

# Iris Classification

June 23, 2025

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[8]: #Iris Classification using Decision Tree Classifier
#Import libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, \
    ↪classification_report
```

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[7]: #Load the Iris dataset
iris = load_iris()
X = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns=iris.feature_names)
y = pd.Series(iris.target) # Target (species encoded as 0, 1, 2)
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[5]: #Check for missing values
print("Missing values in X:", X.isnull().sum().sum())
print("Missing values in y:", y.isnull().sum())
```

Missing values in X: 0

Missing values in y: 0

```
[11]: #Split data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, \
    ↪random_state=42)
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[12]: #Train Decision Tree model
clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
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[12]: DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)
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[13]: #Make predictions
y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
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[14]: #Evaluate the model
print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print("Precision (macro):", precision_score(y_test, y_pred, average='macro'))
print("Recall (macro):", recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='macro'))
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred,
    ↪target_names=iris.target_names))
```

Accuracy: 1.0

Precision (macro): 1.0

Recall (macro): 1.0

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	10
versicolor	1.00	1.00	1.00	9
virginica	1.00	1.00	1.00	11
accuracy			1.00	30
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	30
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	30

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