

Report

HW3

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Task 1: Association Rules

Step 1: Apriori algorithm:

Apriori is an algorithm used to identify frequent item sets (in our case, item pairs). It does so using a "bottom up" approach, first identifying individual items that satisfy a minimum occurrence threshold. It then extends the item set, adding one item at a time and checking if the resulting item set still satisfies the specified threshold. The algorithm stops when there are no more items to add that meet the minimum occurrence requirement.

Step 2: Association Rules Mining

Once the item sets have been generated using apriori, we can start mining association rules.

One common application of these rules is in the domain of recommender systems, where customers who purchased item A are recommended item B.

Here are 3 key metrics to consider when evaluating association rules:

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support

This is the percentage of orders that contains the item set. In the example above, there are 5 orders in total and {apple,egg} occurs in 3 of them, so:

$$\text{support}\{\text{apple,egg}\} = 3/5 \text{ or } 60\%$$

The minimum support threshold required by apriori can be set based on knowledge of your domain. In this grocery dataset for example, since there could be thousands of distinct items and an order can contain only a small fraction of these items, setting the support threshold to 0.01% may be reasonable.

confidence

Given two items, A and B, confidence measures the percentage of times that item B is purchased, given that item A was purchased. This is expressed as:

$$\text{confidence}\{A \rightarrow B\} = \text{support}\{A,B\} / \text{support}\{A\}$$

Confidence values range from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates that B is never purchased when A is purchased, and 1 indicates that B is always purchased whenever A is purchased. Note that the confidence measure is directional. This means that we can also compute the percentage of times that item A is purchased, given that item B was purchased:

$$\text{confidence}\{B \rightarrow A\} = \text{support}\{A, B\} / \text{support}\{B\}$$

In our example, the percentage of times that egg is purchased, given that apple was purchased is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{confidence}\{\text{apple} \rightarrow \text{egg}\} &= \text{support}\{\text{apple}, \text{egg}\} / \text{support}\{\text{apple}\} \\ &= (3/5) / (4/5) \\ &= 0.75 \text{ or } 75\% \end{aligned}$$

A confidence value of 0.75 implies that out of all orders that contain apple, 75% of them also contain egg. Now, we look at the confidence measure in the opposite direction (ie: egg \rightarrow apple):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{confidence}\{\text{egg} \rightarrow \text{apple}\} &= \text{support}\{\text{apple}, \text{egg}\} / \text{support}\{\text{egg}\} \\ &= (3/5) / (3/5) \\ &= 1 \text{ or } 100\% \end{aligned}$$

Here we see that all of the orders that contain egg also contain apple. But, does this mean that there is a relationship between these two items, or are they occurring together in the same orders simply by chance? To answer this question, we look at another measure which takes into account the popularity of *both* items.

lift

Given two items, A and B, lift indicates whether there is a relationship between A and B, or whether the two items are occurring together in the same orders simply by chance (ie: at random). Unlike the confidence metric whose value may vary depending on direction (eg: confidence{A \rightarrow B} may be different from confidence{B \rightarrow A}), lift has no direction. This means that the lift{A,B} is always equal to the lift{B,A}:

$$\text{lift}\{A, B\} = \text{lift}\{B, A\} = \text{support}\{A, B\} / (\text{support}\{A\} * \text{support}\{B\})$$

Questions, set1:

- (a) What are the frequent 1-itemsets?
- (b) What are the frequent 2-itemsets?
- (c) What are the frequent 2-itemsets with support greater or equal to 7? **B,E**
- (d) What are the association rules generated by the A-priori algorithm with a confidence of 1?

('C',) => ('E',) : 1.0

('C',) => ('A',) : 1.0

('C',) => ('A', 'E') : 1.0

('A', 'C') => ('E',) : 1.0

('E', 'C') => ('A',) : 1.0

- (e) What is the confidence of the association rule $\{B\} \Rightarrow \{E\}$ generated by the A-priori algorithm? **0.875**

Answer:

#Frequent Itemset :

support('D',): 0.5

support('C',): 0.4

support('A',): 0.6

support('E',): 0.9

support('B',): 0.8

support('E', 'C'): 0.4

support('A', 'C'): 0.4

support('B', 'E'): 0.7

support('D', 'E'): 0.4

support('A', 'E'): 0.5

support('A', 'B'): 0.4

support('A', 'E', 'C'): 0.4

#rules :

confidence('C',) => ('E',) : 1.0

confidence('A',) => ('C',) : 0.667

confidence('C',) => ('A',) : 1.0

confidence('B',) => ('E',) : 0.875

confidence('E',) => ('B',) : 0.778

confidence('D',) => ('E',) : 0.8

confidence('A',) => ('E',) : 0.833

confidence('E',) => ('A',) : 0.556

confidence('A',) => ('B',) : 0.667

confidence('B',) => ('A',) : 0.5

confidence('A',) => ('E', 'C') : 0.667

confidence('C',) => ('A', 'E') : 1.0

confidence('A', 'E') => ('C',) : 0.8

confidence('A', 'C') => ('E',) : 1.0

confidence('E', 'C') => ('A',) : 1.0

Questions,Set2:

- (a) What are the frequent itemsets?
- (b) How many association rules can you generate from the frequent itemsets with confidence bigger than 0.65?
- (c) What are the association rules that you can generate from the frequent itemsets with confidence bigger than 0.8?

confidence('D',) \Rightarrow ('A',) : 1.0

confidence('A',) \Rightarrow ('C',) : 1.0

confidence('B',) \Rightarrow ('E',) : 1.0

confidence('E',) \Rightarrow ('B',) : 1.0

confidence('D',) \Rightarrow ('C',) : 1.0

confidence('D',) \Rightarrow ('A', 'C') : 1.0

confidence('A', 'D') \Rightarrow ('C',) : 1.0

confidence('D', 'C') \Rightarrow ('A',) : 1.0

confidence('A', 'E') \Rightarrow ('C',) : 1.0

confidence('A', 'B') \Rightarrow ('C',) : 1.0

confidence('B', 'C') \Rightarrow ('E',) : 1.0

confidence('E', 'C') \Rightarrow ('B',) : 1.0

confidence('A', 'B') \Rightarrow ('E',) : 1.0

confidence('A', 'E') \Rightarrow ('B',) : 1.0

confidence('A', 'E') \Rightarrow ('C', 'B') : 1.0

confidence('A', 'B') \Rightarrow ('E', 'C') : 1.0

confidence('A', 'E', 'C') \Rightarrow ('B',) : 1.0

confidence('A', 'B', 'E') \Rightarrow ('C',) : 1.0

confidence('A', 'B', 'C') \Rightarrow ('E',) : 1.0

(d) What is the confidence of the association rule $\{E\} \Rightarrow \{C\}$? 0.667

(e) What is the support value of the association rule $\{B\} \Rightarrow \{C\}$? 0.5

Answer:

#Frequent Itemset :

support('D',): 0.25

support('C',): 0.75

support('A',): 0.5

support('E',): 0.75

support('B',): 0.75

support('A', 'D'): 0.25

support('E', 'C'): 0.5

support('B', 'C'): 0.5

support('A', 'C'): 0.5

support('B', 'E'): 0.75

support('D', 'C'): 0.25

support('A', 'E'): 0.25

support('A', 'B'): 0.25

support('A', 'D', 'C'): 0.25

support('A', 'E', 'C'): 0.25

support('A', 'B', 'C'): 0.25

support('B', 'E', 'C'): 0.5

support('A', 'B', 'E'): 0.25

support('E', 'C', 'A', 'B'): 0.25

#rules :

confidence('A',) => ('D',) : 0.5

confidence('D',) => ('A',) : 1.0

confidence('E',) => ('C',) : 0.667

confidence('C',) => ('E',) : 0.667
 confidence('B',) => ('C',) : 0.667
 confidence('C',) => ('B',) : 0.667
 confidence('A',) => ('C',) : 1.0
 confidence('C',) => ('A',) : 0.667
 confidence('B',) => ('E',) : 1.0
 confidence('E',) => ('B',) : 1.0
 confidence('D',) => ('C',) : 1.0
 confidence('C',) => ('D',) : 0.333
 confidence('A',) => ('E',) : 0.5
 confidence('E',) => ('A',) : 0.333
 confidence('A',) => ('B',) : 0.5
 confidence('B',) => ('A',) : 0.333
 confidence('A',) => ('D', 'C') : 0.5
 confidence('D',) => ('A', 'C') : 1.0
 confidence('C',) => ('A', 'D') : 0.333
 confidence('A', 'D') => ('C',) : 1.0
 confidence('A', 'C') => ('D',) : 0.5
 confidence('D', 'C') => ('A',) : 1.0
 confidence('A',) => ('E', 'C') : 0.5
 confidence('E',) => ('A', 'C') : 0.333
 confidence('C',) => ('A', 'E') : 0.333
 confidence('A', 'E') => ('C',) : 1.0
 confidence('A', 'C') => ('E',) : 0.5
 confidence('E', 'C') => ('A',) : 0.5
 confidence('A',) => ('B', 'C') : 0.5

confidence('B',) => ('A', 'C') : 0.333
 confidence('C',) => ('A', 'B') : 0.333
 confidence('A', 'B') => ('C',) : 1.0
 confidence('A', 'C') => ('B',) : 0.5
 confidence('B', 'C') => ('A',) : 0.5
 confidence('B',) => ('E', 'C') : 0.667
 confidence('E',) => ('B', 'C') : 0.667
 confidence('C',) => ('B', 'E') : 0.667
 confidence('B', 'E') => ('C',) : 0.667
 confidence('B', 'C') => ('E',) : 1.0
 confidence('E', 'C') => ('B',) : 1.0
 confidence('A',) => ('B', 'E') : 0.5
 confidence('B',) => ('A', 'E') : 0.333
 confidence('E',) => ('A', 'B') : 0.333
 confidence('A', 'B') => ('E',) : 1.0
 confidence('A', 'E') => ('B',) : 1.0
 confidence('B', 'E') => ('A',) : 0.333
 confidence('E',) => ('A', 'B', 'C') : 0.333
 confidence('C',) => ('A', 'B', 'E') : 0.333
 confidence('A',) => ('B', 'E', 'C') : 0.5
 confidence('B',) => ('A', 'E', 'C') : 0.333
 confidence('E', 'C') => ('A', 'B') : 0.5
 confidence('A', 'E') => ('C', 'B') : 1.0
 confidence('B', 'E') => ('C', 'A') : 0.333
 confidence('A', 'C') => ('E', 'B') : 0.5
 confidence('B', 'C') => ('E', 'A') : 0.5

confidence('A', 'B') => ('E', 'C') : 1.0

confidence('A', 'E', 'C') => ('B',) : 1.0

confidence('B', 'E', 'C') => ('A',) : 0.5

confidence('A', 'B', 'E') => ('C',) : 1.0

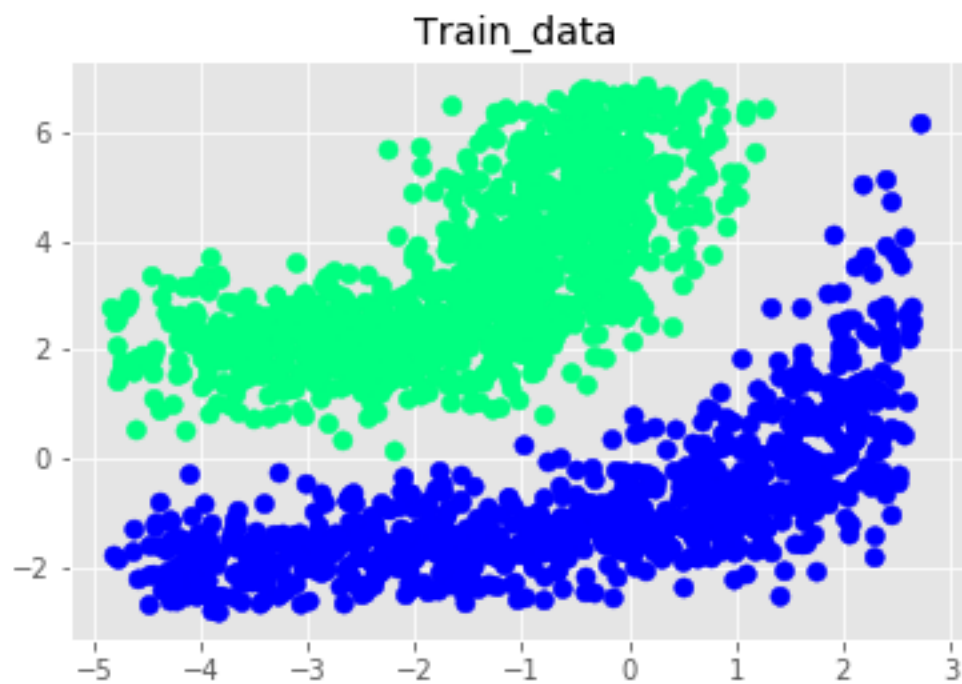
confidence('A', 'B', 'C') => ('E',) : 1.0

Task 2: SVM Classifier

Step1: train_test_validation split:

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=1)
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X_train, y_train, test_size=0.2, random_state=1)
```

Step2: Plot train set



Step3: linear SVM

This dataset is not linearly separable, so we have to use softmax margin(linearSVC).

In case of non-linearly separable data, the simple SVM algorithm cannot be used. Rather, a modified version of SVM, called Kernel SVM, is used.

Basically, the kernel SVM projects the non-linearly separable data lower dimensions to linearly separable data in higher dimensions in such a way that data points belonging to different classes are allocated to different dimensions. Again, there is complex mathematics involved in this, but you do not have to worry about it in order to use SVM. Rather we can simply use Python's Scikit-Learn library that to implement and use the kernel SVM.

The most basic way to use a SVC is with a linear kernel, which means the decision boundary is a straight line (or hyperplane in higher dimensions). Linear kernels are rarely used in practice, however I wanted to show it here since it is the most basic version of SVC. As can be seen below, it is not very good at classifying (which can be seen by all the blue X's in the red region) because the data is not linear.

(source:https://chrisalbon.com/machine_learning/support_vector_machine/svc_parameters_using_rbf_kernel/)

Step4: effect of c parameter

The C parameter tells the SVM optimization how much you want to avoid misclassifying each training example. For large values of C, the optimization will choose a smaller-margin hyperplane if that hyperplane does a better job of getting all the training points classified correctly. Conversely, a very small value of C will cause the optimizer to look for a larger-margin separating hyperplane, even if that hyperplane misclassifies more points. For very tiny values of C, you should get misclassified examples, often even if your training data is linearly separable

C: 0.01

```
test acc 0.9777777777777777
```

```
val prec: 1.0
```

```
test prec: 0.9973684210526316
```

```
val recall: 0.9842767295597484
```

```
test recall: 0.9619289340101523
```

```
train_error: [0.2041684574315704, 0.18633899812498247, 0.29814239699997197]
```

```
validation_error [0.2041684574315704, 0.18633899812498247, 0.29814239699997197]
```

```
test_error [0.2041684574315704, 0.18633899812498247, 0.2981423969999719
7]
```


C: 0.21000000000000000002

```
val acc 0.9895833333333334
```

```
test acc 0.9791666666666666
```

```
val prec: 0.987220447284345
```

```
test prec: 0.9894736842105263
```

```
val recall: 0.9935691318327974
```

```
test recall: 0.9715762273901809
```

```
train_error: [0.1954764156937815, 0.2041241452319315, 0.288675134594812
87]
```

```
validation_error [0.1954764156937815, 0.2041241452319315, 0.28867513459481287]
```

```
test_error [0.1954764156937815, 0.2041241452319315, 0.28867513459481287
]
```



```

validation_error [0.1909821042237691, 0.2041241452319315, 0.28867513459
481287]
test_error [0.1909821042237691, 0.2041241452319315, 0.28867513459481287
]
*****
*****
C: 1.4100000000000001
val acc 0.9878472222222222
test acc 0.9791666666666666
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
val prec: 0.9840255591054313
test prec: 0.9868421052631579
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
val recall: 0.9935483870967742
test recall: 0.974025974025974
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
train_error: [0.1909821042237691, 0.22047927592204922, 0.28867513459481
287]
validation_error [0.1909821042237691, 0.22047927592204922, 0.2886751345
9481287]
test_error [0.1909821042237691, 0.22047927592204922, 0.2886751345948128
7]

```

Confusion matrix:

```

[[330 10]
 [ 5 375]]

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
-1	0.99	0.97	0.98	340
1	0.97	0.99	0.98	380
avg / total	0.98	0.98	0.98	720

C=1

```

val acc 0.9895833333333334
test acc 0.9791666666666666
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
val prec: 0.987220447284345
test prec: 0.9868421052631579
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
val recall: 0.9935691318327974
test recall: 0.974025974025974
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

```

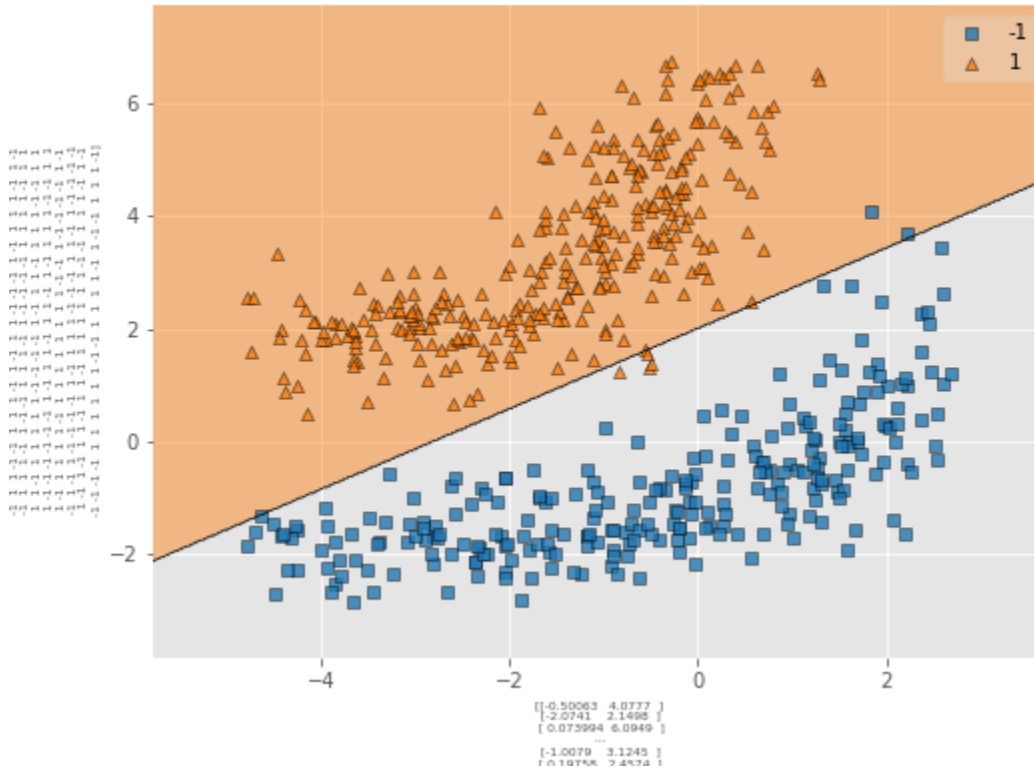


```

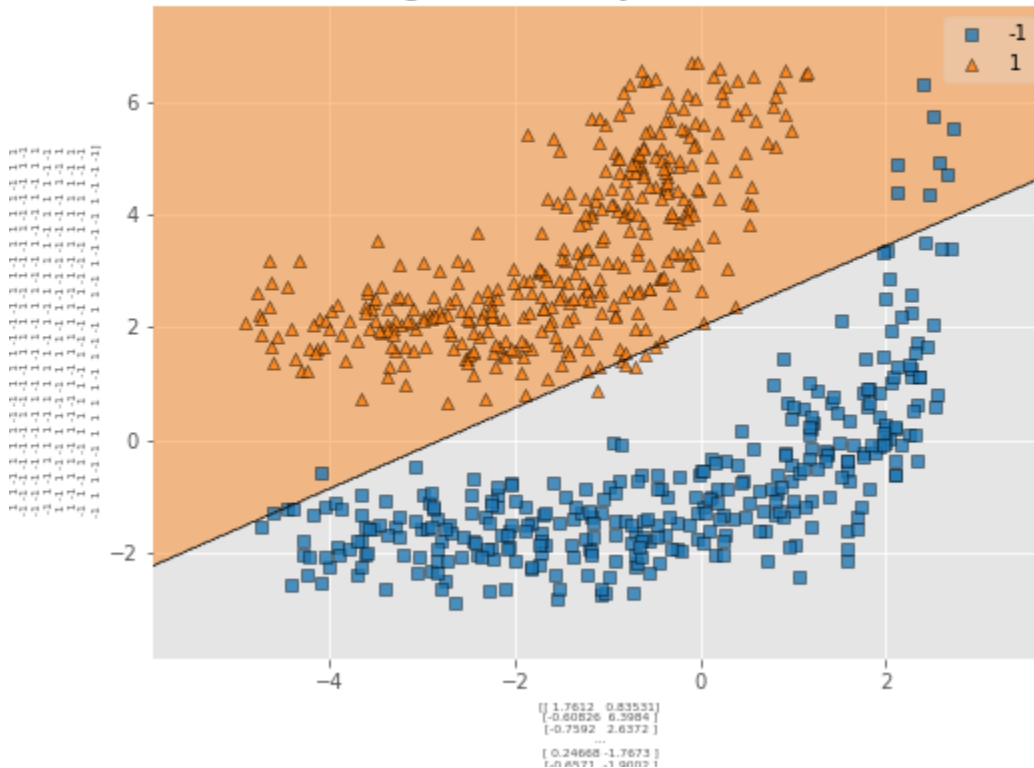
train_error: [0.1909821042237691, 0.2041241452319315, 0.288675134594
81287]
validation_error [0.1909821042237691, 0.2041241452319315, 0.28867513
459481287]
test_error [0.1909821042237691, 0.2041241452319315, 0.28867513459481
287]

```

SVM Decision Region Boundary for validation data in linear svm



SVM Decision Region Boundary for test data in linear svm



part2: nonlinear SVM

Where SVM becomes extremely powerful is when it is combined with *kernels*. We have seen a version of kernels before, in the basis function regressions of [In Depth: Linear Regression](#). There we projected our data into higher-dimensional space defined by polynomials and Gaussian basis functions, and thereby were able to fit for nonlinear relationships with a linear classifier.

It is clear that no linear discrimination will *ever* be able to separate this data. But we can draw a lesson from the basis function regressions in [In Depth: Linear Regression](#), and think about how we might project the data into a higher dimension such that a linear separator *would* be sufficient. For example, one simple projection we could use would be to compute a *radial basis function* centered on the middle clump:

We can visualize this extra data dimension using a three-dimensional plot—if you are running this notebook live, you will be able to use the sliders to rotate the plot:

Radial Basis Function is a commonly used kernel in SVC:

where $\|x - x'\|_2^2$ is the squared Euclidean distance between two data points x and x' . If this doesn't make sense, Sebastian's book has a full description. However, for this tutorial, it is only important to know that an SVC classifier using an RBF kernel has two parameters: γ and C .

gamma is a parameter of the RBF kernel and can be thought of as the ‘spread’ of the kernel and therefore the decision region. When **gamma** is low, the ‘curve’ of the decision boundary is very low and thus the decision region is very broad. When **gamma** is high, the ‘curve’ of the decision boundary is high, which creates islands of decision-boundaries around data points. We will see this very clearly below.

C is a parameter of the SVC learner and is the penalty for misclassifying a data point. When **C** is small, the classifier is okay with misclassified data points (high bias, low variance). When **C** is large, the classifier is heavily penalized for misclassified data and therefore bends over backwards to avoid any misclassified data points (low bias, high variance).

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```

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
train_error: [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
validation_error [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
test_error [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
*****
*****
C: 1.01
val acc 1.0
test acc 1.0
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

val prec: 1.0
test prec: 1.0
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

val recall: 1.0
test recall: 1.0
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

train_error: [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
validation_error [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
test_error [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
*****
*****
C: 1.21000000000000002
val acc 1.0
test acc 1.0
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

val prec: 1.0
test prec: 1.0
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

val recall: 1.0
test recall: 1.0
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

train_error: [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
validation_error [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
test_error [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
*****
*****
C: 1.41000000000000001
val acc 1.0
test acc 1.0
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

val prec: 1.0
test prec: 1.0
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

val recall: 1.0
test recall: 1.0
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

train_error: [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
validation_error [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]
test_error [0.0416757118565413, 0.0, 0.0]

```

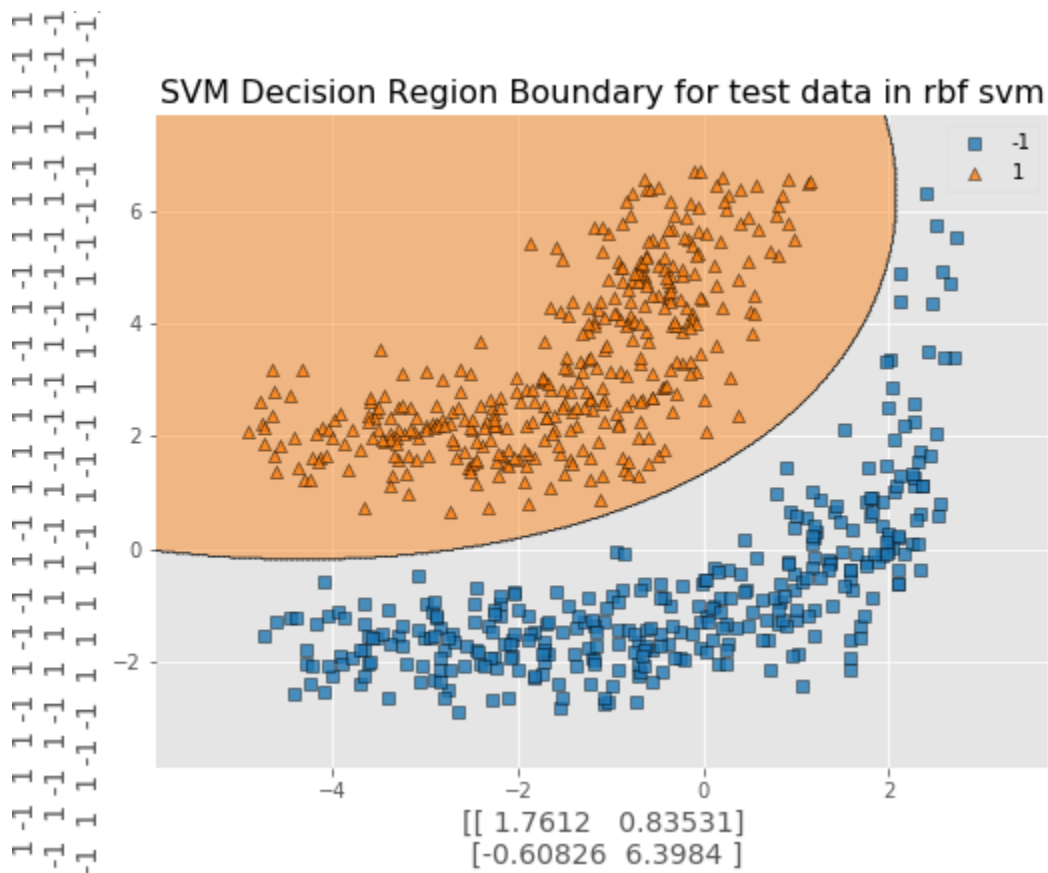
$$\begin{bmatrix} 340 & 0 \\ 0 & 380 \end{bmatrix}$$

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
-1	1.00	1.00	1.00	340
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	380
avg / total	1.00	1.00	1.00	720

-1

A scatter plot illustrating a binary classification problem. The data points are categorized into two classes: -1 (represented by blue squares) and 1 (represented by orange triangles). The plot shows a curved decision boundary separating the two classes. The region above the boundary is shaded orange, and the region below is shaded gray. The x-axis ranges from -5 to 3, and the y-axis ranges from -3 to 7. The legend in the top right corner identifies the classes: -1 (blue square) and 1 (orange triangle).

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.50063 & 4.0777 \\ -2.0741 & 2.1498 \end{bmatrix}$$



Method: Using GridSearch

```
from sklearn.grid_search import GridSearchCV
```

```
param_grid = {'C':[1,10,100,1000], 'gamma':[1,0.1,0.001,0.0001], 'kernel':['linear','rbf']}
```

```
grid = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit = True, verbose=2)
```

```
grid.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

Fitting 3 folds for each of 32 candidates, totalling 96 fits

```
[CV] C=1, gamma=1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 1 out of 1 | elapsed: 0.0s remaining:
0.0s
```

```
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear .....
```



```

[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s

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```

[CV] C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=10, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....

```

[CV] C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.0s
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=100, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=linear
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.4s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=linear
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.6s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=linear
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=linear - 0.4s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.3s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.4s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=linear - 0.4s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf
 [CV] C=1000, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf - 0.0s

```

[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.4s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.4s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=linear - 0.4s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.4s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.4s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=linear - 0.4s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[CV] C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1000, gamma=0.0001, kernel=rbf - 0.0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 96 out of 96 | elapsed: 8.4s finished

```

Out[422]:

```

GridSearchCV(cv=None, error_score='raise',
             estimator=SVC(C=1.0, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, coef0=0.
0,
             decision_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='auto', kernel='rbf',
             max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None, shrinking=True,
             tol=0.001, verbose=False),
             fit_params={}, iid=True, n_jobs=1,
             param_grid={'C': [1, 10, 100, 1000], 'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.001, 0.
0001], 'kernel': ['linear', 'rbf']},
             pre_dispatch='2*n_jobs', refit=True, scoring=None, verbose=2)

```

```
1 grid.best_params_
```

```
{'C': 1, 'gamma': 1, 'kernel': 'rbf'}
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
-1	1.00	1.00	1.00	263
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	313
avg / total	1.00	1.00	1.00	576

```

[[263  0]
 [  0 313]]
*****
val_error: 0.0

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
-1	1.00	1.00	1.00	340
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	380
avg / total	1.00	1.00	1.00	720

```

[[340  0]
 [  0 380]]
*****
test_error: 0.0

```

