**spring 2024: CS5720 Neural Networks & Deep Learning - ICP-5**

**Assignment-5**

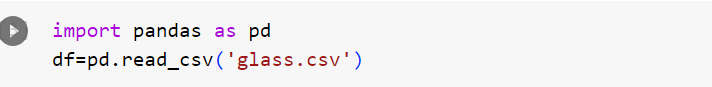
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Github Link: <https://github.com/Akhilakatepalli/ICP5>

1. **Implement Naïve Bayes method using scikit-learn library**

Use dataset available with name glass



A white background with a black border

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

A table of periodic table

Description automatically generated



A screenshot of a computer

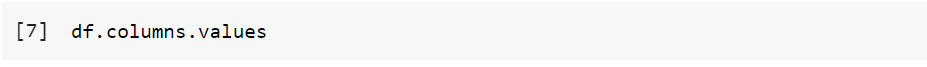
Description automatically generated

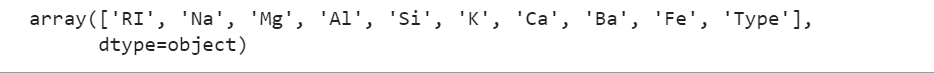
A white rectangular object with a black border

Description automatically generated

A table with numbers and symbols

Description automatically generated







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Description automatically generated

Use train\_test\_split to create training and testing part

Evaluate the model on test part using score

A screen shot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

A computer screen shot of a program

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

1. **Implement linear SVM method using scikit library**

Use the same dataset above

Use train\_test\_split to create training and testing part

Evaluate the model on test part using score and classification\_report(y\_true, y\_pred)

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

**Which algorithm you got better accuracy? Can you justify why**

In my opinion, Naive bayes gave better results when compared SVM in terms of accuracy, precission, recall, f1-score.

As the data has 6 classifiers and wasn't transmitted into upper dimension, the SVM couldn't produce better results.

SVM would've given better results, had the data got transmitted using kernel option.

Summarizing, if one has to choose between naive bayes and plain SVM , choosing Naive bayes would be better.