

S.No.	Date	Title	Signature
1.	07.08.2025	Exploring the Deep learning platforms	efft, 7/8/25
2.	07.08.2025	Implement a classifier using open source dataset	efft, 7/8/25
3.	14.08.2025	Study of classifiers with respect to Statistical parameters	efft, 14/8/25
4.	22.08.2025	To build and train a simple feed forward Network (FFNN) on MNIST dataset	efft, 22/8/25
5.	22.08.25	Study different activation function used in NN	efft, 22/8/25
6.	9.09.25	Implement Gradient Descent & Backpropagation in DNN	efft, 9/9/25
7.	16.09.2025	Build a CNN model to classify Cat and dog image	efft, 23/9/25

19.08.2025

3. Study of classifiers with respect to statistical parameters

Aims: To evaluate and compare performance of classifier respect to statistical parameters.

Objectives:

- Load and preprocesses Iris dataset
- Apply KNN, Decision tree and SVM classifiers
- Evaluate each model using accuracy, precision and f-score.
- Compare the performance of the classifiers using tabular format
- To draw observations and calculate which classifier performs best on dataset -

TP : True positive

TN : True Negatives

FP : false positive

FN : false negative

Comparison table

classifier

KNN

	KNN (K=5)	Decision Tree	SVM
Accuracy	89%	92%	94%
Precision	86%	90%	93%
Recall	84%	88%	91%
F1 Score	85%	89%	92%
Training Time	Low	Medium	High

Observations :

- KNN is simple and effective for small datasets, but slows down with large datasets.
- Decision Trees are interpretable and fast but prone to overfitting.
- SVM gives high accuracy especially in high-dimensional spaces but is computationally expensive.
- Precision is important in applications like spam detection or medical diagnosis where false positive are costly.
- ~~Accuracy is not reliable when classes are imbalanced - F1-Score or precision / Recall give better insights~~

Result :

Successfully completed the study of classifiers using statistical parameters.

2. Else :

- a. For each feature, calculate Information gain and Gini Index.
- b.) Select the feature with the highest gain
- c.) Split the dataset based on this feature -
- d.) Recursively build subtrees for each split .
- e.) Return the root node of the tree .

3. Support Vector Machine (SVM) :

Input : Training dataset -

Output : Optimal hyperplane and classifier mode -

1. Map data to high - dimensional Space (if needed)

2. Identify the hyperplane that maximizes margin between classes .

3. Use optimization (e.g., quadratic programming) to find support vectors.

4. For new input:

a. Calculate on which side of the hyperplane the input lies

b) classify based on the side.

Statistical Parameters

Metric	Formula	Explanation
Accuracy	$(TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN)$	Proportion of correct predictions
Precision	$TP / (TP + FP)$	How many predicted positives were true positive
Recall	$TP / (TP + FN)$	How many actual positives were correctly predicted
f1-score	$2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)$	Harmonic mean of precision and recall.

Pseudocode - KNN

Input : Training data, value of k , test instance
Output : Predicted class .

1. For each instance in the training data :
 - a) calculate the distance to the test instance (e.g., Euclidean distance)
2. Sort the distance in ascending order
3. Select the top k nearest neighbors.
4. Count the class labels among the k neighbors .
5. Return the most frequent class label as prediction

Decision Tree :

Pseudocode :

