

SVM

April 28, 2022

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[ ]: # Importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

[ ]: # Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [2, 3]].values # only age and estimated salary selected
y = dataset.iloc[:, 4].values      # purchases

[ ]: # Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25,
    ↪random_state = 0)

[ ]: # Feature Scaling : scaling values in range of 0 to 1
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)

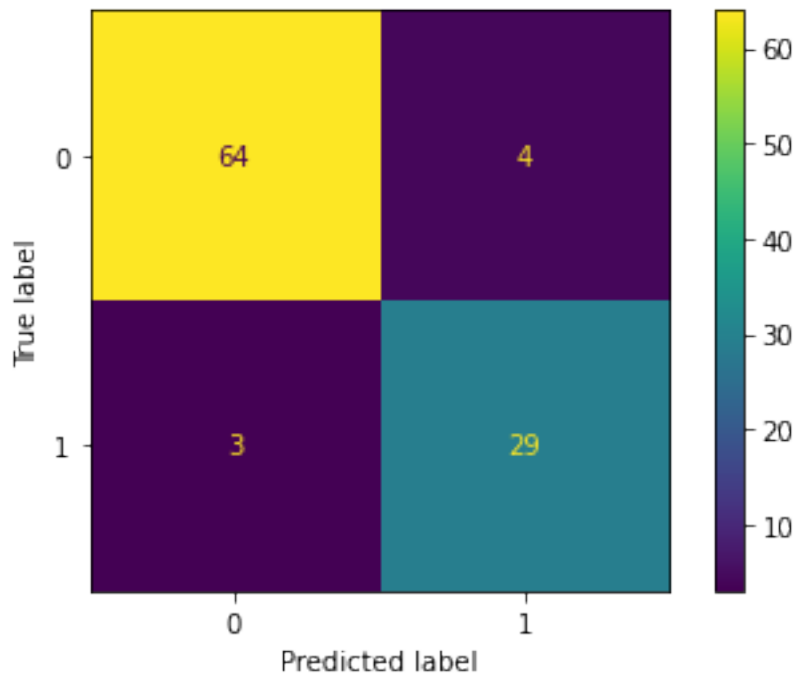
[ ]: # Fitting classifier to the Training set
from sklearn.svm import SVC
classifier = SVC(random_state=0, kernel='rbf') # for non-linear model use this
    ↪parameter kernel='rbf'
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

[ ]: SVC(random_state=0)

[ ]: # Predicting the Test set results
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)

[ ]: # Making the Confusion Matrix
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion_matrix=cm).plot()
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[ ]: <sklearn.metrics._plot.confusion_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at 0x7fb4c1aed6f0>
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[ ]: # Visualising the Training set results
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = X_train, y_train
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 1, step = 0.01),
                      np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1, step = 0.01))
plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T).reshape(X1.shape),
              alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1],
                c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('Classifier (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

c argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be

avoided as value-mapping will have precedence in case its length matches with `** & *y*`. Please use the `*color*` keyword-argument or provide a 2D array with a single row if you intend to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points. `*c*` argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-mapping will have precedence in case its length matches with `** & *y*`. Please use the `*color*` keyword-argument or provide a 2D array with a single row if you intend to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points.

