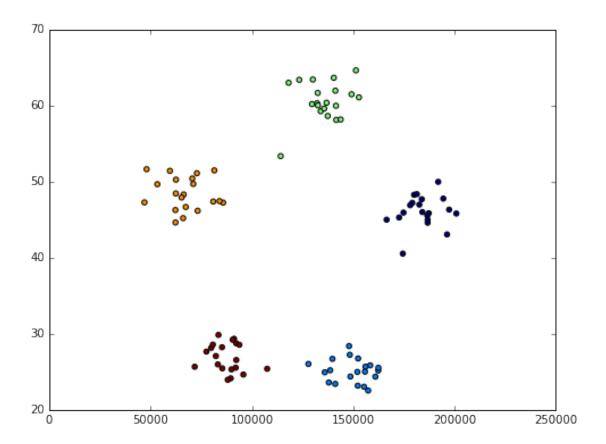
SVC

December 20, 2016

1 Support Vector Machines

Let's create the same fake income / age clustered data that we used for our K-Means clustering example:

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        \#Create\ fake\ income/age\ clusters\ for\ N\ people\ in\ k\ clusters
        def createClusteredData(N, k):
            pointsPerCluster = float(N)/k
            X = []
            y = []
            for i in range (k):
                 incomeCentroid = np.random.uniform(20000.0, 200000.0)
                 ageCentroid = np.random.uniform(20.0, 70.0)
                 for j in range(int(pointsPerCluster)):
                     X.append([np.random.normal(incomeCentroid, 10000.0), np.random.normal(ageCentroid, 10000.0)
                     y.append(i)
            X = np.array(X)
            y = np.array(y)
            return X, y
In [2]: %matplotlib inline
        from pylab import *
        (X, y) = createClusteredData(100, 5)
        plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
        plt.scatter(X[:,0], X[:,1], c=y.astype(np.float))
        plt.show()
```

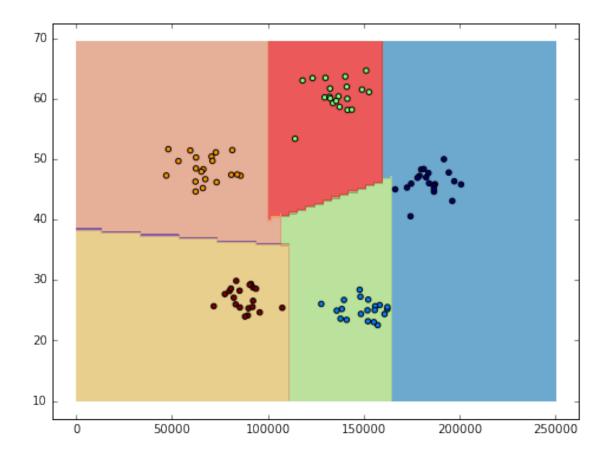


Now we'll use linear SVC to partition our graph into clusters:

```
In [3]: from sklearn import svm, datasets

C = 1.0
svc = svm.SVC(kernel='linear', C=C).fit(X, y)
```

By setting up a dense mesh of points in the grid and classifying all of them, we can render the regions of each cluster as distinct colors:



Or just use predict for a given point:

```
In [6]: print(svc.predict([[200000, 40]]))
[0]
In [7]: print(svc.predict([[50000, 65]]))
[3]
```

1.1 Activity

"Linear" is one of many kernels scikit-learn supports on SVC. Look up the documentation for scikit-learn online to find out what the other possible kernel options are. Do any of them work well for this data set?

In []: