

# **Machine Learning Lab Assignment 2**

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**Year - 4**

**Department - Information Technology**

# 1. WINE DATASET

## 1.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

```
# WINE DATASET
# SVM(With Tuning) [70-30 split]

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Dataset Preparation df =
pd.read_csv("wine.data",header=None)

col_name = ['Class', 'Alcohol', 'Malic acid', 'Ash', 'Alcalinity of ash', 'Magnesium', 'Total
phenols', 'Flavanoids',
            'Nonflavanoid phenols', 'Proanthocyanins', 'Color
intensity', 'Hue', 'OD280/OD315 of diluted wines', 'Proline']

df.columns = col_name

X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)
```

```

# Feature Scaling from sklearn.preprocessing
import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler() X_train =
sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)

# Classification from
sklearn.svm import SVC

classifier = SVC()

#####
# Showing all the parameters

from pprint import pprint
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
pprint(classifier.get_params())

#####
# Creating a set of important sample features

param_grid = {'C': [0.1, 1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001], 'kernel': ['rbf',
'poly', 'sigmoid']}

pprint(param_grid)

#####

from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters # First create
the base model to tune classifier = SVC() # Random search of
parameters, using 3 fold cross validation, # search across 100
different combinations, and use all available cores

```

```
rf_random = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit=True, verbose=2)
rf_random.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf_random.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score

print("Confusion Matrix:") print(confusion_matrix(y_test,
y_pred))

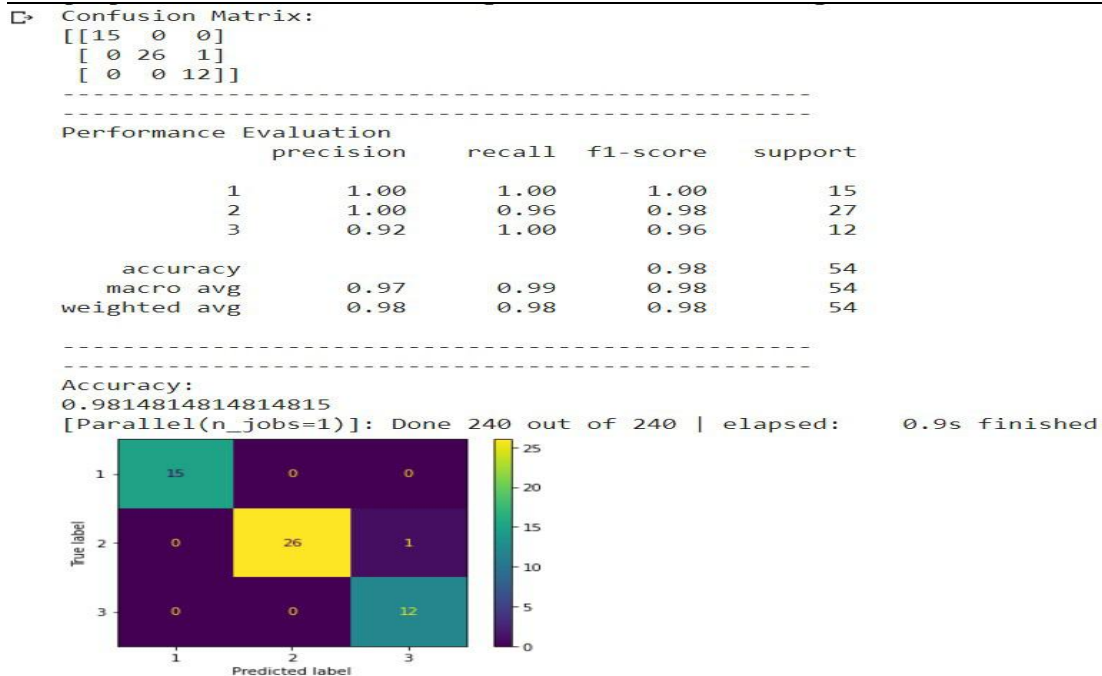
print("-----") print("-----")

print("Performance Evaluation") print(classification_report(y_test,
y_pred))

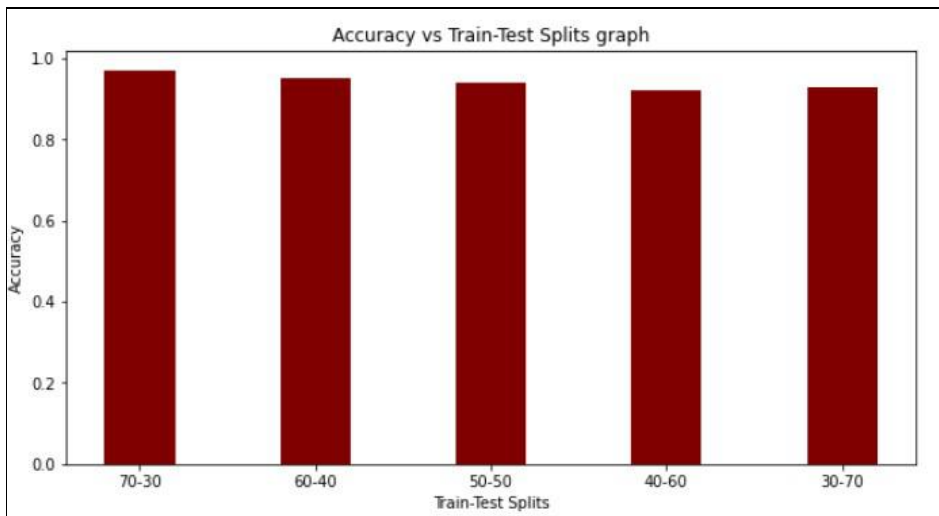
print("-----") print("-----")

print("Accuracy:") print(accuracy_score(y_test,
y_pred))

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from
sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot_confusion_matrix(rf_random, X_test, y_test)
plt.show()
```

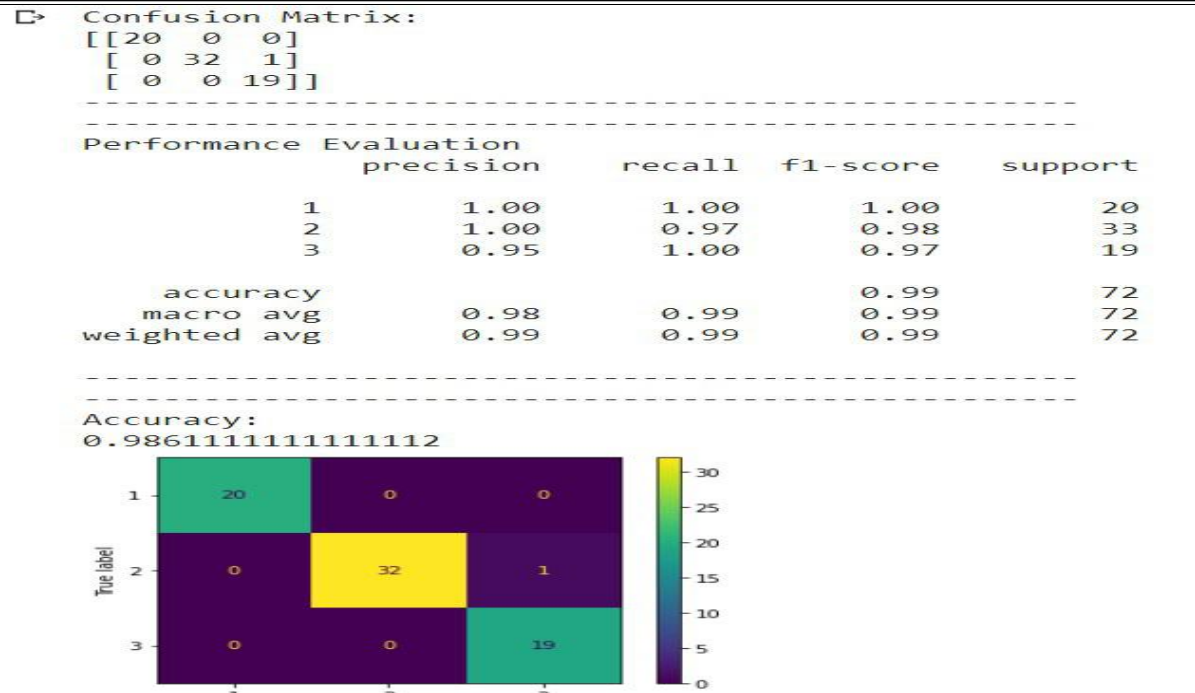


## COMPARISON:

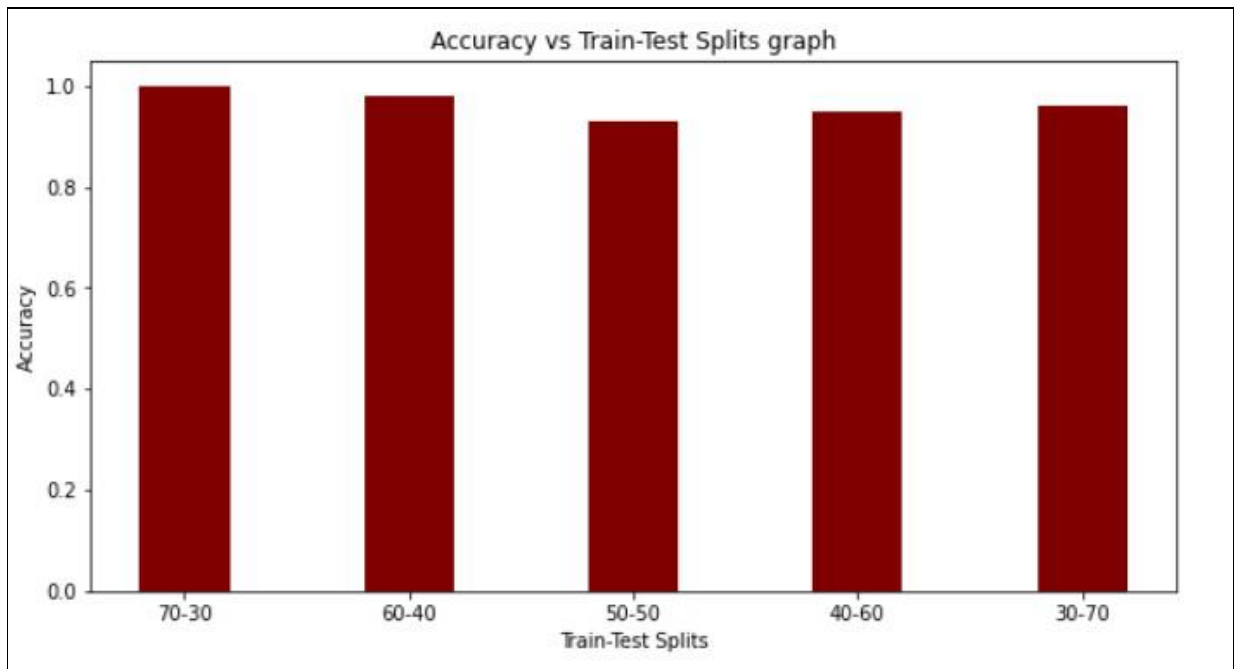


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

## 1.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)



#### COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

#### 1.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

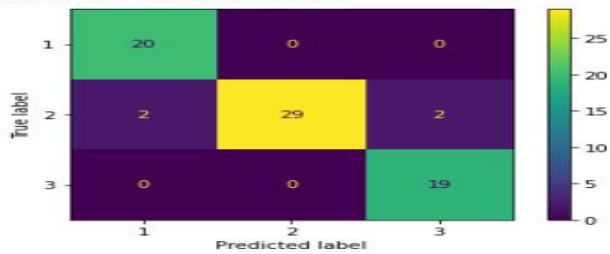
```
[[20  0  0]
 [ 2 29  2]
 [ 0  0 19]]
```

