

Machine Learning Lab

<u>Name</u> -	<u>SRN</u> -	<u>Class</u> -	<u>Topic</u> -
G S S Surya Prakash	PES2UG23CS192	5 'C'	Support Vector Machines

Lab - 10

Analysis Questions

1. Inferences about the Linear Kernel's Performance

The Linear Kernel creates a straight decision boundary.

It performs reasonably well but fails to fully separate overlapping data points. This indicates that the dataset is not linearly separable and requires a non-linear kernel for better accuracy.

2. Comparison Between RBF and Polynomial Kernel Decision Boundaries

- The **RBF Kernel** forms a smooth, adaptive boundary that fits the complex non-linear patterns effectively.
- The **Polynomial Kernel** creates a curved but less flexible boundary, sometimes overfitting or underfitting parts of the data.
- Overall, the **RBF Kernel** achieves better separation and generalization.

3. Which Kernel Was Most Effective?

RBF Kernel was the most effective for this dataset. It captured complex feature relationships better than the linear and polynomial kernels.

4. Why Might the Polynomial Kernel Have Underperformed?

The Banknote dataset has complex, real-world feature interactions not easily expressed by polynomial relationships. A polynomial kernel (with fixed degree) cannot flexibly adapt to such

variability. Hence, it underperforms compared to the more adaptable RBF Kernel.

5. Which Margin Is Wider?

The Soft Margin ($C = 0.1$) is wider because it allows more flexibility and tolerates misclassifications.

6. Why Does the Soft Margin Model Allow “Mistakes”?

The Soft Margin SVM prioritizes a larger margin and better generalization, even if a few points are misclassified. It balances margin width and classification accuracy to avoid overfitting.

7. Which Model Is More Likely to Overfit and Why?

The Hard Margin ($C = 100$) model is more likely to overfit, since it tries to perfectly classify all training points, making it sensitive to noise.

8. Which Model Would You Trust More for New Data and Why?

Soft Margin SVM is more reliable for unseen data. It generalizes better and handles noisy or imperfect datasets effectively.

Analysis ScreenShots

1.

SVM with LINEAR Kernel <PES2UG23CS192>				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.8481	0.8933	0.8701	75
1	0.8873	0.8400	0.8630	75
accuracy			0.8667	150
macro avg	0.8677	0.8667	0.8666	150
weighted avg	0.8677	0.8667	0.8666	150

2.

SVM with RBF Kernel <PES2UG23CS192>				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.9615	1.0000	0.9804	75
1	1.0000	0.9600	0.9796	75
accuracy			0.9800	150
macro avg	0.9808	0.9800	0.9800	150
weighted avg	0.9808	0.9800	0.9800	150

3.

SVM with POLY Kernel <PES2UG23CS192>				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.9296	0.8800	0.9041	75
1	0.8861	0.9333	0.9091	75
accuracy			0.9067	150
macro avg	0.9078	0.9067	0.9066	150
weighted avg	0.9078	0.9067	0.9066	150

4.

SVM with LINEAR Kernel <PES2UG23CS192>				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Forged	0.90	0.88	0.89	229
Genuine	0.86	0.88	0.87	183
accuracy			0.88	412
macro avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	412
weighted avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	412

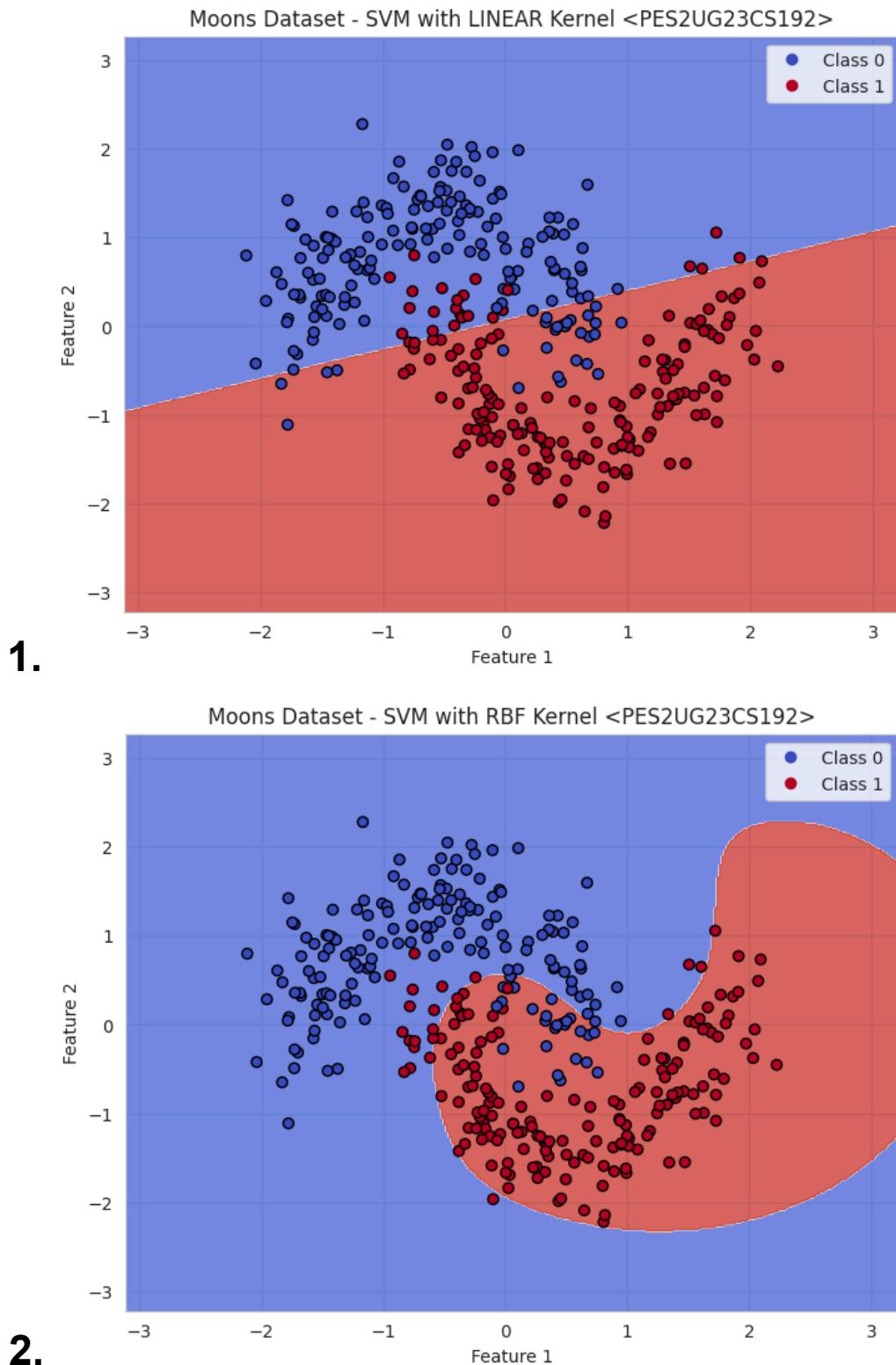
5.

SVM with RBF Kernel <PES2UG23CS192>				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Forged	0.96	0.91	0.94	229
Genuine	0.90	0.96	0.93	183
accuracy			0.93	412
macro avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	412
weighted avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	412

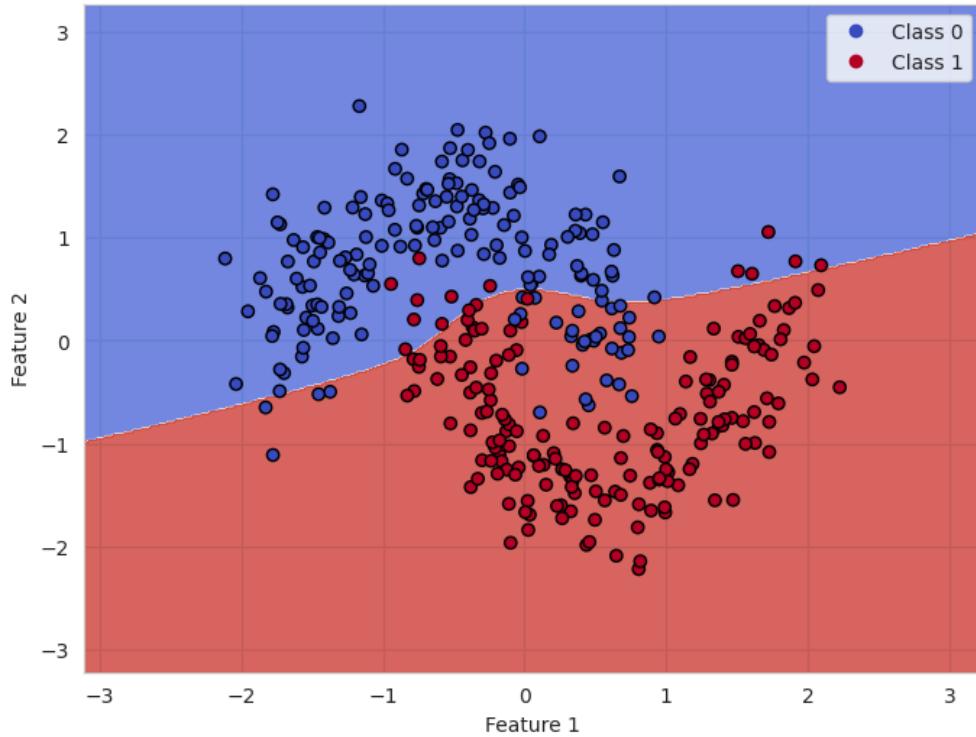
6.

SVM with POLY Kernel <PES2UG23CS192>				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Forged	0.96	0.81	0.88	229
Genuine	0.80	0.96	0.88	183
accuracy			0.88	412
macro avg	0.88	0.89	0.88	412
weighted avg	0.89	0.88	0.88	412

Plot ScreenShots

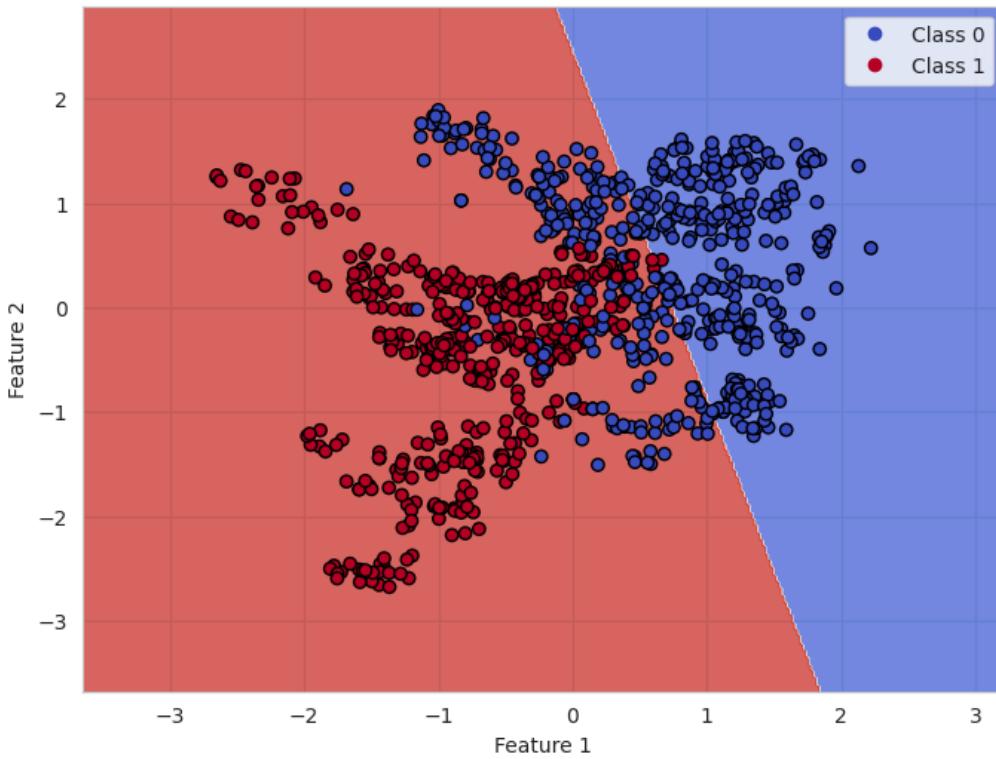


Moons Dataset - SVM with POLY Kernel <PES2UG23CS192>



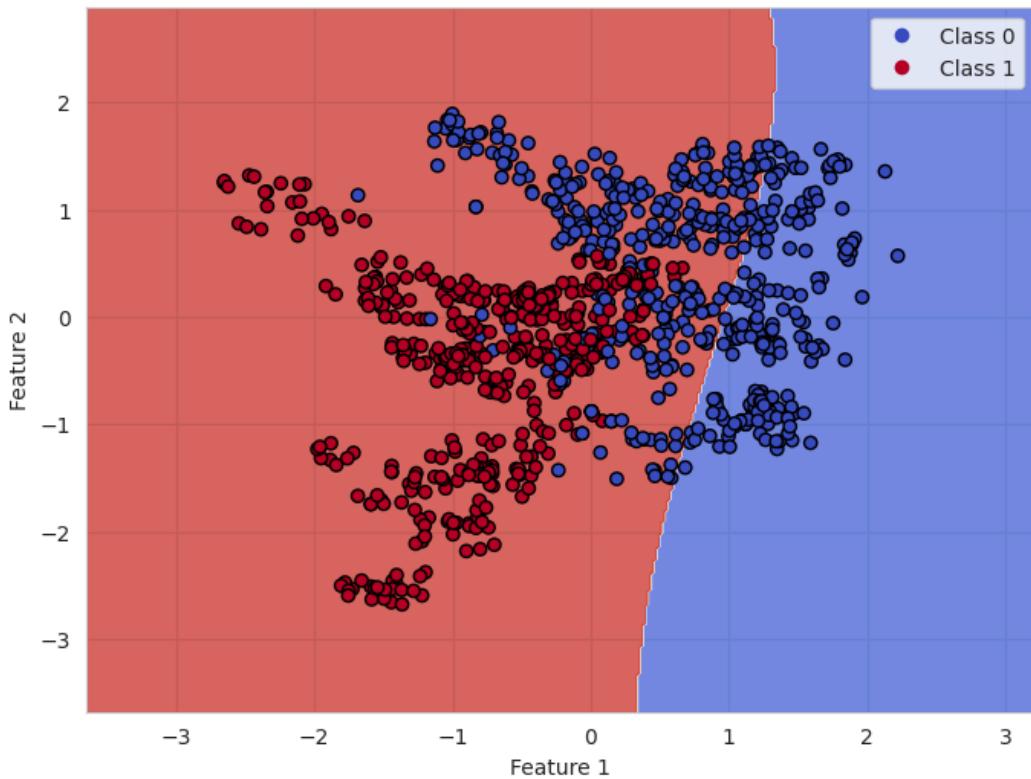
3.

Banknote Dataset - SVM with LINEAR Kernel <PES2UG23CS192>



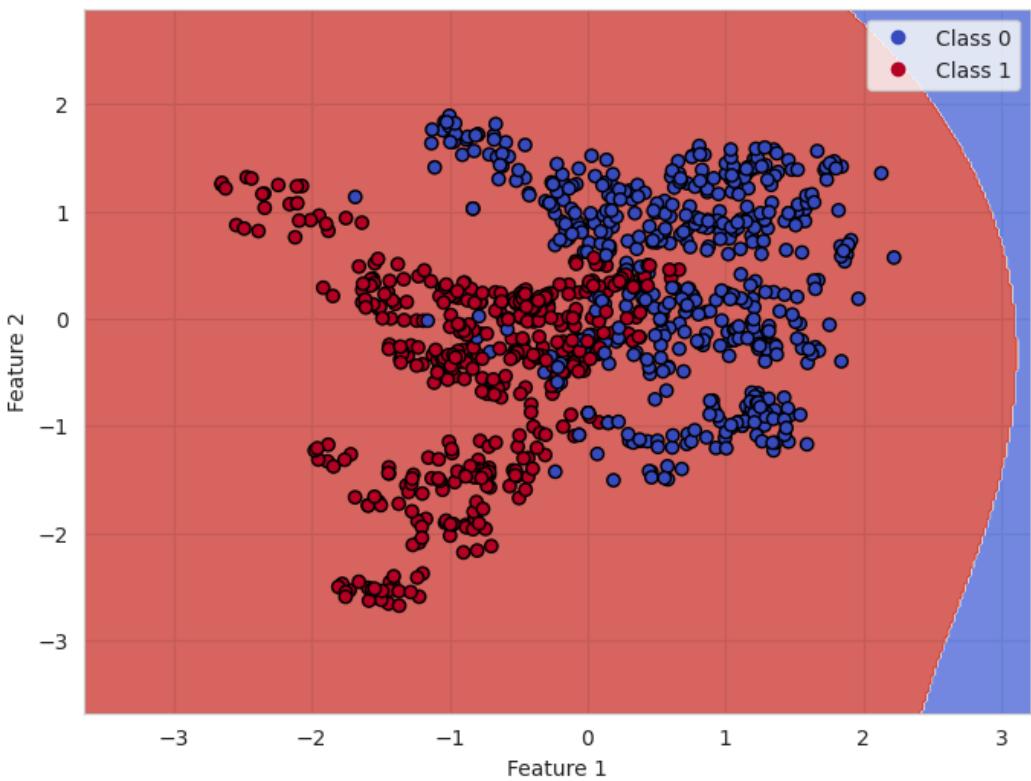
4.

Banknote Dataset - SVM with RBF Kernel <PES2UG23CS192>



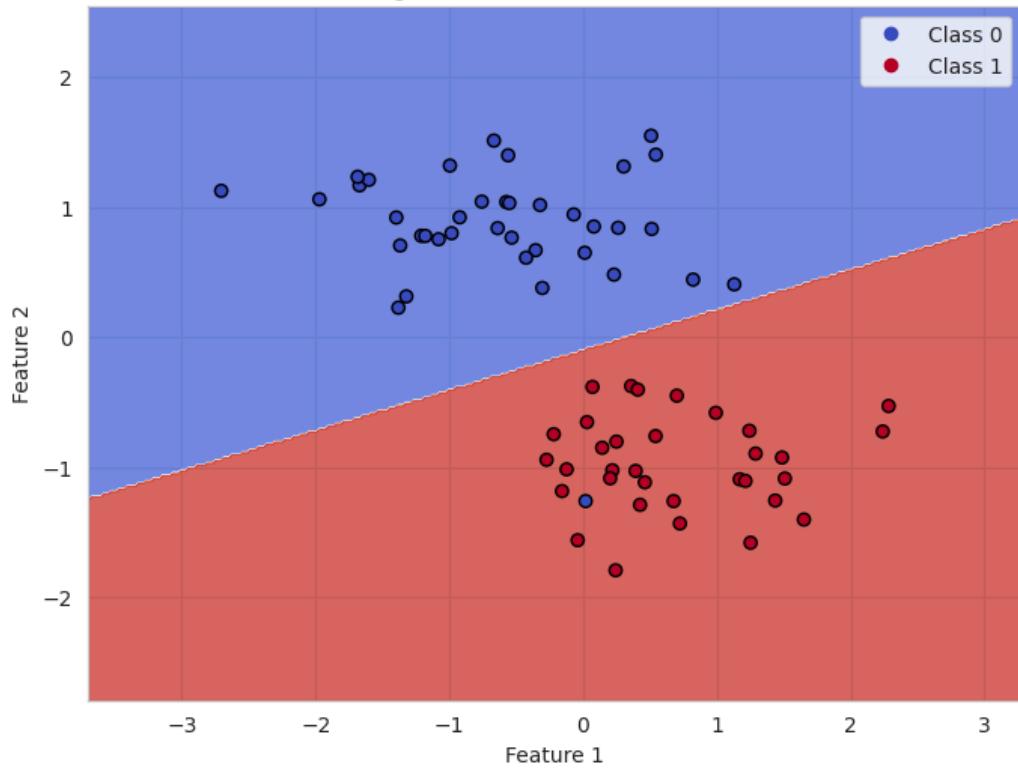
5.

