

A7: Use sci-kit-learn to implement a support vector machine classifier for binary and multiclass classification tasks.

```
In [1]: # Import necessary libraries
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score, confusion_matrix
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

PART 1: Binary Classification (Breast Cancer Dataset)

```
In [2]: # Load the dataset
binary_data = datasets.load_breast_cancer()
X_binary = binary_data.data
y_binary = binary_data.target
```

```
In [3]: # Split dataset into training and testing sets
X_train_bin, X_test_bin, y_train_bin, y_test_bin = train_test_split(X_binary, y_binary, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
In [4]: # Create and train the SVM classifier
svm_binary = SVC(kernel='linear', C=1.0, random_state=42)
svm_binary.fit(X_train_bin, y_train_bin)
```

Out[4]:

SVC i ?		
► Parameters		
	C	1.0
	kernel	'linear'
	degree	3
	gamma	'scale'
	coef0	0.0
	shrinking	True
	probability	False
	tol	0.001
	cache_size	200
	class_weight	None
	verbose	False
	max_iter	-1
	decision_function_shape	'ovr'
	break_ties	False
	random_state	42

```
In [5]: # Predict on test data
y_pred_bin = svm_binary.predict(X_test_bin)
```

```
In [6]: # Evaluate performance
print("◆ Binary Classification (Breast Cancer Dataset)")
print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test_bin, y_pred_bin))
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test_bin, y_pred_bin))
```

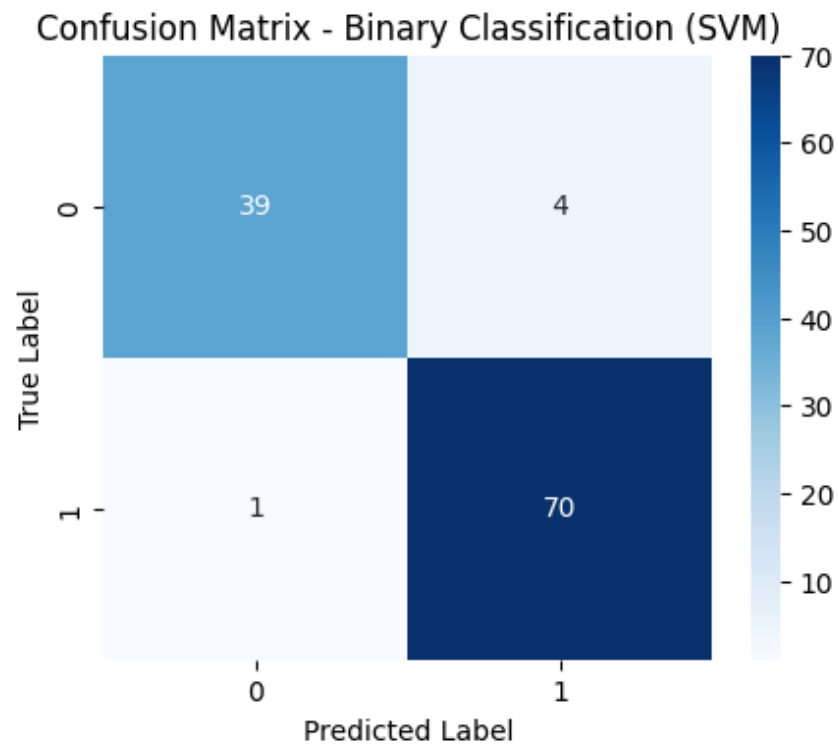
◆ Binary Classification (Breast Cancer Dataset)

Accuracy: 0.956140350877193

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.91	0.94	43
1	0.95	0.99	0.97	71
accuracy			0.96	114
macro avg	0.96	0.95	0.95	114
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	114

```
In [7]: # Confusion Matrix Visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test_bin, y_pred_bin), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues')
plt.title("Confusion Matrix - Binary Classification (SVM)")
plt.xlabel("Predicted Label")
plt.ylabel("True Label")
plt.show()
```



```
In [8]: # -----  
# PART 2: Multiclass Classification (Iris Dataset)  
# -----
```

```
In [9]: # Load the dataset  
iris = datasets.load_iris()  
X_multi = iris.data  
y_multi = iris.target
```

```
In [10]: # Split dataset  
X_train_multi, X_test_multi, y_train_multi, y_test_multi = train_test_split(X_multi, y_multi, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
In [11]: # Create and train the SVM classifier for multiclass  
# Scikit-Learn automatically uses One-vs-Rest strategy for multiclass SVM  
svm_multi = SVC(kernel='rbf', C=1.0, gamma='scale', random_state=42)  
svm_multi.fit(X_train_multi, y_train_multi)
```

Out[11]:

SVC i ?		
► Parameters		
	C	1.0
	kernel	'rbf'
	degree	3
	gamma	'scale'
	coef0	0.0
	shrinking	True
	probability	False
	tol	0.001
	cache_size	200
	class_weight	None
	verbose	False
	max_iter	-1
	decision_function_shape	'ovr'
	break_ties	False
	random_state	42

```
In [12]: # Predict
y_pred_multi = svm_multi.predict(X_test_multi)
```

```
In [13]: # Evaluate
print("\n◆ Multiclass Classification (Iris Dataset)")
print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test_multi, y_pred_multi))
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test_multi, y_pred_multi, target_names=iris.target_names))
```

◆ Multiclass Classification (Iris Dataset)

Accuracy: 1.0

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	10
versicolor	1.00	1.00	1.00	9
virginica	1.00	1.00	1.00	11
accuracy			1.00	30
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	30
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	30

```
In [14]: # Confusion Matrix Visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test_multi, y_pred_multi), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Greens',
            xticklabels=iris.target_names, yticklabels=iris.target_names)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix - Multiclass Classification (SVM)")
plt.xlabel("Predicted Label")
plt.ylabel("True Label")
plt.show()
```

Confusion Matrix - Multiclass Classification (SVM)

