

## Practical work 3 - ML : SVM

### *Training a binary classification model using support vector machines*

#### The objective:

The aim of this work is to learn how to :

- Train a support vector machines model on a dataset,
- Find the hyperplane equation and the support vectors,
- Drawing the hyperplane and the margins
- Use the kernel trick,
- Defining the best hyperparameters using GridSearch method,
- Evaluate the SVM model before and after using GridSearch.

#### The required work :

The construction of a binary classification model using support vector machines to diagnostically predict whether a person is diabetic or not, based on 5 features: (*Glucose, BloodPressure, Insulin, BMI and Age*) among the 8 diagnostic measures in the dataset (*diabetes.csv*).

1. Create the X matrix containing the five columns (features) mentioned above and the Y vector.
2. Use the **Scikit-learn** machine learning tool to create and train a **support vector machines** model in a new notebook in Jupyter.
3. Implement a function that mimics the function **train\_test\_split()** of **Scikit-learn**, This allows the dataset to be divided into two random subsets: training and testing.
4. Find the **hyperplane** equation and the **support vectors**,
5. Write a function to compute the **confusion matrix** from scratch without using **Scikit-learn**.
6. Calculate the rates: **True Positive (TP)**, **False Negative (FN)**, **False Positive (FP)**, **True Negative (TN)** from the **confusion matrix** and then calculate the **Accuracy** in a function.
7. Use **GridSearch** method in order to find the best hyperparameters of the **SVM** model.
8. Based on the **GridSearch** method, what is the appropriate hyperparameters that gives the best **accuracy** ?
9. Repeat question 6 after having applied the **GridSearch** method.
10. Since our model is trained on 5 features of the dataset, create 2D scatter plots for every possible pair of features (e.g., (*Glucose, Insulin*), (*BMI, age*), etc.). On each plot, draw the SVM hyperplane (**decision boundary**) and the margin lines that separate the classes.
11. Using the **SVM** model, what is the prediction of a person who has the following measurements: (*Glucose=100, BloodPressure=90, Insulin=0.5, BMI=55 et Age=63*).