MultiClass Classification

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In this notebook we look at multi-class classification with the iris data set, built into R. This is a well-known data set that takes measurements from 150 irises, equally divided into 3 species virginica, setosa and versicolor.

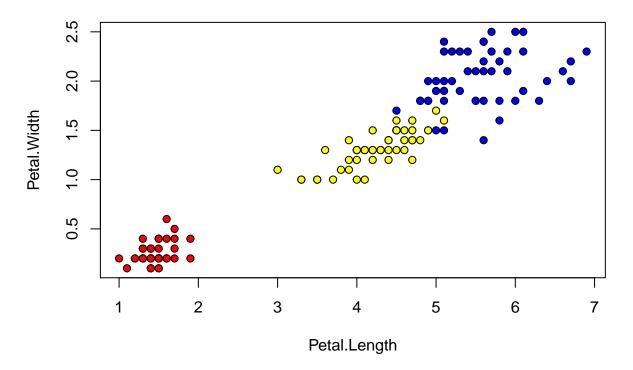
Data exploration

Explore the data with functions and graphics.

```
attach(iris)
str(iris)
## 'data.frame':
                     150 obs. of 5 variables:
    $ Sepal.Length: num 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5 5.4 4.6 5 4.4 4.9 ...
    \ Sepal.Width : num \ 3.5 3 3.2 3.1 3.6 3.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.1 ...
   $ Petal.Length: num 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 ...
    $ Petal.Width : num    0.2    0.2    0.2    0.2    0.4    0.3    0.2    0.2    0.1    ...
                   : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa", "versicolor", ...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
   $ Species
pairs(iris[1:4], pch = 21, bg = c("red", "yellow", "blue")[unclass(Species)])
                       2.0
                              3.0
                                     4.0
                                                                 0.5
                                                                        1.5
                                                                               2.5
    Sepal.Length
                         Sepal.Width
                                             Petal.Length
2.5
                                                                 Petal.Width
                                             2 3 4 5
        5.5
            6.5
                 7.5
```

Let's see how well Petal. Length and Petal. Width separate the classes.

```
plot(Petal.Length, Petal.Width, pch=21, bg=c("red","yellow","blue")
     [unclass(Species)])
```



One versus all

In one versus all classification we will build 3 classifiers on 3 data sets:

- virginica versus not
- setosa versus not
- versicolor versus not

```
# reclassify as virginica or not
iris_virginica <- iris
iris_virginica$Species <- as.factor(ifelse (iris_virginica$Species=="virginica",1,0))

# reclassify as setosa or not
iris_setosa <- iris
iris_setosa$Species <- as.factor(ifelse (iris_setosa$Species=="setosa",1,0))

# reclassify as versicolor or not
iris_versicolor <- iris
iris_versicolor$Species <- as.factor(ifelse (iris_versicolor$Species=="versicolor",1,0))</pre>
```

Function for logistic regression

We will write a function to handle repeated calls.

```
fun <- function(df, i){
    train <- df[i,]
    test <- df[-i,]
    glm1 <- glm(Species~., data=train, family="binomial")
    probs <- predict(glm1, newdata=test)
    pred <- ifelse(probs>0.5, 1, 0)
    acc <- mean(pred==test$Species)
    print(paste("accuracy = ", acc))
    table(pred, test$Species)
}</pre>
```

Virginica

```
set.seed(1234)
i <- sample(1:150, 100, replace=FALSE)</pre>
fun(iris_virginica, i)
## Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred
## [1] "accuracy = 1"
##
## pred 0 1
##
     0 36 0
     1 0 14
##
Setosa
fun(iris_setosa, i)
## Warning: glm.fit: algorithm did not converge
## Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred
## [1] "accuracy = 1"
##
## pred 0 1
     0 32 0
##
     1 0 18
Versicolor
fun(iris_versicolor, i)
## [1] "accuracy = 0.7"
##
## pred 0 1
##
    0 30 13
##
     1 2 5
```