```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
    from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
    iris = load_iris()
In [2]: iris.feature_names
```

In [3]: iris.target\_names

Out[3]: array(['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica'], dtype='<U10')</pre>

In [4]: df = pd.DataFrame(iris.data,columns=iris.feature\_names)
 df.head()

#### Out[4]:

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
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

In [5]: df['target'] = iris.target
 df.head()

### Out[5]:

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0

In [7]: df[df.target==1].head()

Out[7]:

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
50	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	1
51	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	1
52	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	1
53	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	1
54	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	1

In [8]: df[df.target==2].head()

# Out[8]:

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
100	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5	2
101	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9	2
102	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1	2
103	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8	2
104	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2	2

In [9]: df['flower\_name'] =df.target.apply(lambda x: iris.target\_names[x])
 df.head()

# Out[9]:

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target	flower_name
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0	setosa

```
In [10]: df[45:55]
```

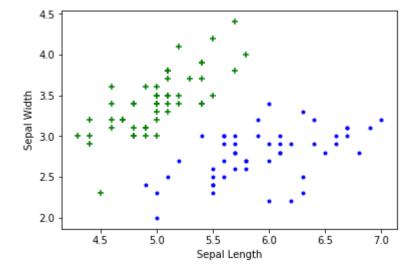
#### Out[10]:

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target	flower_name
45	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	0	setosa
46	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	0	setosa
47	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
48	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	0	setosa
49	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	0	setosa
50	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	1	versicolor
51	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	1	versicolor
52	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	1	versicolor
53	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	1	versicolor
54	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	1	versicolor

In [12]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

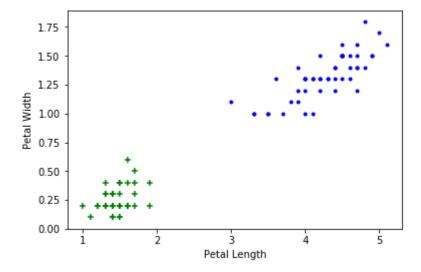
```
In [13]: plt.xlabel('Sepal Length')
    plt.ylabel('Sepal Width')
    plt.scatter(df0['sepal length (cm)'], df0['sepal width (cm)'],color="green",marke
    plt.scatter(df1['sepal length (cm)'], df1['sepal width (cm)'],color="blue",marke
```

Out[13]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x186ffb0b4e0>



```
In [14]: plt.xlabel('Petal Length')
    plt.ylabel('Petal Width')
    plt.scatter(df0['petal length (cm)'], df0['petal width (cm)'],color="green",marke
    plt.scatter(df1['petal length (cm)'], df1['petal width (cm)'],color="blue",marke
```

Out[14]: <matplotlib.collections.PathCollection at 0x186ffb9df98>



```
In [15]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In [16]: X = df.drop(['target','flower_name'], axis='columns')
    y = df.target

In [17]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)

In [18]: len(X_train)

Out[18]: 120

In [19]: len(X_test)

Out[19]: 30

In [20]: from sklearn.svm import SVC
    model = SVC()
```

```
In [21]: model.fit(X train, y train)
         C:\Users\aziz\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\svm\base.py:196: FutureWarnin
         g: The default value of gamma will change from 'auto' to 'scale' in version 0.2
         2 to account better for unscaled features. Set gamma explicitly to 'auto' or 's
         cale' to avoid this warning.
           "avoid this warning.", FutureWarning)
Out[21]: SVC(C=1.0, cache size=200, class weight=None, coef0=0.0,
           decision_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='auto_deprecated',
           kernel='rbf', max iter=-1, probability=False, random state=None,
           shrinking=True, tol=0.001, verbose=False)
In [22]: model.score(X test, y test)
Out[22]: 1.0
In [23]: model.predict([[4.8,3.0,1.5,0.3]])
Out[23]: array([0])
         model C = SVC(C=1)
In [24]:
         model_C.fit(X_train, y_train)
         model_C.score(X_test, y_test)
         C:\Users\aziz\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\svm\base.py:196: FutureWarnin
         g: The default value of gamma will change from 'auto' to 'scale' in version 0.2
         2 to account better for unscaled features. Set gamma explicitly to 'auto' or 's
         cale' to avoid this warning.
           "avoid this warning.", FutureWarning)
Out[24]: 1.0
In [26]:
         model g = SVC(gamma=10)
         model g.fit(X train, y train)
         model g.score(X test, y test)
Out[26]: 0.966666666666667
In [27]: | model linear kernal = SVC(kernel='linear')
         model_linear_kernal.fit(X_train, y_train)
Out[27]: SVC(C=1.0, cache size=200, class weight=None, coef0=0.0,
           decision function shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='auto deprecated',
           kernel='linear', max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None,
           shrinking=True, tol=0.001, verbose=False)
In [29]: model_linear_kernal.score(X_test, y_test)
Out[29]: 1.0
```