Performance Evaluation

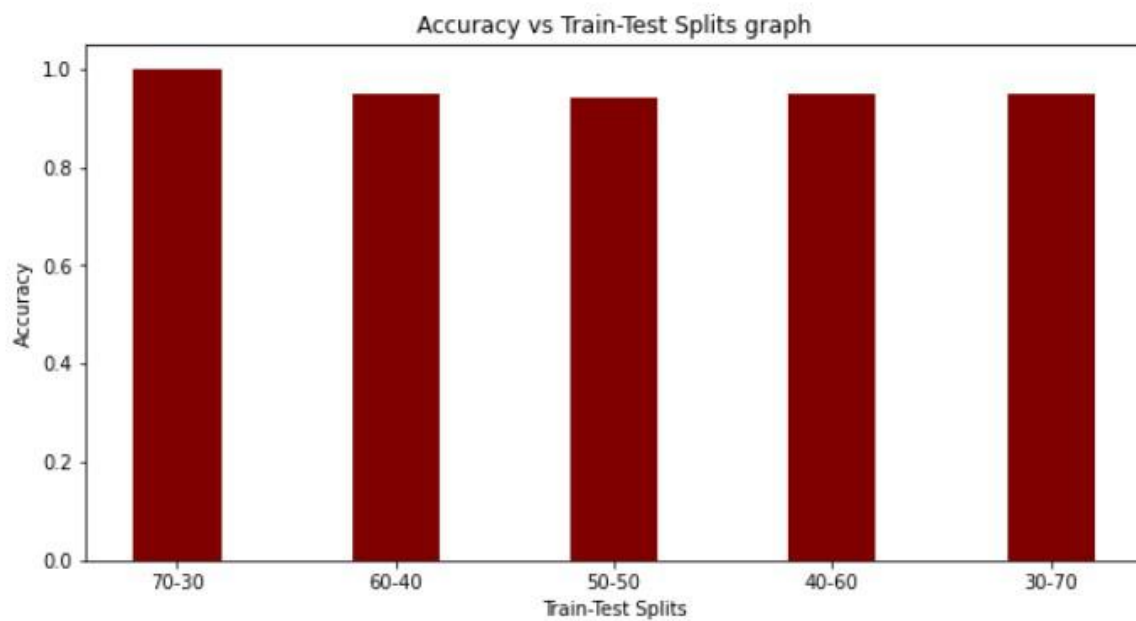
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.91	1.00	0.95	20
2	1.00	0.88	0.94	33
3	0.90	1.00	0.95	19
accuracy			0.94	72
macro avg	0.94	0.96	0.95	72
weighted avg	0.95	0.94	0.94	72

Accuracy:

0.9444444444444444



## COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

#### 1.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

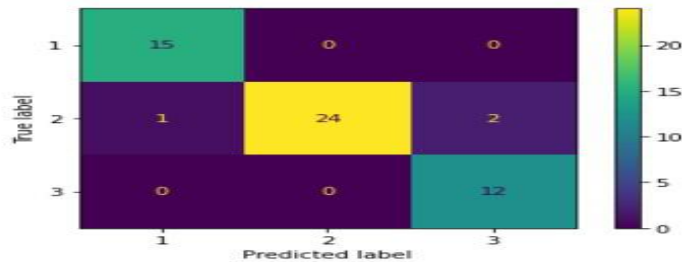
```
[[15  0  0]
 [ 1 24  2]
 [ 0  0 12]]
```

Performance Evaluation

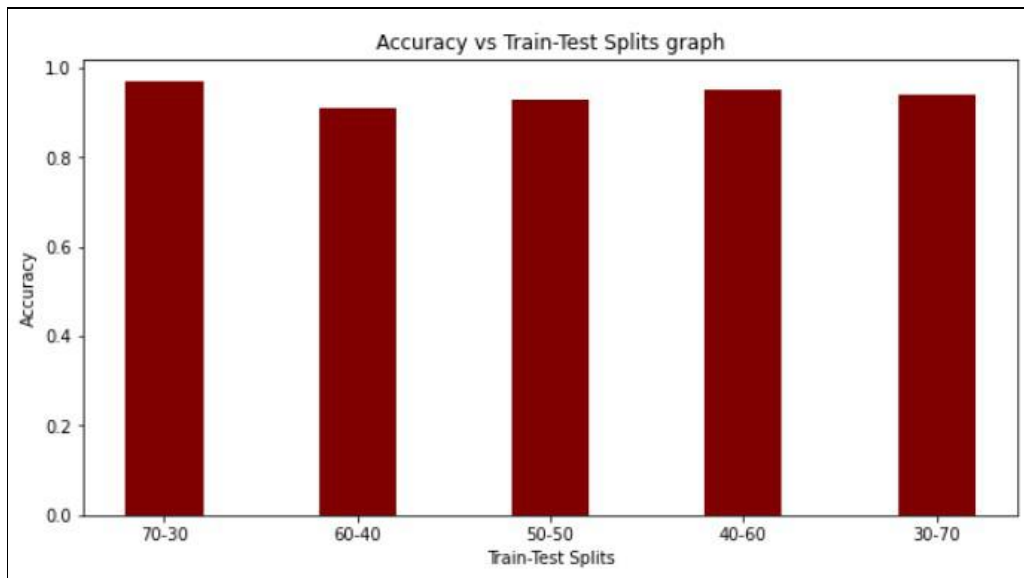
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.94	1.00	0.97	15
2	1.00	0.89	0.94	27
3	0.86	1.00	0.92	12
accuracy			0.94	54
macro avg	0.93	0.96	0.94	54
weighted avg	0.95	0.94	0.94	54

Accuracy:

0.9444444444444444



#### COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

#### 1.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)



Confusion Matrix:

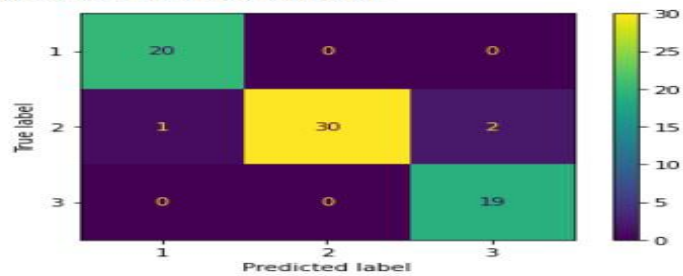
```
[[20  0  0]
 [ 1 30  2]
 [ 0  0 19]]
```

Performance Evaluation

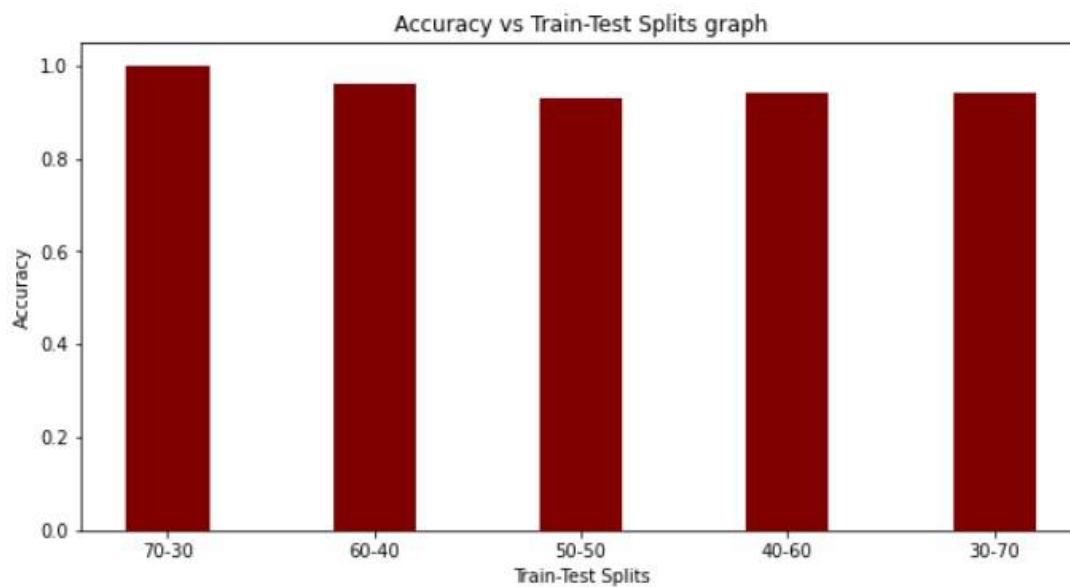
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.95	1.00	0.98	20
2	1.00	0.91	0.95	33
3	0.90	1.00	0.95	19
accuracy			0.96	72
macro avg	0.95	0.97	0.96	72
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	72

Accuracy:

0.9583333333333334



## COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

## 1.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

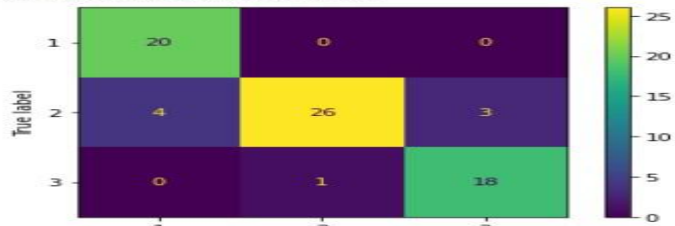
```
[[20  0  0]
 [ 4 26  3]
 [ 0  1 18]]
```

Performance Evaluation

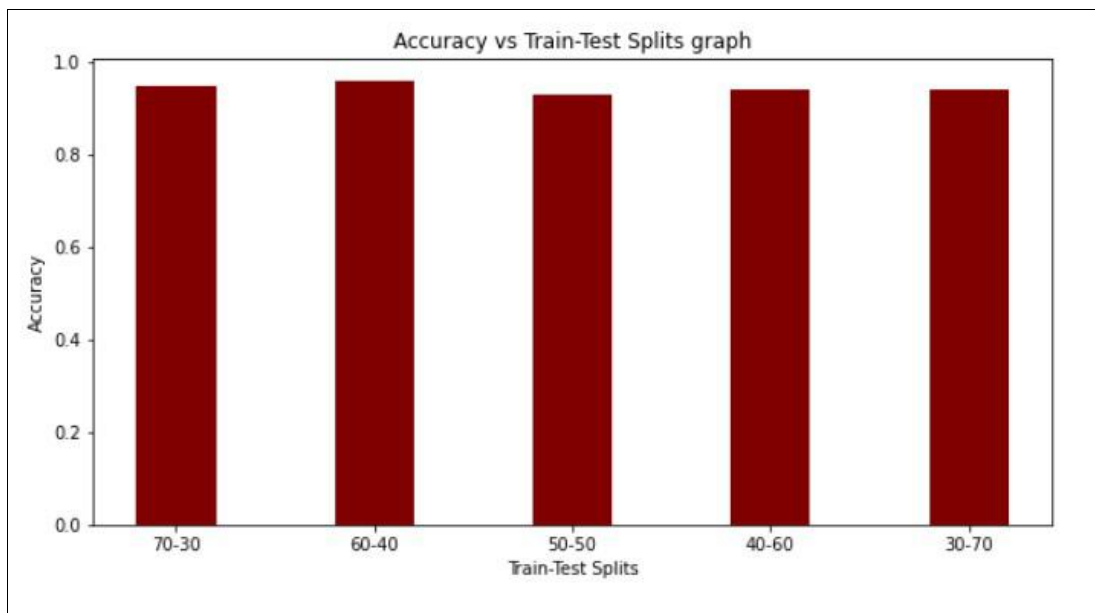
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.83	1.00	0.91	20
2	0.96	0.79	0.87	33
3	0.86	0.95	0.90	19
accuracy			0.89	72
macro avg	0.88	0.91	0.89	72
weighted avg	0.90	0.89	0.89	72

Accuracy:

0.8888888888888888



## COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

## 2. IRIS PLANT DATASET

### 2.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

```
# IRIS PLANT DATASET
# SVM(With Tuning) [70-30 split]

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Dataset Preparation df =
pd.read_csv("iris.data",header=None)

col_name = ['Sepal Length', 'Sepal Width', 'Petal Length', 'Petal Width', 'Class']

df.columns = col_name

X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)

# Feature Scaling from sklearn.preprocessing
import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler() X_train =
sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
```

```

# Classification from
sklearn.svm import SVC

classifier = SVC()
#####
# Showing all the parameters

from pprint import pprint
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
pprint(classifier.get_params())

#####
# Creating a set of important sample features

param_grid = {'C': [0.1, 1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001], 'kernel':
['rbf', 'poly', 'sigmoid']}

pprint(param_grid)

#####

from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters # First create
the base model to tune classifier = SVC() # Random search of parameters,
using 3 fold cross validation, # search across 100 different
combinations, and use all available cores

rf_random = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit=True, verbose=2)
rf_random.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf_random.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
accuracy_score

print("Confusion Matrix:") print(confusion_matrix(y_test,
y_pred))

```

```

print("-----") print("-----")
print("-----") print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

print("-----") print("-----")
print("-----")

print("Accuracy:") print(accuracy_score(y_test,
y_pred))

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from
sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot_confusion_matrix(rf_random, X_test, y_test)
plt.show()

```

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[14  0  0]
 [ 0 16  1]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

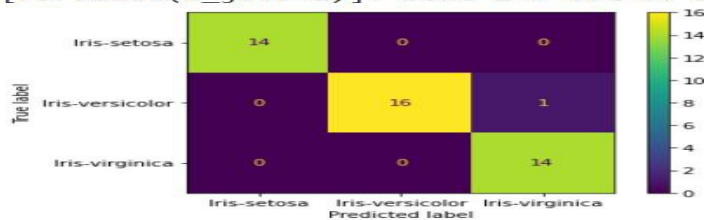
Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
Iris-versicolor	1.00	0.94	0.97	17
Iris-virginica	0.93	1.00	0.97	14
accuracy			0.98	45
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	45
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	45

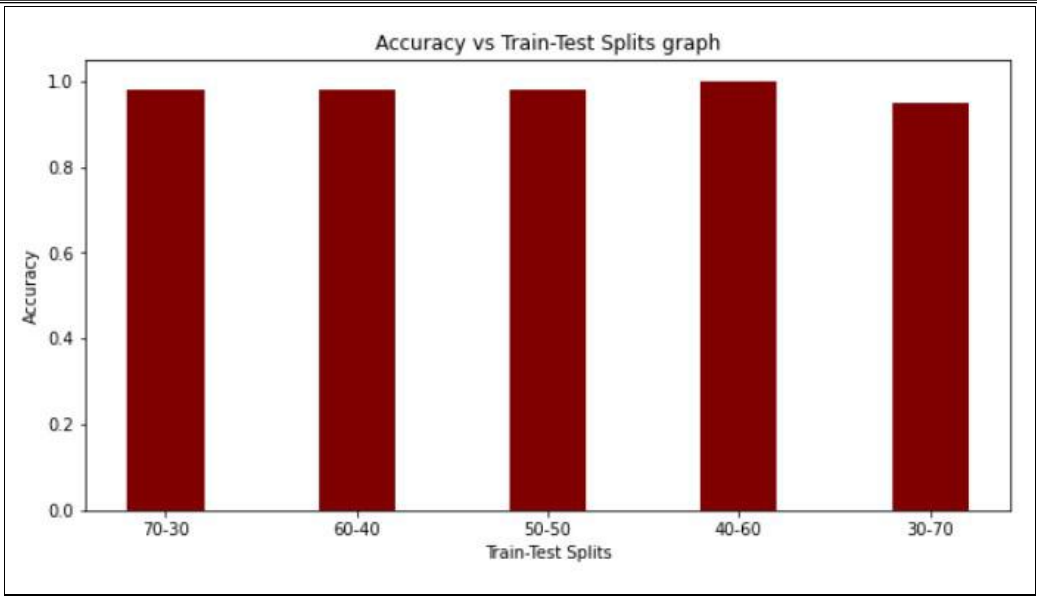
Accuracy:

0.9777777777777777

[Parallel(n\_jobs=1)]: Done 240 out of 240 | elapsed: 0.9s finished

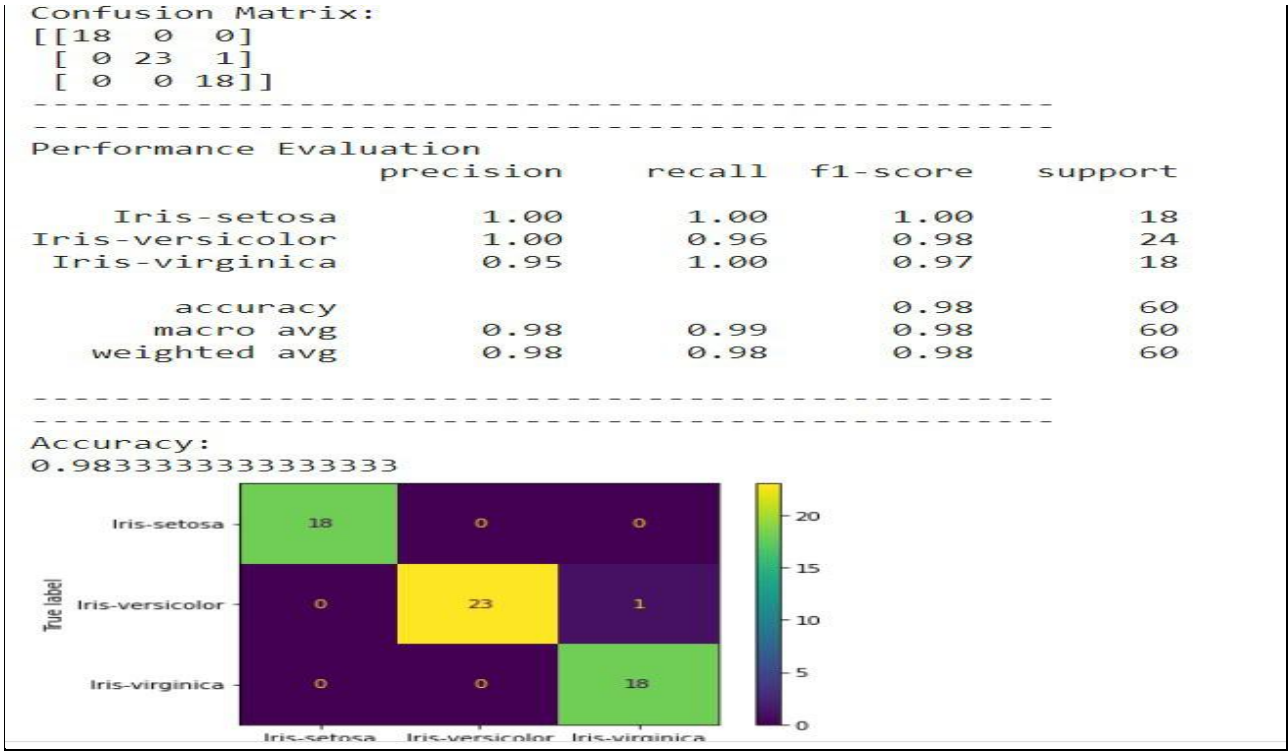


COMPARISON:

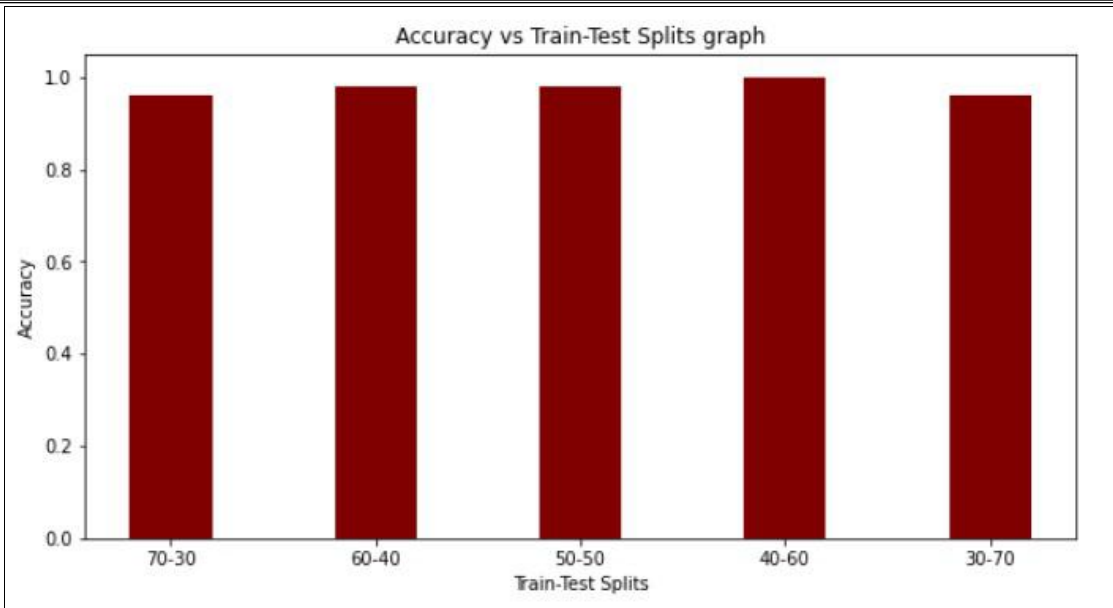


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 40:60.

## 2.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 40:60.

### 2.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

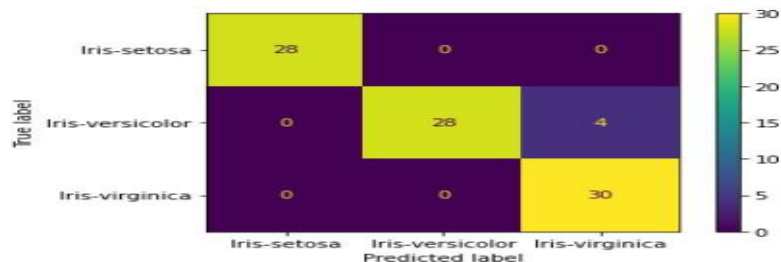
```
[[28  0  0]
 [ 0 28  4]
 [ 0  0 30]]
```

Performance Evaluation

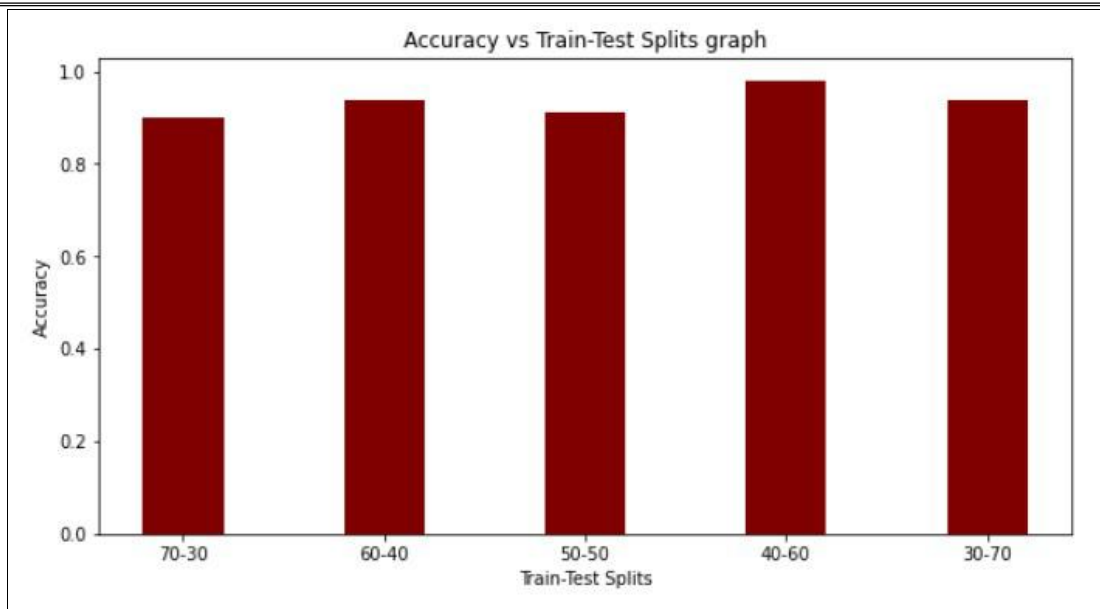
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	28
Iris-versicolor	1.00	0.88	0.93	32
Iris-virginica	0.88	1.00	0.94	30
accuracy			0.96	90
macro avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	90
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	90

Accuracy:

0.9555555555555556



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 40:60.

## 2.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[28  0  0]
 [ 0 28  4]
 [ 0  0 30]]
```

Performance Evaluation

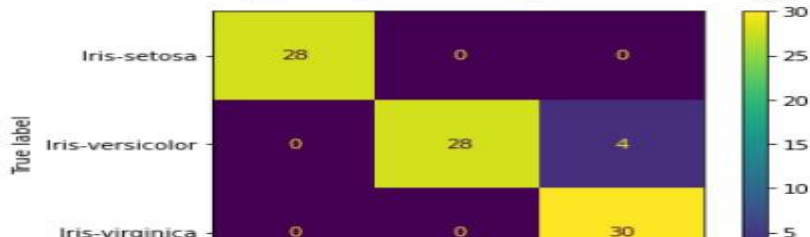
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	28
Iris-versicolor	1.00	0.88	0.93	32
Iris-virginica	0.88	1.00	0.94	30
accuracy			0.96	90
macro avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	90
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	90

Accuracy:

0.9555555555555556

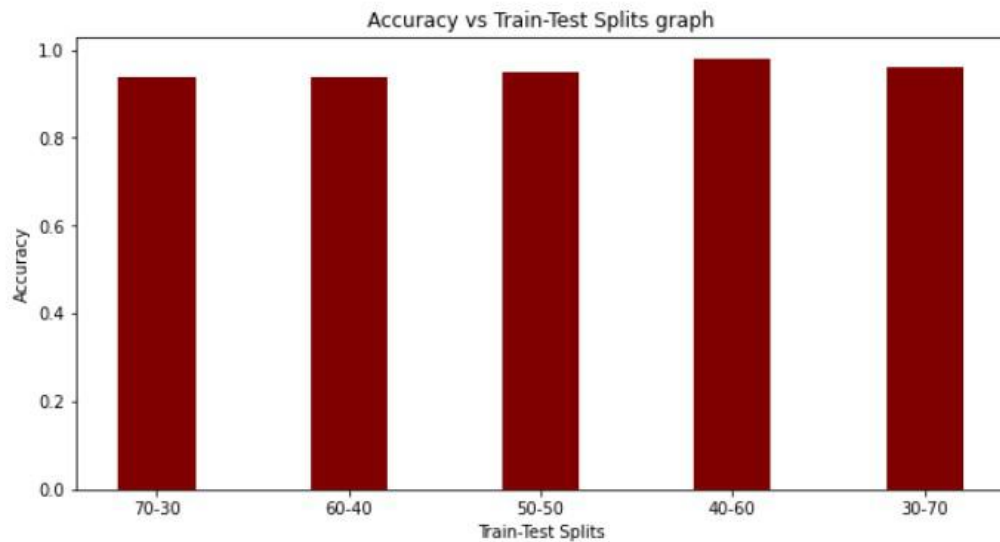
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/neural\_network

% self.max\_iter, ConvergenceWarning)



COMPARISON:





Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 40:60.

## 2.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

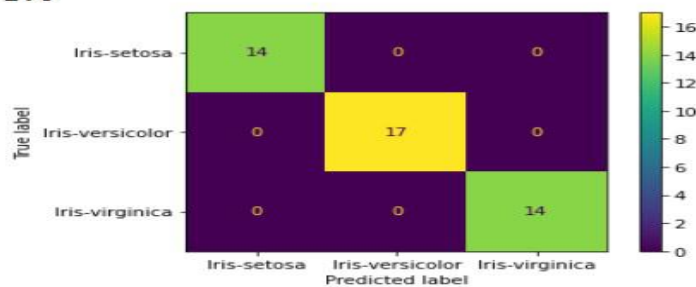
```
[[14  0  0]
 [ 0 17  0]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

Performance Evaluation

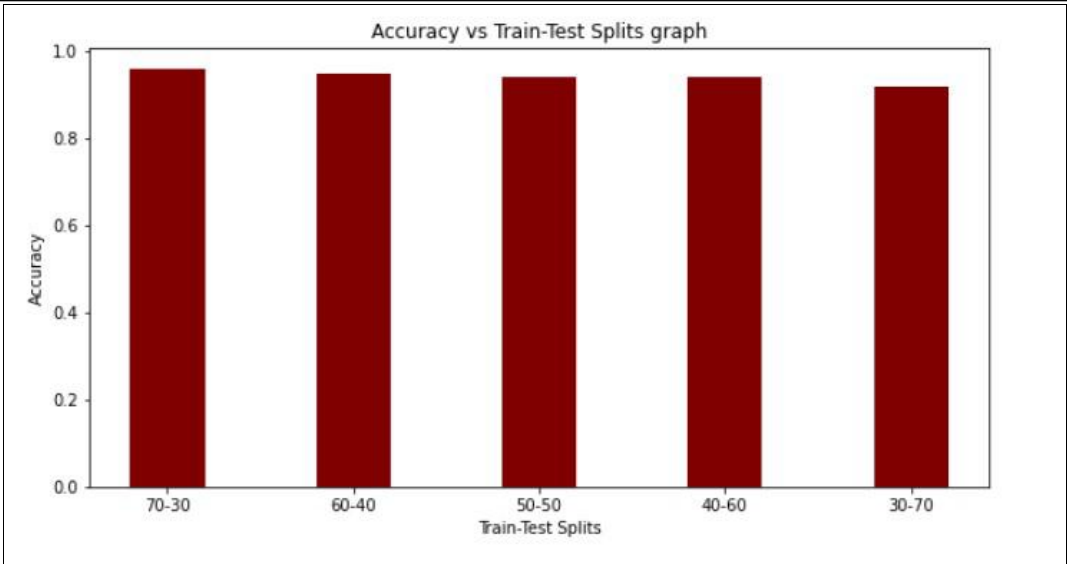
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
Iris-versicolor	1.00	1.00	1.00	17
Iris-virginica	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
accuracy			1.00	45
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	45
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	45

Accuracy:

1.0

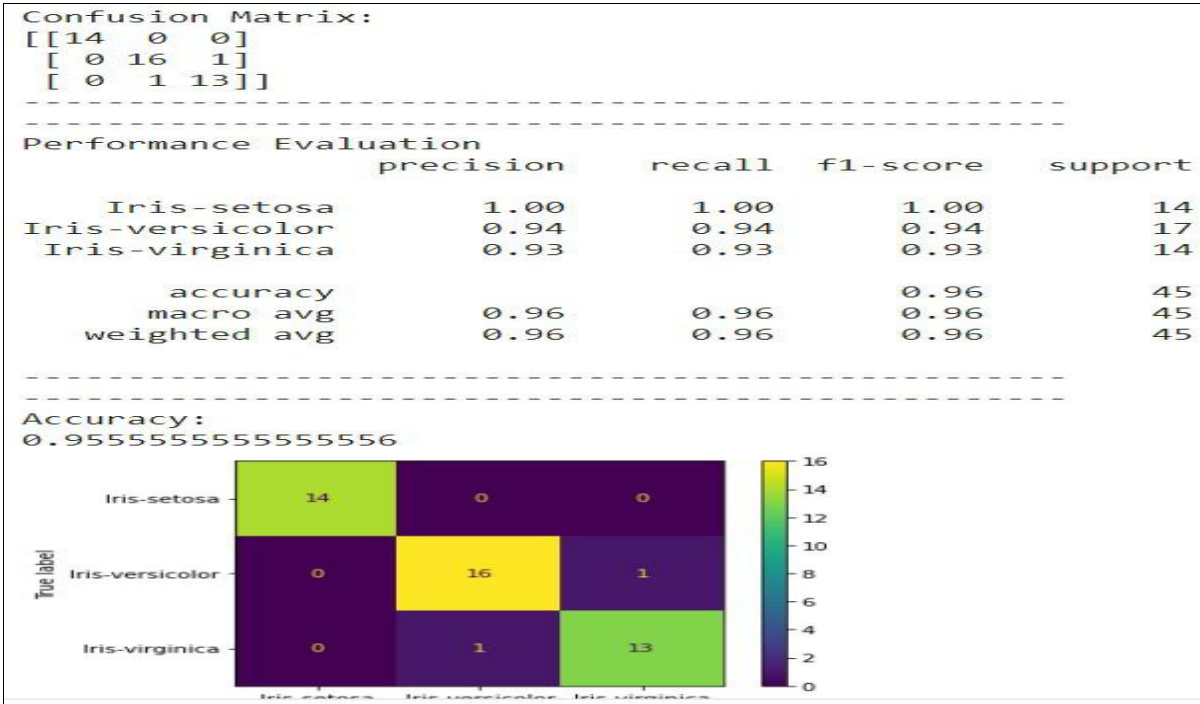


COMPARISON:

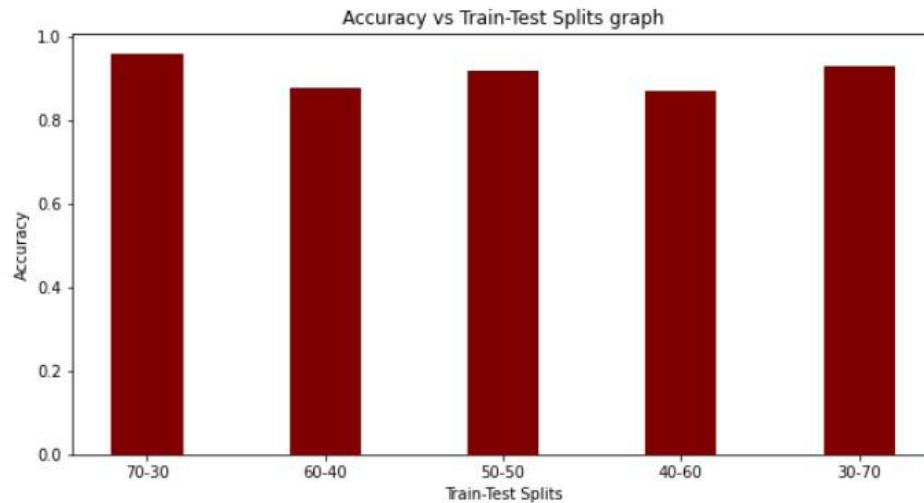


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

## 2.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

### 3. IONOSPHERE DATASET

#### 3.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

```
# IONOSPHERE DATASET
```

```
# SVM(With Tuning) [70-30 split]
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
# Dataset Preparation df =
```

```
pd.read_csv("ionosphere.data", header=None)
```

```
col_name =
```

```
['1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12', '13', '14', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19']
```

```
['20', '21', '22', '23', '24', '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32', '33', '34', 'Class']
```

```
df.columns = col_name
```

```

X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)

# Feature Scaling from sklearn.preprocessing
import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler() X_train =
sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)

# Classification from
sklearn.svm import SVC

classifier = SVC()

#####
# Showing all the parameters

from pprint import pprint
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
pprint(classifier.get_params())

#####
# Creating a set of important sample features

param_grid = {'C': [0.1,1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1,0.1,0.01,0.001], 'kernel':
['rbf', 'poly', 'sigmoid']}

pprint(param_grid)
#####

```

```

from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters # First create
the base model to tune classifier = SVC() # Random search of parameters,
using 3 fold cross validation, # search across 100 different
combinations, and use all available cores

rf_random = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit=True, verbose=2)
rf_random.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf_random.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
accuracy_score

print("Confusion Matrix:") print(confusion_matrix(y_test,
y_pred))

print("-----") print("-----")

print("Performance Evaluation") print(classification_report(y_test,
y_pred))

print("-----") print("-----")

print("Accuracy:") print(accuracy_score(y_test,
y_pred))

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from
sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot_confusion_matrix(rf_random, X_test, y_test)
plt.show()