~~Input : Training dataset ,~~

~~Output : Decision Tree ,~~

1. If all instances belong to one class ,
Return a leaf node with that class

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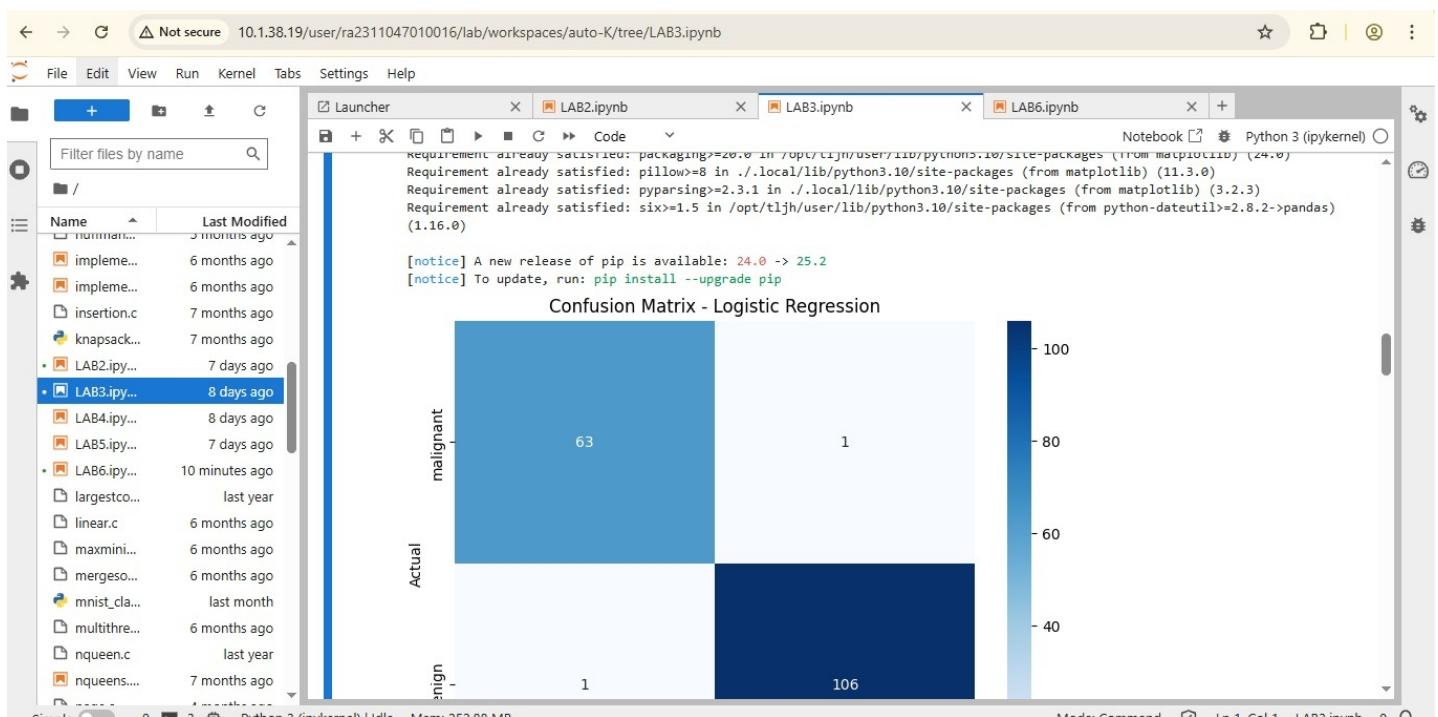
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```
[1]: # Install required Libraries
!pip install scikit-learn pandas matplotlib seaborn

# Import Libraries
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import (
    accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score,
    confusion_matrix, roc_auc_score, roc_curve
)

# 1. Load dataset
cancer = load_breast_cancer()
X, y = cancer.data, cancer.target

# Split dataset
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42, stratify=y
```



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```
or_results = pd.DataFrame(results, columns=[ 'Model' , 'Accuracy' , 'Precision' , 'Recall' , 'F1 Score' , 'AUC' ])
print("\n Classifier Performance Comparison:")
print(df_results)

# 5. Plot comparison
df_results.set_index("Model")[["Accuracy","Precision","Recall","F1 Score","AUC"]].plot(kind="bar", figsize=(12,6))
plt.title("Statistical Comparison of Classifiers on Breast Cancer Dataset")
plt.ylabel("Score")
plt.ylim(0,1)
plt.show()

Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in ./local/lib/python3.10/site-packages (1.7.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in ./local/lib/python3.10/site-packages (2.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in ./local/lib/python3.10/site-packages (3.10.6)
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```
f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred)
auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, model.predict_proba(X_test)[:,1])

results.append([name, acc, prec, rec, f1, auc])

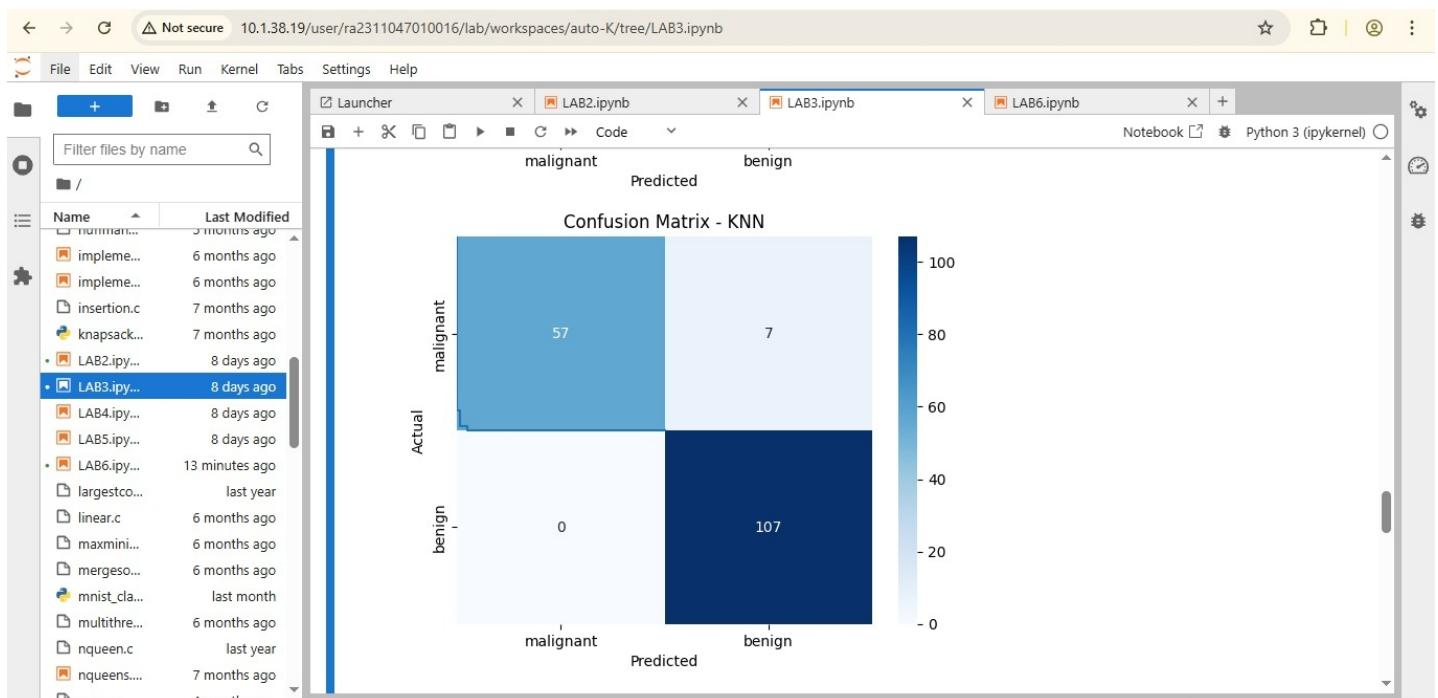
# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues",
            xticklabels=cancer.target_names,
            yticklabels=cancer.target_names)
plt.title(f"Confusion Matrix - {name}")
