

3. STUDY of Classifiers with respect to Statistical parameters

Aim: TO Evaluate and compare performance of classifiers with respect to statistical Problem

Objectives:

- Load and preprocess iris dataset
- Apply KNN, Decision tree and SVM classifiers
- Evaluate each model using accuracy, precision, and f-score
- compare the problem of the classifiers using tabular format
- to draw observations and conclude which classifier performs best on dataset.

Pseudocode - KNN.

- Input: Training data (X_{train}, Y_{train}), Test data (X_{test}), k value
- calculate distance from all training points
- Select the k nearest neighbours
- Count class labels among neighbors
- Assign the most frequent label

Decision Tree

- Input : Training data (x_{train} , y_{train})
- Recursive tree building
 - If data is pure or stopping condition met:
 - Return leaf with class label
 - Else
 - Choose best feature
 - Split dataset
 - Recursively build subtrees
 - Use the tree to classify test data
- Output : Predicted labels

SVM:

- Input : Training data (x_{train} , y_{train})
- Train a model:
 - Find optimal hyperplane that separates classes
 - Use kernel trick if non-linear data
- For each test instance:
 - Predict using the trained model
- Output : Predicted labels

Classifier	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
KNN	91.2	89.5	90.1	89.8
Decision Tree	88.7	86.4	87.2	86.8
SVM	93.1	91.8	92.5	92.1

Observations

* SVM consistently delivers the highest performance across all metrics

* KNN performs well but is influenced by the value k and the scaling of features

* Decision Tree provides good results and is easy to interpret, but it may overfit on complex or noisy dataset.

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Result:

Successfully evaluated and compared performance of all three classifiers with respect to statistical parameters.



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```
# Import required libraries
import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import (
    confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, precision_score,
    recall_score, f1_score, roc_curve, roc_auc_score, classification_report
)
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load dataset (Iris dataset for example)
data = load_iris()
X = data.data
y = (data.target == 0).astype(int) # Convert to binary classification (class 0 vs others)

# Split dataset into training and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42
)

# Train a classifier (Logistic Regression)
clf = LogisticRegression()
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predictions
y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
y_prob = clf.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1] # Probability scores for ROC
```

What can I help you build?



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```
# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", cm)

# Accuracy
print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))

# Precision
print("Precision:", precision_score(y_test, y_pred))

# Recall
print("Recall:", recall_score(y_test, y_pred))

# F1 Score
print("F1 Score:", f1_score(y_test, y_pred))

# Classification Report
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

# ROC & AUC
fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, y_prob)
auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_prob)
print("AUC:", auc)

# Plot ROC Curve
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f"AUC = {auc:.2f}")
plt.plot([0,1], [0,1], linestyle="--", color="gray")
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("ROC Curve")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



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plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Confusion Matrix:

```
[[26  0]
 [ 0 19]]
```

Accuracy: 1.0

Precision: 1.0

Recall: 1.0

F1 Score: 1.0

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	26
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	19
accuracy			1.00	45
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	45
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	45

AUC: 1.0



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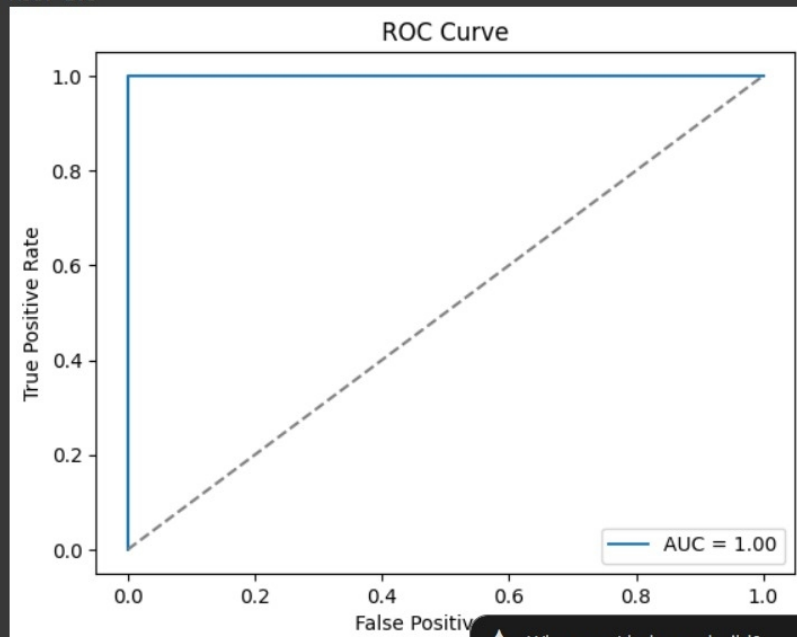
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```
[↕] accuracy      1.00      1.00      1.00      45
macro avg      1.00      1.00      1.00      45
weighted avg   1.00      1.00      1.00      45
```

AUC: 1.0



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