```

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[40  0]
 [ 3 63]]
```

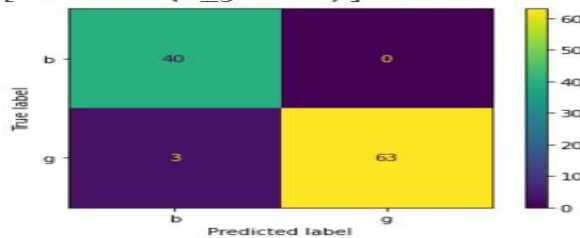
Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.93	1.00	0.96	40
g	1.00	0.95	0.98	66
accuracy			0.97	106
macro avg	0.97	0.98	0.97	106
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	106

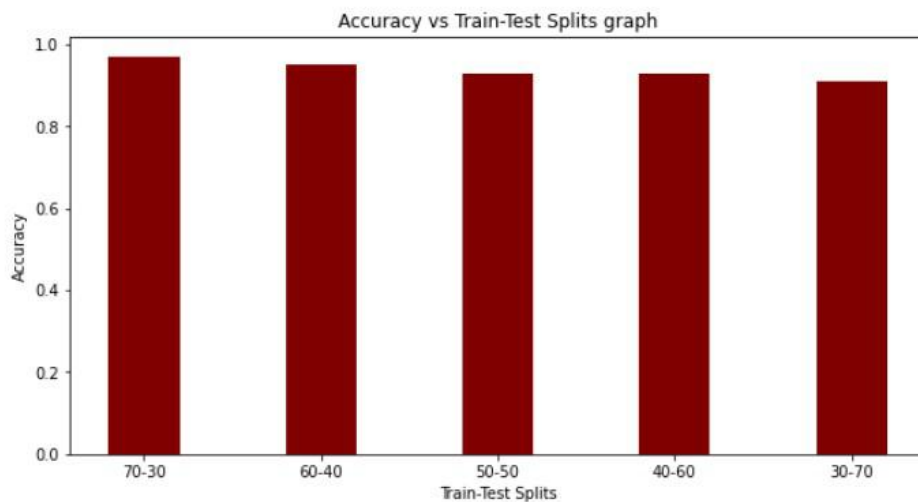
Accuracy:

0.9716981132075472

[Parallel(n\_jobs=1)]: Done 240 out of 240 | elapsed: 1.3s finished



## COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

### 3.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

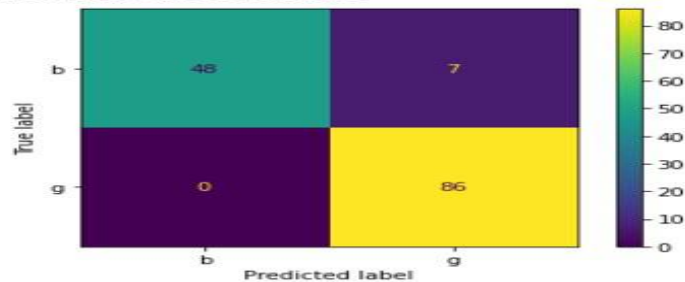
```
[[48  7]
 [ 0 86]]
```

Performance Evaluation

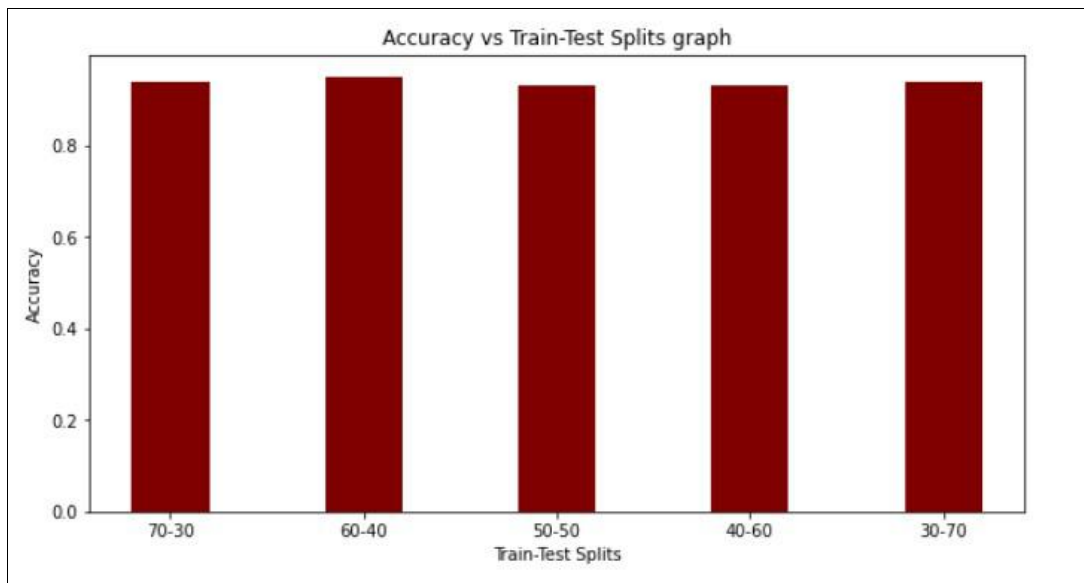
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	1.00	0.87	0.93	55
g	0.92	1.00	0.96	86
accuracy			0.95	141
macro avg	0.96	0.94	0.95	141
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	141

Accuracy:

0.950354609929078



## COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

## 3.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

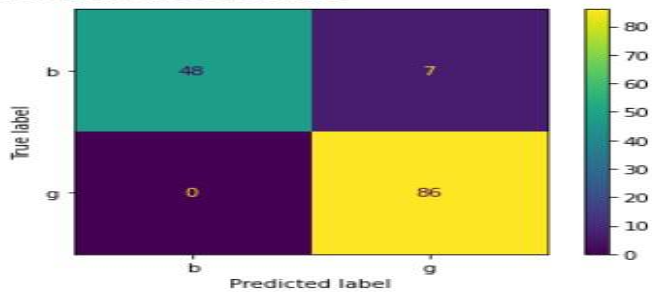
```
[[48  7]
 [ 0 86]]
```

Performance Evaluation

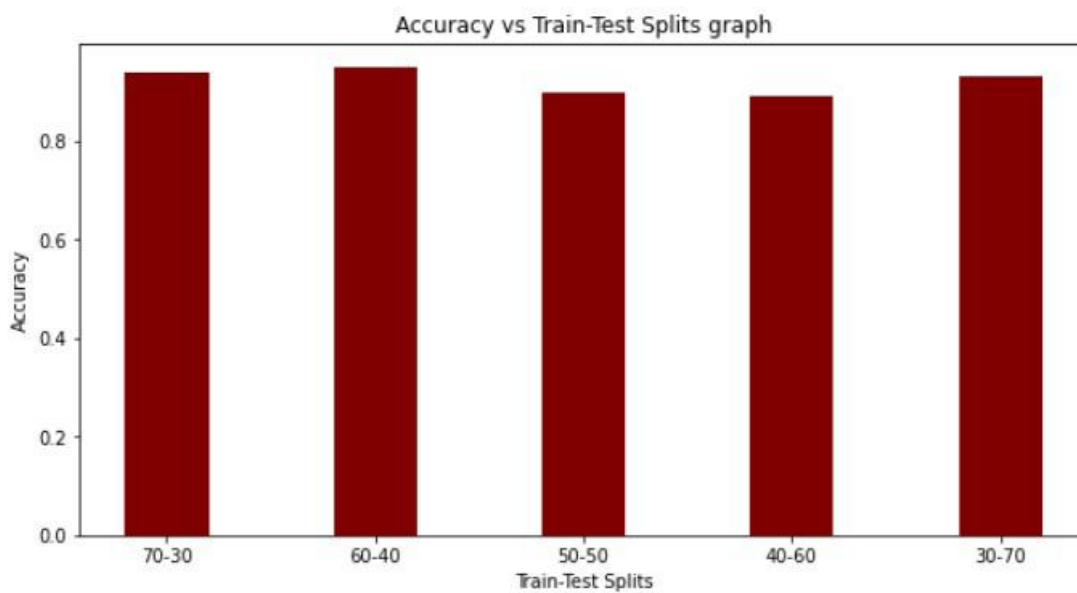
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	1.00	0.87	0.93	55
g	0.92	1.00	0.96	86
accuracy			0.95	141
macro avg	0.96	0.94	0.95	141
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	141

Accuracy:

0.950354609929078



## COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

## 3.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)



Confusion Matrix:

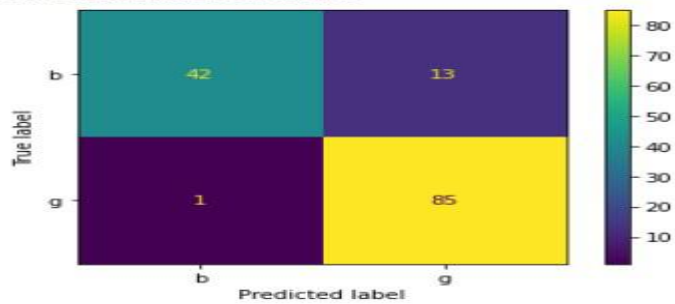
```
[[42 13]
 [ 1 85]]
```

Performance Evaluation

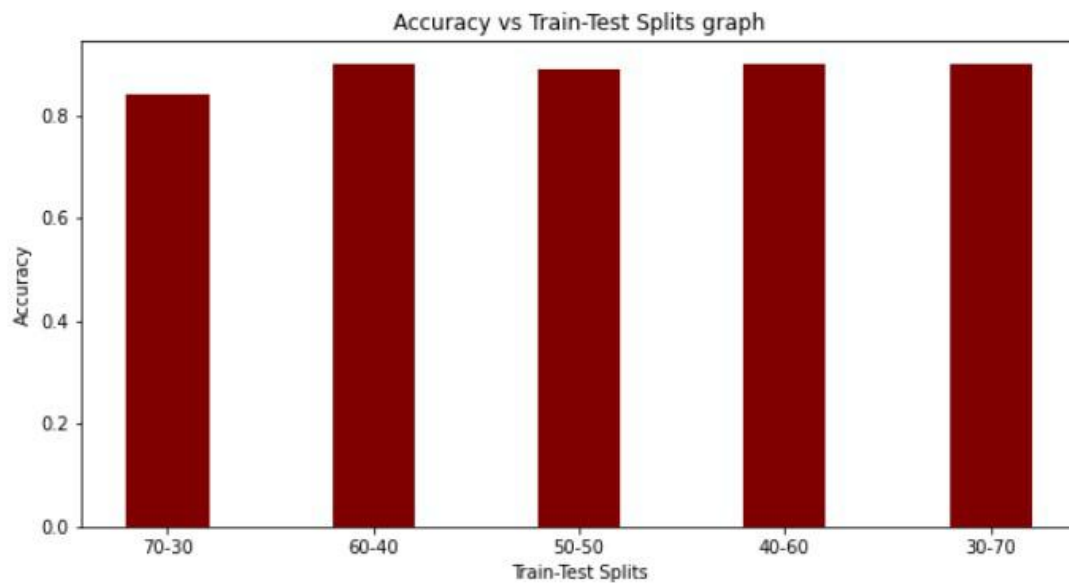
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.98	0.76	0.86	55
g	0.87	0.99	0.92	86
accuracy			0.90	141
macro avg	0.92	0.88	0.89	141
weighted avg	0.91	0.90	0.90	141

Accuracy:

0.900709219858156



## COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

### 3.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

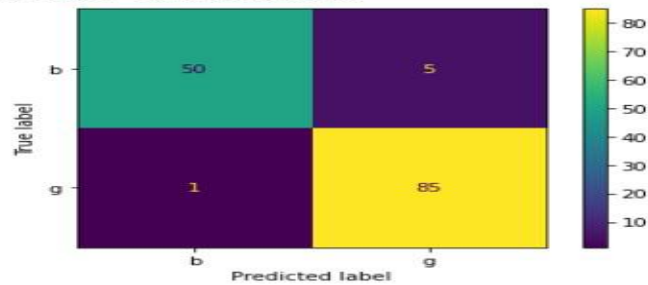
```
[[50  5]
 [ 1 85]]
```

Performance Evaluation

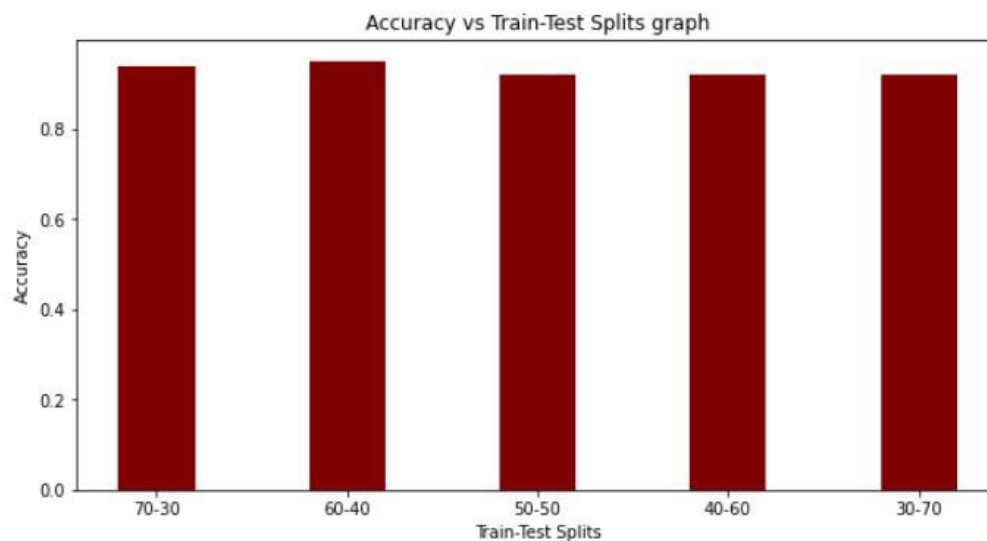
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.98	0.91	0.94	55
g	0.94	0.99	0.97	86
accuracy			0.96	141
macro avg	0.96	0.95	0.95	141
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	141

Accuracy:

0.9574468085106383



## COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

## 3.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

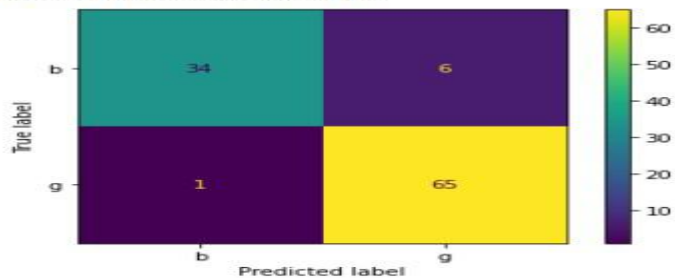
```
[[34  6]
 [ 1 65]]
```

Performance Evaluation

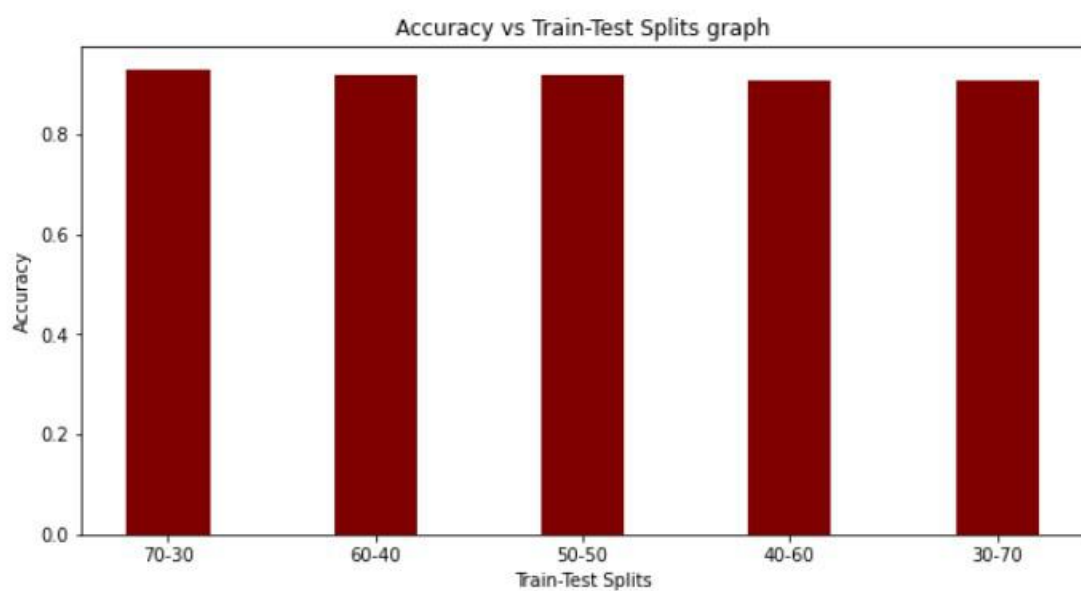
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	b	0.97	0.85	0.91	40
	g	0.92	0.98	0.95	66
	accuracy			0.93	106
	macro avg	0.94	0.92	0.93	106
	weighted avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	106

Accuracy:

0.9339622641509434



## COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

## 4. BREAST CANCER DATASET

### 4.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

