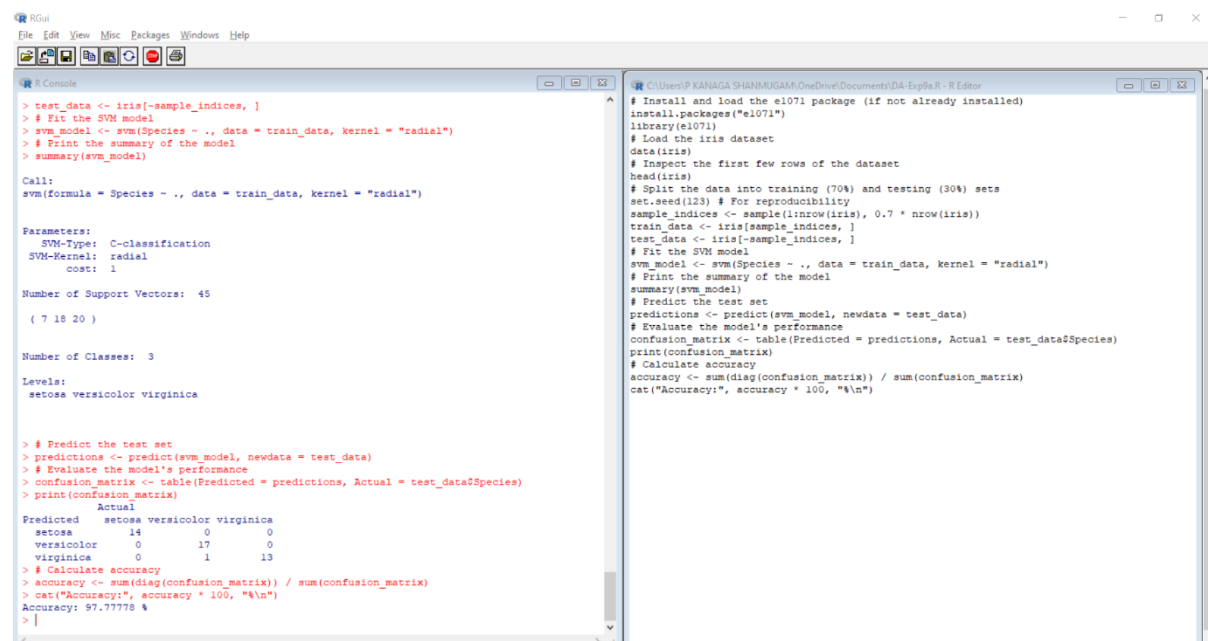


EXP NO: 8

**Implement SVM/Decision Tree Classification Techniques****a) SVM**

```
# Install and load the e1071 package (if not already installed)
install.packages("e1071")
library(e1071)
# Load the iris dataset
data(iris)
# Inspect the first few rows of the dataset
head(iris)
# Split the data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets
set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
sample_indices <- sample(1:nrow(iris), 0.7 * nrow(iris))
train_data <- iris[sample_indices, ]
test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]
# Fit the SVM model
svm_model <- svm(Species ~ ., data = train_data, kernel = "radial")
# Print the summary of the model
summary(svm_model)
# Predict the test set
predictions <- predict(svm_model, newdata = test_data)
# Evaluate the model's performance
confusion_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual =
test_data$Species)
print(confusion_matrix)
# Calculate accuracy
accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion_matrix)) / sum(confusion_matrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy * 100, "%\n")
```

**Output:**

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the R Console on the left and the R Script editor on the right. The R Console displays the output of the SVM code, including the call to the svm function, the parameters used, the summary of the model, the predicted test set, the confusion matrix, and the calculated accuracy.

```
> test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]
> # Fit the SVM model
> svm_model <- svm(Species ~ ., data = train_data, kernel = "radial")
> # Print the summary of the model
> summary(svm_model)

Call:
svm(formula = Species ~ ., data = train_data, kernel = "radial")

Parameters:
  SVM-Type:  C-classification
 SVM-Kernel: radial
      cost:  1

Number of Support Vectors: 45
( 7 18 20 )

Number of Classes: 3

Levels:
setosa versicolor virginica

> # Predict the test set
> predictions <- predict(svm_model, newdata = test_data)
> # Evaluate the model's performance
> confusion_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual = test_data$Species)
> print(confusion_matrix)

      Actual
Predicted setosa versicolor virginica
setosa      14         0         0
versicolor  0         17         0
virginica   0          1        13

> # Calculate accuracy
> accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion_matrix)) / sum(confusion_matrix)
> cat("Accuracy:", accuracy * 100, "%\n")
Accuracy: 97.77778 %
>
```

## b) Decision Tree

```
# Install and load the rpart package (if not already installed)
install.packages("rpart")
library(rpart)
# Load the iris dataset
data(iris)
# Split the data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets
set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
sample_indices <- sample(1:nrow(iris), 0.7 * nrow(iris))
train_data <- iris[sample_indices, ]
test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]
# Fit the Decision Tree model
tree_model <- rpart(Species ~ ., data = train_data, method = "class")
# Print the summary of the model
summary(tree_model)
# Plot the Decision Tree
plot(tree_model)
text(tree_model, pretty = 0)
# Predict the test set
predictions <- predict(tree_model, newdata = test_data, type = "class")
# Evaluate the model's performance
confusion_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual =
test_data$Species)
print(confusion_matrix)
# Calculate accuracy
accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion_matrix)) / sum(confusion_matrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy * 100, "%\n")
```

## Output:

