Machine Learning with SVM: House Price Prediction & Digit Classification

SVM (support vector machine)

- Regression problem
- classification problem
 - Binary
 - multiclass

In []: # Designed By : ALTAF HUSAIN DATA ANALYST

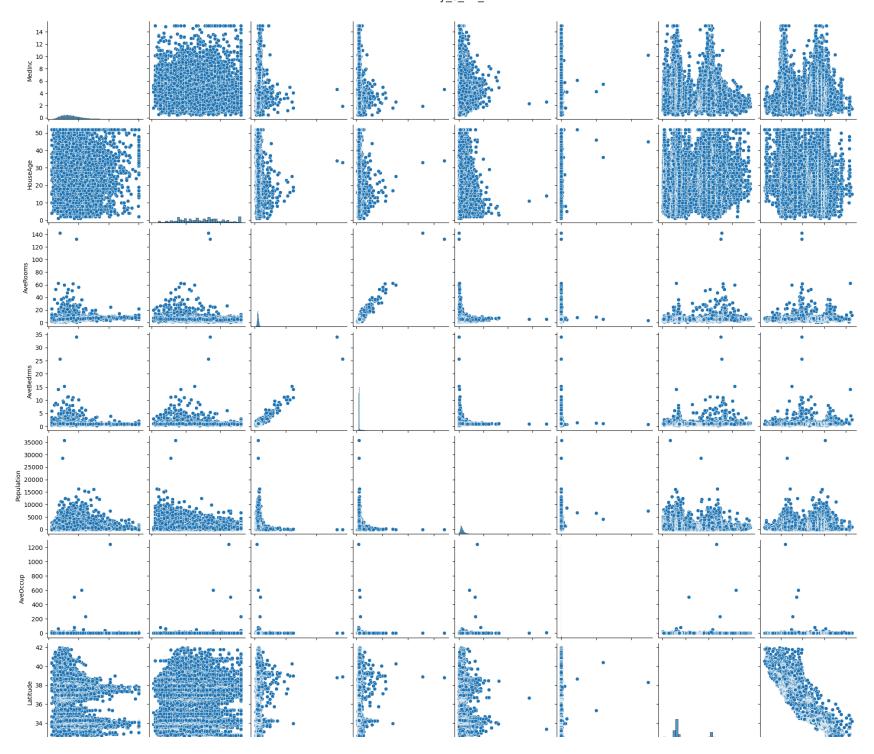
Housing Price Prdiction: Regression Problem (SVR)

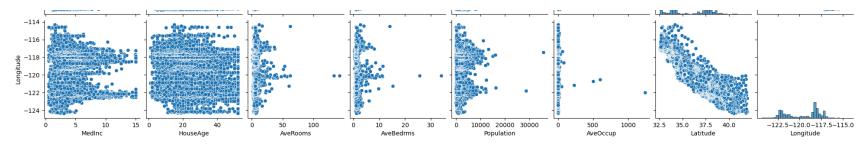


step 1: modules import

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC,SVR
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix,classification_report,mean_absolute_error,mean_squared_error,root_mean_squ
from sklearn.datasets import load_digits,fetch_california_housing
import warnings
```

```
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
         print("All modules loaded succesfully")
        All modules loaded succesfully
In [81]: house = fetch_california_housing()
         df = pd.DataFrame(house.data,columns= house.feature_names)
         df[house.target_names[0]] = house.target
         df.sample()
In [82]:
Out[82]:
                MedInc HouseAge AveRooms AveBedrms Population AveOccup Latitude Longitude MedHouseVal
                                                              2475.0
         13444
                2.1189
                              13.0
                                      4.47792
                                                 1.164868
                                                                       2.428852
                                                                                   34.08
                                                                                            -117.43
                                                                                                            1.217
         # print(house['DESCR'])
In [83]:
In [84]: X = df.iloc[:,:-1]
         y = df['MedHouseVal']
         sns.pairplot(X)
In [85]:
         plt.show()
```





In [86]: X.sample()

 Out[86]:
 MedInc
 HouseAge
 AveRooms
 AveBedrms
 Population
 AveOccup
 Latitude
 Longitude

 853
 4.6786
 16.0
 5.350061
 1.088127
 2530.0
 3.096695
 37.59
 -122.03

MIN_MAX SCALER

```
In [87]: scaler = MinMaxScaler() # scale to 0 and 1
In [88]: X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
In [89]: X.describe()
```

ut[89]:		MedInc	HouseAge	AveRooms	AveBedrms	Population	AveOccup	Latitude	Longitude
	count	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000
	mean	3.870671	28.639486	5.429000	1.096675	1425.476744	3.070655	35.631861	-119.569704
	std	1.899822	12.585558	2.474173	0.473911	1132.462122	10.386050	2.135952	2.003532
	min	0.499900	1.000000	0.846154	0.333333	3.000000	0.692308	32.540000	-124.350000
	25%	2.563400	18.000000	4.440716	1.006079	787.000000	2.429741	33.930000	-121.800000
	50%	3.534800	29.000000	5.229129	1.048780	1166.000000	2.818116	34.260000	-118.490000
	75%	4.743250	37.000000	6.052381	1.099526	1725.000000	3.282261	37.710000	-118.010000
	max	15.000100	52.000000	141.909091	34.066667	35682.000000	1243.333333	41.950000	-114.310000
n [90]:	nd Dat	aEnamo(V ccal e	od) doccoibo()	l					
[]	раграс	arralle(X_Scare	ed).describe()						
	ризвас	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	count	· –	, ,,		3 20640.000000	4 20640.000000	5 20640.000000	6 20640.000000	7 20640.000000
		0	1	2					
ut[90]:	count	0 20640.000000	1 20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	
	count	0 20640.000000 0.232464	20640.000000 0.541951	2 20640.000000 0.032488	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000	20640.000000 0.328572	20640.000000 0.476125
	count mean std	0 20640.000000 0.232464 0.131020	1 20640.000000 0.541951 0.246776	2 20640.000000 0.032488 0.017539	20640.000000 0.022629 0.014049	20640.000000 0.039869 0.031740	20640.000000 0.001914 0.008358	20640.000000 0.328572 0.226988	20640.000000 0.476125 0.199555
	count mean std min	0 20640.000000 0.232464 0.131020 0.000000	1 20640.000000 0.541951 0.246776 0.000000	2 20640.000000 0.032488 0.017539 0.000000	20640.000000 0.022629 0.014049 0.000000	20640.000000 0.039869 0.031740 0.000000	20640.000000 0.001914 0.008358 0.000000	20640.000000 0.328572 0.226988 0.000000	20640.000000 0.476125 0.199555 0.000000
	count mean std min 25%	0 20640.000000 0.232464 0.131020 0.000000 0.142308	1 20640.000000 0.541951 0.246776 0.000000 0.333333	2 20640.000000 0.032488 0.017539 0.000000 0.025482	20640.000000 0.022629 0.014049 0.000000 0.019943	20640.000000 0.039869 0.031740 0.000000 0.021974	20640.000000 0.001914 0.008358 0.000000 0.001398	20640.000000 0.328572 0.226988 0.0000000 0.147715	20640.000000 0.476125 0.199555 0.000000 0.253984

Train-test part

```
In [91]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size = 0.2 ,random_state=42)
In [92]: X_train.shape
Out[92]: (16512, 8)
In [93]: X_test.shape
Out[93]: (4128, 8)
In [94]: y_train.shape
Out[94]: (16512,)
In [95]: y_test.shape
Out[95]: (4128,)
```

Model Building

```
In [100]: mse = mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred)
    print("Mse : ",mse)

Mse : 1.3320115421348788

In [101]: rmse = root_mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred)
    print("RMse : ",rmse)

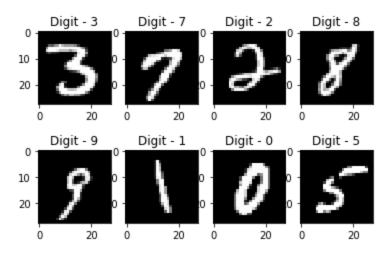
RMse : 1.1541280440812791

In [102]: model_reg.score(X_test,y_test)

Out[102]: -0.01648536010717705

In [103]: sample_data = pd.DataFrame(X_scaled,columns = house.feature_names).sample()
    price = round(model_reg.predict(sample_data)[0]* 1000000,2)
    print(f'MedHouseVal : ${price}')
```

Digits classification: multiclass Classification problem (SVC)



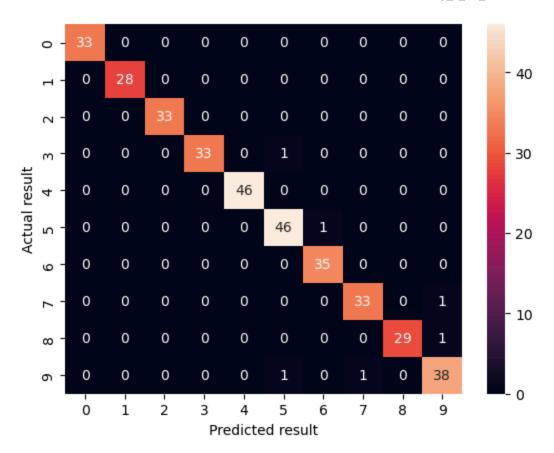
```
In [104]: digits = load_digits()
```

MedHouseVal: \$140943.73

```
In [105]: df = pd.DataFrame(digits.data,columns= digits.feature_names)
          df['target'] = digits.target
In [106]: df.sample()
                pixel_0_0 pixel_0_1 pixel_0_2 pixel_0_3 pixel_0_4 pixel_0_5 pixel_0_6 pixel_0_7 pixel_1_0 pixel_1_1 ... pixel_6_7 pixel
Out[106]:
                      0.0
                                          0.0
                                                                       0.0
                                                                                           0.0
                                                                                                              0.0 ...
           1222
                                0.0
                                                    9.0
                                                              9.0
                                                                                 0.0
                                                                                                    0.0
                                                                                                                            1.0
          1 rows × 65 columns
          df.shape
In [107]:
Out[107]: (1797, 65)
In [108]: X = df.iloc[:,:-1]
In [109]: y = df['target']
In [110]: image_digit = X.sample().to_numpy().reshape(8,8)
          plt.figure(figsize=(1,1))
          plt.gray()
          plt.imshow(image_digit)
          plt.show()
In [111]: df['target'].unique()
Out[111]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
In [112]: image_digit
Out[112]: array([[ 0., 1., 13., 16., 16., 16., 12., 1.],
                [ 0., 6., 16., 14., 12., 11., 5., 0.],
                [0., 2., 15., 15., 5., 0., 0., 0.]
                 [ 0., 0., 8., 14., 15., 1., 0., 0.],
                 [0., 0., 0., 3., 16., 6., 0., 0.],
                 [0., 0., 0., 3., 16., 5., 0., 0.],
                 [0., 0., 7., 10., 16., 4., 0., 0.],
                 [0., 0., 15., 16., 10., 0., 0., 0.]
In [113]: # image : 0 - 255
In [114]: scaler = MinMaxScaler()
In [115]: X scaled = scaler.fit transform(X)
In [116]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
In [117]: print(X_train.shape)
          print(X_test.shape)
          print(y_train.shape)
          print(y_test.shape)
        (1437, 64)
        (360, 64)
        (1437,)
        (360,)
In [118]: model_cl = SVC()
In [119]: model_cl.fit(X_train,y_train)
Out[119]:
          ▼ SVC
         SVC()
In [120]: y_pred = model_cl.predict(X_test)
```

```
In [121]: temp_df = pd.DataFrame({'Actual class':y_test,'Predicted class':y_pred})
In [122]:
         cm =confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
         cm
Out[122]: array([[33, 0,
                       0,
                           0,
                              0,
                                  0,
                                            0, 0],
               [ 0, 28, 0,
                           0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
               [0, 0, 33, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
                    0, 0, 33, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
               [ 0,
                    0, 0,
                           0, 46, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
                    0, 0,
                           0, 0, 46, 1, 0, 0, 0],
               [ 0,
               [ 0,
                    0, 0,
                           0,
                              0, 0, 35, 0,
                                            0, 0],
               [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 33, 0, 1],
               [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 29, 1],
               [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 38]]
In [123]: sns.heatmap(cm,annot =True)
         plt.xlabel('Predicted result')
         plt.ylabel('Actual result')
         plt.show()
```

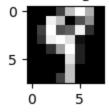


precision	recall	f1-score	support
1.00	1.00	1.00	33
1.00	1.00	1.00	28
1.00	1.00	1.00	33
1.00	0.97	0.99	34
1.00	1.00	1.00	46
0.96	0.98	0.97	47
0.97	1.00	0.99	35
0.97	0.97	0.97	34
1.00	0.97	0.98	30
0.95	0.95	0.95	40
		0.98	360
0.99	0.98	0.98	360
0.98	0.98	0.98	360
	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.97 0.97 1.00 0.95	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.97 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.98 0.97 1.00 0.97 0.97 1.00 0.97 0.95 0.95	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.97 0.99 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.98 0.97 0.97 1.00 0.99 0.97 0.97 0.97 1.00 0.97 0.98 0.95 0.95 0.95

```
In [127]: sample_data = pd.DataFrame(X_scaled).sample()
    ans = model_cl.predict(sample_data)[0]

    plt.figure(figsize=(1,1))
    plt.gray()
    plt.title(f'Predicted digit is : {ans}')
    plt.imshow(sample_data.to_numpy().reshape(8,8))
    plt.show()
```

Predicted digit is: 9

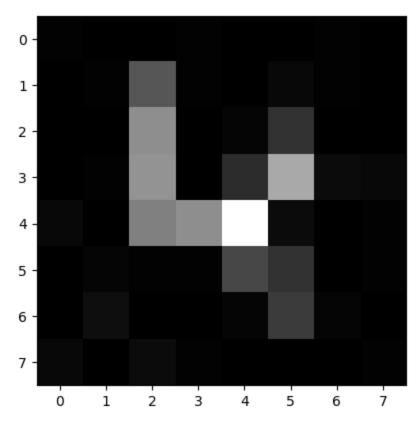


Giving image to predict

```
In [130]: arr = plt.imread("C:\\Users\\SK COMPUTER\\Downloads\\img.jpg")
```

```
In [131]: img_arr = arr.copy()
In [132]: img_arr.shape
Out[132]: (8, 8, 3)
In [133]: plt.imshow(img_arr[:,:,0])
```

Out[133]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2814e394e10>



In [134]: img_arr = img_arr[:, :, 0] if img_arr.ndim == 3 else img_arr

In [135]: from skimage.transform import resize
img_arr = resize(img_arr, (8, 8), anti_aliasing=True)

```
In [136]: sample_data = np.expand_dims(img_arr.flatten(),axis = 0)
In [137]: sample_scaled_data = scaler.transform(sample_data)
In [138]: ans = model_cl.predict(sample_scaled_data)[0]
    print("Predicted digit is:", ans)
    Predicted digit is: 4
In []: # Designed By : ALTAF HUSAIN DATA ANALYST
```