```
# BREAST CANCER DATASET
# SVM(With Tuning) [60-40 split]

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Dataset Preparation df =
pd.read_csv("wdbc.data",header=None)

col_name =
['1', 'Class', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12', '13', '14', '15', '16', '17',
'18', '19'
    , '20', '21', '22', '23', '24', '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32']

df.columns = col_name

X = df.drop(['1', 'Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.6,test_size=0.4,random_state=10)

# Feature Scaling from sklearn.preprocessing
import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler() X_train =
sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
```

```

# Classification from
sklearn.svm import SVC
classifier = SVC()

#####
# Showing all the parameters

from pprint import pprint
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
pprint(classifier.get_params())

#####
# Creating a set of important sample features

param_grid = {'C': [0.1, 1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001], 'kernel':
['rbf', 'poly', 'sigmoid']}

pprint(param_grid)

#####

from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters # First create
the base model to tune classifier = SVC() # Random search of parameters,
using 3 fold cross validation, # search across 100 different
combinations, and use all available cores

rf_random = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit=True, verbose=2)
rf_random.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf_random.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
accuracy_score

print("Confusion Matrix:") print(confusion_matrix(y_test,
y_pred)) print("-----")

```

```

-----") print("-----")
-----")

print("Performance Evaluation") print(classification_report(y_test,
y_pred))

print("-----") print("-----")

print("Accuracy:") print(accuracy_score(y_test,
y_pred))

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from
sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot_confusion_matrix(rf_random, X_test, y_test)
plt.show()

```

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[147  2]
 [ 2  77]]
```

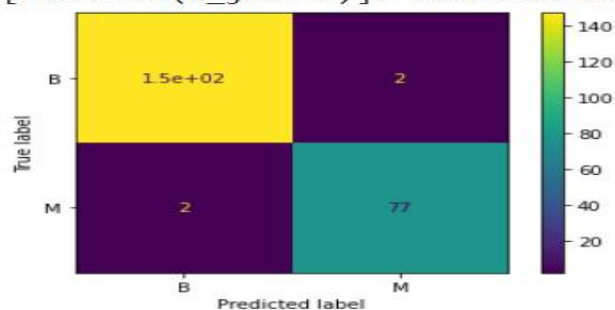
Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	0.99	0.99	0.99	149
M	0.97	0.97	0.97	79
accuracy			0.98	228
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	228
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	228

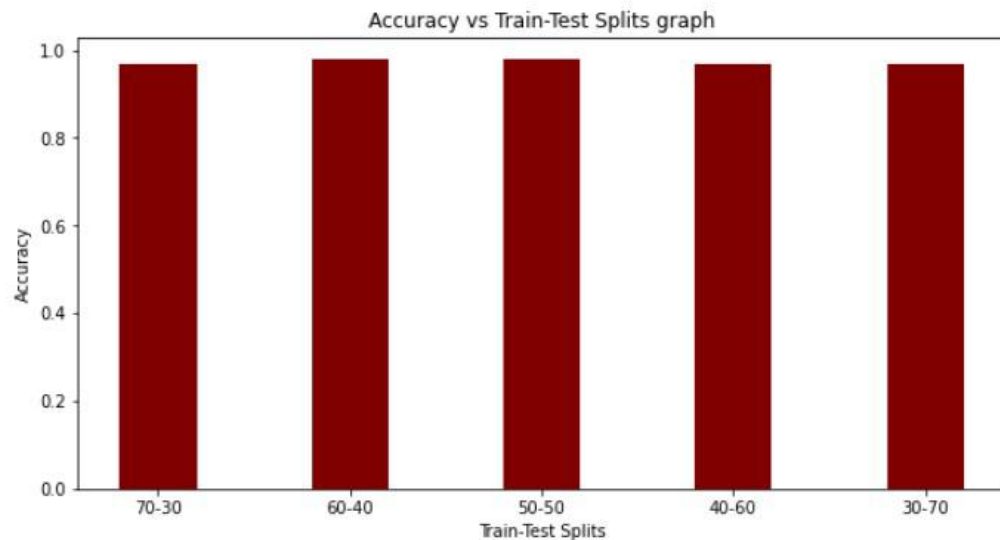
Accuracy:

0.9824561403508771

[Parallel(n\_jobs=1)]: Done 240 out of 240 | elapsed: 1.4s finished



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

#### 4.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

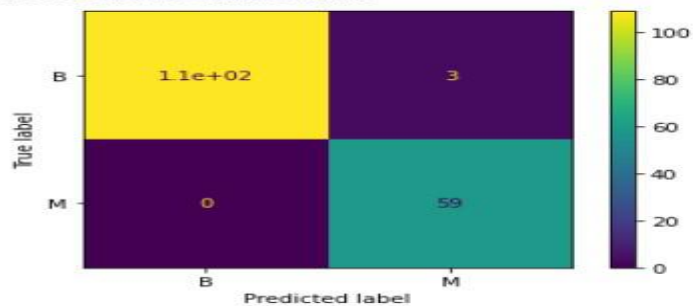
```
[[109  3]
 [  0 59]]
```

Performance Evaluation

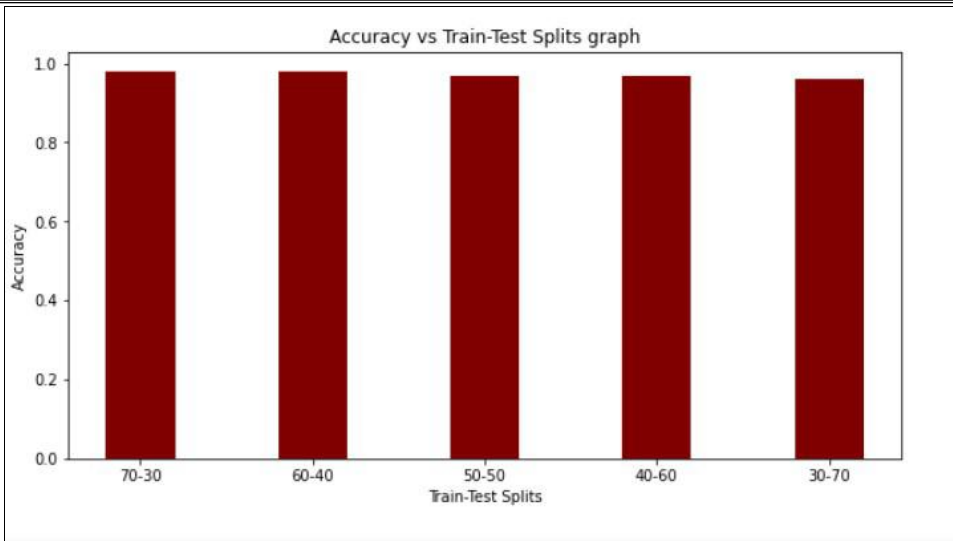
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	1.00	0.97	0.99	112
M	0.95	1.00	0.98	59
accuracy			0.98	171
macro avg	0.98	0.99	0.98	171
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	171

Accuracy:

0.9824561403508771



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

#### 4.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

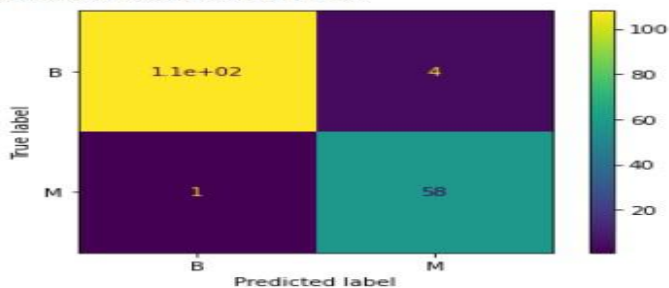
```
[[108  4]
 [ 1 58]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	0.99	0.96	0.98	112
M	0.94	0.98	0.96	59
accuracy			0.97	171
macro avg	0.96	0.97	0.97	171
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	171

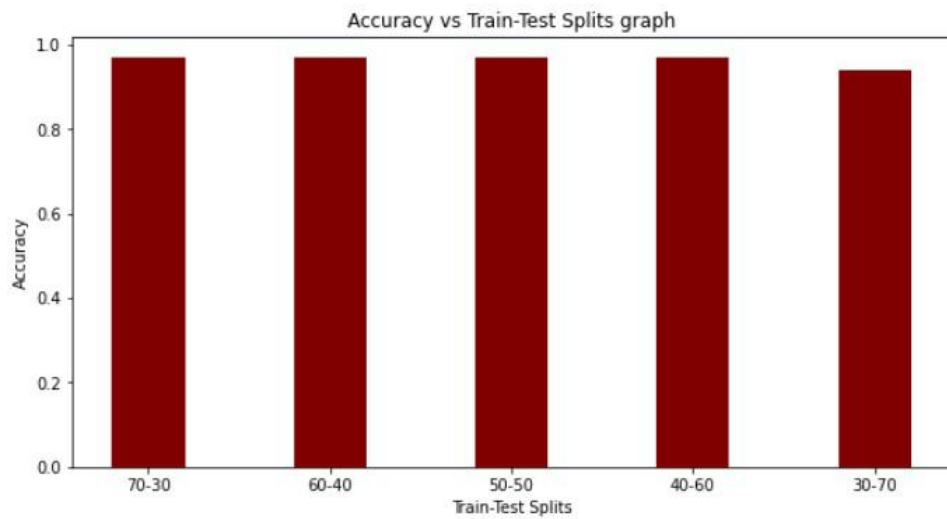
Accuracy:

0.9707602339181286



COMPARISON:





Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

#### 4.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

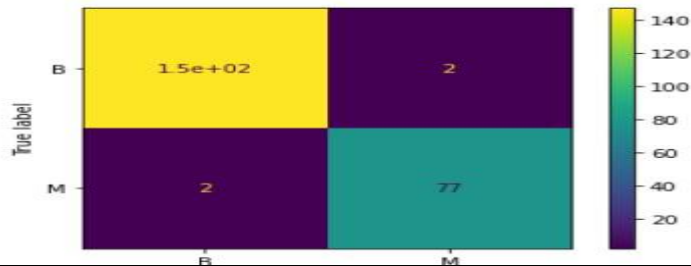
```
[[147  2]
 [ 2  77]]
```

Performance Evaluation

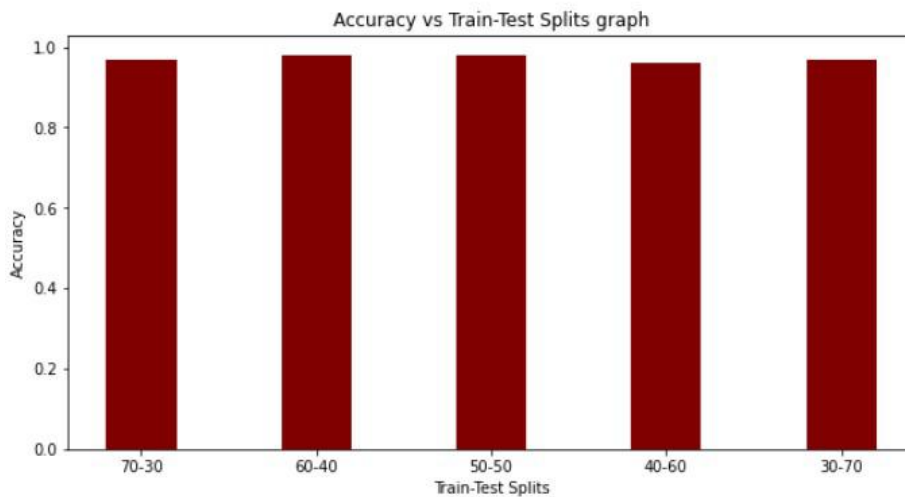
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	0.99	0.99	0.99	149
M	0.97	0.97	0.97	79
accuracy			0.98	228
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	228
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	228

Accuracy:

0.9824561403508771



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

#### 4.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

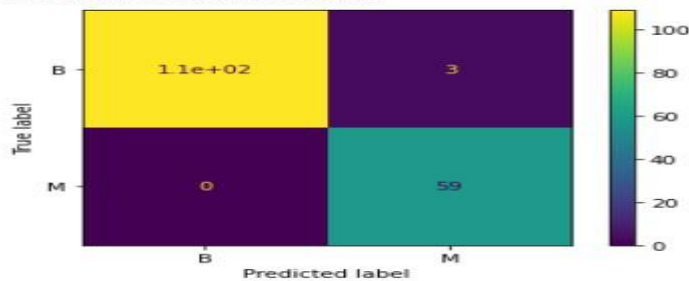
```
[[109  3]
 [ 0 59]]
```

Performance Evaluation

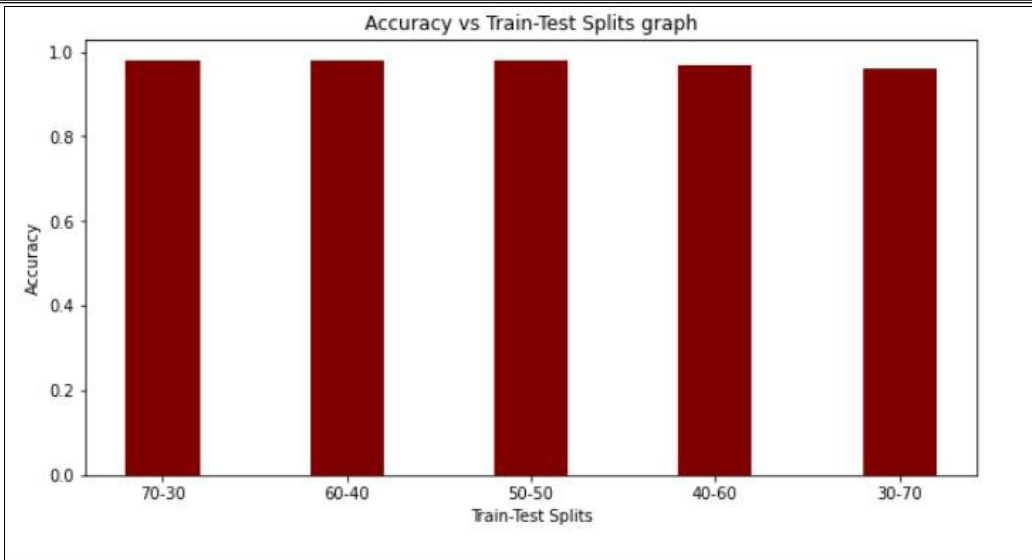
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	1.00	0.97	0.99	112
M	0.95	1.00	0.98	59
accuracy			0.98	171
macro avg	0.98	0.99	0.98	171
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	171

Accuracy:

0.9824561403508771



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

#### 4.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

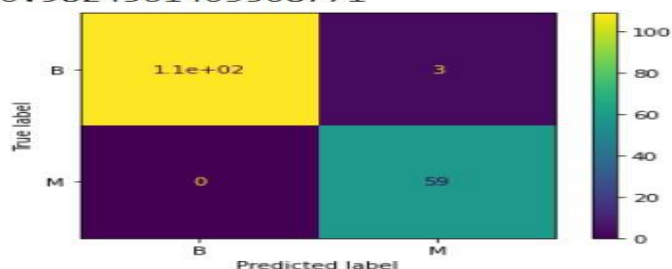
```
[[109  3]
 [  0 59]]
```

-----  
Performance Evaluation

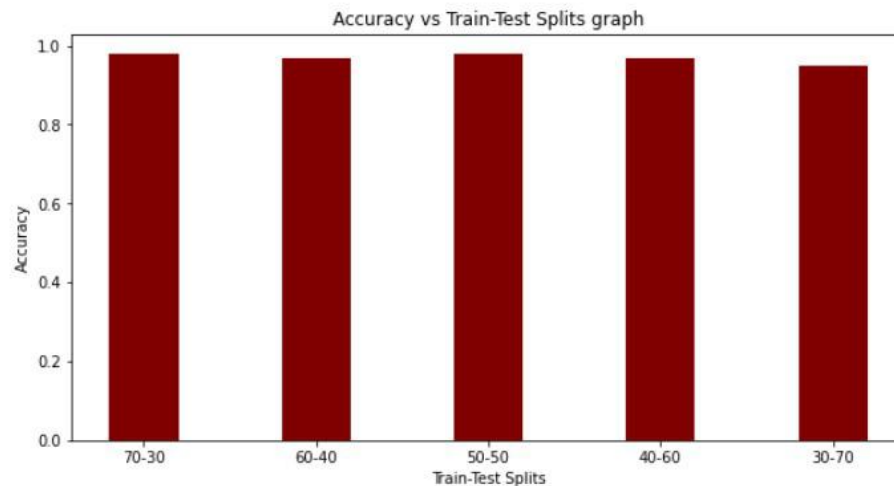
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	1.00	0.97	0.99	112
M	0.95	1.00	0.98	59
accuracy			0.98	171
macro avg	0.98	0.99	0.98	171
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	171

-----  
Accuracy:

0.9824561403508771



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

## OVERALL RESULT:

In most of the cases, the highest accuracy is gained when the Train-Test split ratio is in the ratio of 70:30.

## 5.Using Principal Component Analysis:

### 5.1 Iris Plant Dataset