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.show()

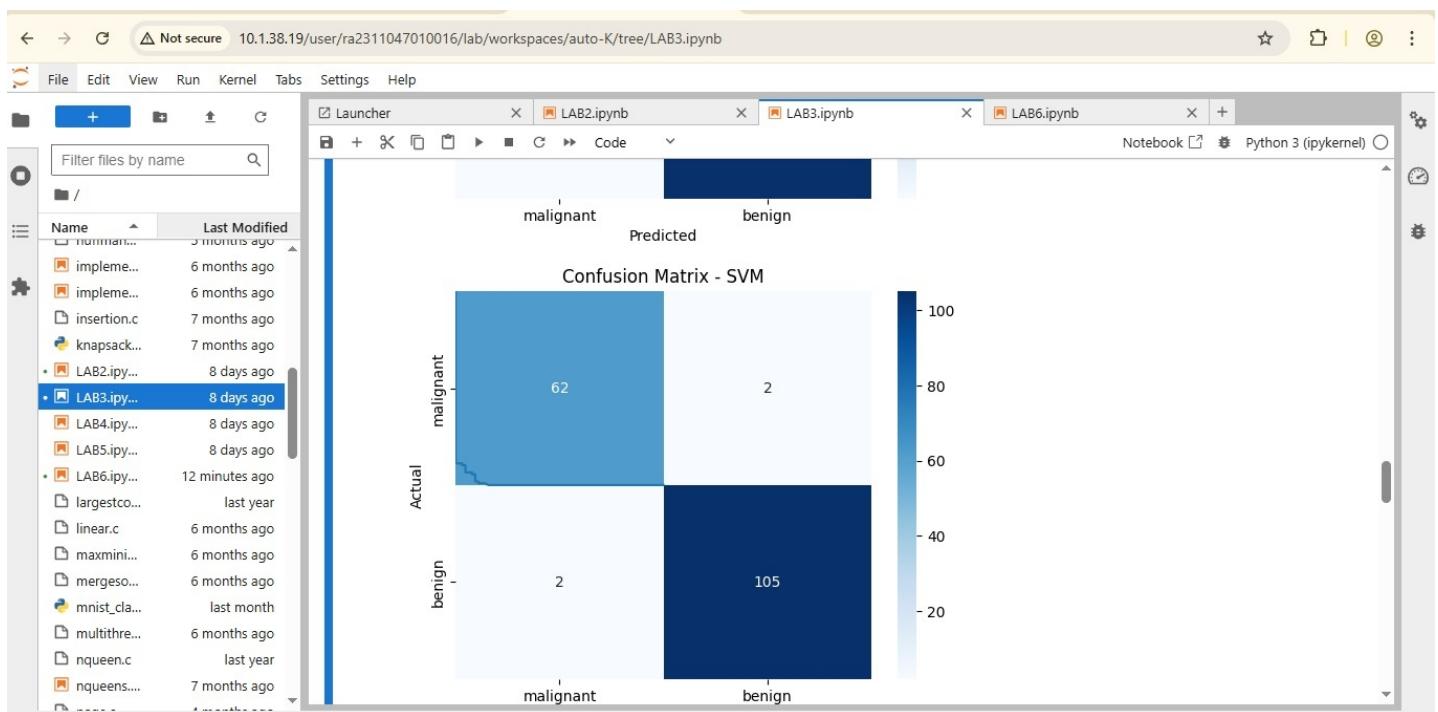
# ROC Curve
fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_test, model.predict_proba(X_test)[:,1])
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f'{name} (AUC = {auc:.2f})')

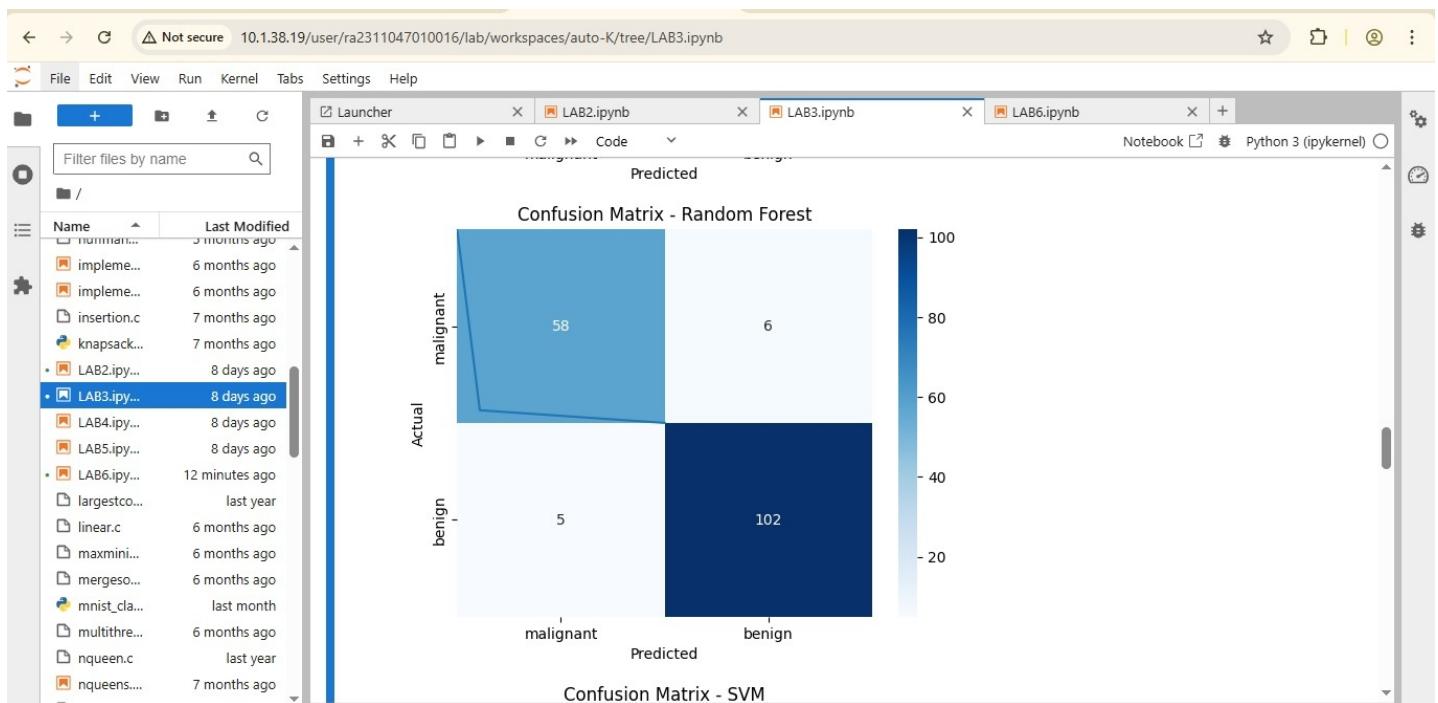
plt.plot([0,1], [0,1], "k--")
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
plt.title("ROC Curves for Classifiers")
plt.legend()
plt.show()

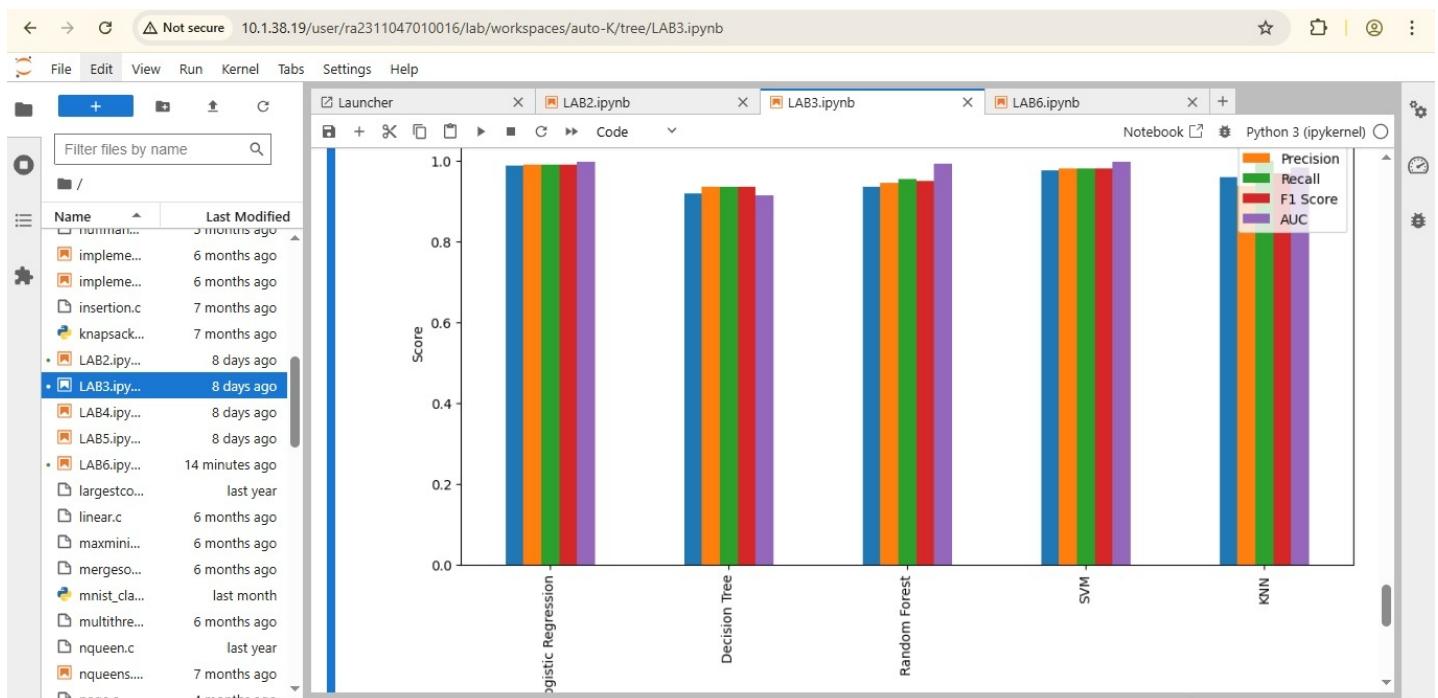
# 4. Comparison Table
df_results = pd.DataFrame(results, columns=["Model", "Accuracy", "Precision", "Recall", "F1 Score", "AUC"])
print(df_results.to_string(index=False))
```

