf3.coef_, '\n')
         print("Intercepts: \n", clf3.intercept_, '\n')
         y_train_pred = clf3.predict(X_train)
         print("Training Set Accuracy:", metrics.accuracy_score(y_train, y_train_pred
         y pred = clf3.predict(X test)
         print("Testing Set Accuracy:", metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred) ,'\n')
         print("Confusion Matrix:")
         cm = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
         cm_df = pd.DataFrame(cm,
                               index = ['SETOSA', 'VERSICOLR', 'VIRGINICA'],
                               columns = ['SETOSA','VERSICOLR','VIRGINICA'])
         plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
         sns.heatmap(cm_df, annot=True)
         plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
         plt.ylabel('Actal Values')
         plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
         plt.show()
         res = []
         name = ['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica']
         for l in [0, 1, 2]:
              res.append([name[l], get sensitivity and specificity(cm,l)[0], get sensiti
         display(pd.DataFrame(res, columns=['Classes', 'Sensitivities', 'Specificitie")
         print('\n',"Additional Report:")
         print(
             metrics.classification_report(y_test,
                                            y_pred,
                                            target_names=iris.target_names))
```

Coefficients:

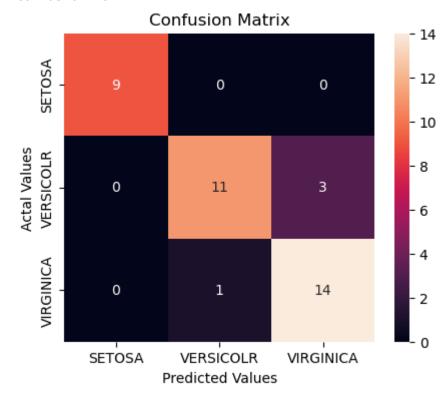
[[-0.57008429 0.98903539 -1.31341185 -1.08930229] [0.37645691 -1.02448055 0.61782732 -0.33310061] [0.19362738 0.03544516 0.69558454 1.4224029]]

Intercepts:

[0. 0. 0.]

Training Set Accuracy: 0.8482142857142857 Testing Set Accuracy: 0.8947368421052632

Confusion Matrix:



	Classes	Sensitivities	Specificities
0	setosa	1.000000	1.000000
1	versicolor	0.785714	0.958333
2	virginica	0 033333	0.869565

Additional Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
setosa versicolor virginica	1.00 0.92 0.82	1.00 0.79 0.93	1.00 0.85 0.87	9 14 15
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.91 0.90	0.91 0.89	0.89 0.91 0.89	38 38 38

Without the intercept, there is no significantly difference on the accuracy. Yet we can

see the performance of sensitivity and specificity is slighly lower than the outcome with the intercept in general.



In []