recapitulation support vector machine

November 23, 2021

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[1]: # import data
from sklearn import datasets
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
iris = datasets.load_iris()

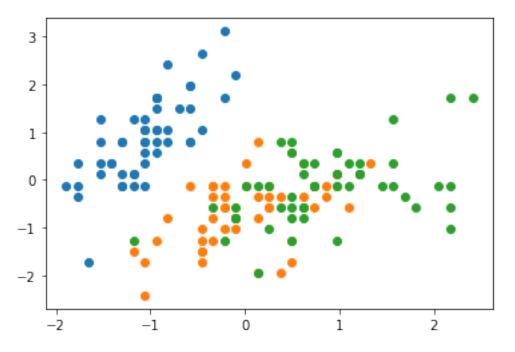
X = iris.data[:, 0:2] ## look at first two features
y = iris.target
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[2]: ## find random training indices
from random import sample
np.random.seed(7)
indices = np.arange(0, len(y))
train_indices = sample(range(len(y)), 120)
test_indices = np.setdiff1d(indices, train_indices)

X_train = X[train_indices, :]
y_train = y[train_indices]
X_test = X[test_indices, :]
y_test = y[test_indices]
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[3]: ## scale data
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
sc.fit(X_train)
X_train_std = sc.transform(X_train)
X_test_std = sc.transform(X_test)
X_combined_std = sc.transform(X)
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[4]: ## kernel function
def kernel(x1, x2, sd):
    gamma = 1 / sd**2 ## precision
    return np.exp(-gamma * np.abs(x1 - x2)**2)
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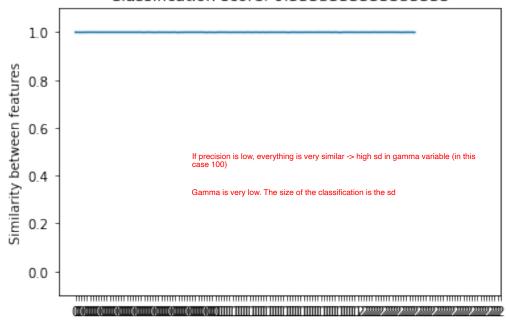


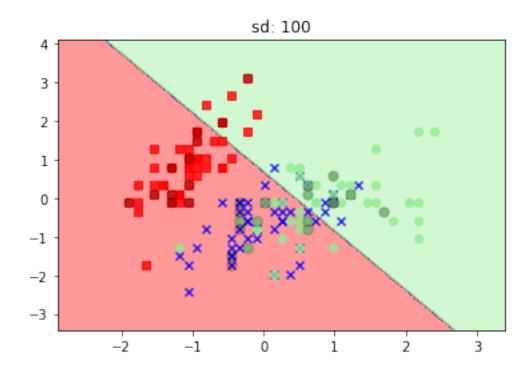
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[6]: ## decision regions plotting function from Raschka 2015
     from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
     def plot_decision_regions(X, y, classifier,
     test idx=None, resolution=0.02, title=''):
     # setup marker generator and color map
         plt.figure()
         markers = ('s', 'x', 'o', '^', 'v')
         colors = ('red', 'blue', 'lightgreen', 'gray', 'cyan')
         cmap = ListedColormap(colors[:len(np.unique(y))])
         # plot the decision surface
         x1_{min}, x1_{max} = X[:, 0].min() - 1, X[:, 0].max() + 1
         x2_{\min}, x2_{\max} = X[:, 1].min() - 1, X[:, 1].max() + 1
         xx1, xx2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x1_min, x1_max, resolution),
         np.arange(x2_min, x2_max, resolution))
         Z = classifier.predict(np.array([xx1.ravel(), xx2.ravel()]).T)
         Z = Z.reshape(xx1.shape)
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plt.contourf(xx1, xx2, Z, alpha=0.4, cmap=cmap)
plt.xlim(xx1.min(), xx1.max())
plt.ylim(xx2.min(), xx2.max())
# plot all samples
X_test, y_test = X[test_idx, :], y[test_idx]
for idx, cl in enumerate(np.unique(y)):
    plt.scatter(x=X[y == cl, 0], y=X[y == cl, 1],
    alpha=0.8, color=cmap(idx),
    marker=markers[idx], label=cl)
    # highlight test samples
if test idx is not None:
    X_test, y_test = X[test_idx, :], y[test_idx]
    plt.scatter(X_test[:, 0], X_test[:, 1], color='k',
    alpha=0.2, linewidth=1, marker='o',
    s=55, label='test set')
plt.title(title)
plt.show()
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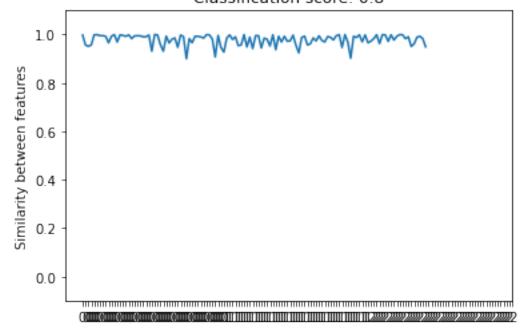
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[9]: ## plot radial functions with different precision
     import warnings
     from sklearn.svm import SVC
     sds = [100, 10, 1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001]
     for sd in sds:
         gamma = 1 / sd **2
         k = kernel(x1, x2, sd)
         svm = SVC(kernel='rbf', random_state=0, gamma=gamma)
         svm.fit(X_train_std, y_train)
         score = svm.score(X_test_std, y_test)
                                                 If the distance between two things is very small, then they are very similar
         plt.figure()
         plt.plot(k)
         plt.xticks(ticks=range(len(y)), labels=y)
         plt.title('Similarity between features x1 and x2 with sd. ' + str(sd) + \
                    ', gamma: ' + str(gamma) + '\nClassification score: ' +
      ⇔str(score))
         plt.ylim(-0.1, 1.1)
         plt.ylabel('Similarity between features')
         plt.show()
         plot_decision_regions(X_combined_std, y, svm, test_indices, title='sd: ' +__
      →str(sd))
```

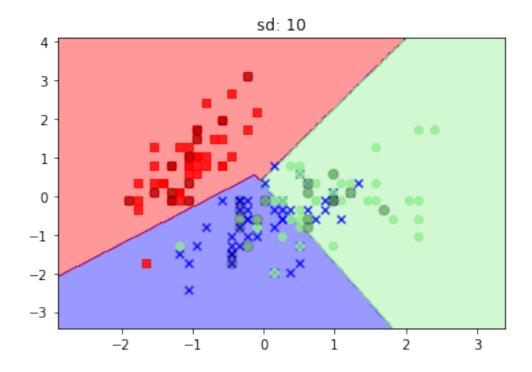
Similarity between features x1 and x2 with sd. 100, gamma: 0.0001 Classification score: 0.333333333333333



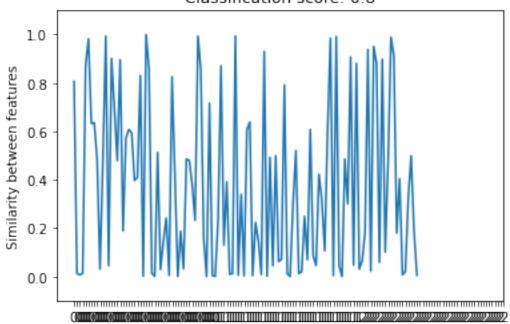


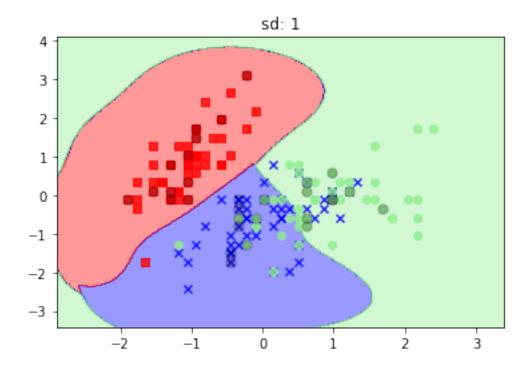
Similarity between features x1 and x2 with sd. 10, gamma: 0.01 Classification score: 0.8

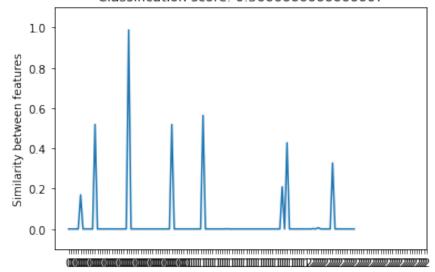


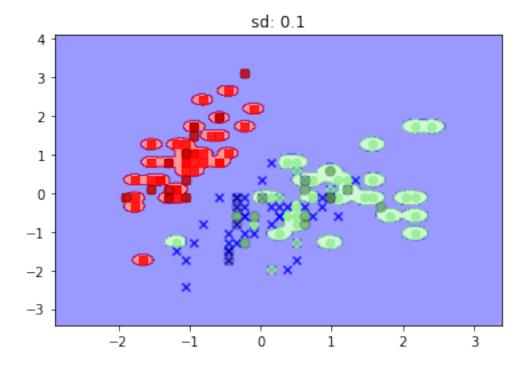


Similarity between features x1 and x2 with sd. 1, gamma: 1.0 Classification score: 0.8

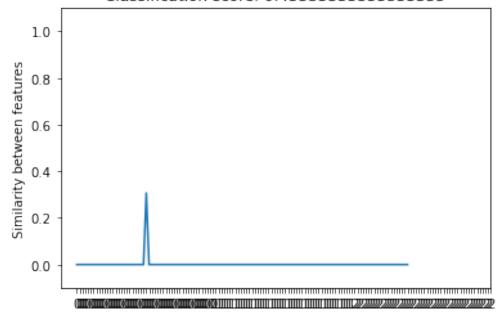


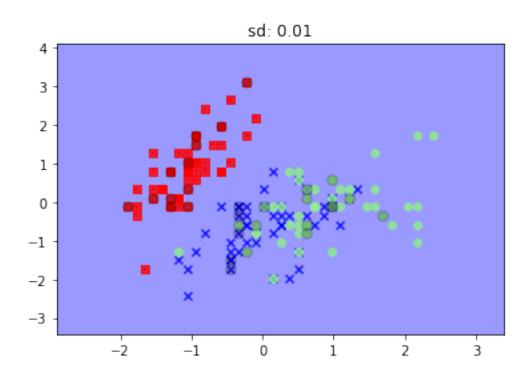




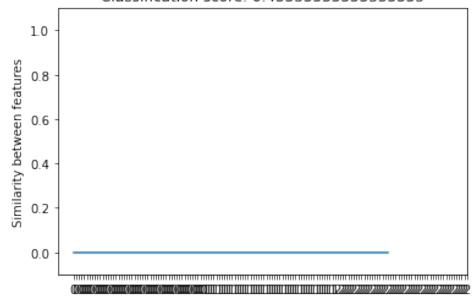


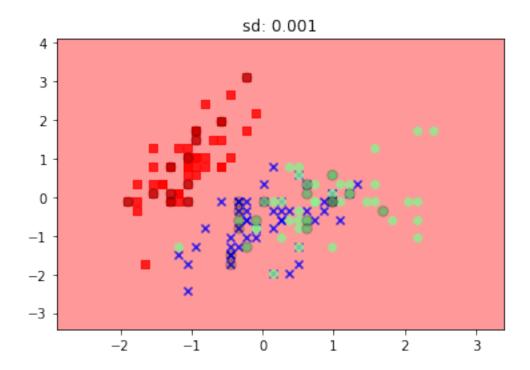
Similarity between features x1 and x2 with sd. 0.01, gamma: 10000.0 Classification score: 0.4333333333333333





Similarity between features x1 and x2 with sd. 0.001, gamma: 1000000.0 Classification score: 0.433333333333333





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