You are currently looking at **version 1.0** of this notebook. To download notebooks and datafiles, as well as get help on Jupyter notebooks in the Coursera platform, visit the <u>Jupyter Notebook FAQ (https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-machine-learning/resources/bANLa)</u> course resource.

## **Classifier Visualization Playground**

The purpose of this notebook is to let you visualize various classsifiers' decision boundaries.

The data used in this notebook is based on the <u>UCI Mushroom Data Set (http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Mushroom?ref=datanews.io)</u> stored in mushrooms.csv.

In order to better vizualize the decision boundaries, we'll perform Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on the data to reduce the dimensionality to 2 dimensions. Dimensionality reduction will be covered in module 4 of this course.

Play around with different models and parameters to see how they affect the classifier's decision boundary and accuracy!

```
In [ ]: %matplotlib notebook
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        df = pd.read csv('mushrooms.csv')
        df2 = pd.get dummies(df)
        df3 = df2.sample(frac=0.08)
        X = df3.iloc[:,2:]
        y = df3.iloc[:,1]
        pca = PCA(n components=2).fit transform(X)
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(pca, y, random_state=0)
        plt.figure(dpi=120)
        plt.scatter(pca[y.values==0,0], pca[y.values==0,1], alpha=0.5, label='Edible', s=2)
        plt.scatter(pca[y.values==1,0], pca[y.values==1,1], alpha=0.5, label='Poisonous', s=2)
        plt.legend()
        plt.title('Mushroom Data Set\nFirst Two Principal Components')
        plt.xlabel('PC1')
        plt.ylabel('PC2')
        plt.gca().set aspect('equal')
```

```
In [ ]: def plot mushroom boundary(X, y, fitted model):
            plt.figure(figsize=(9.8,5), dpi=100)
            for i, plot_type in enumerate(['Decision Boundary', 'Decision Probabilities']):
                plt.subplot(1,2,i+1)
                mesh step size = 0.01 # step size in the mesh
                x \min, x \max = X[:, 0].\min() - .1, X[:, 0].\max() + .1
                y \min, y \max = X[:, 1].min() - .1, X[:, 1].max() + .1
                xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x min, x_max, mesh_step_size), np.arange(y_min, y_max, mesh_step_size))
                if i == 0:
                    Z = fitted model.predict(np.c [xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
                else:
                    try:
                         Z = fitted model.predict proba(np.c [xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])[:,1]
                    except:
                        plt.text(0.4, 0.5, 'Probabilities Unavailable', horizontalalignment='center',
                              verticalalignment='center', transform = plt.gca().transAxes, fontsize=12)
                         plt.axis('off')
                         break
                Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
                plt.scatter(X[y.values==0,0], X[y.values==0,1], alpha=0.4, label='Edible', s=5)
                plt.scatter(X[y.values==1,0], X[y.values==1,1], alpha=0.4, label='Posionous', s=5)
                plt.imshow(Z, interpolation='nearest', cmap='RdYlBu r', alpha=0.15,
                           extent=(x_min, x_max, y_min, y_max), origin='lower')
                plt.title(plot_type + '\n' +
                           str(fitted model).split('(')[0]+ ' Test Accuracy: ' + str(np.round(fitted model.score(X, y), 5
                plt.gca().set aspect('equal');
            plt.tight layout()
            plt.subplots adjust(top=0.9, bottom=0.08, wspace=0.02)
In [ ]: from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
        model = LogisticRegression()
        model.fit(X train,y train)
        plot mushroom boundary(X test, y test, model)
```

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
        model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=20)
        model.fit(X train,y train)
        plot_mushroom_boundary(X_test, y_test, model)
In [ ]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
        model = DecisionTreeClassifier(max depth=3)
        model.fit(X train,y train)
        plot mushroom boundary(X test, y test, model)
In [ ]: | from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
        model = DecisionTreeClassifier()
        model.fit(X train,y train)
        plot mushroom boundary(X test, y test, model)
In [ ]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
        model = RandomForestClassifier()
        model.fit(X_train,y_train)
        plot mushroom boundary(X test, y test, model)
In [ ]: from sklearn.svm import SVC
        model = SVC(kernel='linear')
        model.fit(X_train,y_train)
        plot mushroom boundary(X test, y test, model)
```

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.svm import SVC
        model = SVC(kernel='rbf', C=1)
        model.fit(X_train,y_train)
        plot_mushroom_boundary(X_test, y_test, model)
In [ ]: | from sklearn.svm import SVC
        model = SVC(kernel='rbf', C=10)
        model.fit(X train,y train)
        plot_mushroom_boundary(X_test, y_test, model)
In [ ]: | from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
        model = GaussianNB()
        model.fit(X train,y train)
        plot_mushroom_boundary(X_test, y_test, model)
In [ ]: from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
        model = MLPClassifier()
        model.fit(X_train,y_train)
        plot_mushroom_boundary(X_test, y_test, model)
```

In [ ]: