Q1. Perform SVM model for the classification for multi class dataset. Draw the hyperplanes and show the margin values.

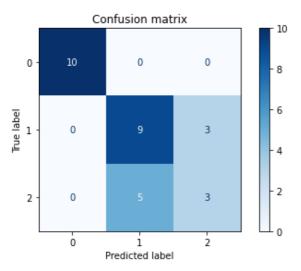
```
In [72]:
from sklearn import svm, datasets
import sklearn.model selection as model selection
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, plot confusion matrix, mean squared error, mea
n absolute error, make scorer, classification report, confusion matrix, accuracy score, roc a
uc score, roc curve
from sklearn.metrics import f1 score
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib
import numpy as np
dataset = datasets.load iris()
X = dataset.data[:, :2]
y = dataset.target
X[0:5]
Out[72]:
array([[5.1, 3.5],
     [4.9, 3.],
     [4.7, 3.2],
     [4.6, 3.1],
     [5., 3.6]])
In [63]:
У
Out[63]:
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
     In [64]:
X train, X test, y train, y test = model selection.train test split(X, y, train size=0.8
0, test size=0.20, random state=101)
In [65]:
X train[0:5], X test[0:5]
Out[65]:
(array([[6.5, 3.],
      [5.5, 2.5],
      [6.5, 3.],
      [5.8, 2.7],
      [6.8, 3.]]), array([[5.5, 4.2],
      [5.4, 3.9],
      [5., 3.5],
      [7.2, 3.],
      [7., 3.2]]))
In [66]:
```

```
_______.
y train, y test
Out[66]:
(array([2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0,
        2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2,
        0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0,
        2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1,
        2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2,
        2, 0, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1]),
array([0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0,
        1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0]))
We use two different SVM kernels, linear and polynomial, for classification
In [67]:
linear svm = svm.SVC(kernel='linear', C=0.1)
poly svm = svm.SVC(kernel='poly', degree=3, C=1)
Fitting train datasets to the SVM objects
In [68]:
linear fit = linear svm.fit(X train, y train)
poly_fit = poly_svm.fit(X_train,y_train)
Prediction on the test datasets
In [69]:
y pred linear = linear fit.predict(X test)
y_pred_poly = poly_fit.predict(X_test)
y pred linear, y pred poly
Out[69]:
(array([0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0,
        1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0]),
array([0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0,
        1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1]))
Results for linear SVM
In [70]:
linear_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_linear)
linear_f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred_linear, average='weighted')
linear_cm = confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred_linear)
linear classification report = classification report(y test, y pred linear)
print('Accuracy (linear Kernel): ', "%.2f" % (linear accuracy*100))
print(linear classification report)
```

```
print(linear_cm)
title = "Confusion matrix"
disp = plot confusion matrix(linear svm, X test, y test, cmap=plt.cm.Blues,)
disp.ax .set title(title)
disp.figure .tight layout()
```

```
Accuracy (linear Kernel): 73.33
             precision
                         recall f1-score support
          0
                  1.00
                           1.00
                                      1.00
                                                  10
          1
                  0.64
                            0.75
                                      0.69
                                                  12
          2
                  0.50
                            0.38
                                      0.43
                                                  8
                                      0.73
                                                  30
   accuracy
                  0.71
                            0.71
                                      0.71
                                                  30
  macro avg
                            0.73
                                      0.72
                                                  30
weighted ava
                  0.72
```

```
[[10 0 0]
[ 0 9 3]
[ 0 5 3]]
```



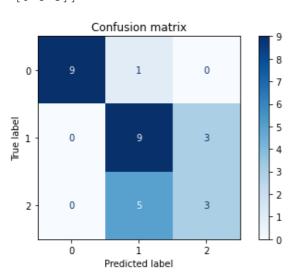
In [71]:

```
poly_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_poly)
poly_f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred_poly, average='weighted')
poly_cm = confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred_poly)
poly_classification_report = classification_report(y_test,y_pred_poly)
print('Accuracy (Polynomial Kernel): ', "%.2f" % (poly_accuracy*100))
print(poly_classification_report)
print(poly_cm)

title = "Confusion matrix"
disp = plot_confusion_matrix(poly_svm, X_test, y_test, cmap=plt.cm.Blues,)
disp.ax_.set_title(title)
disp.figure_.tight_layout()
```

```
Accuracy (Polynomial Kernel): 70.00
              precision
                         recall f1-score
                                                support
           0
                    1.00
                              0.90
                                         0.95
                                                     10
                              0.75
                                         0.67
                    0.60
                                                      12
           1
           2
                    0.50
                              0.38
                                         0.43
                                                      8
    accuracy
                                         0.70
                                                      30
   macro avg
                    0.70
                              0.67
                                         0.68
                                                      30
weighted avg
                    0.71
                              0.70
                                         0.70
                                                      30
```

[[9 1 0] [0 9 3] [0 5 3]]



Creating a mesh to make the plot

In [77]:

```
x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - 1, X[:, 0].max() + 1
y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - 1, X[:, 1].max() + 1
h = (x_max / x_min)/100
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x_min, x_max, h),
np.arange(y_min, y_max, h))

plt.subplot(1, 1, 1)
Z = linear_fit.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z, cmap=plt.cm.Paired, alpha=0.8)

plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y)
plt.xlabel('Sepal length')
plt.ylabel('Sepal width')
plt.xlim(xx.min(), xx.max())
plt.title('SVC with linear kernel')
plt.show()
```

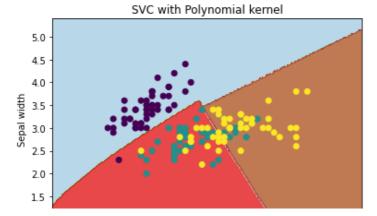
SVC with linear kernel 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 4 5 6 7 8 Sepal length

In [100]:

```
x_min, x_max = X[:, 0].min() - 1, X[:, 0].max() + 1
y_min, y_max = X[:, 1].min() - 1, X[:, 1].max() + 1
h = (x_max / x_min)/100
xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x_min, x_max, h),
np.arange(y_min, y_max, h))

plt.subplot(1, 1, 1)
Z = poly_fit.predict(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z, cmap=plt.cm.Paired, alpha=0.8)

plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y)
plt.xlabel('Sepal length')
plt.ylabel('Sepal width')
plt.xlim(xx.min(), xx.max())
plt.title('SVC with Polynomial kernel')
plt.show()
```



[7. , 3.2]]))

Q2. For many real life data sets the decision boundaries are not linear. How is this non-linearity dealt with by SVMs? Take one dataset and implement solution to this problem.

```
In [117]:
from sklearn import svm, datasets
import sklearn.model selection as model selection
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, plot confusion matrix, mean squared error, mea
n absolute error, make scorer, classification report, confusion matrix, accuracy score, roc a
uc score, roc curve
from sklearn.metrics import f1 score
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib
import numpy as np
dataset = datasets.load iris()
X = dataset.data[:, :2]
y = dataset.target
X[0:5]
Out[117]:
array([[5.1, 3.5],
     [4.9, 3.],
     [4.7, 3.2],
     [4.6, 3.1],
     [5., 3.6]])
In [118]:
Out[118]:
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
     In [119]:
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = model_selection.train_test_split(X, y, train_size=0.8
0, test size=0.20, random state=101)
In [120]:
X train[0:5], X test[0:5]
Out[120]:
(array([[6.5, 3.],
     [5.5, 2.5],
     [6.5, 3.],
     [5.8, 2.7],
     [6.8, 3.]]), array([[5.5, 4.2],
     [5.4, 3.9],
     [5., 3.5],
     [7.2, 3.],
```

SVM using rbf kernel

```
In [122]:
```

```
C = [1, 100, 1000]
gamma = [1, 10, 100]
rbf_svm =[[0]*3]*3
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(3):
        # print("C = {0}, gamma = {1}".format(C[i],gamma[j]))
        rbf_svm[i][j] = svm.SVC(kernel='rbf', gamma=gamma[j], C=C[i])
```

Fitting the training dataset in the models

```
In [123]:
```

```
rbf_fit = [[0]*3]*3
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(3):
        rbf_fit[i][j] = rbf_svm[i][j].fit(X_train,y_train)
```

Prediction

```
In [124]:
```

```
rbf_predict = [[0]*3]*3
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(3):
        rbf_predict[i][j] = rbf_fit[i][j].predict(X_test)
```

