

Ex No 8**Implement SVM/Decision tree classification techniques****AIM:**

To Implement SVM/Decision tree classification techniques using R.

PROCEDURE:

- Collect and load the dataset from sources like CSV files or databases.
- Clean and preprocess the data, including handling missing values and encoding categorical variables.
- Split the dataset into training and testing sets to evaluate model performance.
- Normalize or standardize the features, especially for SVM, to ensure consistent scaling.
- Choose the appropriate model: SVM for margin-based classification, Decision Tree for rule-based classification.
- Train the model on the training data using the 'fit' method.
- Make predictions on the testing data using the 'predict' method.
- Evaluate the model using metrics like accuracy, confusion matrix, precision, and recall.
- Visualize the results with plots, such as decision boundaries for SVM or tree structures for Decision Trees.
- Fine-tune the model by adjusting hyperparameters like 'C' for SVM or 'max_depth' for Decision Trees.

CODE:**SVM.R:**

```
# Install and load the e1071 package (if not already installed)
install.packages("e1071")
library(e1071)
# Load the iris dataset
```

```
data(iris)

# Inspect the first few rows of the dataset
head(iris)

# Split the data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets
set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
sample_indices <- sample(1:nrow(iris), 0.7 * nrow(iris))
train_data <- iris[sample_indices, ]
test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]

# Fit the SVM model
svm_model <- svm(Species ~ ., data = train_data, kernel = "radial")

# Print the summary of the model
summary(svm_model)

# Predict the test set
predictions <- predict(svm_model, newdata = test_data)

# Evaluate the model's performance
confusion_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual = test_data$Species)
print(confusion_matrix)

# Calculate accuracy
accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion_matrix)) / sum(confusion_matrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy * 100, "%\n")
```

Decision Tree.R:

```
# Install and load the rpart package (if not already installed)
install.packages("rpart")

library(rpart)

# Load the iris dataset
data(iris)

# Split the data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets
```

```
set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
sample_indices <- sample(1:nrow(iris), 0.7 * nrow(iris))
train_data <- iris[sample_indices, ]
test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]
# Fit the Decision Tree model
tree_model <- rpart(Species ~ ., data = train_data, method = "class")
# Print the summary of the model
summary(tree_model)
# Plot the Decision Tree
plot(tree_model)
text(tree_model, pretty = 0)
# Predict the test set
predictions <- predict(tree_model, newdata = test_data, type = "class")
# Evaluate the model's performance
confusion_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual = test_data$Species)
print(confusion_matrix)
# Calculate accuracy
accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion_matrix)) / sum(confusion_matrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy * 100, "%\n")
```

OUTPUT:**SVM in R:**

The screenshot displays the RStudio environment with the following components:

- Script Editor:** Contains R code for loading the iris dataset, splitting it into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets, fitting an SVM model with a radial kernel, and evaluating its performance.
- Console:** Shows the output of the script, including the number of Fisher Scoring iterations (5) and a list of car names and their predicted species.
- Environment Pane:** Lists the objects created during the process, including data, iris, linear_model, logistic_model, mtcars, svm_model, test_data, train_data, and tree_model.

Script Code:

```
1 data(iris)
2 # Inspect the first few rows of the dataset
3 head(iris)
4 # Split the data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets
5 set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
6 sample_indices <- sample(1:nrow(iris), 0.7 * nrow(iris))
7 train_data <- iris[sample_indices, ]
8 test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]
9 # Fit the SVM model
10 svm_model <- svm(Species ~ ., data = train_data, kernel = "radial")
11 # Print the summary of the model
12 summary(svm_model)
13 # Predict the test set
14 predictions <- predict(svm_model, newdata = test_data)
15 # Evaluate the model's performance
16 confusion_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual = test_data$Species)
```

Console Output:

```
Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5

      Mazda RX4      Mazda RX4 Wag      Datsun 710      Hornet 4 Drive
0.46109512      0.46109512      0.59789839      0.49171990
Hornet Sportabout      Valiant      Duster 360      Merc 240D
0.29690087      0.25993307      0.09858705      0.70846924
Merc 230      Merc 280      Merc 280C      Merc 450SE
0.59789839      0.32991148      0.24260966      0.17246396
Merc 450SL      Merc 450SLC      Cadillac Fleetwood      Lincoln Continental
0.21552479      0.12601104      0.03197098      0.03197098
Chrysler Imperial      Fiat 128      Honda Civic      Toyota Corolla
0.11005178      0.96591395      0.93878132      0.97821971
Toyota Corona      Dodge Challenger      AMC Javelin      Camaro Z28
0.49939484      0.13650937      0.12601104      0.07446438
Pontiac Firebird      Fiat X1-9      Porsche 914-2      Lotus Europa
0.32991148      0.85549212      0.79886349      0.93878132
Ford Pantera L      Ferrari Dino      Maserati Bora      Volvo 142E
0.14773451      0.36468861      0.11940215      0.49171990

> train_data <- iris[sample_indices, ]
> source("~/EX8a.R")
      Actual
Predicted setosa versicolor virginica
setosa      14      0      0
versicolor  0      17      0
virginica   0      1      13
Accuracy: 97.77778 %
>
```

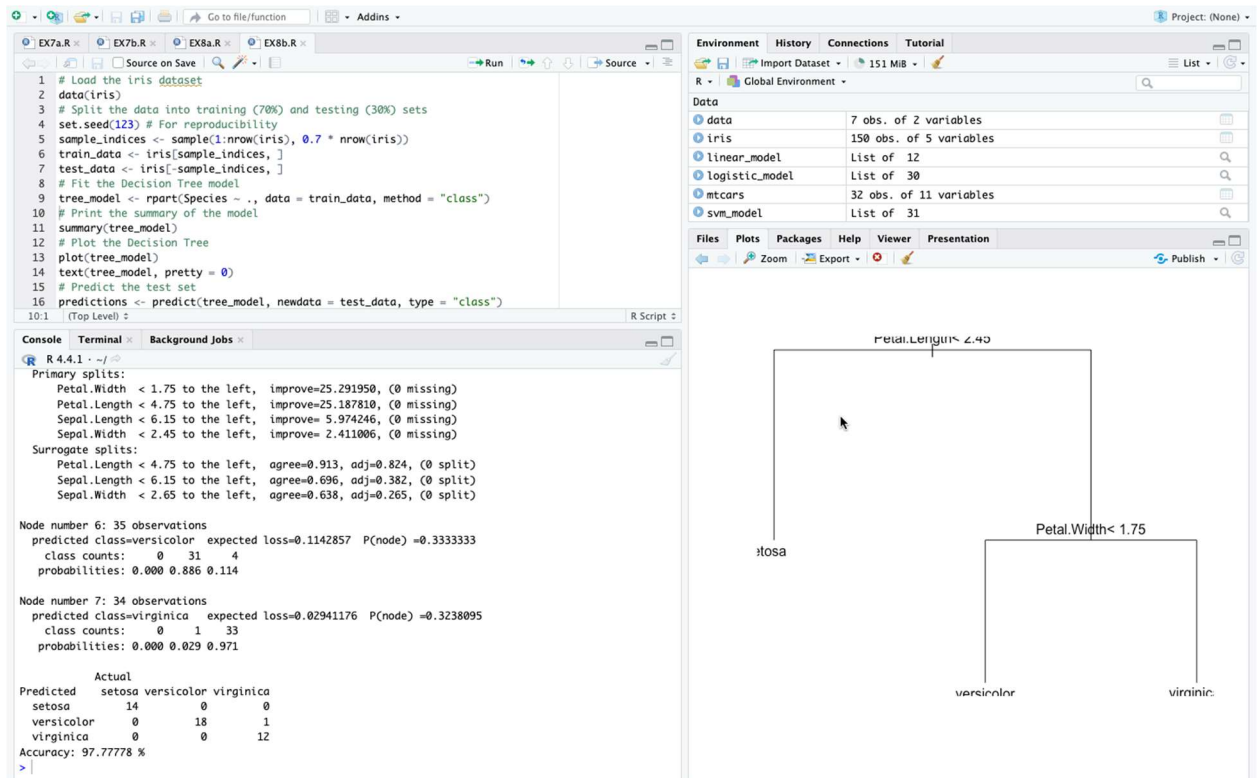
Environment Pane:

Object	Class	Size
data	data.frame	7 obs. of 2 variables
iris	data.frame	150 obs. of 5 variables
linear_model	list	12
logistic_model	list	30
mtcars	data.frame	32 obs. of 11 variables
svm_model	svm	31
test_data	data.frame	45 obs. of 5 variables
train_data	data.frame	105 obs. of 5 variables
tree_model	list	14

Values:

Variable	Value
accuracy	0.977777777777778
confusion_matrix	'table' int [1:3, 1:3] 14 0 0 0 17 1 0 0 13
heights	num [1:7] 150 160 165 170 175 180 185
predicted_probs	Named num [1:32] 0.461 0.461 0.598 0.492 0.297 ...
predictions	Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
sample_indices	int [1:105] 14 50 118 43 150 148 90 91 143 92 ...
weights	num [1:7] 55 60 62 68 70 75 80

Decision tree:



RESULT:

Thus, Implement SVM and Decision tree classification techniques has been successfully executed.