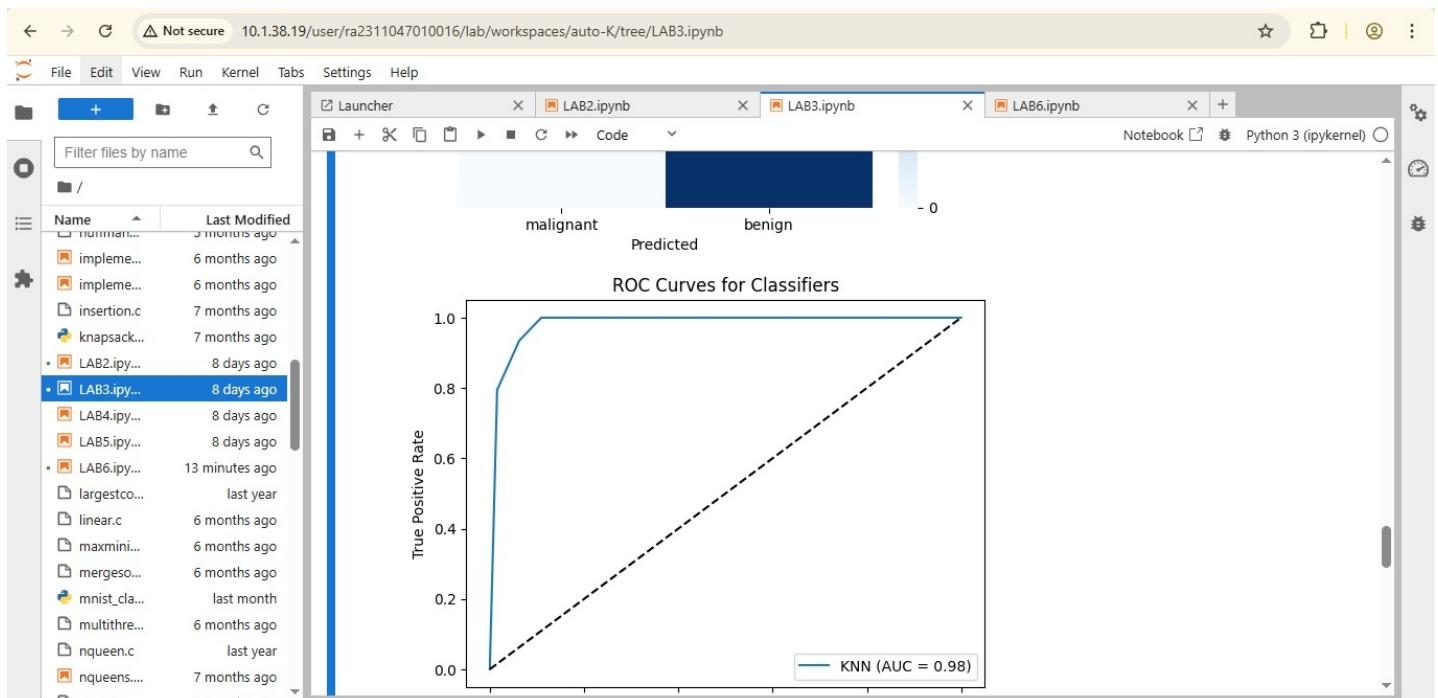
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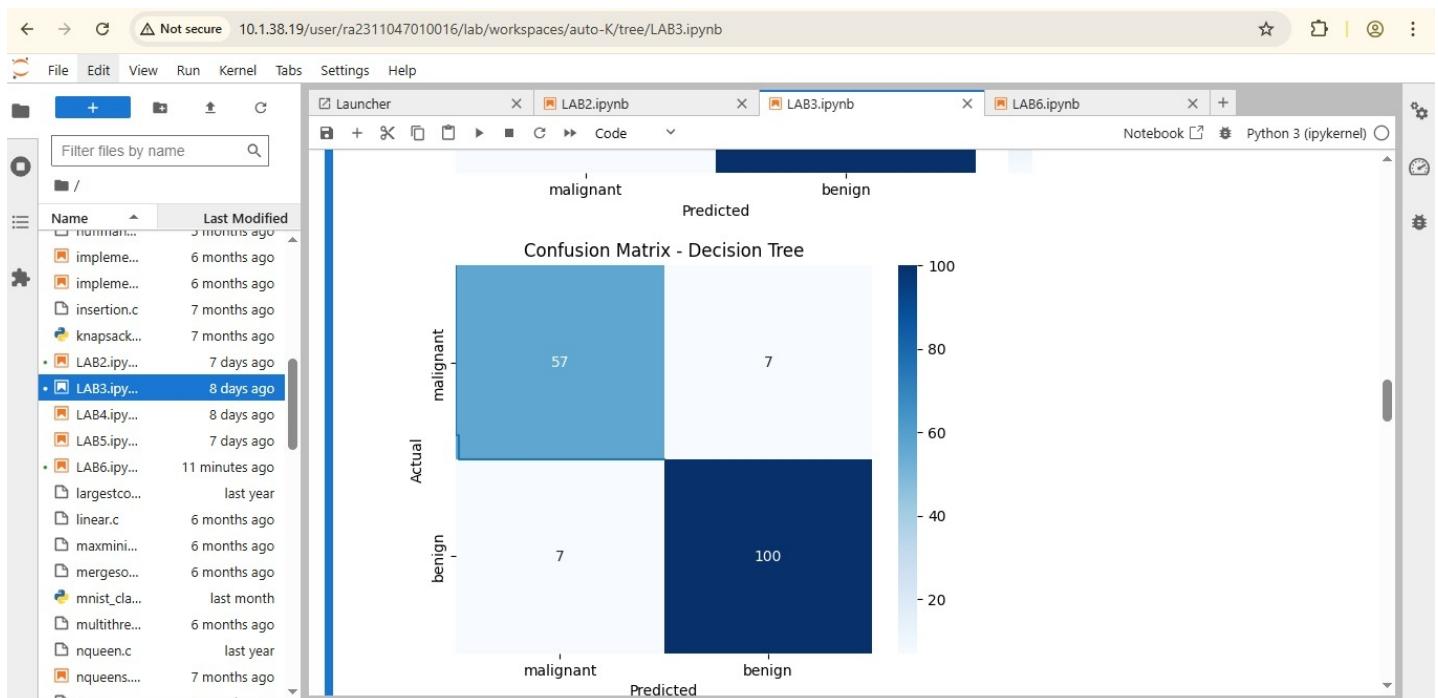












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mnist_cla...	last month
multithre...	6 months ago
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nqueens...	7 months ago

```
x, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42, stratify=y)

# Scale features
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)

# 2. Define classifiers
models = {
    "Logistic Regression": LogisticRegression(max_iter=500),
    "Decision Tree": DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42),
    "Random Forest": RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42),
    "SVM": SVC(probability=True, random_state=42),
    "KNN": KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
}

# 3. Evaluate classifiers
results = []
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))

for name, model in models.items():
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

    acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    prec = precision_score(y_test, y_pred)
    rec = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)
    f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred)

    results.append((name, acc, prec, rec, f1))

    plt.bar(name, acc, color='blue', alpha=0.5)
    plt.bar(name, prec, color='red', alpha=0.5)
    plt.bar(name, rec, color='green', alpha=0.5)
    plt.bar(name, f1, color='orange', alpha=0.5)

    plt.title('Performance Metrics')
    plt.xlabel('Model')
    plt.ylabel('Score')
    plt.legend(['Accuracy', 'Precision', 'Recall', 'F1-Score'])

    plt.show()
```

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