

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

→ Input:

Dataset $D = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$

Test dataset X_{test} , Regularization parameter c , Max. no of iter. max_iter

→ Output:

Predicted class labels y_{pred}

Classification accuracy.

1. Data Loading and Preprocessing

- Load the Iris dataset.

- Apply Z-score normalization to standardize features $x' = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$

2. Split the Dataset.

- split the data into

Training set (70)%, Test set (30%)

3. Initialize the SVM Classifier

- set the following parameter

c : Regularization constant

$$K(x, x') = x \cdot x'$$

4. One vs Rest Training Strategy

For each class c in the set of unique classes:

Convert labels into binary format.

$$y_{\text{binary}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } y = c \\ -1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Train a binary SVM classifier using the simplified SMO algorithm.

5. Binary SVM Training

Initialize :

$\alpha = 0$: Lagrange multipliers

$b = 0$: Bias term.

Repeat for max iter iterations :

For each training sample i :

- (i) Randomly select another index $j \neq i$
- (ii) Compute prediction errors ϵ_i, ϵ_j
- (iii) Save old values α_i, α_j
- (iv) Compute bounds L, H

if $L = H$, continue

(v) Compute

$$\eta = 2K(x_i, x_j) - K(x_i, x_i) - K(x_j, x_j)$$

If $\eta > 0$, skip update.

(vi) Update α_j :

$$\alpha_j = \alpha_j + \frac{y_i(\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j)}{\eta}$$

(vii) clip $\alpha_j \in [L, H]$

(viii) Update α_i

(ix) compute :

$$b_j = b - \epsilon_i - y_i (\alpha_i - \alpha_i^{\text{old}}) K(x_i, x_j) - y_j (\alpha_j - \alpha_j^{\text{old}}) K(x_i, x_j) \quad , \text{ compute } b_j$$

- *) Update the bias term b
 Check for convergence. $\|\alpha - \alpha_{\text{prev}}\| < 10^{-4}$

6. Prediction Phase.

- For each test sample x !
- For each trained binary classifier
- Compute decision score:

$$f(x) = \sum_j \alpha_j y_j K(x, x_j) + b$$

Store the score. , predict the class with the maximum decision score.

7. Evaluation

- Compare predicted labels y_{pred} with true labels y_{test} .
- Calculate accuracy.

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{No of correct predictions}}{\text{Total test samples}} \times 100$$

Sgm