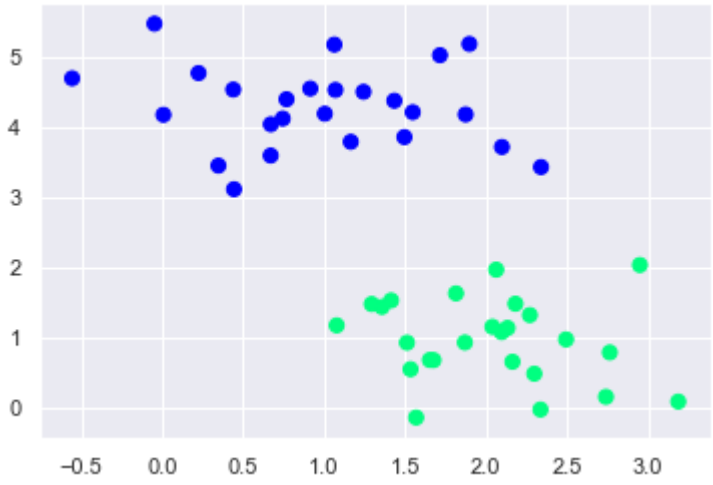
In [1]:
```
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import stats

# use seaborn plotting defaults
import seaborn as sns; sns.set()
```

Working with Perfectly Linear Dataset

In [33]:
```
from sklearn.datasets.samples_generator import make_blobs
X, y = make_blobs(n_samples=50, centers=2,
                  random_state=0, cluster_std=0.60)
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y, s=50, cmap='winter')
```

Out[33]:



In [34]:
```
from sklearn.svm import SVC # "Support vector classifier"
model = SVC(kernel='linear', C=1)
model.fit(X, y)
```

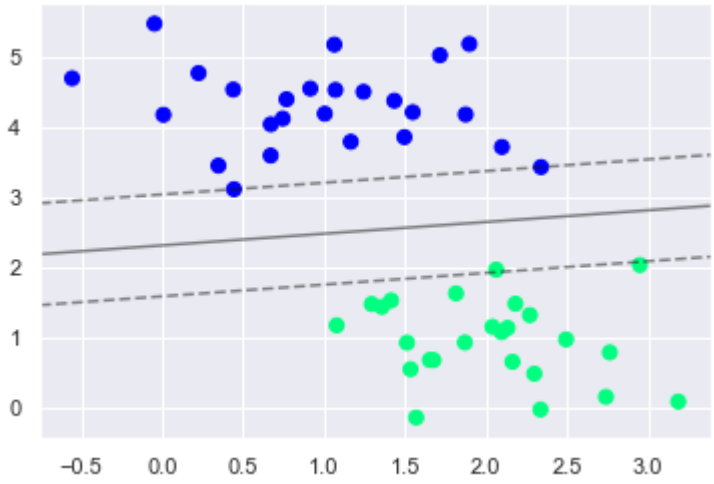
Out[34]:
```
SVC(C=1, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, coef0=0.0,
    decision_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='auto_deprecated',
    kernel='linear', max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None,
    shrinking=True, tol=0.001, verbose=False)
```

In [35]:
```
def plot_svc_decision_function(model, ax=None, plot_support=True):
    """Plot the decision function for a 2D SVC"""
    if ax is None:
        ax = plt.gca()
    xlim = ax.get_xlim()
    ylim = ax.get_ylim()

    # create grid to evaluate model
    x = np.linspace(xlim[0], xlim[1], 30)
    y = np.linspace(ylim[0], ylim[1], 30)
    Y, X = np.meshgrid(y, x)
```

```
    xy = np.vstack([X.ravel(), Y.ravel()]).T
    P = model.decision_function(xy).reshape(X.shape)

    # plot decision boundary and margins
    ax.contour(X, Y, P, colors='k',
               levels=[-1, 0, 1], alpha=0.5,
               linestyles=['--', '-', '--'])

    # plot support vectors
    if plot_support:
        ax.scatter(model.support_vectors_[:, 0],
                   model.support_vectors_[:, 1],
                   s=300, linewidth=1, facecolors='none');
    ax.set_xlim(xlim)
    ax.set_ylim(ylim)
```

In [36]:

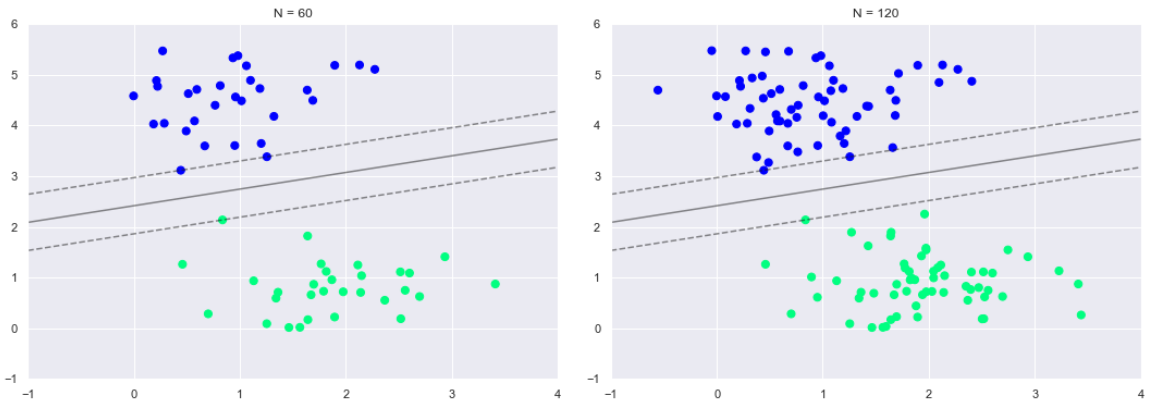
```
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y, s=50, cmap='winter')
plot_svc_decision_function(model);
```



The importance of Support Vectors

In [38]:

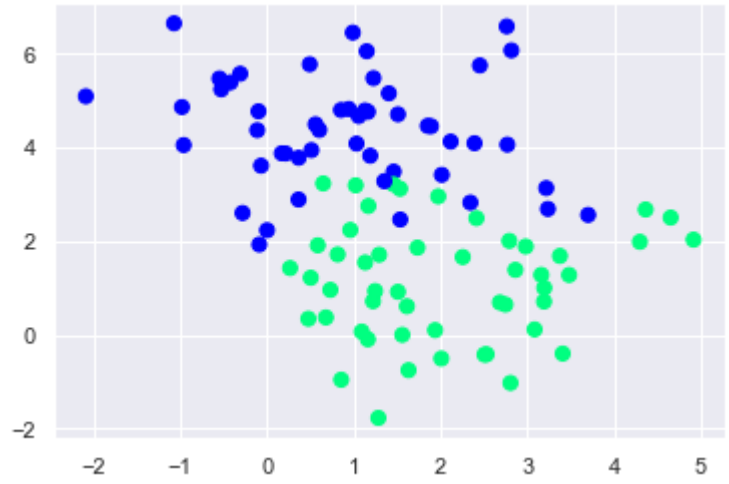
```
def plot_svm(N=10, ax=None):
    X, y = make_blobs(n_samples=200, centers=2,
                      random_state=0, cluster_std=0.60)
    X = X[:N]
    y = y[:N]
    model = SVC(kernel='linear', C=1E10)
    model.fit(X, y)

    ax = ax or plt.gca()
    ax.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y, s=50, cmap='winter')
    ax.set_xlim(-1, 4)
    ax.set_ylim(-1, 6)
    plot_svc_decision_function(model, ax)

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(16, 6))
fig.subplots_adjust(left=0.0625, right=0.95, wspace=0.1)
for axi, N in zip(ax, [60, 120]):
    plot_svm(N, axi)
    axi.set_title('N = {0}'.format(N))
```



Working with Almost Linearly Separable Dataset

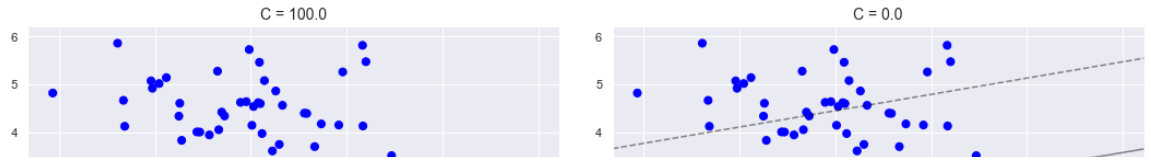
In [27]:

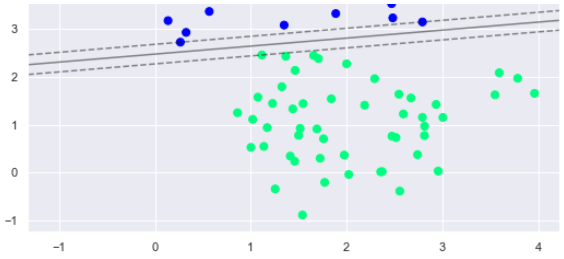
```
X, y = make_blobs(n_samples=100, centers=2,
                  random_state=0, cluster_std=1.2)
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y, s=50, cmap='winter');
```

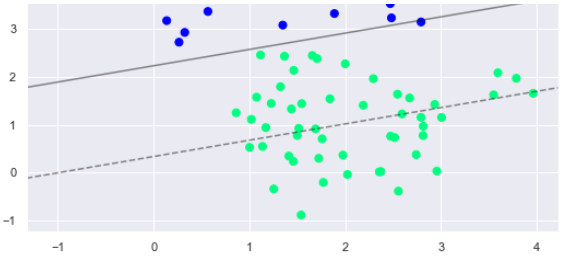


In [40]:

```
X, y = make_blobs(n_samples=100, centers=2,
                  random_state=0, cluster_std=0.8)

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(16, 6))
fig.subplots_adjust(left=0.0625, right=0.95, wspace=0.1)

for axi, C in zip(ax, [100.0, 0.01]):
    model = SVC(kernel='linear', C=C).fit(X, y)
    axi.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=y, s=50, cmap='winter')
    plot_svc_decision_function(model, axi)
    axi.scatter(model.support_vectors_[:, 0],
                model.support_vectors_[:, 1],
                s=300, lw=1, facecolors='none');
    axi.set_title('C = {0:.1f}'.format(C), size=14)
```







In [ ]: