

Iris Dataset Simple algorithms Examples

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Iris data is loaded. We can see the summary that it has 150 observations of 5 variables of three species of the plant.

```
data(iris)
```

```
iris
```

##	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
## 1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
## 7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
## 15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
## 18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
## 20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
## 21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
## 22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa
## 24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa
## 25	4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa
## 26	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 27	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
## 28	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 29	5.2	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 30	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 31	4.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 32	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 33	5.2	4.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 34	5.5	4.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 35	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa

## 36	5.0	3.2	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 37	5.5	3.5	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 38	4.9	3.6	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 39	4.4	3.0	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 40	5.1	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 41	5.0	3.5	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 42	4.5	2.3	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 43	4.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 44	5.0	3.5	1.6	0.6	setosa
## 45	5.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	setosa
## 46	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 47	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 48	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 49	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 50	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 51	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 52	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 53	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	versicolor
## 54	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 55	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	versicolor
## 56	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3	versicolor
## 57	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6	versicolor
## 58	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0	versicolor
## 59	6.6	2.9	4.6	1.3	versicolor
## 60	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	versicolor
## 61	5.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 62	5.9	3.0	4.2	1.5	versicolor
## 63	6.0	2.2	4.0	1.0	versicolor
## 64	6.1	2.9	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 65	5.6	2.9	3.6	1.3	versicolor
## 66	6.7	3.1	4.4	1.4	versicolor
## 67	5.6	3.0	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 68	5.8	2.7	4.1	1.0	versicolor
## 69	6.2	2.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 70	5.6	2.5	3.9	1.1	versicolor
## 71	5.9	3.2	4.8	1.8	versicolor
## 72	6.1	2.8	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 73	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.5	versicolor
## 74	6.1	2.8	4.7	1.2	versicolor
## 75	6.4	2.9	4.3	1.3	versicolor
## 76	6.6	3.0	4.4	1.4	versicolor
## 77	6.8	2.8	4.8	1.4	versicolor
## 78	6.7	3.0	5.0	1.7	versicolor
## 79	6.0	2.9	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 80	5.7	2.6	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 81	5.5	2.4	3.8	1.1	versicolor
## 82	5.5	2.4	3.7	1.0	versicolor
## 83	5.8	2.7	3.9	1.2	versicolor
## 84	6.0	2.7	5.1	1.6	versicolor
## 85	5.4	3.0	4.5	1.5	versicolor

## 86	6.0	3.4	4.5	1.6 versicolor
## 87	6.7	3.1	4.7	1.5 versicolor
## 88	6.3	2.3	4.4	1.3 versicolor
## 89	5.6	3.0	4.1	1.3 versicolor
## 90	5.5	2.5	4.0	1.3 versicolor
## 91	5.5	2.6	4.4	1.2 versicolor
## 92	6.1	3.0	4.6	1.4 versicolor
## 93	5.8	2.6	4.0	1.2 versicolor
## 94	5.0	2.3	3.3	1.0 versicolor
## 95	5.6	2.7	4.2	1.3 versicolor
## 96	5.7	3.0	4.2	1.2 versicolor
## 97	5.7	2.9	4.2	1.3 versicolor
## 98	6.2	2.9	4.3	1.3 versicolor
## 99	5.1	2.5	3.0	1.1 versicolor
## 100	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.3 versicolor
## 101	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5 virginica
## 102	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9 virginica
## 103	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1 virginica
## 104	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8 virginica
## 105	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2 virginica
## 106	7.6	3.0	6.6	2.1 virginica
## 107	4.9	2.5	4.5	1.7 virginica
## 108	7.3	2.9	6.3	1.8 virginica
## 109	6.7	2.5	5.8	1.8 virginica
## 110	7.2	3.6	6.1	2.5 virginica
## 111	6.5	3.2	5.1	2.0 virginica
## 112	6.4	2.7	5.3	1.9 virginica
## 113	6.8	3.0	5.5	2.1 virginica
## 114	5.7	2.5	5.0	2.0 virginica
## 115	5.8	2.8	5.1	2.4 virginica
## 116	6.4	3.2	5.3	2.3 virginica
## 117	6.5	3.0	5.5	1.8 virginica
## 118	7.7	3.8	6.7	2.2 virginica
## 119	7.7	2.6	6.9	2.3 virginica
## 120	6.0	2.2	5.0	1.5 virginica
## 121	6.9	3.2	5.7	2.3 virginica
## 122	5.6	2.8	4.9	2.0 virginica
## 123	7.7	2.8	6.7	2.0 virginica
## 124	6.3	2.7	4.9	1.8 virginica
## 125	6.7	3.3	5.7	2.1 virginica
## 126	7.2	3.2	6.0	1.8 virginica
## 127	6.2	2.8	4.8	1.8 virginica
## 128	6.1	3.0	4.9	1.8 virginica
## 129	6.4	2.8	5.6	2.1 virginica
## 130	7.2	3.0	5.8	1.6 virginica
## 131	7.4	2.8	6.1	1.9 virginica
## 132	7.9	3.8	6.4	2.0 virginica
## 133	6.4	2.8	5.6	2.2 virginica
## 134	6.3	2.8	5.1	1.5 virginica
## 135	6.1	2.6	5.6	1.4 virginica

```
## 136      7.7      3.0      6.1      2.3 virginica
## 137      6.3      3.4      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 138      6.4      3.1      5.5      1.8 virginica
## 139      6.0      3.0      4.8      1.8 virginica
## 140      6.9      3.1      5.4      2.1 virginica
## 141      6.7      3.1      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 142      6.9      3.1      5.1      2.3 virginica
## 143      5.8      2.7      5.1      1.9 virginica
## 144      6.8      3.2      5.9      2.3 virginica
## 145      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.5 virginica
## 146      6.7      3.0      5.2      2.3 virginica
## 147      6.3      2.5      5.0      1.9 virginica
## 148      6.5      3.0      5.2      2.0 virginica
## 149      6.2      3.4      5.4      2.3 virginica
## 150      5.9      3.0      5.1      1.8 virginica
```

```
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 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 ...
## $ Species      : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 ...
```

```
summary(iris)
```

```
##   Sepal.Length   Sepal.Width   Petal.Length   Petal.Width
## Min.   :4.300   Min.   :2.000   Min.   :1.000   Min.   :0.100
## 1st Qu.:5.100   1st Qu.:2.800   1st Qu.:1.600   1st Qu.:0.300
## Median :5.800   Median :3.000   Median :4.350   Median :1.300
## Mean   :5.843   Mean   :3.057   Mean   :3.758   Mean   :1.199
## 3rd Qu.:6.400   3rd Qu.:3.300   3rd Qu.:5.100   3rd Qu.:1.800
## Max.   :7.900   Max.   :4.400   Max.   :6.900   Max.   :2.500
##      Species
## setosa   :50
## versicolor:50
## virginica :50
##
##
##
```

From the data, it can be seen that the observations are given in order of the species.

To randomize the iris data set let's use the `runif` function. It creates a uniform distribution of 150 nos. And we can use their order as a rank for our data set to mix it up.

```
set.seed(1234)
```

```
random <- runif(150)
```

```
iris_random <- iris[order(random),]
```

```
head(iris_random)
```

##	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
## 7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 64	6.1	2.9	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 73	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.5	versicolor
## 98	6.2	2.9	4.3	1.3	versicolor
## 101	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5	virginica
## 110	7.2	3.6	6.1	2.5	virginica

The data set is randomized. Let's normalize the numerical variables of the data set.

Normalizing the numerical values is really effective for algorithms, as it provides a measure from 0 to 1 which corresponds to min value to the max value of the data column.

We define a normal function which will normalize the set of values according to its minimum value and maximum value. Let's create a new data set `iris_new` applying the function.

```
normal <- function(x) (  
  return( (x-min(x)) / (max(x)-min(x))) )  
)
```

```
normal(1:12)
```

```
## [1] 0.9090909 1.9090909 2.9090909 3.9090909 4.9090909 5.9090909  
## [7] 6.9090909 7.9090909 8.9090909 9.9090909 10.9090909 11.9090909
```

```
iris_new <- as.data.frame(lapply(iris_random[, -5], normal))
```

```
summary(iris_new)
```

##	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
## Min.	:3.106	Min. :1.167	Min. :0.8305	Min. :0.05833
## 1st Qu.:	:3.906	1st Qu.:1.967	1st Qu.:1.4305	1st Qu.:0.25833
## Median	:4.606	Median :2.167	Median :4.1805	Median :1.25833
## Mean	:4.649	Mean :2.224	Mean :3.5885	Mean :1.15767
## 3rd Qu.:	:5.206	3rd Qu.:2.467	3rd Qu.:4.9305	3rd Qu.:1.75833
## Max.	:6.706	Max. :3.567	Max. :6.7305	Max. :2.45833

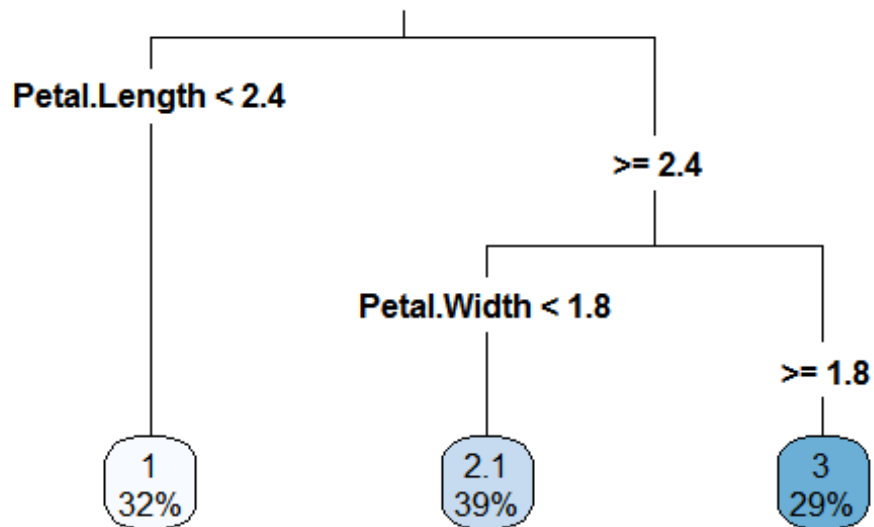
Lets create test and train data sets. Train data set is what we will build our model on. We will test our model on test data set Lets have 50 observation out of 150 for test and the rest as training data set. Lets create respective column of the observation's species to use in the model and check the accuracy of the test data.

```
train <- iris_new[1:100,]  
test <- iris_new[101:150,]  
train_sp <- iris_random[1:100,5]  
test_sp <- iris_random[101:150,5]
```

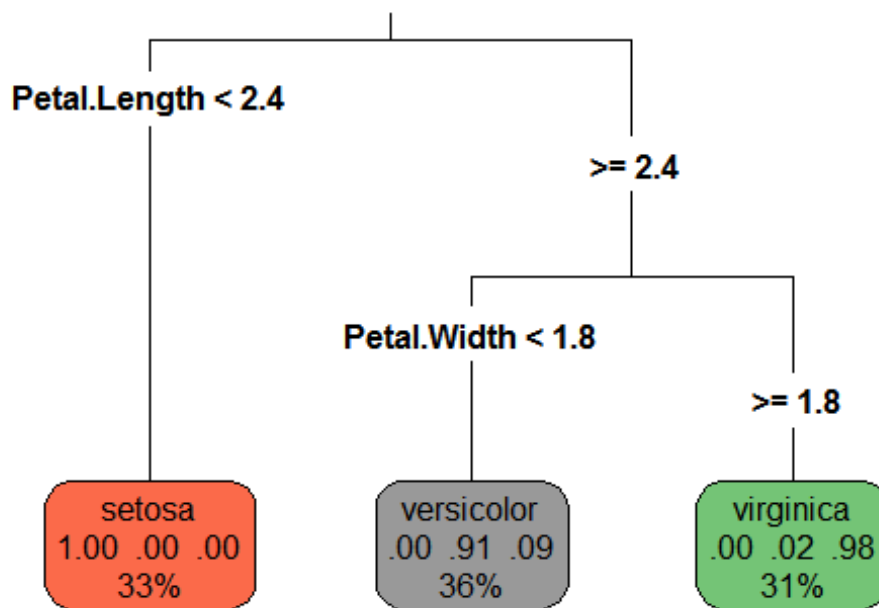
Now we can use K-NN algorithm. Lets call the "class" package which contains the K-NN algorithm. In k-NN algorithm, we have to provide 'k' value which is no of nearest neighbours(NN) to look for in order to classify it. In common we take an odd value, let's take it as square root of the observation. Lets build a model on it. cl is the class of the training data set and k is the no of neighbours to look for in order to classify it accordingly. I have included CART(from rpart library), C5.0 algorithms.

```
require(class)  
  
## Loading required package: class  
  
model_knn <- knn(train= train,test=test,cl= train_sp,k=13)  
  
library(rpart)  
library(rpart.plot)  
model_dectree_anova <- rpart(iris_random[1:100,]$Species~ .,data =  
iris_random[1:100,] ,method = "anova")  
predict_anova <- predict(model_dectree_anova,test)  
  
predict_anova[predict_anova < 1.5] <- "setosa"  
predict_anova[predict_anova < 2.5 & predict_anova >=1.5] <- "versicolor"  
predict_anova[predict_anova < 3.0 & predict_anova >=2.5] <- "virginica"  
  
model_dectree_class <- rpart(iris_random$Species~ .,data = iris_random)  
predict_class <- predict(model_dectree_class,test)
```

```
rpart.plot(model_dectree_anova,type = 3)
```

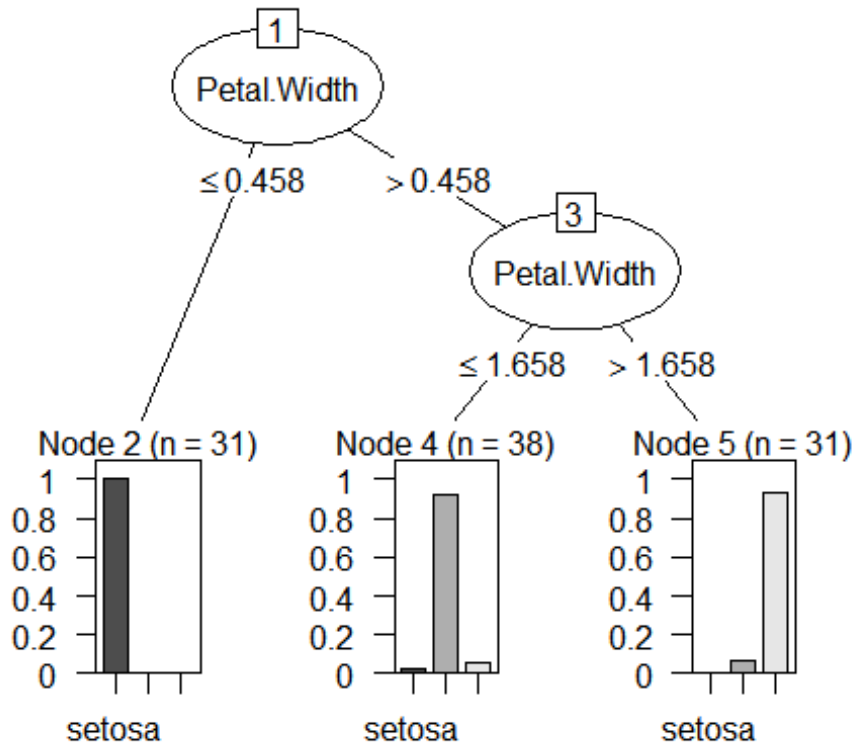


```
rpart.plot(model_dectree_class, type = 3)
```



```
library(C50)

model_c50 <- C5.0(train,train_sp)
predict_c50 <- predict(model_c50,test)
plot(model_c50)
```



I know I should not use it at this scale. But then again!

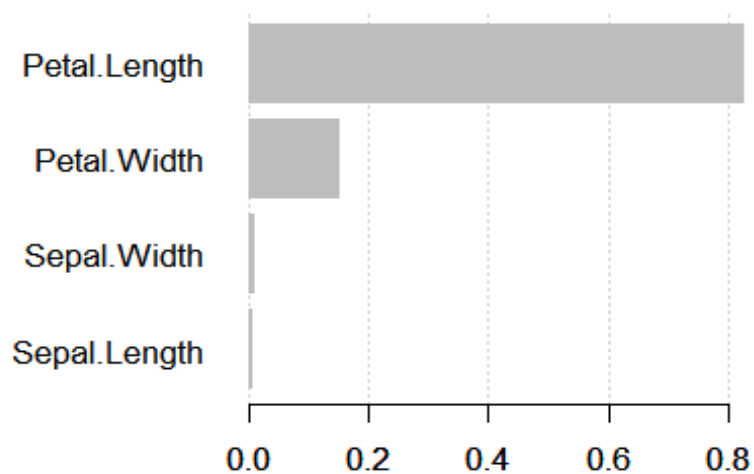
```
library(xgboost)
model_xgboost <- xgboost(
  data= data.matrix(train),
  label = as.factor(train_sp),
  nrounds = 15,
  objective= "reg:linear"
)
```

```
## [1] train-rmse:1.204551
## [2] train-rmse:0.862699
## [3] train-rmse:0.622392
## [4] train-rmse:0.454554
## [5] train-rmse:0.340005
## [6] train-rmse:0.256243
## [7] train-rmse:0.194087
## [8] train-rmse:0.148642
## [9] train-rmse:0.122280
## [10] train-rmse:0.097089
```



```
## [11] train-rmse:0.078371
## [12] train-rmse:0.064456
## [13] train-rmse:0.053747
## [14] train-rmse:0.043997
## [15] train-rmse:0.036353

names <- dimnames(data.matrix(train))[[2]]
importance_matrix <- xgb.importance(names, model = model_xgboost)
xgb.plot.importance(importance_matrix[1:4,])
```



```
pred_test <- predict(model_xgboost, data.matrix(test))

predict_xgb <- NULL
predict_xgb[pred_test <= 1.5] <- "setosa"
predict_xgb[pred_test > 1.5 & pred_test < 2.5] <- "versicolor"
predict_xgb[pred_test > 2.5] <- "virginica"
```

Lets have a look at the confusion matrix from each model. Although we have very small no of observations. Powerful algorithms like xgboost work really well for very large dataset and so are the other algorithms.

```
table(model_knn, test_sp)
```

	test_sp		
model_knn	setosa	versicolor	virginica
setosa	18	0	0
versicolor	0	13	2
virginica	0	0	17

```

table(predict_anova,test_sp)

##           test_sp
## predict_anova setosa versicolor virginica
##   setosa      18         0         0
##   versicolor   0        13         2
##   virginica    0         0        17

table(predict_c50,test_sp)

##           test_sp
## predict_c50   setosa versicolor virginica
##   setosa      17         0         0
##   versicolor   1        13         2
##   virginica    0         0        17

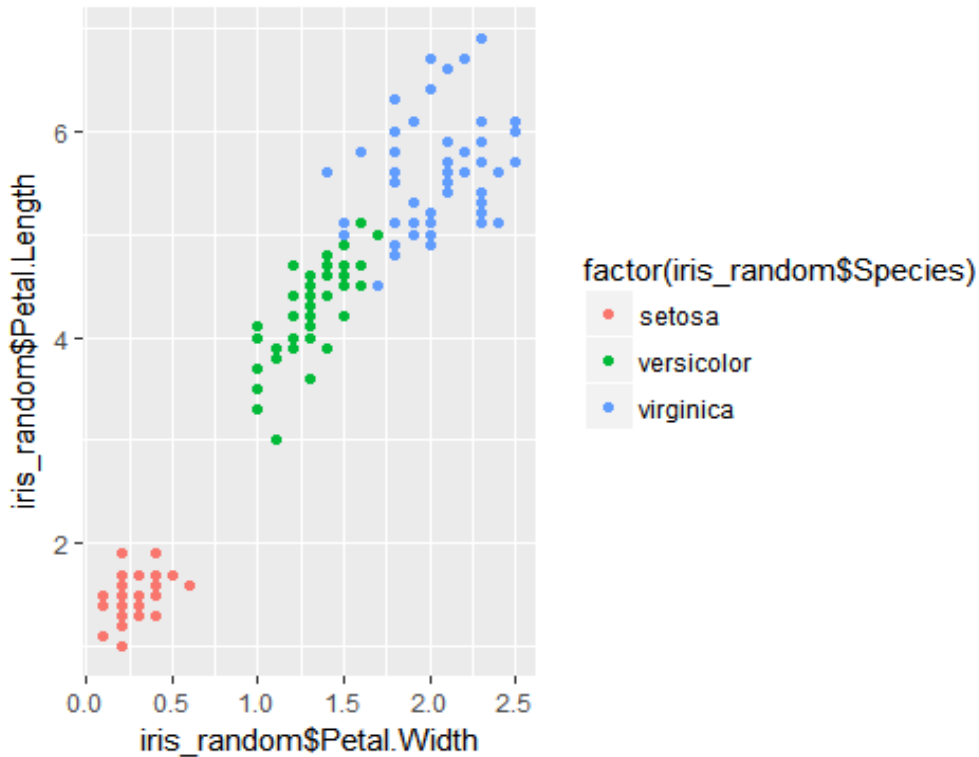
table(predict_xgb,test_sp)

##           test_sp
## predict_xgb   setosa versicolor virginica
##   setosa      18         0         0
##   versicolor   0        13         2
##   virginica    0         0        17

```

The `table(test_sp, model)` matrix is also called confusion matrix. It has `test_sp` on one axis and model prediction on the other. The diagonal elements are the no of correctly predicted observations for that species. We can see how the model performed. It predicted all the species correctly.

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(aes(iris_random$Petal.Width, iris_random$Petal.Length), data =
iris_random) + geom_point(aes(color = factor(iris_random$Species)))
```



From the above graph and the decision trees, we can see that how model considered petal width and petal length as most important factor to classify the species. 3 virginica samples are lying in versicolor samples. And that is where the algorithms are most probably making wrong choices.