Banknote Dataset - SVM with POLY Kernel <PES2UG23CS192>



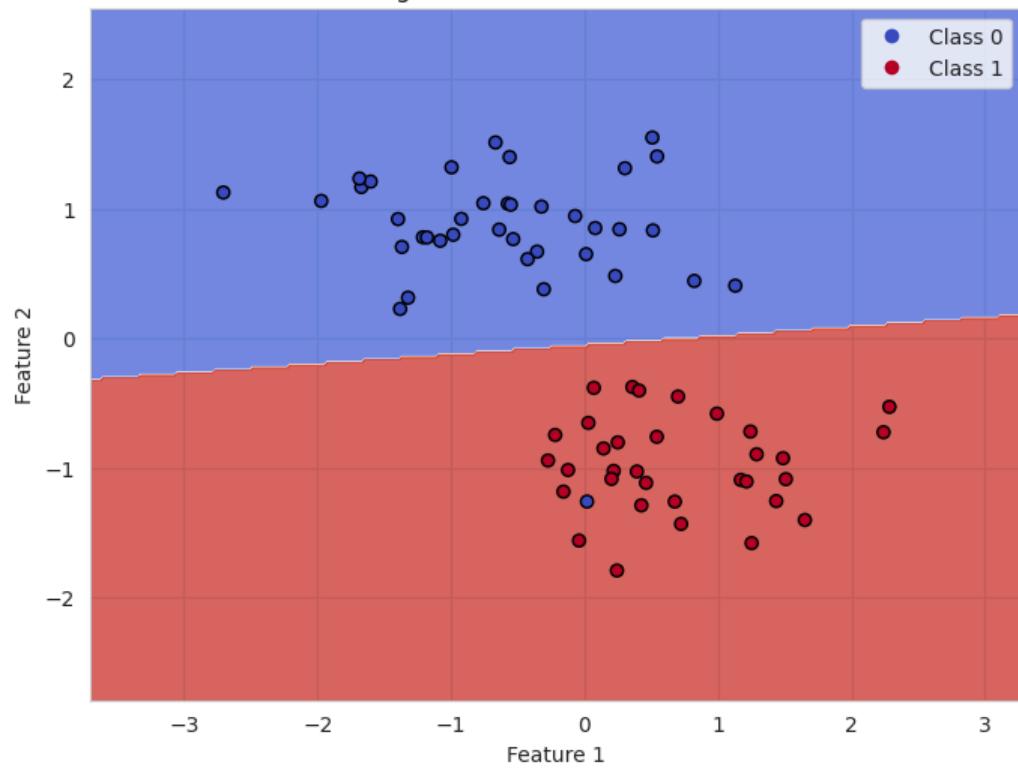
6.

Soft Margin SVM ($C=0.1$) PES2UG23CS192



7.

Hard Margin SVM ($C=100$) PES2UG23CS192



8.