Universidad de Santiago de Chile Facultad de Ingeniería Depto. de Ingeniería Informática



Taller de minería de datos avanzada Capítulo VI "Máquinas de vectores soporte" Clasificación

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Ejemplos

- SVM en clasificación
- Estimación con SVM
- Tunning con SVM
 - Kernel Lineal
 - Kernel RBF



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e1071

 Librería de procesamiento y análisis estadístico que entre otras funciones permite trabajar con maquinas de vectores soporte

```
require(e1071)
data(iris)
> attach(iris)
formula=Species ~ .
model <- svm(formula, data = iris)</p>
   > print(model)
   Call:
   svm(formula = formula, data = iris)
   Parameters:
      SVM-Type: C-classification
                radial
    SVM-Kernel:
          cost:
         gamma: 0.25
   Number of Support Vectors: 51
```

```
> summary(model)
Call:
svm(formula = formula, data = iris)
Parameters:
   SVM-Type: C-classification
            radial
 SVM-Kernel:
       cost: 1
      gamma: 0.25
Number of Support Vectors: 51
 (8 22 21)
Number of Classes: 3
Levels:
 setosa versicolor virginica
```

compute decision values and probabilities:

- pred <- predict(model, x, decision.values = TRUE)</pre>
- > attr(pred, "decision.values")[1:4,]

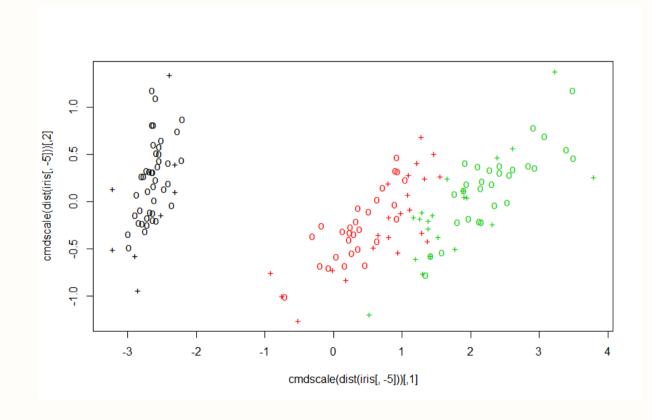
```
> attr(pred, "decision.values")[1:4,]
  setosa/versicolor setosa/virginica versicolor/virginica
1     1.196152     1.091757     0.6708810
2     1.064621     1.056185     0.8483518
3     1.180842     1.074542     0.6439798
4     1.110699     1.053012     0.6782041
```



visualize (classes by color, SV by crosses):

plot(cmdscale(dist(iris[,-5])), col = as.integer(iris[,5]), pch =
c("o","+")[1:150 %in% model\$index + 1])





- by obj <- tune(svm, Species~., data = iris, kernel = "linear", ranges = list(cost = 2^(-1:4)), tunecontrol = tune.control(sampling = "cross", cross = 2))
- summary(obj)

```
> summary(obj)
Parameter tuning of 'svm':
- sampling method: 2-fold cross validation
- best parameters:
cost
 0.5
- best performance: 0.03333333
- Detailed performance results:
      error dispersion
 cost
1 0.5 0.03333333 0.00942809
2 1.0 0.05333333 0.00000000
3 2.0 0.04000000 0.00000000
4 4.0 0.03333333 0.00942809
5 8.0 0.05333333 0.01885618
6 16.0 0.05333333 0.01885618
```



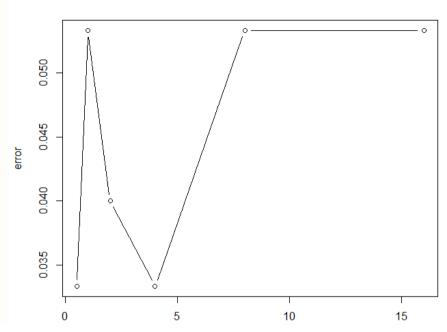
plot(obj)

Levels:

setosa versicolor virginica

summary(obj\$best.model)

Performance of 'svm'





```
> summary(obj$best.model)

Call:
best.tune(method = svm, train.x = Species ~ ., data = iris, ranges = list(cost = 2^(-1:4)),
    tunecontrol = tune.control(sampling = "cross", cross = 2), kernel = "linear")

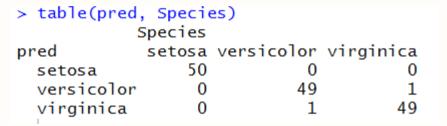
Parameters:
    SVM-Type: C-classification
SVM-Kernel: linear
    cost: 0.5
    gamma: 0.25 Valor por defecto

Number of Support Vectors: 36

( 2 17 17 )

Number of Classes: 3
```

- pred <- predict(obj\$best.model, x)</pre>
- > table(pred, Species)





- by obj <- tune(svm, Species~., data = iris, kernel = "radial", ranges = list(gamma = 2^(-2:4), cost = 2^(-1:4), tunecontrol = tune.control(sampling = "cross", cross = 2))
- summary(obj)



- pred <- predict(obj\$best.model, x)</pre>
- ➤ table(pred, Species) > table(pred, Species) Species setosa versicolor virginica pred 50 setosa 0 versicolor 48 48
- ➤ obj <- tune(svm, Species~., data = iris, kernel = "radial", ranges = $list(gamma = 2^{-7:12}), cost = 2^{-7:14})$ tunecontrol = tune.control(sampling = "cross", cross = 2))

virginica

> summary(obj)

```
Parameter tuning of 'svm':
```

- sampling method: 2-fold cross validation
- best parameters: gamma cost 0.0625
- best performance: 0.01333333
- Detailed performance results:
- error dispersion cost 7.8125e-03 7.8125e-03 0.72000000 0.01885618 1.5625e-02 7.8125e-03 0.72000000 0.01885618



- pred <- predict(obj\$best.model, x)</pre>
- > table(pred, Species)

