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### Importing necessary libraries

In [6]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

In [7]:

```
df = pd.read_csv("Bill.csv")
df.shape
```

Out[7]:

(1372, 5)

**Splitting the continuous dataset using stratify attribute so that we have even distribution of classes in both the training as well as testing set**

In [8]:

```
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

In [9]:

```
#Splitting data into train & test sets; 30% for testing and 70% for training
X = df.loc[:, df.columns != 'Class']
y = df.loc[:, df.columns == 'Class']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.3, stratify = y, ra
```

### Applying SVM for binary classification

In [14]:

```
from sklearn import svm
```

In [15]:

```
classify = svm.SVC(kernel='linear') # Applying Linear Kernel
classify.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = classify.predict(X_test)
```

```
c:\users\sdjsr\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:760: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples, ), for example using ravel().
  y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
```

In [16]:

```
metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

Out[16]:

0.9878640776699029

Linear classification gives 98.78% accuracy which is pretty good

## The hyperparameters that may require tuning are kernel, regularization parameter & gamma

We may use polynomial, and radial basis function (RBF) for kernels or sigmoid function. Polynomial and RBF are useful for non-linear hyperplane. Polynomial and RBF kernels compute the separation line in the higher dimension.

A lower value of Gamma will loosely fit the training dataset, whereas a higher value of gamma will exactly fit the training dataset, which causes over-fitting.

### Applying non linear SVM and evaluating

In [23]:

```
clf = svm.NuSVC(gamma='auto') # Applying non linear SVM
```

In [24]:

```
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
```

```
c:\users\sdjsr\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:760: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples, ), for example using ravel().
  y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
```

In [25]:

```
metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

Out[25]:

1.0

We get a 100 percent accuracy

In [27]:

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
clf = SVC(kernel='rbf') # RBF kernel
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
```

c:\users\sdjsr\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:760: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n\_samples, ), for example using ravel().  
y = column\_or\_1d(y, warn=True)

In [28]:

```
metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

Out[28]:

0.9975728155339806

In [29]:

```
clf = SVC(kernel='poly') # polynomial kernel
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
```

c:\users\sdjsr\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:760: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n\_samples, ), for example using ravel().  
y = column\_or\_1d(y, warn=True)

In [30]:

```
metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

Out[30]:

0.9805825242718447

In [31]:

```
clf = SVC(kernel='sigmoid') # sigmoid kernel
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
```

```
c:\users\sdjsr\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:760: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples, ), for example using ravel().
  y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
```

In [32]:

```
metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

Out[32]:

0.662621359223301

**We can see that sigmoid kernel had the lowest accuracy**

In [ ]: