

Support Vector Machine using Scikit-learn

```
In [104]: 1 import numpy as np
          2 import pandas as pd
          3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          4 from sklearn.svm import SVC
          5 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
          6
          7 data=pd.read_csv('iris')
          8 data
          9
```

Out[104]:

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
...
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	virginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	virginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	virginica
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	virginica
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	virginica

150 rows × 5 columns

data cleaning

```
In [86]: 1 data.shape
```

Out[86]: (150, 5)

```
In [87]: 1 data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[87]: sepal_length    0
          sepal_width    0
          petal_length    0
          petal_width    0
          species        0
          dtype: int64
```

```
In [88]: 1 data.duplicated().sum()
```

Out[88]: 1

```
In [89]: 1 dataset= data.drop_duplicates()
        2 dataset
```

Out[89]:

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
...
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	virginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	virginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	virginica
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	virginica
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	virginica

149 rows × 5 columns

```
In [90]: 1 dataset.shape
```

Out[90]: (149, 5)

```
In [91]: 1 dataset.count()
```

```
Out[91]: sepal_length    149
sepal_width      149
petal_length     149
petal_width      149
species          149
dtype: int64
```

```
In [92]: 1 dataset.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 149 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 5 columns):
 #   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   sepal_length    149 non-null   float64
 1   sepal_width     149 non-null   float64
 2   petal_length    149 non-null   float64
 3   petal_width     149 non-null   float64
 4   species         149 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 7.0+ KB
```

```
In [93]: 1 dataset.nunique()
```

```
Out[93]: sepal_length    35
sepal_width     23
petal_length     43
petal_width      22
species          3
dtype: int64
```

In [94]: 1 dataset.describe()

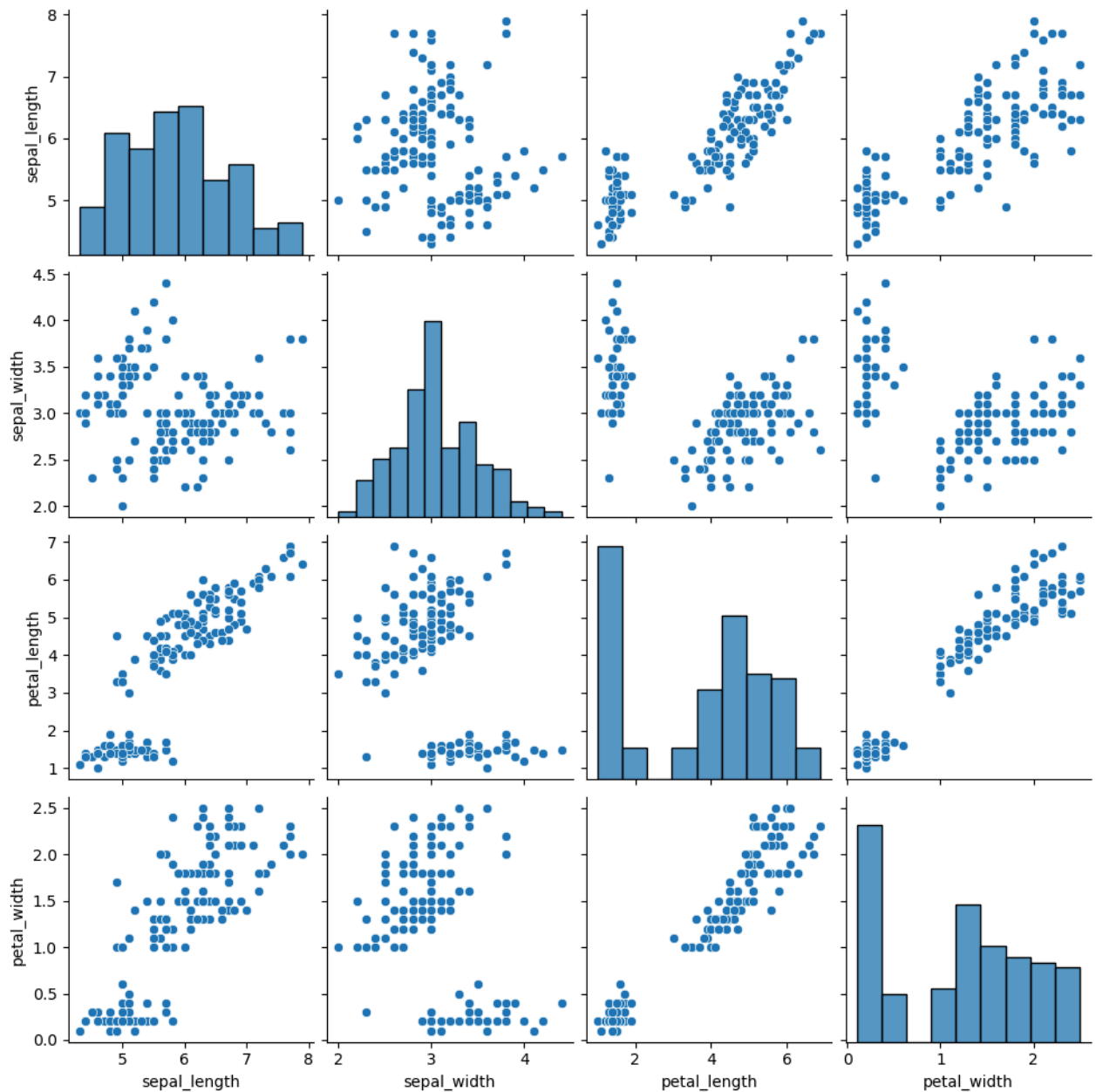
Out[94]:

