

<b>EXP NO: 2</b>	<b>SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE (SVM) AND RANDOM FOREST FOR BINARY &amp; MULTICLASS CLASSIFICATION</b>
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### AIM

To build classification models using **Support Vector Machines (SVM)** and **Random Forest**, apply them to a dataset, and evaluate the models using performance metrics like accuracy and confusion matrix.

### ALGORITHM

#### Part A: SVM Model

1. Import necessary libraries
2. Load and explore the dataset
3. Handle missing values if any
4. Encode categorical variables
5. Split dataset into training and testing sets
6. Build SVM classifier using SVC()
7. Train and predict
8. Evaluate the model using accuracy and confusion matrix

#### Part B: Random Forest Model

1. Initialize Random Forest using RandomForestClassifier()
2. Train and predict
3. Evaluate and compare with SVM

### CODE:

```
# 1. Import libraries
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# 2. Load dataset
iris = load_iris()
X = iris.data
y = iris.target

# 3. Feature scaling
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)

# 4. Train-test split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

# -----
# Part A: SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE
# -----

# 5. Initialize and train SVM
svm_model = SVC(kernel='linear') # You can also try 'rbf', 'poly'
svm_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# 6. Predict and evaluate SVM
y_pred_svm = svm_model.predict(X_test)
print("SVM Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_svm))
print("SVM Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_svm))
```

```
# -----  
# Part B: RANDOM FOREST  
# -----  
  
# 7. Initialize and train Random Forest  
rf_model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)  
rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)  
  
# 8. Predict and evaluate Random Forest  
y_pred_rf = rf_model.predict(X_test)  
print("Random Forest Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_rf))  
print("Random Forest Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_rf))  
  
# -----  
# 9. Visual comparison using seaborn heatmap  
# -----  
  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))  
  
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)  
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_svm), annot=True, cmap='Blues', fmt='d')  
plt.title("SVM Confusion Matrix")  
  
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)  
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_rf), annot=True, cmap='Greens', fmt='d')  
plt.title("Random Forest Confusion Matrix")  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

**OUTPUT:**

```
SVM Accuracy: 0.9777777777777777
```

```
SVM Confusion Matrix:
```

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

```
 [ 0 12  1]
```

```
 [ 0  0 13]]
```

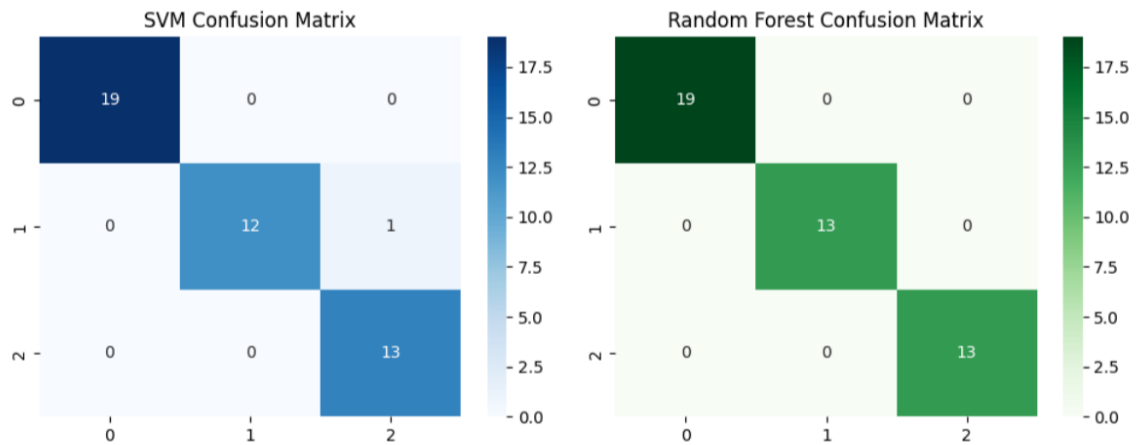
```
Random Forest Accuracy: 1.0
```

```
Random Forest Confusion Matrix:
```

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

```
 [ 0 13  0]
```

```
 [ 0  0 13]]
```

**RESULT:**

The Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest algorithms were successfully implemented for both binary and multiclass classification tasks. The models were trained and tested on the given dataset, and both achieved good accuracy.