```
# IRIS PLANT DATASET  
# SVM(With Tuning) [70-30 split]
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Dataset Preparation df =
pd.read_csv("iris.data",header=None)

col_name = ['Sepal Length','Sepal Width','Petal Length','Petal
Width','Class']

df.columns = col_name

X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)

# Feature Scaling from sklearn.preprocessing
import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler() X_train =
sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)

# Finding the important parameters that contribute to most of the variance
in the data.

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns from
sklearn.decomposition import PCA

pca_test = PCA(n_components=4) pca_test.fit(X_train)
sns.set(style='whitegrid')
```

```

plt.plot(np.cumsum(pca_test.explained_variance_ratio_))
plt.xlabel('number of components') plt.ylabel('cumulative
explained variance') plt.axvline(linewidth=4, color='r', linestyle
= '--', x=10, ymin=0, ymax=1) display(plt.show()) # So we can see
that we have 10 important parameters

pca = PCA(n_components=2)
pca.fit(X_train) X_train =
pca.transform(X_train)
X_test = pca.transform(X_test)

# Classification from
sklearn.svm import SVC
classifier = SVC()

#####
## # Showing all the
parameters

from pprint import pprint
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
pprint(classifier.get_params())

#####
## # Creating a set of important sample
features

param_grid = {'C': [0.1,1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1,0.1,0.01,0.001], 'kernel':
['rbf', 'poly', 'sigmoid']}

pprint(param_grid)

#####
##

from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

```

```

# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters # First create
the base model to tune classifier = SVC() # Random search of parameters,
using 3 fold cross validation, # search across 100 different
combinations, and use all available cores

rf_random = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit=True, verbose=2)
rf_random.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf_random.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
accuracy_score

print("Confusion Matrix:") print(confusion_matrix(y_test,
y_pred))

print("-----") print("-----")

print("Performance Evaluation") print(classification_report(y_test,
y_pred))

print("-----") print("-----")

print("Accuracy:") print(accuracy_score(y_test,
y_pred))

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from
sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot_confusion_matrix(rf_random, X_test, y_test)
plt.show()

```

### 5.1.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[14  0  0]
 [ 0 14  3]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

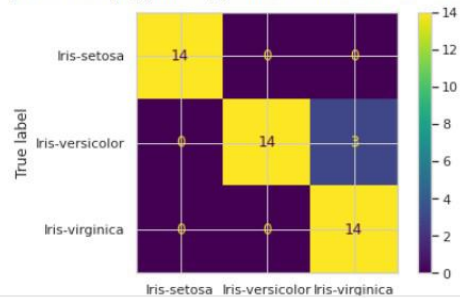
Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
Iris-versicolor	1.00	0.82	0.90	17
Iris-virginica	0.82	1.00	0.90	14
accuracy			0.93	45
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	45
weighted avg	0.95	0.93	0.93	45

Accuracy:

0.9333333333333333

[Parallel(n\_jobs=1)]: Done 240 out of 240 | elapsed: 0.7s finished



### 5.1.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)



Confusion Matrix:

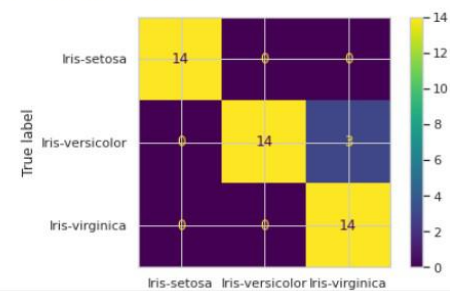
```
[[14  0  0]
 [ 0 14  3]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
Iris-versicolor	1.00	0.82	0.90	17
Iris-virginica	0.82	1.00	0.90	14
accuracy			0.93	45
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	45
weighted avg	0.95	0.93	0.93	45

Accuracy:

0.9333333333333333



### 5.1.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

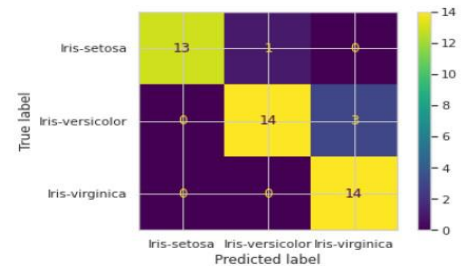
```
[[13  1  0]
 [ 0 14  3]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	0.93	0.96	14
Iris-versicolor	0.93	0.82	0.87	17
Iris-virginica	0.82	1.00	0.90	14
accuracy			0.91	45
macro avg	0.92	0.92	0.91	45
weighted avg	0.92	0.91	0.91	45

Accuracy:

0.9111111111111111



### 5.1.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

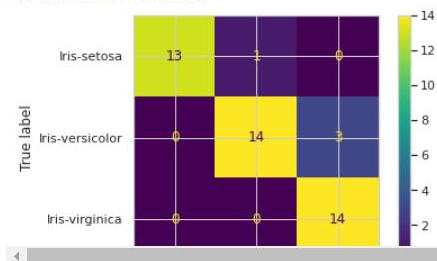
```
[[13  1  0]
 [ 0 14  3]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	0.93	0.96	14
Iris-versicolor	0.93	0.82	0.87	17
Iris-virginica	0.82	1.00	0.90	14
accuracy			0.91	45
macro avg	0.92	0.92	0.91	45
weighted avg	0.92	0.91	0.91	45

Accuracy:

0.9111111111111111



### 5.1.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

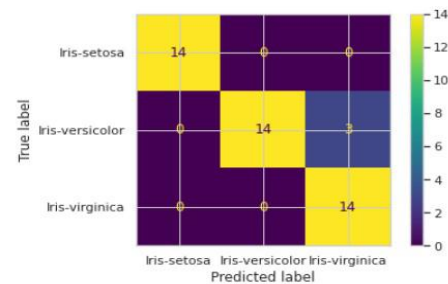
```
[[14  0  0]
 [ 0 14  3]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
Iris-versicolor	1.00	0.82	0.90	17
Iris-virginica	0.82	1.00	0.90	14
accuracy			0.93	45
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	45
weighted avg	0.95	0.93	0.93	45

Accuracy:

0.9333333333333333



### 5.1.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

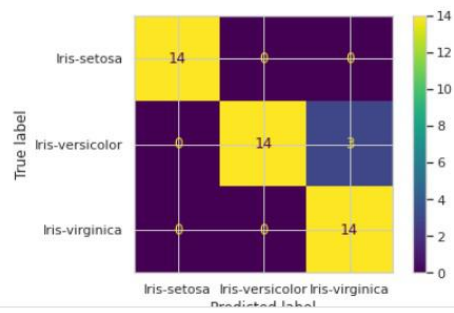
```
[[14  0  0]
 [ 0 14  3]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
Iris-versicolor	1.00	0.82	0.90	17
Iris-virginica	0.82	1.00	0.90	14
accuracy			0.93	45
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	45
weighted avg	0.95	0.93	0.93	45

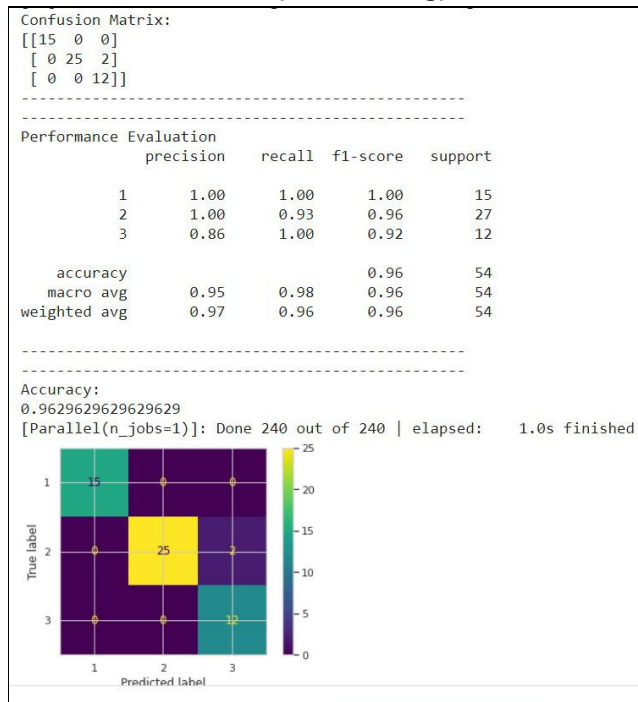
Accuracy:

0.9333333333333333

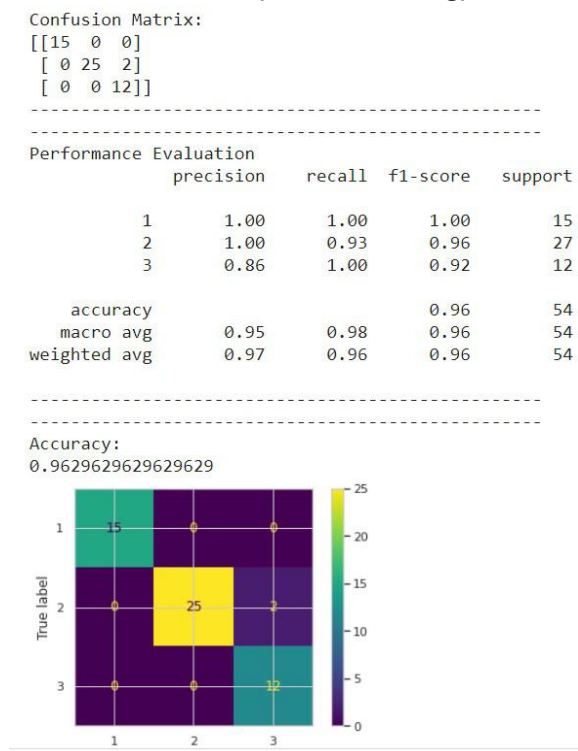


## 5.2 Wine Dataset

### 5.2.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)



### 5.2.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)



### 5.2.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[15  0  0]
 [ 0 23  4]
 [ 0  0 12]]
```

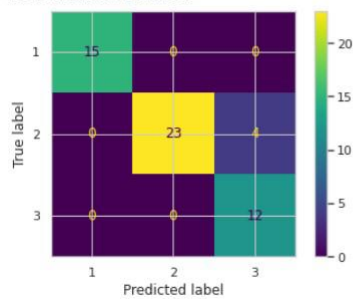
---

Performance Evaluation		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	15
	2	1.00	0.85	0.92	27
	3	0.75	1.00	0.86	12
accuracy				0.93	54
macro avg		0.92	0.95	0.93	54
weighted avg		0.94	0.93	0.93	54

---

Accuracy:

0.9259259259259259



## 5.2.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[15  0  0]
 [ 0 23  4]
 [ 0  0 12]]
```

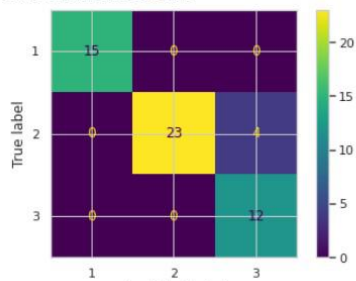
---

Performance Evaluation		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	15
	2	1.00	0.85	0.92	27
	3	0.75	1.00	0.86	12
accuracy				0.93	54
macro avg		0.92	0.95	0.93	54
weighted avg		0.94	0.93	0.93	54

---

Accuracy:

0.9259259259259259



### 5.2.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

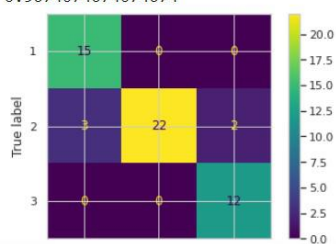
```
[[15  0  0]
 [ 3 22  2]
 [ 0  0 12]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.83	1.00	0.91	15
2	1.00	0.81	0.90	27
3	0.86	1.00	0.92	12
accuracy			0.91	54
macro avg	0.90	0.94	0.91	54
weighted avg	0.92	0.91	0.91	54

Accuracy:

0.9074074074074074



### 5.2.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

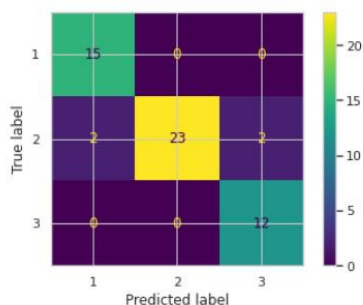
```
[[15  0  0]
 [ 2 23  2]
 [ 0  0 12]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.88	1.00	0.94	15
2	1.00	0.85	0.92	27
3	0.86	1.00	0.92	12
accuracy			0.93	54
macro avg	0.91	0.95	0.93	54
weighted avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	54

Accuracy:

0.9259259259259259



## 5.3 Ionosphere Dataset

### 5.3.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[37  3]
 [ 1 65]]
```

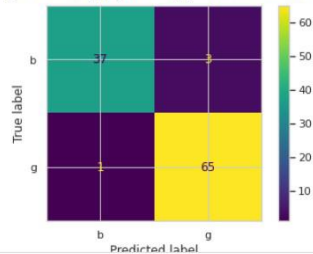
Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.97	0.93	0.95	40
g	0.96	0.98	0.97	66
accuracy			0.96	106
macro avg	0.96	0.95	0.96	106
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	106

Accuracy:

0.9622641509433962

[Parallel(n\_jobs=1)]: Done 240 out of 240 | elapsed: 0.9s finished



### 5.3.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

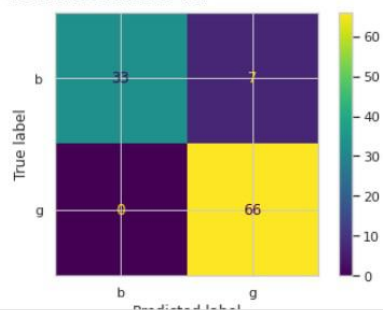
```
[[33  7]
 [ 0 66]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	1.00	0.82	0.90	40
g	0.90	1.00	0.95	66
accuracy			0.93	106
macro avg	0.95	0.91	0.93	106
weighted avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	106

Accuracy:

0.9339622641509434



### 5.3.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[30 10]
 [ 1 65]]
```

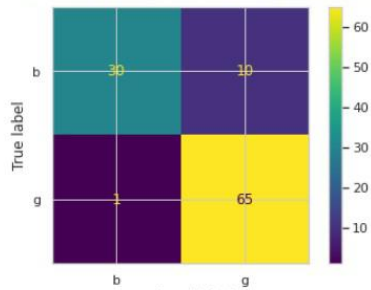
Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.97	0.75	0.85	40
g	0.87	0.98	0.92	66
accuracy			0.90	106
macro avg	0.92	0.87	0.88	106
weighted avg	0.90	0.90	0.89	106

Accuracy:

0.8962264150943396

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/neural\_network  
% self.max\_iter, ConvergenceWarning)



Confusion Matrix:

```
[[27 13]
 [ 1 65]]
```

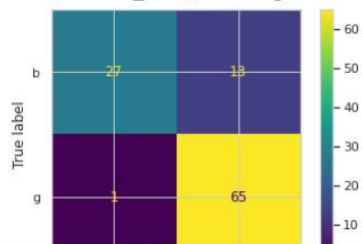
Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.96	0.68	0.79	40
g	0.83	0.98	0.90	66
accuracy			0.87	106
macro avg	0.90	0.83	0.85	106
weighted avg	0.88	0.87	0.86	106

Accuracy:

0.8679245283018868

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/neural\_network  
% self.max\_iter, ConvergenceWarning)





### 5.3.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

### 5.3.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

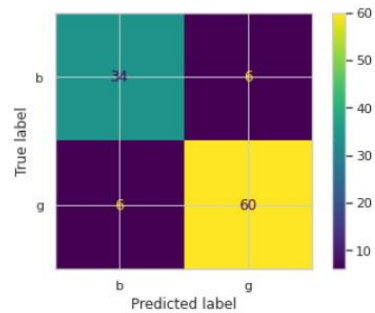
```
[[34  6]  
 [ 6 60]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.85	0.85	0.85	40
g	0.91	0.91	0.91	66
accuracy			0.89	106
macro avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	106
weighted avg	0.89	0.89	0.89	106

Accuracy:

0.8867924528301887



### 5.3.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

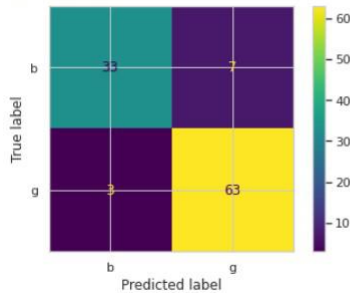
```
[[33  7]
 [ 3 63]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.92	0.82	0.87	40
g	0.90	0.95	0.93	66
accuracy			0.91	106
macro avg	0.91	0.89	0.90	106
weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.90	106

Accuracy:

0.9056603773584906



## 5.4 Iris Plant Dataset

### 5.4.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[109  3]
 [  0 59]]
```

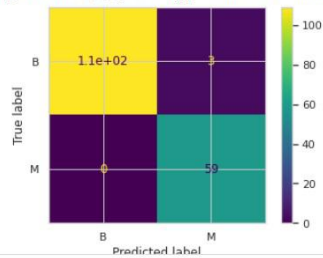
Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	1.00	0.97	0.99	112
M	0.95	1.00	0.98	59
accuracy			0.98	171
macro avg	0.98	0.99	0.98	171
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	171

Accuracy:

0.9824561403508771

[Parallel(n\_jobs=1)]: Done 240 out of 240 | elapsed: 1.4s finished



### 5.4.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

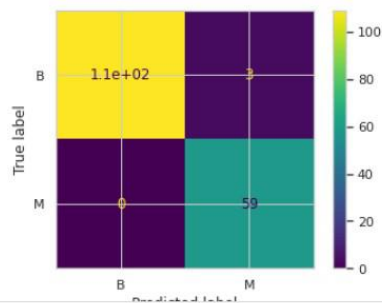
```
[[109  3]
 [  0 59]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	1.00	0.97	0.99	112
M	0.95	1.00	0.98	59
accuracy			0.98	171
macro avg	0.98	0.99	0.98	171
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	171

Accuracy:

0.9824561403508771



### 5.4.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

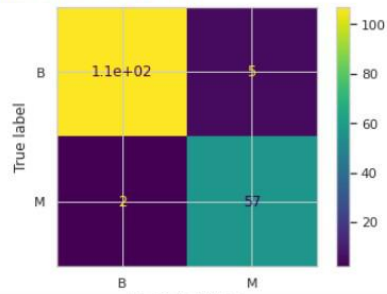
```
[[107  5]
 [  2 57]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	0.98	0.96	0.97	112
M	0.92	0.97	0.94	59
accuracy			0.96	171
macro avg	0.95	0.96	0.96	171
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	171

Accuracy:

0.9590643274853801



Confusion Matrix:

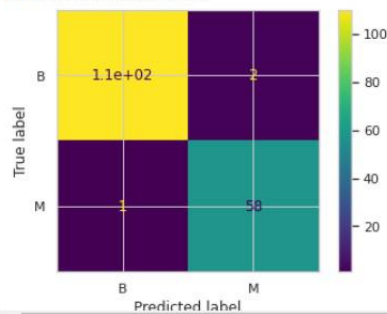
```
[[110  2]
 [  1 58]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	0.99	0.98	0.99	112
M	0.97	0.98	0.97	59
accuracy			0.98	171
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	171
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	171

Accuracy:

0.9824561403508771



#### 5.4.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

#### 5.4.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

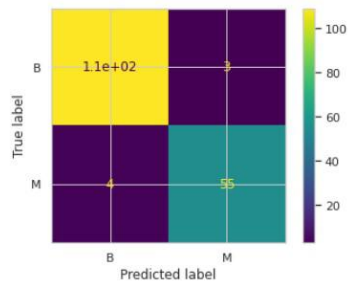
```
[[109  3]
 [  4 55]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	0.96	0.97	0.97	112
M	0.95	0.93	0.94	59
accuracy			0.96	171
macro avg	0.96	0.95	0.95	171
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	171

Accuracy:

0.9590643274853801



100% PERFECT CLASSIFICATION

Confusion Matrix:

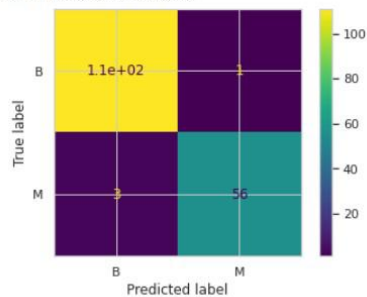
```
[[111  1]
 [  3 56]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	0.97	0.99	0.98	112
M	0.98	0.95	0.97	59
accuracy			0.98	171
macro avg	0.98	0.97	0.97	171
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	171

Accuracy:

0.9766081871345029



#### 5.4.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

## **CONCLUSION:**

**We can see that the overall accuracy in all the cases increases when we use Principal Component Analysis (PCA) in our dataset before applying the algorithms.**