Printing metrics

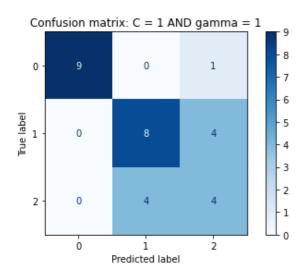
```
In [125]:
```

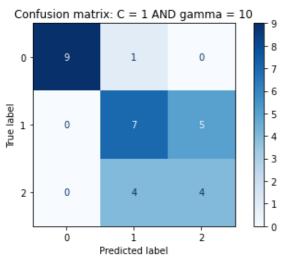
```
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(3):
        print("C = {0} AND gamma = {1}".format(C[i], gamma[j]))
        rbf_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, rbf_predict[i][j])
        rbf_f1 = f1_score(y_test, rbf_predict[i][j], average='weighted')
        rbf_cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, rbf_predict[i][j])
        rbf_classification_report = classification_report(y_test, rbf_predict[i][j])
        print('Accuracy (rbf Kernel): ', "%.2f" % (rbf_accuracy*100))
        print(rbf_classification_report)
        print(rbf_cm)
        print("\n")
        title = "Confusion matrix: C = {0} AND gamma = {1}".format(C[i],gamma[j])
        disp = plot_confusion_matrix(rbf_svm[i][j], X_test, y_test, cmap=plt.cm.Blues,)
        disp.ax_.set_title(title)
        disp.figure_.tight_layout()
```

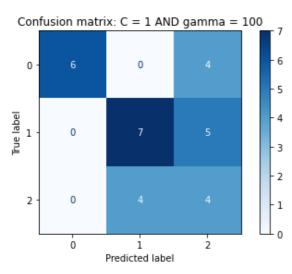
0 1 2	1.00 0.67 0.44	0.90 0.67 0.50	0.95 0.67 0.47	10 12 8
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.70 0.72	0.69	0.70 0.69 0.71	30 30 30
[[9 0 1] [0 8 4] [0 4 4]]				
C = 1 AND gam Accuracy (rbf			f1-score	support
0 1 2	1.00 0.58 0.44	0.90 0.58 0.50	0.95 0.58 0.47	10 12 8
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.68 0.69	0.66 0.67	0.67 0.67 0.67	30 30 30
[[9 1 0] [0 7 5] [0 4 4]]				
C = 1 AND gam Accuracy (rbf			f1-score	support
0 1 2	1.00 0.64 0.31	0.60 0.58 0.50	0.75 0.61 0.38	10 12 8
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.65 0.67	0.56 0.57	0.57 0.58 0.60	30 30 30
[[6 0 4] [0 7 5] [0 4 4]]				
C = 100 AND g Accuracy (rbf			f1-score	support
0 1 2	1.00 0.67 0.44	0.90 0.67 0.50	0.95 0.67 0.47	10 12 8
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.70 0.72	0.69	0.70 0.69 0.71	30 30 30
[[9 0 1] [0 8 4] [0 4 4]]				
C = 100 AND g Accuracy (rbf			f1-score	support
0 1 2	1.00 0.58 0.44	0.90 0.58 0.50	0.95 0.58 0.47	10 12 8

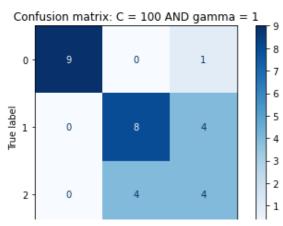
accurad macro av weighted av	7g 0.68	0.66	0.67 0.67 0.67	30 30 30
[[9 1 0] [0 7 5] [0 4 4]]				
	O gamma = 100 rbf Kernel): precision	56.67 recall	f1-score	support
	0 1.00 1 0.64 2 0.31	0.58	0.75 0.61 0.38	10 12 8
accurad macro av weighted av	7g 0.65		0.57 0.58 0.60	30 30 30
[[6 0 4] [0 7 5] [0 4 4]]				
	ND gamma = 1 rbf Kernel): precision	70.00 recall	f1-score	support
	0 1.00 1 0.67 2 0.44	0.90 0.67 0.50	0.95 0.67 0.47	10 12 8
accurad macro av weighted av	7g 0.70	0.69	0.70 0.69 0.71	30 30 30
[[9 0 1] [0 8 4] [0 4 4]]				
	ND gamma = 10 rbf Kernel): precision	66.67 recall	f1-score	support
	0 1.00 1 0.58 2 0.44	0.90 0.58 0.50	0.95 0.58 0.47	10 12 8
accurad macro av weighted av	7g 0.68	0.66 0.67	0.67 0.67 0.67	30 30 30
[[9 1 0] [0 7 5] [0 4 4]]				
	ND gamma = 100 rbf Kernel): precision	56.67	f1-score	support
	0 1.00 1 0.64 2 0.31	0.60 0.58 0.50	0.75 0.61 0.38	10 12 8
accurad macro av weighted av	7g 0.65	0.56 0.57	0.57 0.58 0.60	30 30 30



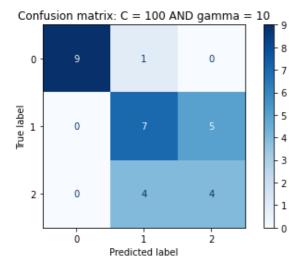


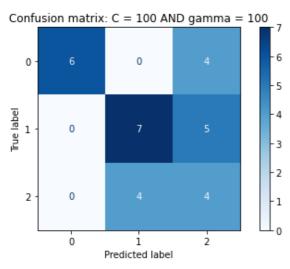


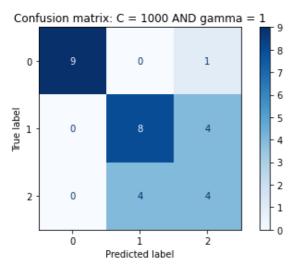


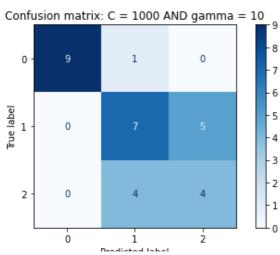


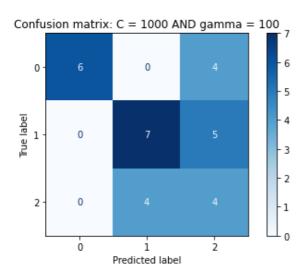






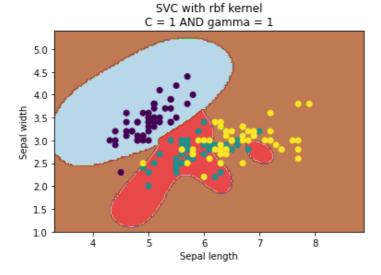


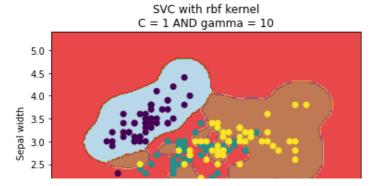


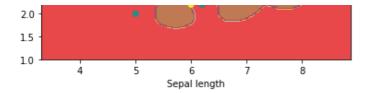


In [126]:

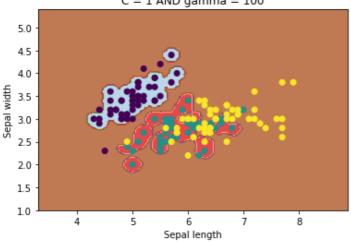
```
Z = [[0]*3]*3
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(3):
        x_{\min}, x_{\max} = X[:, 0].min() - 1, X[:, 0].max() + 1
        y \min, y \max = X[:, 1].\min() - 1, X[:, 1].\max() + 1
        h = (x max / x min)/100
        xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x_min, x_max, h),
        np.arange(y min, y max, h))
        plt.subplot(1, 1, 1)
        Z[i][j] = rbf fit[i][j].predict(np.c [xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
        Z[i][j] = Z[i][j].reshape(xx.shape)
        plt.contourf(xx, yy, Z[i][j], cmap=plt.cm.Paired, alpha=0.8)
        plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y)
        plt.xlabel('Sepal length')
        plt.ylabel('Sepal width')
        plt.xlim(xx.min(), xx.max())
        plt.title('SVC with rbf kernel\nC = \{0\} AND gamma = \{1\}'.format(C[i], gamma[j]))
        plt.show()
```



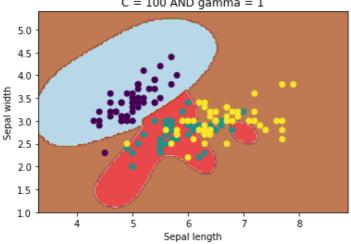




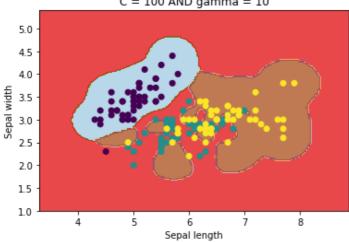
SVC with rbf kernel C = 1 AND gamma = 100



SVC with rbf kernel C = 100 AND gamma = 1



SVC with rbf kernel C = 100 AND gamma = 10



SVC with rbf kernel C = 100 AND gamma = 100

