

# Machine Learning Classification Algorithms

By Md Anique Zzama

# Introduction to Classification in ML

- Classification is a supervised learning technique used to predict categorical labels.

# Types of Classification Algorithms

- Common types: Logistic Regression, Decision Trees, Random Forest, SVM, KNN, Naïve Bayes, Gradient Boosting, etc.

# Step 1: Data Preprocessing

- Handling missing values, encoding categorical variables, feature scaling.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler`
- `scaler = StandardScaler()`
- `X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)`

## Step 2: Train-Test Split

- Splitting data into training and testing sets.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split`
- `X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)`

# Logistic Regression

- A simple linear classifier for binary classification problems.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression`
- `model = LogisticRegression().fit(X_train, y_train)`

# Decision Tree Classifier

- A tree-based algorithm that splits features to make predictions.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.tree import  
DecisionTreeClassifier`
- `model = DecisionTreeClassifier().fit(X_train,  
y_train)`

# Random Forest Classifier

- An ensemble of decision trees to improve accuracy.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.ensemble import  
RandomForestClassifier`
- `model = RandomForestClassifier().fit(X_train,  
y_train)`



# Support Vector Machine (SVM)

- A model that finds the optimal hyperplane for classification.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.svm import SVC`
- `model = SVC().fit(X_train, y_train)`

# K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

- Classifies data points based on the nearest neighbors.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier`
- `model = KNeighborsClassifier().fit(X_train, y_train)`

# Naïve Bayes Classifier

- A probabilistic classifier based on Bayes' theorem.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB`
- `model = GaussianNB().fit(X_train, y_train)`

# Gradient Boosting Classifier

- Boosting algorithm that combines weak learners.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier`
- `model = GradientBoostingClassifier().fit(X_train, y_train)`

# XGBoost Classifier

- Optimized gradient boosting model.
- Code:
- `from xgboost import XGBClassifier`
- `model = XGBClassifier().fit(X_train, y_train)`

# LightGBM Classifier

- Lightweight gradient boosting model.
- Code:
- `from lightgbm import LGBMClassifier`
- `model = LGBMClassifier().fit(X_train, y_train)`

# CatBoost Classifier

- Boosting model designed for categorical data.
- Code:
- `from catboost import CatBoostClassifier`
- `model = CatBoostClassifier().fit(X_train, y_train)`

# Neural Networks for Classification

- Deep learning-based classifiers like MLP.
- Code:
- `from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential`
- `model = Sequential([...])`



# Performance Metrics

- Metrics: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score`
- `accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)`

# Confusion Matrix

- Visualizing classification performance.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix`
- `print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))`

# ROC Curve & AUC Score

- Evaluating model performance.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score`
- `roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred_prob)`

# Hyperparameter Tuning

- Improving model performance.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.model_selection import  
GridSearchCV`
- `GridSearchCV(model, params).fit(X_train,  
y_train)`

# Feature Selection

- Selecting the most important features.
- Code:
- `from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest`
- `SelectKBest().fit(X, y)`

# Overfitting & Underfitting

- Balancing model complexity.

# Ensemble Methods

- Using multiple models for better performance.

# Comparison of Classification Models

- Pros & cons of different classifiers.



# Case Study: Real-World Example

- Applying classification in a real-world scenario.

# Deployment of Models

- Deploying models using Flask or Streamlit.

# Challenges & Best Practices

- Common pitfalls & how to avoid them.

# Future Trends

- The future of classification algorithms.

# Final Thoughts & Recommendations

- Choosing the right model for the right task.

# Thank You

- By Md Anique Zzama