210701513
JAYASURIYA R

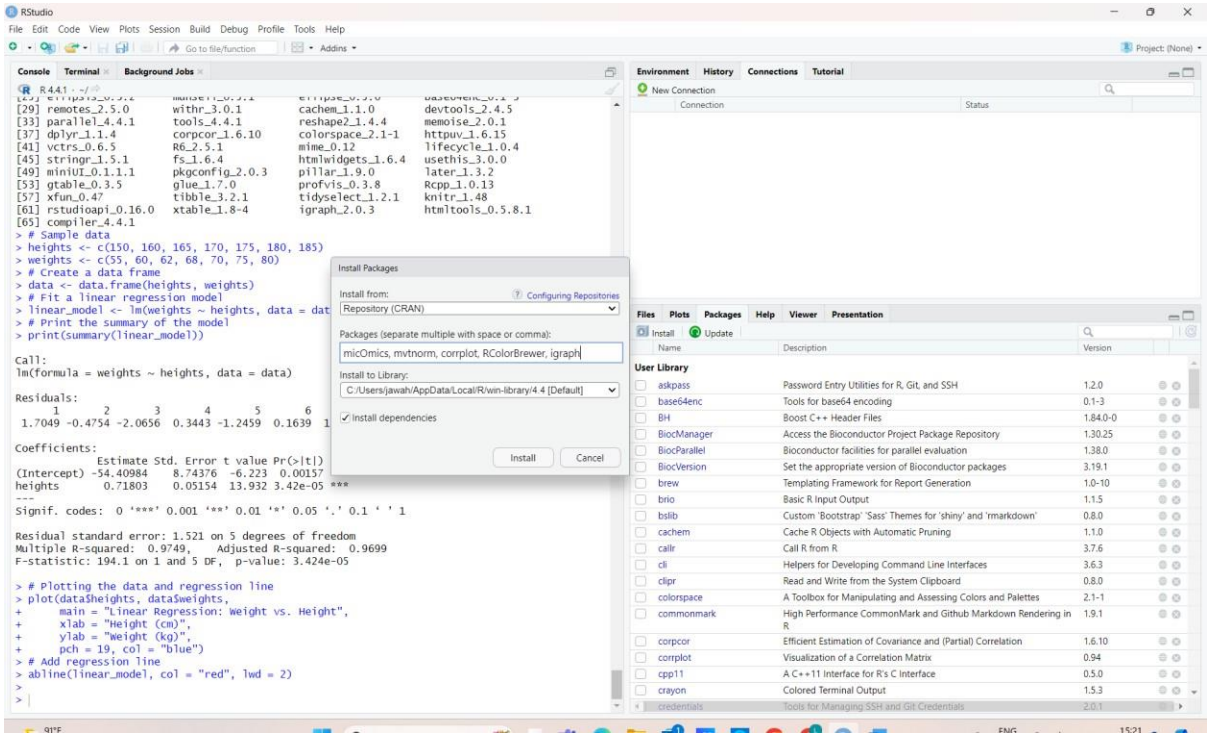
EX 8 Implement SVM/Decision tree classification techniques

Aim:

To implement SVM/ Decision Tree classification technique in R Programming

PROCEDURE:

1. Install R for windows.
2. Install R Studio.
3. Open R Studio and install packages



Thus R studio is set up successfully.

a. SVM Classification:

Program:

```
# Install and load the e1071 package (if not already installed)
if (!requireNamespace("e1071", quietly = TRUE)) {
install.packages("e1071")
}
library(e1071)
# Load the iris dataset
data(iris)
```

```
# Inspect the first few rows of the dataset
head(iris)
# Split the data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets
set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
sample_indices <- sample(1:nrow(iris), 0.7 * nrow(iris))
train_data <- iris[sample_indices, ]
test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]
# Fit the SVM model
svm_model <- svm(Species ~ ., data = train_data, kernel = "radial")
# Print the summary of the model
print(summary(svm_model))
# Predict the test set
predictions <- predict(svm_model, newdata = test_data)
# Evaluate the model's performance
confusion_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual = test_data$Species)
print(confusion_matrix)
# Calculate accuracy
accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion_matrix)) / sum(confusion_matrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy * 100, "%\n")
```

OUTPUT:

```
  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
```

```
Call:
svm(formula = Species ~ ., data = train_data, kernel = "radial")


Parameters:
   SVM-Type:  C-classification
 SVM-Kernel:  radial
       cost:  1

Number of Support Vectors:  45

 ( 7 18 20 )


Number of Classes:  3

Levels:
 setosa versicolor virginica
```

```
> # Predict the test set
> predictions <- predict(svm_model, newdata = test_data)
>
> # Evaluate the model's performance
> confusion_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual = test_data$Species)
> print(confusion_matrix)
            Actual
Predicted    setosa versicolor virginica
  setosa         14          0         0
  versicolor      0         17         0
  virginica       0          1        13
>
> # Calculate accuracy
> accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion_matrix)) / sum(confusion_matrix)
> cat("Accuracy:", accuracy * 100, "%\n")
Accuracy: 97.77778 %
```

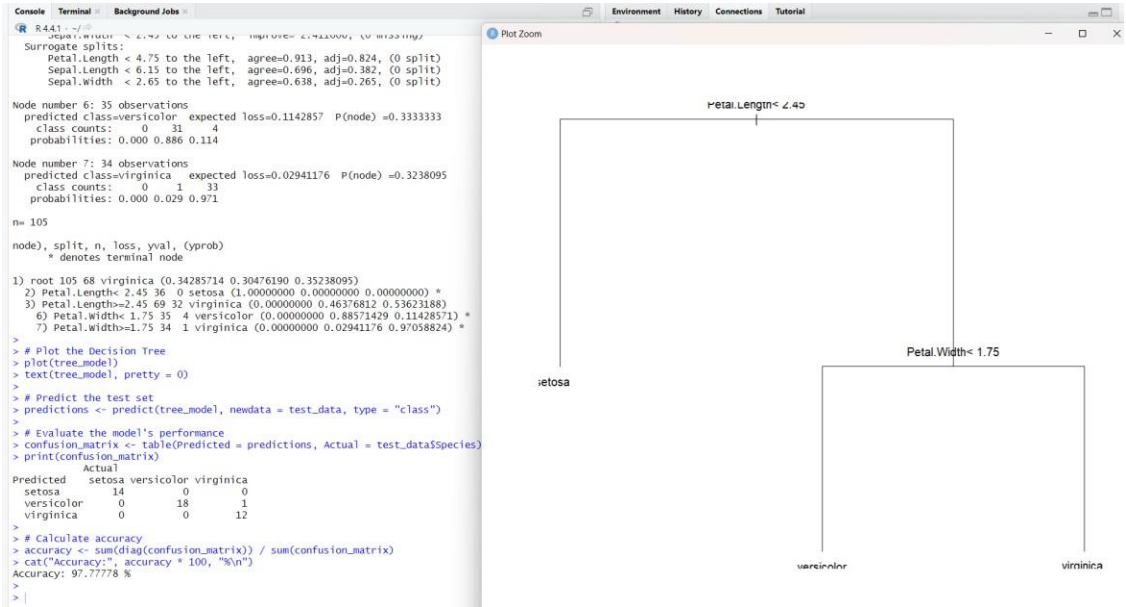
b. Decision Tree Classification

Program:

```
# Install and load the rpart package (if not already installed)
if (!requireNamespace("rpart", quietly = TRUE)) {
install.packages("rpart")
}
library(rpart)
# Load the iris dataset
data(iris)
# Split the data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets
set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
sample_indices <- sample(1:nrow(iris), 0.7 * nrow(iris))
```

```
train_data <- iris[sample_indices, ]
test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]
# Fit the Decision Tree model
tree_model <- rpart(Species ~ ., data = train_data, method = "class")
# Print the summary of the model
print(summary(tree_model))
# Plot the Decision Tree
plot(tree_model)
text(tree_model, pretty = 0)
# Predict the test set
predictions <- predict(tree_model, newdata = test_data, type = "class")
# Evaluate the model's performance
confusion_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual = test_data$Species)
print(confusion_matrix)
# Calculate accuracy
accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion_matrix)) / sum(confusion_matrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy * 100, "%\n")
```

OUTPUT:



Result:

Thus SVM/ Decision Tree classification technique is implemented in R Programming successfully.

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