

# Iris data: The book

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# Chapter 1

## Classification in the Iris data set

### A test example for Jupyter nbconvert

It is a million to one chances but it  
might just work.

---

Dylan P. Tweed

*This document is the result of a nbconvert -to pdf test on a very simple ipython notebook. Along with this abstract, title, author, affiliations, dates and keywords metadata are displayed. Furthermore this document should illustrate additional features; captions, labels, bibliography figures and tables rescaling, cells hiding. The original notebook was build so that to test multiple templates (see [github.com/BreizhZut/Jupyter\\_nbconvert\\_pdftemplate](https://github.com/BreizhZut/Jupyter_nbconvert_pdftemplate)) corresponding to documentation, article, book and presentations formats.*

## 1.1 Data

The iris dataset is common test example for machine learning and can be found in the `datasets` packages of R or as in this instance the `sklearn` package in python. This data set was first published in [Fisher, 1936], in was further use for the purpose of testing machine learning classification algorithm such as in [Ro and Pe, 1973], [Dasarathy, 1980].

1. Number of Instances: 150 (50 in each of three classes)
2. Number of Attributes: 4 numeric, predictive attributes and the class
  - sepal length in cm
  - sepal width in cm
  - petal length in cm
  - petal width in cm
3. class:
  - Iris-Setosa
  - Iris-Versicolour
  - Iris-Virginica

	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
5	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4
6	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3
7	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2
8	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2
9	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1

Table 1.1: First ten rows corresponding to the Setosa class

### 1.1.1 Data frames

The 3 class are indicated in the data as integers 0, 1 and 2:

```
>>> # This should appear everywhere
... Counter(target)
Counter(0: 50, 1: 50, 2: 50)
```

With the corresponding class names:

```
>>> # This should appear everywhere
... list(target_names)
['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica']
```

We explore the first few element of the iris data set for each class:

- setosa encoded as 0 (see Table toto),
- versicolor encoded as 1 (see Table toto)
- virginica encoded as 2 (see Table toto).

We note that the row are ordered by class. This is not important here, since we try to test reference to some tables but for machine learning tasks it is advised to shuffle the row both in the data and the target.

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	sepal length	sepal width	petal length	petal width
50	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4
51	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5
52	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5
53	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3
54	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5
55	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3
56	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6
57	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0
58	6.6	2.9	4.6	1.3
59	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4

Table 1.2: First ten rows corresponding to the Versicolor class

	sepal length	sepal width	petal length	petal width
100	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5
101	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9
102	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1
103	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8
104	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2
105	7.6	3.0	6.6	2.1
106	4.9	2.5	4.5	1.7
107	7.3	2.9	6.3	1.8
108	6.7	2.5	5.8	1.8
109	7.2	3.6	6.1	2.5

Table 1.3: First ten rows corresponding to the Virginica class

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### 1.1.2 Visualization

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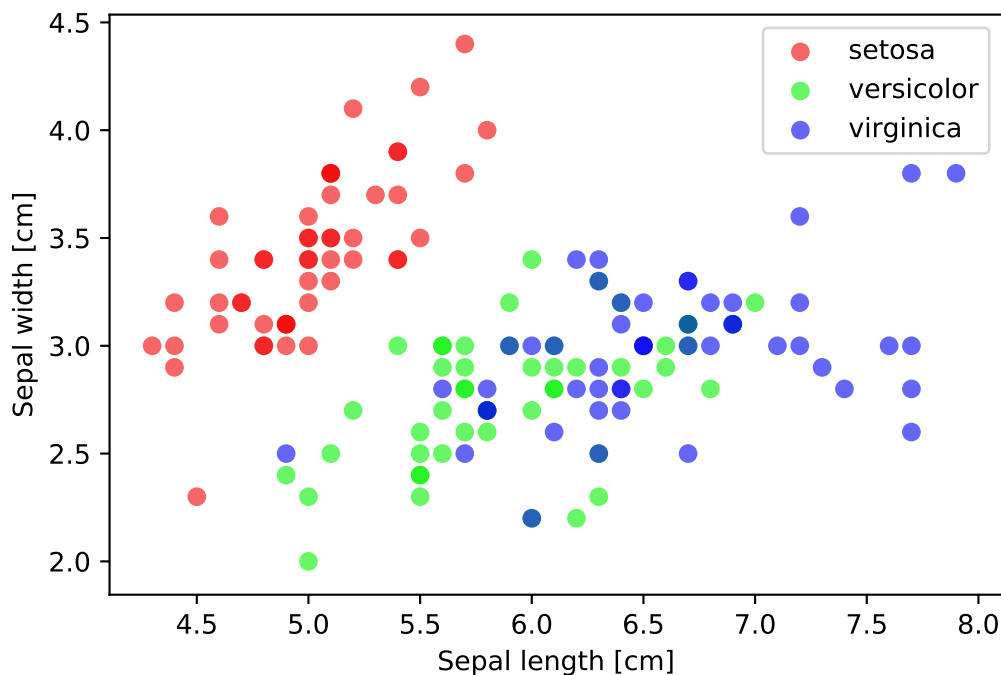


Figure 1.1: Scatter plot sepal width as a function of the sepal length for the iris dataset. As the legend indicates, the color code corresponds to the class.

