

SVM Lab Notes

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Kernel

- Different ways to split or classify your data

Using Social Network Ads CSV dataset, reading it in with `pd.read_csv` function.

Splitting the variables X and Y into independent and dependent variables. We are trying to predict the salary of the individuals within the dataset, so that will be our Y.

Split data up in typical fashion, using 25% of data for test size.

Important Note About Scaling

Feature scaling is especially important within this dataset, because age and salary are not comparable and would thus create an inaccurate distribution. We need to fix it!

We're going to use the sklearn preprocessing `StandardScaler`, which uses the standard deviation. We applied feature scaling on `X_train` and `X_test` via `sc.fit_transform()`. This will scale and normalize our data.

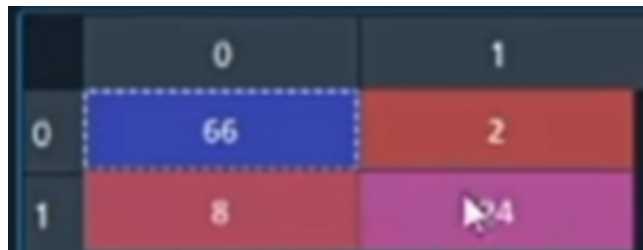
Applying SVM

We import SVM from `sklearn.svm`, and then use classifier class. We're using a linear kernel for this lab.

Confusion Matrix

Import confusion matrix from sklearn.metrics, compare the y_{test} data to y_{pred} data in order to see how off we've been.

After printing it out,

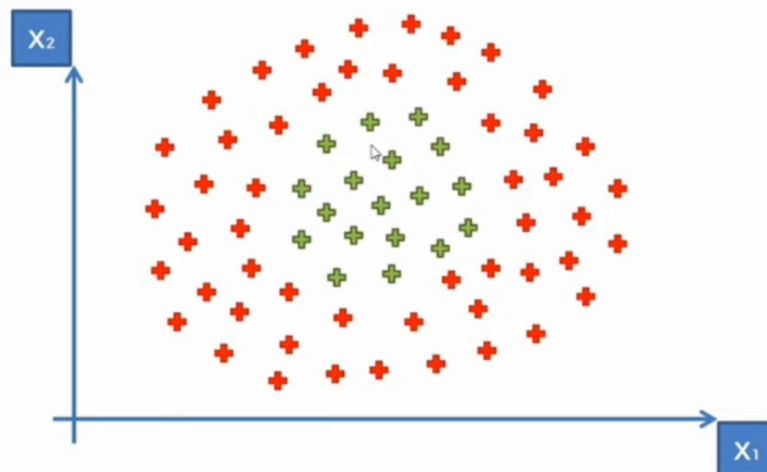
A confusion matrix visualization with a dark background. The top row is labeled '0' and '1'. The left column is labeled '0' and '1'. The cells contain the following values: top-left (0,0) is 66 in a blue box; top-right (0,1) is 2 in a red box; bottom-left (1,0) is 8 in a red box; bottom-right (1,1) is 24 in a purple box. A dashed white line outlines the top-left cell (66).

	0	1
0	66	2
1	8	24

We get an accuracy of 90%, given that the diagonal adds to 90 ($66+24$). The other squares are inaccurate predictions.

Other Situations

What about these points ?



In these situations, we clearly do not want to use a linear kernel. The data is not linearly separable!

Different Kernels try and make it linearly separable using their approaches.

