

Shiny Application: classify and predict

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Synopsis

At this project we make the prediction Shiny-app which can classify your Iris flower by its measures, based on Edgar Anderson's Iris Data. For prediction we use rpart decision tree model.

Edgar Anderson's Iris Data is famous (Fisher's or Anderson's) iris data set gives the measurements in centimeters of the variables sepal length and width and petal length and width, respectively, for 50 flowers from each of 3 species of iris. The species are Iris setosa, versicolor, and virginica. (Fisher, R. A. (1936) The use of multiple measurements in taxonomic problems. Annals of Eugenics, 7, Part II, 179–188.)

```
library(rpart)
library(rpart.plot)
```

Load data

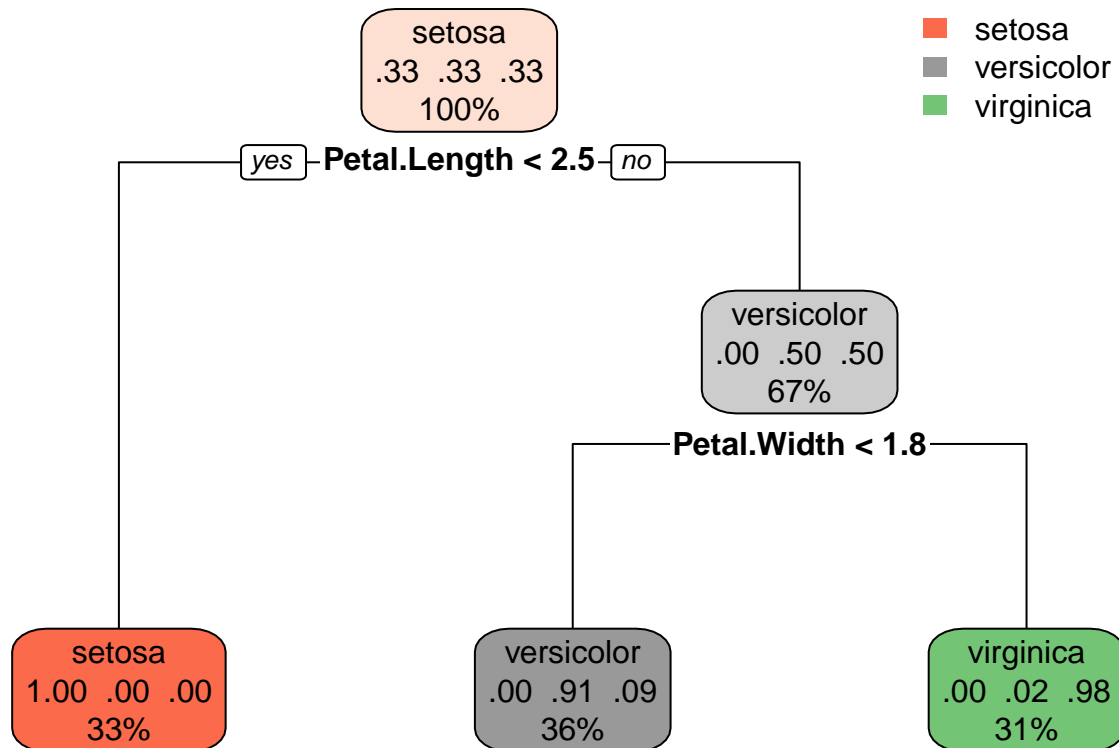
```
# Attach the dataset to the environment
data(iris)
# Get help on the data
#help(iris)
# Rename the data
data<-iris
# View the data
head(data)
```

##	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
## 1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa

Train classifier

We train the classifier by whole data because we don't need to choose best model, we need just interpolary prediction.

```
tree <- rpart(Species ~ ., data = data, method = "class")
rpart.plot(tree)
```



Prediction example

```
pred<-predict(object = tree, type="class", newdata = data.frame(
  Petal.Length = 2.2,
  Petal.Width = 1.0,
  Sepal.Length = 5.3,
  Sepal.Width = 2.7))

print(paste0('Your Iris is ',pred,'!'))
```

```
## [1] "Your Iris is setosa!"
```