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## 1.2 Model

For fun we were testing different classification models for the iris dataset using the Support Vector Classification (SVC) method. This example is taken from the `sklearn` documentation. We test the SVC methods with:

- a linear kernel (see Figure toto)
- a Radial Basis Function kernel (RBF, see Figure toto)
- a degree 3 polynomial kernel (see Figure toto)

### 1.2.1 Linear kernel SVC

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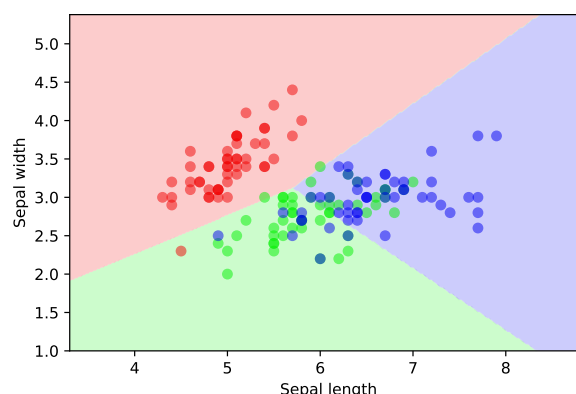


Figure 1.2: Same as Figure toto. The shaded region correspond to the predictions of Linear SVC model.

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### 1.2.2 Radial basis function kernel SVC

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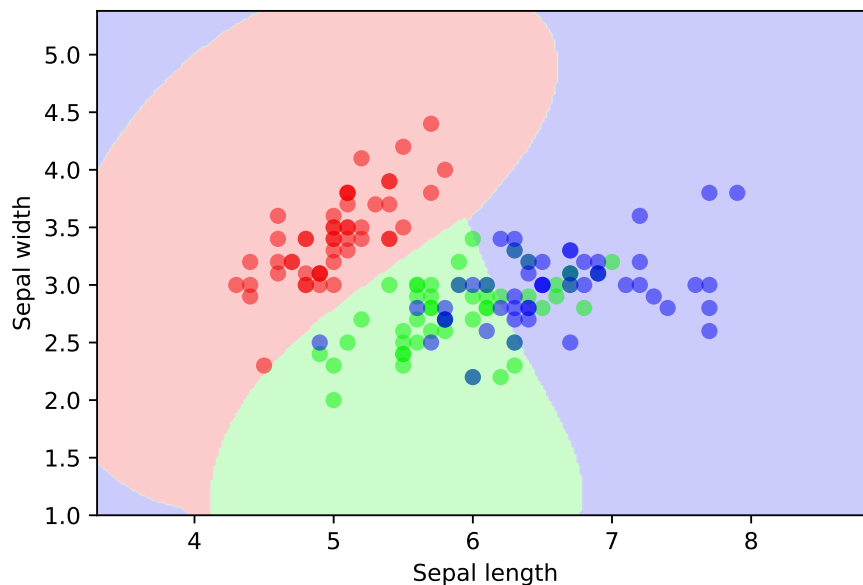


Figure 1.3: Same as Figure toto. The shaded region correspond to the predictions of SVC RBF model.

### 1.2.3 Polynomial kernel SVC

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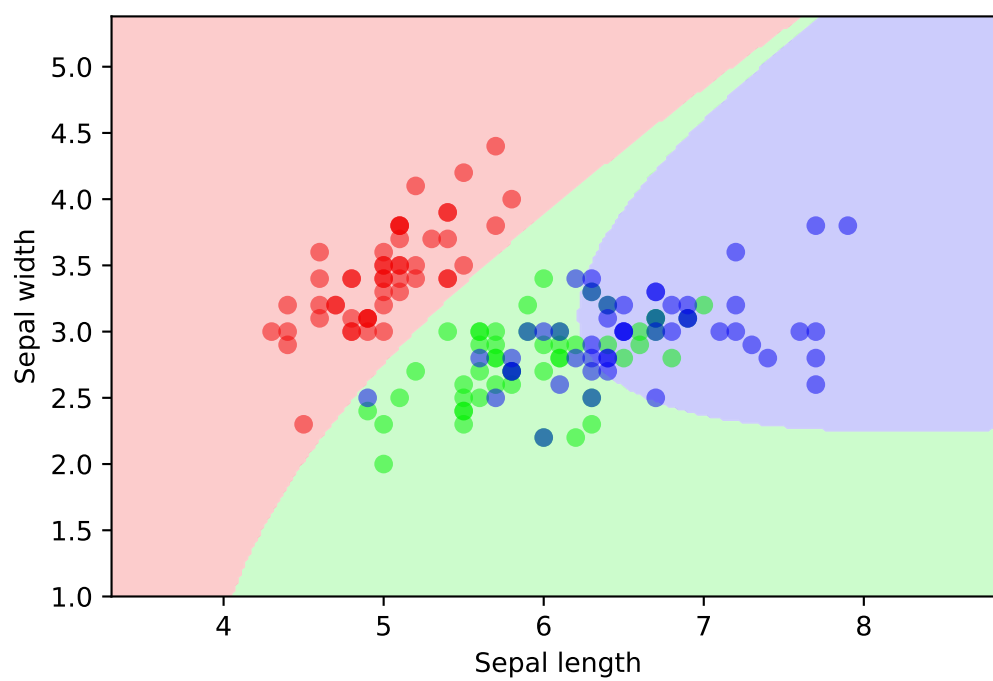


Figure 1.4: Same as Figure toto. The shaded region correspond to the predictions of polynomial SVC model.



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