



Hamdard University Islamabad

Assignment#4 Report

**Title: Comparative Analysis of Nu-Support Vector Machines (Nu-SVM)
and C-Support Vector Machines (C-SVM)**

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1. Introduction:

Support Vector Machines (SVM) are powerful machine learning algorithms used for classification and regression tasks. Nu-SVM and C-SVM are two variants of SVM that differ in their formulation and parameterization. This report provides a comparative analysis of Nu-SVM and C-SVM, highlighting their key differences, advantages, and applications.

2. Overview of Nu-SVM and C-SVM:

2.1 Nu-Support Vector Machines (Nu-SVM): Nu-SVM is an extension of the traditional C-SVM that uses a different parameterization. Instead of the regularization parameter C , Nu-SVM uses a new parameter, denoted as ν (nu), which represents an upper bound on the fraction of margin errors and a lower bound on the fraction of support vectors. The ν parameter offers a more intuitive way to control the trade-off between training error and model complexity.

2.2 C-Support Vector Machines (C-SVM): C-SVM is the classical formulation of SVM, where the regularization parameter C is used to control the trade-off between achieving a low training error and maintaining a simple decision boundary. C-SVM aims to find a hyperplane that maximizes the margin between classes while penalizing misclassifications.

3. Comparative Analysis:

3.1 Model Complexity: Nu-SVM allows for a more direct control over the complexity of the model through the ν parameter. The ν parameter serves as an upper bound on the fraction of support vectors, providing a clear interpretation of the model complexity. In contrast, C-SVM uses the regularization parameter C , which indirectly influences model complexity.

3.2 Interpretability: Nu-SVM offers better interpretability due to the direct control over the fraction of support vectors. Users can set a desired upper bound on the fraction of margin errors, allowing for a more intuitive specification of model constraints. C-SVM, on the other hand, may require tuning the regularization parameter C to achieve similar control, which might be less straightforward.

3.3 Robustness to Outliers: Nu-SVM tends to be more robust to outliers than C-SVM. The ν parameter explicitly limits the influence of outliers on the model by constraining the fraction of margin errors. C-SVM, with its reliance on the regularization parameter C , might be more sensitive to outliers.

4. Applications:

4.1 Nu-SVM Applications: Nu-SVM is particularly suitable for scenarios where interpretability and explicit control over the fraction of support vectors are crucial. It is often

preferred in applications where outliers are present, and robustness to noise is essential, such as in bioinformatics, finance, and outlier detection.

4.2 C-SVM Applications: C-SVM is widely used in various applications, including image classification, text categorization, and speech recognition. It is suitable for scenarios where a balance between achieving a high level of accuracy and controlling model complexity is desired.

5. Conclusion:

In conclusion, both Nu-SVM and C-SVM are powerful tools with distinct advantages. The choice between them depends on the specific requirements of the problem at hand, with Nu-SVM offering more interpretability and robustness to outliers, and C-SVM being a versatile choice for a wide range of applications. Understanding the characteristics of each algorithm is crucial for making informed decisions in machine learning tasks.

Code:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.svm import SVC, NuSVC
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report

df = pd.read_csv('diabetes_binary_5050split_health_indicators_BRFSS2021.csv')
df
```

	Diabetes_binary	HighBP	HighChol	CholCheck	BMI	Smoker	Stroke	
0	0.0	1	0.0	1	33.0	0.0	0.0	\
1	0.0	0	1.0	1	27.0	1.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0	1.0	1	26.0	1.0	0.0	
3	0.0	0	0.0	1	19.0	1.0	0.0	
4	0.0	1	0.0	1	37.0	0.0	0.0	
...	
67131	1.0	1	0.0	1	27.0	0.0	0.0	
67132	1.0	1	1.0	1	26.0	0.0	0.0	
67133	1.0	1	1.0	1	32.0	0.0	0.0	
67134	1.0	1	1.0	1	33.0	0.0	0.0	
67135	1.0	1	1.0	1	21.0	0.0	0.0	

	HeartDiseaseorAttack	PhysActivity	Fruits	...	AnyHealthcare	
0	0.0	1	1	...	1	\
1	0.0	1	0	...	1	
2	0.0	0	0	...	1	
3	0.0	1	1	...	1	
4	0.0	1	1	...	1	
...	
67131	0.0	1	1	...	1	

67132	0.0	0	1	...	1
67133	1.0	1	0	...	1
67134	0.0	0	0	...	1
67135	0.0	1	1	...	1

	NoDocbcCost	GenHlth	MentHlth	PhysHlth	DiffWalk	Sex	Age	
0	0.0	2.0	15.0	0.0	1.0	1	7	\
1	0.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1	7	
2	0.0	3.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	1	13	
3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	11	
4	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	5	
...	
67131	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	11	
67132	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	11	
67133	1.0	2.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	1	8	
67134	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1	10	
67135	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	10	

	Education	Income
0	6.0	9.0
1	6.0	6.0
2	4.0	3.0
3	5.0	7.0
4	5.0	3.0
...
67131	5.0	6.0
67132	4.0	2.0
67133	6.0	6.0
67134	4.0	5.0
67135	2.0	3.0

[67136 rows x 22 columns]

Exploring Data

df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

RangeIndex: 67136 entries, 0 to 67135

Data columns (total 22 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
---	-----	-----	-----
0	Diabetes_binary	67136 non-null	float64
1	HighBP	67136 non-null	int64
2	HighChol	67136 non-null	float64
3	CholCheck	67136 non-null	int64
4	BMI	67136 non-null	float64
5	Smoker	67136 non-null	float64
6	Stroke	67136 non-null	float64
7	HeartDiseaseorAttack	67136 non-null	float64
8	PhysActivity	67136 non-null	int64
9	Fruits	67136 non-null	int64
10	Veggies	67136 non-null	int64
11	HvyAlcoholConsump	67136 non-null	int64

12	AnyHealthcare	67136	non-null	int64
13	NoDocbcCost	67136	non-null	float64
14	GenHlth	67136	non-null	float64
15	MentHlth	67136	non-null	float64
16	PhysHlth	67136	non-null	float64
17	DiffWalk	67136	non-null	float64
18	Sex	67136	non-null	int64
19	Age	67136	non-null	int64
20	Education	67136	non-null	float64
21	Income	67136	non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(13), int64(9)

memory usage: 11.3 MB

df.describe()

	Diabetes_binary	HighBP	HighChol	CholCheck	
count	67136.000000	67136.000000	67136.000000	67136.000000	\
mean	0.500000	0.548320	0.500238	0.976227	
std	0.500004	0.497663	0.500004	0.152341	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	
50%	0.500000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
75%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	

	BMI	Smoker	Stroke	HeartDiseaseorAttack	
count	67136.000000	67136.000000	67136.000000	67136.000000	\
mean	30.288340	0.440151	0.058866	0.136633	
std	7.095737	0.496409	0.235375	0.343462	
min	12.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	26.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	29.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
75%	34.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
max	99.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	

	PhysActivity	Fruits ...	AnyHealthcare	NoDocbcCost	
count	67136.000000	67136.000000	67136.000000	67136.000000	\
mean	0.717260	0.605919	0.967260	0.066522	
std	0.450334	0.488656	0.177955	0.249194	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	
50%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	
75%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	

	GenHlth	MentHlth	PhysHlth	DiffWalk	Sex	
count	67136.000000	67136.000000	67136.000000	67136.000000	67136.000000	\
mean	2.774756	4.230845	5.136752	0.231202	0.493431	
std	1.073759	8.323138	9.593837	0.421605	0.499961	
min	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	2.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	3.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
75%	3.000000	4.000000	5.000000	0.000000	1.000000	
max	5.000000	30.000000	30.000000	1.000000	1.000000	

	Age	Education	Income
count	67136.000000	67136.000000	67136.000000
mean	8.501743	5.035912	6.563885
std	3.019624	0.981610	2.422641
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	7.000000	4.000000	5.000000
50%	9.000000	5.000000	7.000000
75%	11.000000	6.000000	8.000000
max	13.000000	6.000000	11.000000

[8 rows x 22 columns]

df.duplicated().sum()

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Data Cleaning

Dropping unnecessary features

```
df.drop(['Income', 'Education'], axis = 1, inplace = True)
df
```

	Diabetes_binary	HighBP	HighChol	CholCheck	BMI	Smoker	Stroke
0	0.0	1	0.0	1	33.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0	1.0	1	27.0	1.0	0.0
2	0.0	0	1.0	1	26.0	1.0	0.0
3	0.0	0	0.0	1	19.0	1.0	0.0
4	0.0	1	0.0	1	37.0	0.0	0.0
...
67131	1.0	1	0.0	1	27.0	0.0	0.0
67132	1.0	1	1.0	1	26.0	0.0	0.0
67133	1.0	1	1.0	1	32.0	0.0	0.0
67134	1.0	1	1.0	1	33.0	0.0	0.0
67135	1.0	1	1.0	1	21.0	0.0	0.0

	HeartDiseaseorAttack	PhysActivity	Fruits	Veggies	HvyAlcoholConsump
0	0.0	1	1	1	0
1	0.0	1	0	0	0
2	0.0	0	0	0	0
3	0.0	1	1	1	0
4	0.0	1	1	1	0
...
67131	0.0	1	1	1	0
67132	0.0	0	1	1	0
67133	1.0	1	0	0	0
67134	0.0	0	0	1	0
67135	0.0	1	1	1	0

	AnyHealthcare	NoDocbcCost	GenHlth	MentHlth	PhysHlth	DiffWalk	Sex
0	1	0.0	2.0	15.0	0.0	1.0	1
1	1	0.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1
2	1	0.0	3.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	1

3	1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
4	1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
...
67131	1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
67132	1	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
67133	1	1.0	2.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	1
67134	1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1
67135	1	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1

Age	
0	7
1	7
2	13
3	11
4	5
...	...
67131	11
67132	11
67133	8
67134	10
67135	10

[67136 rows x 20 columns]

Dropping Duplicates

```
df = df.drop_duplicates()
print(df.duplicated().sum())
```

0

Converting datatypes of some features

```
df['Diabetes_binary']=df['Diabetes_binary'].astype(int)
df['Age']=df['Age'].astype(int)
df['Sex']=df['Sex'].astype(int)
df['Smoker']=df['Smoker'].astype(int)
df['Stroke']=df['Stroke'].astype(int)
```

C:\Users\hassa\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10000\3309364861.py:3:
SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
df['Diabetes_binary']=df['Diabetes_binary'].astype(int)
C:\Users\hassa\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10000\3309364861.py:4:  
SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
df['Age']=df['Age'].astype(int)
C:\Users\hassa\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10000\3309364861.py:5:
SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
df['Sex']=df['Sex'].astype(int)
C:\Users\hassa\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10000\3309364861.py:6:
SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
df['Smoker']=df['Smoker'].astype(int)
C:\Users\hassa\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10000\3309364861.py:7:
SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
df['Stroke']=df['Stroke'].astype(int)
```

```
df.shape
```

```
(61709, 20)
```

```
df['Diabetes_binary'].value_counts()
```

```
Diabetes_binary
1      31768
0      29941
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Data Preprocessing

```
X = df[df.columns[1:]]
```

```
Y = df['Diabetes_binary']
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size = 0.2,
random_state = 50)
```

```
columnss = X.columns
```

```
# Use MinMaxScaler to scale the features in the DataFrame 'X'
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
```

```
# Create MinMaxScaler object
min_max_scaler = MinMaxScaler()
```



```
# Scale the features and create a new DataFrame 'X'
x_scaled_minmax = min_max_scaler.fit_transform(X)
X = pd.DataFrame(x_scaled_minmax, columns = columnss)
```

```
# Display the head of the scaled features DataFrame
X.head()
```

	HighBP	HighChol	CholCheck	BMI	Smoker	Stroke
0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.241379	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.172414	1.0	0.0
2	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.160920	1.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.080460	1.0	0.0
4	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.287356	0.0	0.0

	HeartDiseaseorAttack	PhysActivity	Fruits	Veggies	HvyAlcoholConsump
0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
4	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0

	AnyHealthcare	NoDocbcCost	GenHlth	MentHlth	PhysHlth	DiffWalk	Sex
0	1.0	0.0	0.25	0.500000	0.000000	1.0	1.0
1	1.0	0.0	0.25	0.033333	0.066667	0.0	1.0
2	1.0	0.0	0.50	0.000000	1.000000	0.0	1.0
3	1.0	0.0	0.50	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0
4	1.0	0.0	0.25	0.000000	0.000000	0.0	0.0

	Age
0	0.500000
1	0.500000
2	1.000000
3	0.833333
4	0.333333

C-SVC

Linear

```
svm = SVC(C=1, kernel='linear', random_state=42 , decision_function_shape='ovr')
```

```
svm.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
```

```
SVC(C=1, kernel='linear', random_state=42)
```

```
pred = svm.predict(xtest)
```

```
c_lr_acc = accuracy_score(ytest, pred)
```

```
print(f'Accuracy: {c_lr_acc}')
```

```
print(classification_report(ytest,pred))
```

```
Accuracy: 0.7304326689353428
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
--	-----------	--------	----------	---------

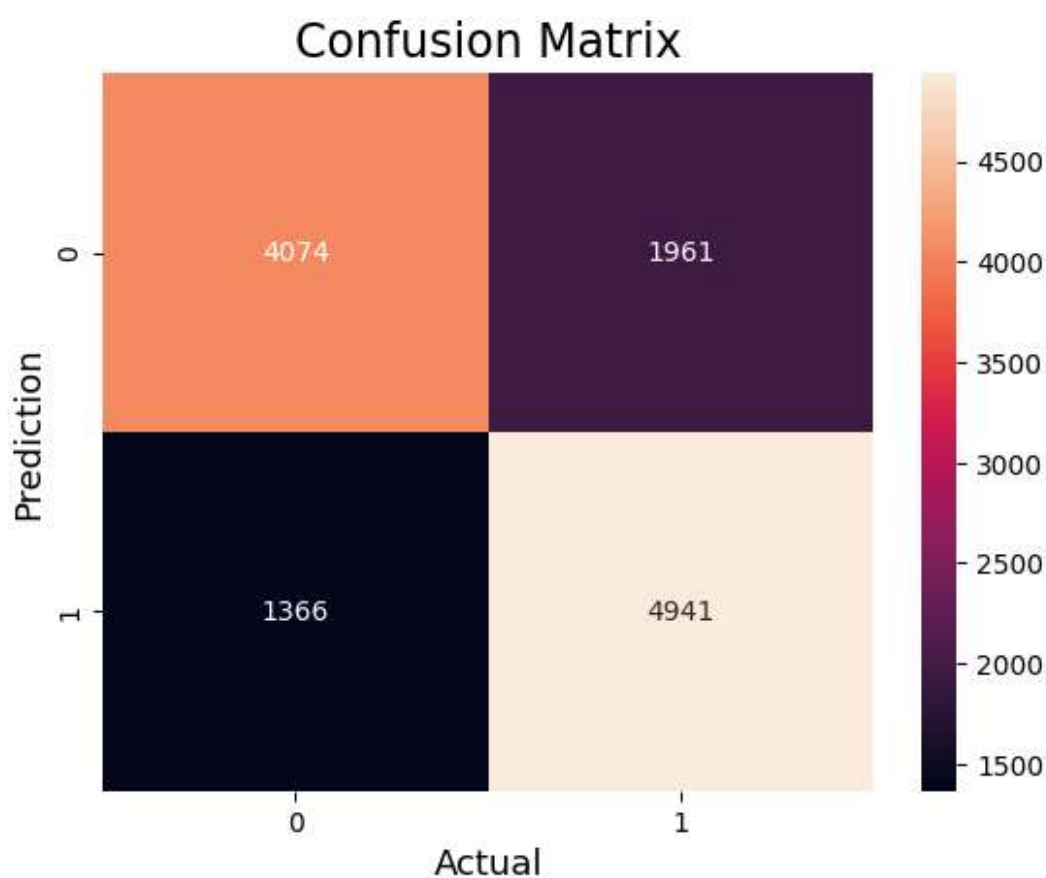
0	0.75	0.68	0.71	6035
---	------	------	------	------

	1	0.72	0.78	0.75	6307
accuracy				0.73	12342
macro avg		0.73	0.73	0.73	12342
weighted avg		0.73	0.73	0.73	12342

```

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(ytest,pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True,fmt='g')
plt.ylabel('Prediction',fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Actual',fontsize=13)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix',fontsize=17)
plt.show()

```



Polynomial

```

svm = SVC(C=1, kernel='poly', random_state=42 , decision_function_shape='ovr')
svm.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
SVC(C=1, kernel='poly', random_state=42)
pred = svm.predict(xtest)

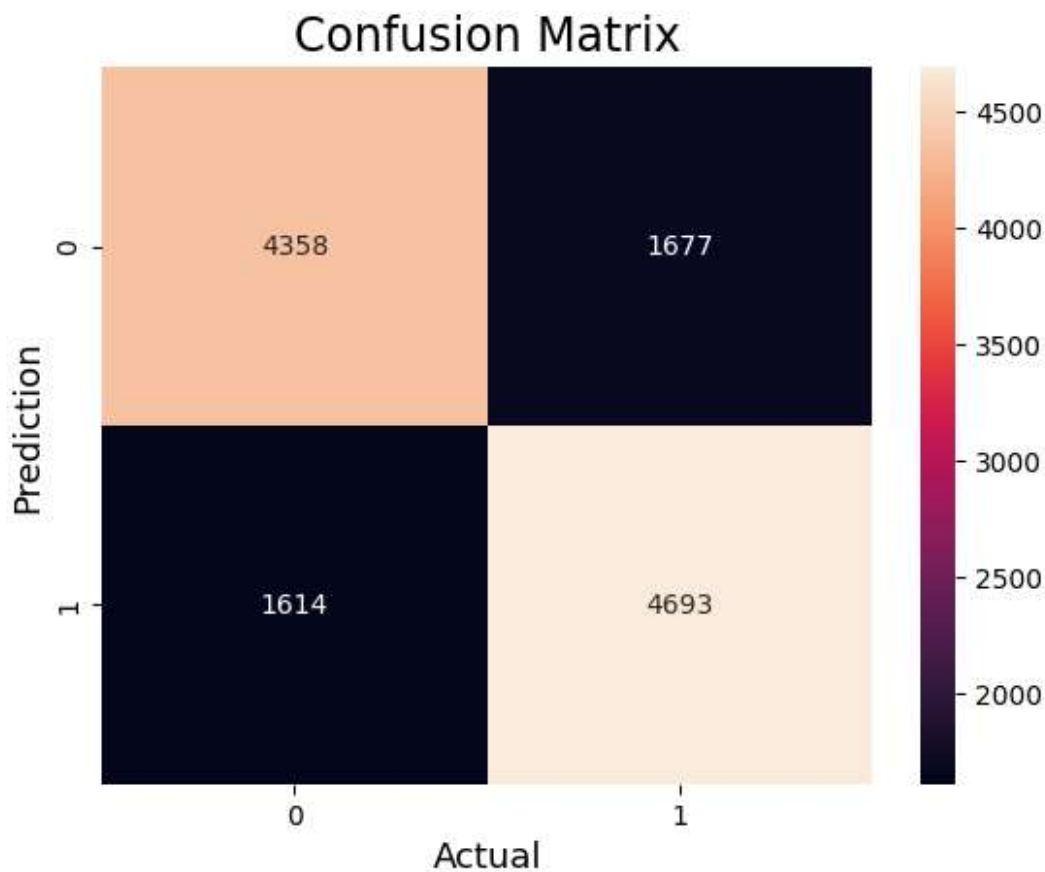
c_poly_acc = accuracy_score(ytest, pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {c_poly_acc}')
print(classification_report(ytest,pred))

```

Accuracy: 0.7333495381623724

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.73	0.72	0.73	6035
1	0.74	0.74	0.74	6307
accuracy			0.73	12342
macro avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	12342
weighted avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	12342

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(ytest,pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True,fmt='g')
plt.ylabel('Prediction',fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Actual',fontsize=13)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix',fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```



Sigmoid

```
svm = SVC(C=1, kernel='sigmoid', random_state=42 ,
decision_function_shape='ovr')
```

```
svm.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
```

```
SVC(C=1, kernel='sigmoid', random_state=42)
```

```
pred = svm.predict(xtest)
```

```
c_sigmoid_acc = accuracy_score(ytest, pred)
```

```
print(f'Accuracy: {c_sigmoid_acc}')
```

```
print(classification_report(ytest,pred))
```

Accuracy: 0.6559714795008913

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.65	0.65	0.65	6035
1	0.66	0.67	0.66	6307
accuracy			0.66	12342
macro avg	0.66	0.66	0.66	12342
weighted avg	0.66	0.66	0.66	12342

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
```

```
cm = confusion_matrix(ytest,pred)
```

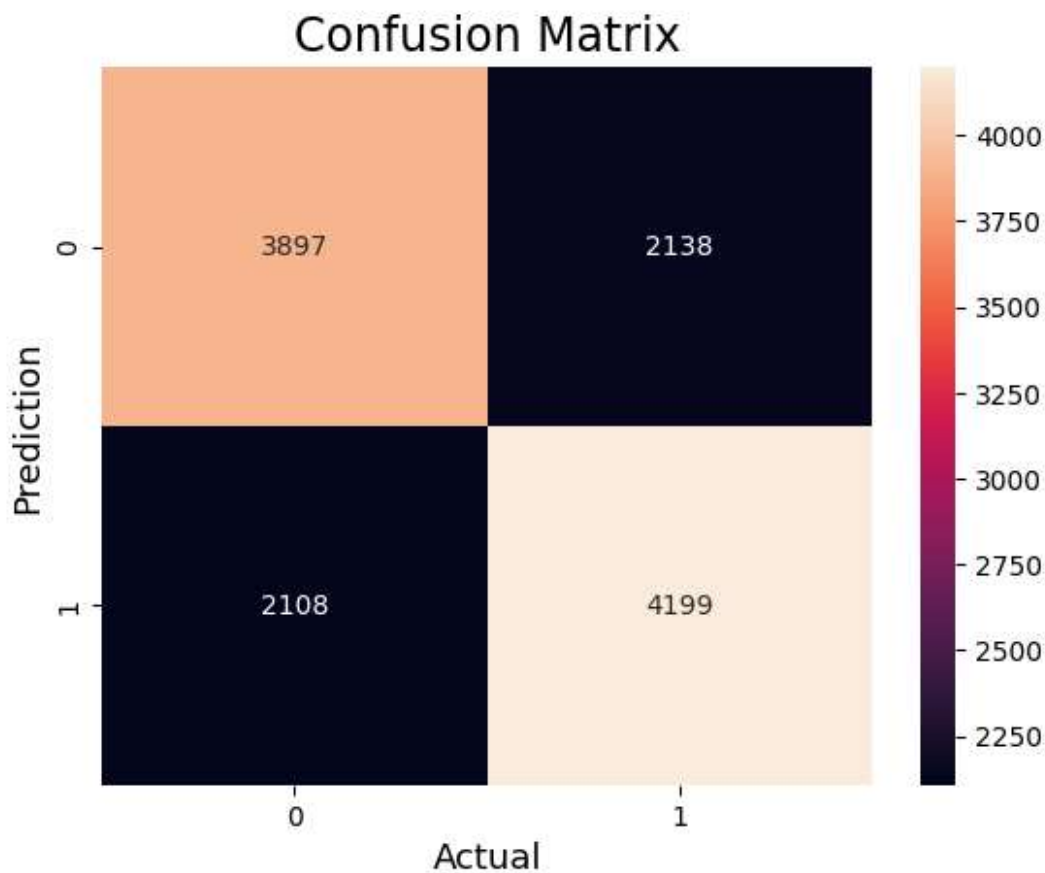
```
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True,fmt='g')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Prediction',fontsize=13)
```

```
plt.xlabel('Actual',fontsize=13)
```

```
plt.title('Confusion Matrix',fontsize=17)
```

```
plt.show()
```



RBF

```
svm = SVC(C=1, kernel='rbf', random_state=42 , decision_function_shape='ovr')
```

```

svm.fit(xtrain, ytrain)

SVC(C=1, random_state=42)

pred = svm.predict(xtest)

c_rbf_acc = accuracy_score(ytest, pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {c_rbf_acc}')
print(classification_report(ytest,pred))

Accuracy: 0.7341597796143251

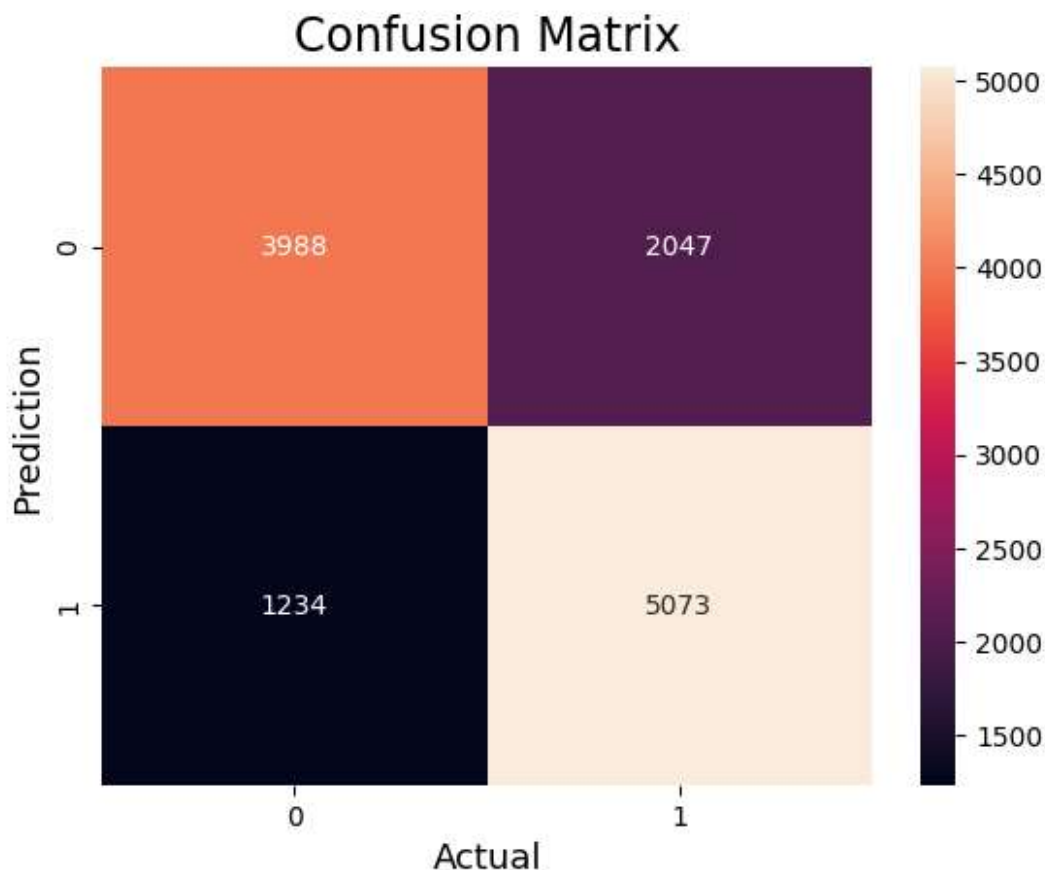
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.76	0.66	0.71	6035
1	0.71	0.80	0.76	6307
accuracy			0.73	12342
macro avg	0.74	0.73	0.73	12342
weighted avg	0.74	0.73	0.73	12342

```

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(ytest,pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True,fmt='g')
plt.ylabel('Prediction',fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Actual',fontsize=13)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix',fontsize=17)
plt.show()

```



Nu-SVM

Linear

```
nu_svr = NuSVC(kernel='linear', nu=0.1, random_state=42, verbose=True,  
decision_function_shape='ovr') # You can adjust the 'nu' parameter  
nu_svr.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
```

```
[LibSVM]
```

```
NuSVC(kernel='linear', nu=0.1, random_state=42, verbose=True)
```

```
pred = nu_svr.predict(xtest)
```

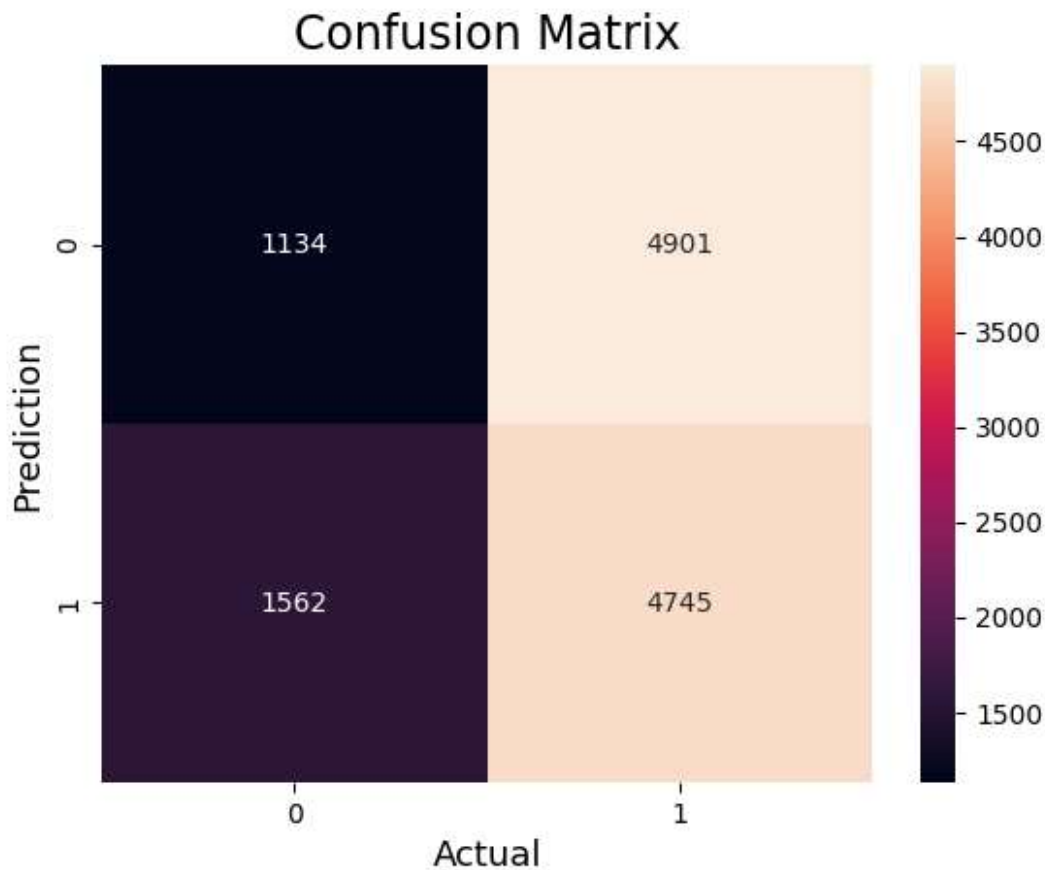
```
nu_lr_acc = accuracy_score(ytest, pred)  
print(f'Accuracy: {nu_lr_acc}')
```

```
print(classification_report(ytest,pred))
```

```
Accuracy: 0.4763409496029817
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.42	0.19	0.26	6035
1	0.49	0.75	0.59	6307
accuracy			0.48	12342
macro avg	0.46	0.47	0.43	12342
weighted avg	0.46	0.48	0.43	12342

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix  
cm = confusion_matrix(ytest,pred)  
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True,fmt='g')  
plt.ylabel('Prediction',fontsize=13)  
plt.xlabel('Actual',fontsize=13)  
plt.title('Confusion Matrix',fontsize=17)  
plt.show()
```



Polynomial

```
nu_svr = NuSVC(kernel='poly', nu=0.1, random_state=42, verbose=True,
decision_function_shape='ovr') # You can adjust the 'nu' parameter
nu_svr.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
```

[LibSVM]

```
NuSVC(kernel='poly', nu=0.1, random_state=42, verbose=True)
```

```
pred = nu_svr.predict(xtest)
```

```
nu_poly_acc = accuracy_score(ytest, pred)
```

```
print(f'Accuracy: {nu_poly_acc}')
```

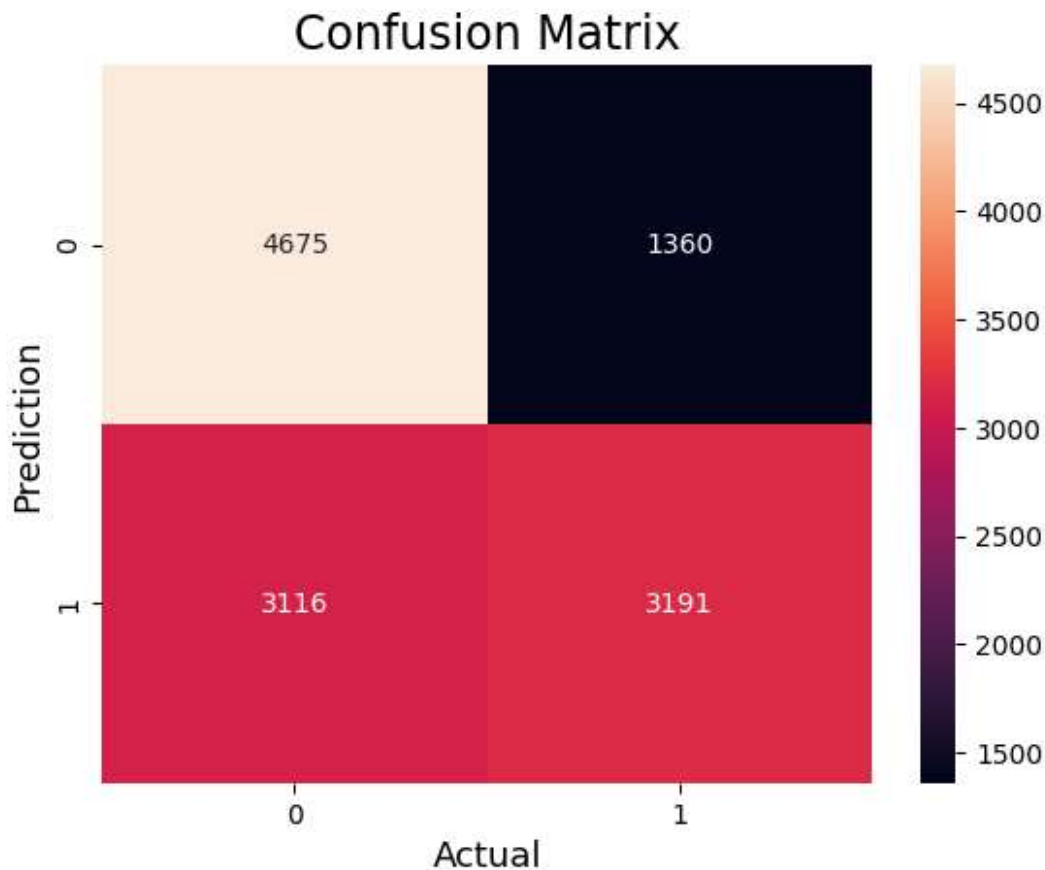
```
print(classification_report(ytest,pred))
```

Accuracy: 0.6373359261059796

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.60	0.77	0.68	6035
1	0.70	0.51	0.59	6307
accuracy			0.64	12342
macro avg	0.65	0.64	0.63	12342
weighted avg	0.65	0.64	0.63	12342

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(ytest,pred)
```

```
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True,fmt='g')
plt.ylabel('Prediction',fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Actual',fontsize=13)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix',fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```



Sigmoid

```
nu_svr = NuSVC(kernel='sigmoid', nu=0.1, random_state=42, verbose=True,
decision_function_shape='ovr') # You can adjust the 'nu' parameter
nu_svr.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
```

[LibSVM]

```
NuSVC(kernel='sigmoid', nu=0.1, random_state=42, verbose=True)
```

```
pred = nu_svr.predict(xtest)
```

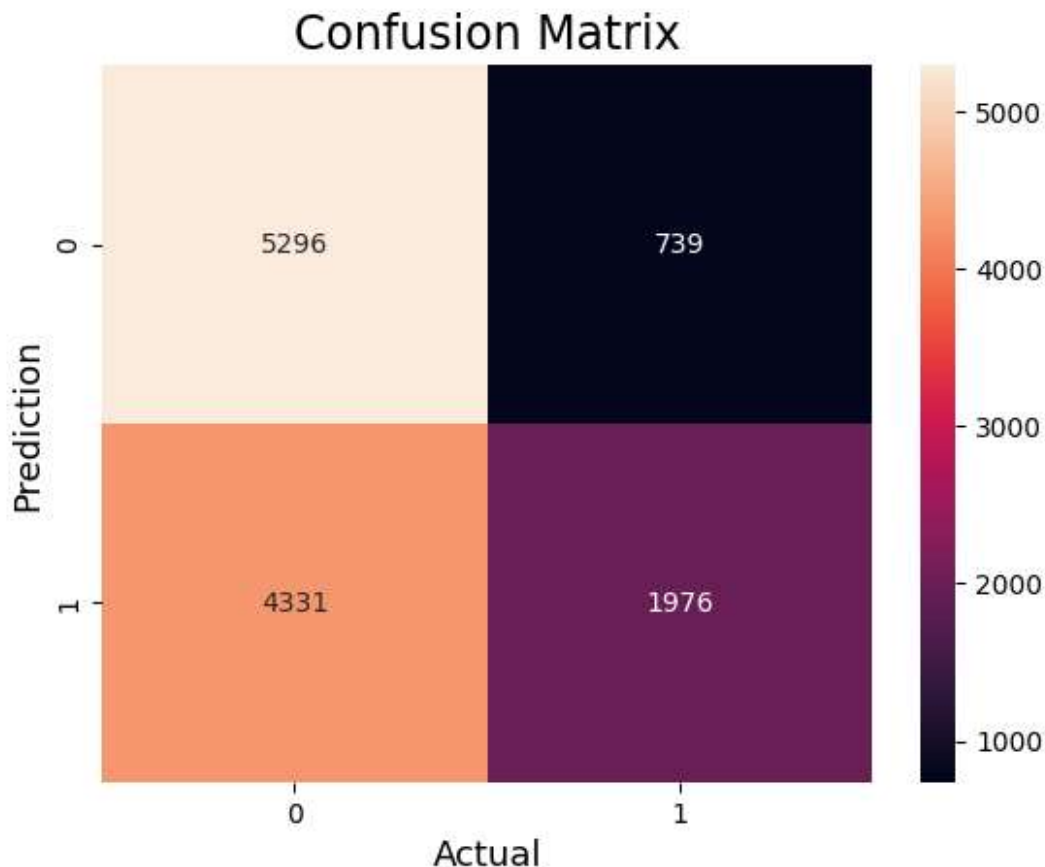
```
nu_sigmoid_acc = accuracy_score(ytest, pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {nu_sigmoid_acc}')
print(classification_report(ytest,pred))
```

Accuracy: 0.5892075838599903

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.55	0.88	0.68	6035
1	0.73	0.31	0.44	6307
accuracy			0.59	12342

macro avg	0.64	0.60	0.56	12342
weighted avg	0.64	0.59	0.55	12342

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(ytest,pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True,fmt='g')
plt.ylabel('Prediction',fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Actual',fontsize=13)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix',fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```



RBF

```
nu_svr = NuSVC(kernel='rbf', nu=0.1, random_state=42, verbose=True,
decision_function_shape='ovr') # You can adjust the 'nu' parameter
nu_svr.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
```

[LibSVM]

```
NuSVC(nu=0.1, random_state=42, verbose=True)
```

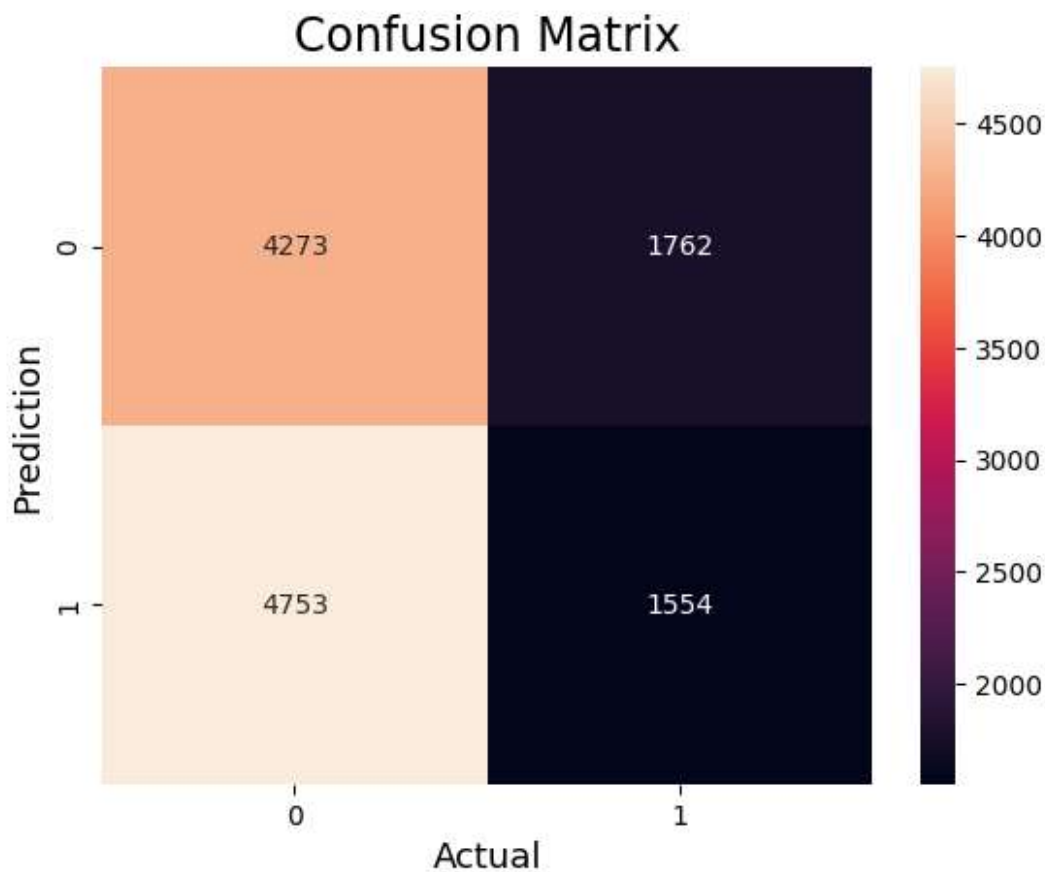
```
pred = nu_svr.predict(xtest)
```

```
nu_rbf_acc = accuracy_score(ytest, pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {nu_rbf_acc}')
print(classification_report(ytest,pred))
```

Accuracy: 0.47212769405282773

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.47	0.71	0.57	6035
1	0.47	0.25	0.32	6307
accuracy			0.47	12342
macro avg	0.47	0.48	0.45	12342
weighted avg	0.47	0.47	0.44	12342

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(ytest,pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True,fmt='g')
plt.ylabel('Prediction',fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel('Actual',fontsize=13)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix',fontsize=17)
plt.show()
```



Comparison

```
comparison_dict={"Algorithm":["Linear C-SVM","Poly C-SVM","Sigmoid C-SVM","RBF C-SVM",  
"Linear Nu-SVM","Poly Nu-SVM","Sigmoid Nu-SVM","RBF Nu-SVM"],
```

```
"Accuracy":[c_lr_acc*100,c_poly_acc*100,c_sigmoid_acc*100,c_rbf_acc*100,nu_lr_ac  
c*100,nu_poly_acc*100,nu_sigmoid_acc*100,nu_rbf_acc*100],
```

```

    }

comparison = pd.DataFrame(comparison_dict)
comparison.sort_values(['Accuracy'], ascending=False)

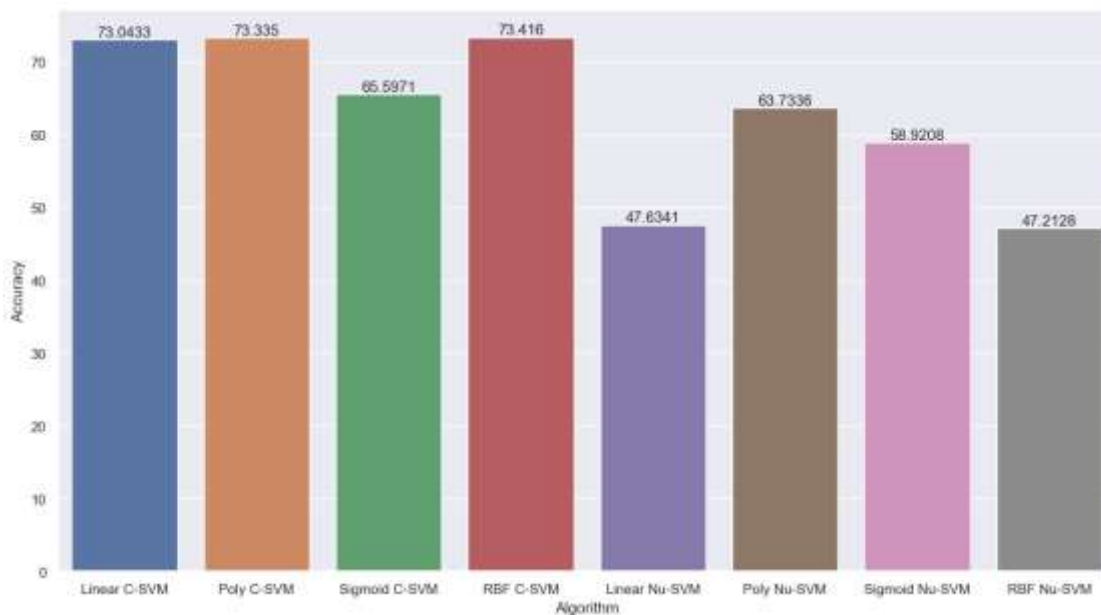
```

	Algorithm	Accuracy
3	RBF C-SVM	73.415978
1	Poly C-SVM	73.334954
0	Linear C-SVM	73.043267
2	Sigmoid C-SVM	65.597148
5	Poly Nu-SVM	63.733593
6	Sigmoid Nu-SVM	58.920758
4	Linear Nu-SVM	47.634095
7	RBF Nu-SVM	47.212769

```

ax = sns.barplot(x='Algorithm', y='Accuracy', data=comparison )
sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(15,9)})
for bars in ax.containers:
    ax.bar_label(bars)

```



From the above table it shows that the C-SVM perform well rather than Nu-SVM on large and unbalance dataset.