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width
count	149.000000	149.000000	149.000000	149.000000
mean	5.843624	3.059732	3.748993	1.194631
std	0.830851	0.436342	1.767791	0.762622
min	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000
25%	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000
50%	5.800000	3.000000	4.300000	1.300000
75%	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000
max	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000

```
In [95]: 1 import seaborn as sns  
2 sns.pairplot(dataset)
```

C:\Users\Ahmed Islam\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning: The figure layout has changed to tight
self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)

Out[95]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1b95fad0090>



```
In [96]: 1 X = dataset.iloc[:,[0,1,2,3]]
          2 X
```

```
Out[96]:
```

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2
...
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8

149 rows × 4 columns

```
In [97]: 1 y= dataset.iloc[:,[4]]
          2 y
```

```
Out[97]:
```

	species
0	setosa
1	setosa
2	setosa
3	setosa
4	setosa
...	...
145	virginica
146	virginica
147	virginica
148	virginica
149	virginica

149 rows × 1 columns

Train_Test_split

```
In [98]: 1 X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test= train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
In [99]: 1 print(X_train.shape)
          2 print(X_test.shape)
```

```
(119, 4)
(30, 4)
```

```
In [100]: 1 print(y_train.shape)
          2 print(y_test.shape)
```

```
(119, 1)
(30, 1)
```

Creating Model

```
In [101]: 1 model = SVC(kernel='linear')
          2
          3 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
          4 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
          5
          6
          7 print('The Shape of Y predicted is:', y_pred.shape)
          8 print()
          9 print("The predicted values is:")
         10 print(y_pred)
```

The Shape of Y predicted is: (30,)

The predicted values is:

```
['versicolor' 'setosa' 'virginica' 'versicolor' 'versicolor' 'setosa'
 'versicolor' 'virginica' 'versicolor' 'versicolor' 'virginica' 'setosa'
 'setosa' 'setosa' 'setosa' 'versicolor' 'virginica' 'versicolor'
 'versicolor' 'virginica' 'setosa' 'virginica' 'setosa' 'virginica'
 'virginica' 'virginica' 'virginica' 'virginica' 'setosa' 'setosa']
```

C:\Users\Ahmed Islam\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:1339: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().
y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)

Accuracy Calculating

```
In [102]: 1 accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
          2 print("Accuracy:" ,accuracy)
```

Accuracy: 1.0

confusion Matrix

```
In [103]: 1 conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
          2 print("Confusion Matrix:")
          3 print(conf_matrix)
```

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[10  0  0]
 [ 0  9  0]
 [ 0  0 11]]
```

```

In [80]: 1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
5 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
6 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
7 import seaborn as sns
8 from sklearn.svm import SVC
9
10 df = pd.read_csv('iris')
11
12 print("First few rows of the dataset:")
13 print(df.head())
14
15 print("\nMissing values in the dataset:")
16 print(df.isnull().sum())
17
18 X = df[['sepal_length', 'sepal_width']]
19 y = df['species']
20
21 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
22
23 scaler = StandardScaler()
24 X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
25 X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
26
27 model = SVC(kernel='linear')
28 model.fit(X_train, y_train)
29
30 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
31
32 accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
33 print(f"\nAccuracy of the SVM model: {accuracy}")
34
35 confusion_matrix = pd.crosstab(y_test, y_pred, rownames=['Actual'], colnames=['Predicted'])
36 sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix, annot=True)
37 plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
38 plt.show()
39
40 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
41 colors = {'setosa': 'red', 'versicolor': 'blue', 'virginica': 'green'}
42 for species in np.unique(y):
43     subset = X[y == species]
44     plt.scatter(subset.iloc[:, 0], subset.iloc[:, 1], color=colors[species], label=species, s
45
46 ax = plt.gca()
47 xlim = ax.get_xlim()
48 ylim = ax.get_ylim()
49
50 xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(xlim[0], xlim[1], 200),
51                      np.linspace(ylim[0], ylim[1], 200))
52 Z = model.decision_function(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
53
54 for i, color in zip(range(Z.shape[1]), ['red', 'blue', 'green']):
55     Z_class = Z[:, i].reshape(xx.shape)
56     ax.contour(xx, yy, Z_class, levels=[0], linewidths=2, colors=color)
57
58 plt.title('SVM Decision Boundaries with Data Points')
59 plt.xlabel('Sepal Length (standardized)')
60 plt.ylabel('Sepal Width (standardized)')
61 plt.legend()
62 plt.show()
63

```

First few rows of the dataset:

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa

Missing values in the dataset:

```
sepal_length    0
sepal_width     0
petal_length    0
petal_width     0
species         0
dtype: int64
```

Accuracy of the SVM model: 0.9

