

Machine Learning Lab

Assignment 2

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Semester - 7
Year - 4
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Drive : - <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nL0VZxTM1XUf5NPpteQjk2PLK8DDAPL6?usp=sharing>

1. WINE DATASET

1.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

```
# WINE DATASET
# SVM(With Tuning) [70-30 split]

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Dataset Preparation
df = pd.read_csv("wine.data", header=None)

col_name = ['Class', 'Alcohol', 'Malic acid', 'Ash', 'Alcalinity of ash', 'Magnesium', 'Total
phenols', 'Flavanoids',
            'Nonflavanoid phenols', 'Proanthocyanins', 'Color
intensity', 'Hue', 'OD280/OD315 of diluted wines', 'Proline']
```

```
df.columns = col_name
```

```
X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
```

```
y = df['Class']
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =  
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)
```

```
# Feature Scaling
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
sc = StandardScaler()
```

```
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
```

```
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
```

```
# Classification
```

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
classifier = SVC()
```

```
#####
```

```
# Showing all the parameters
```

```
from pprint import pprint
```

```
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
```

```
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
```

```
pprint(classifier.get_params())
```

```
#####
```

```
# Creating a set of important sample features
```

```
param_grid = {'C': [0.1,1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1,0.1,0.01,0.001], 'kernel': ['rbf',  
'poly', 'sigmoid']}
```

```

pprint(param_grid)

#####

from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters
# First create the base model to tune
classifier = SVC()
# Random search of parameters, using 3 fold cross validation,
# search across 100 different combinations, and use all available cores

rf_random = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit=True, verbose=2)
rf_random.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf_random.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score

print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))

print("-----")
print("-----")

print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

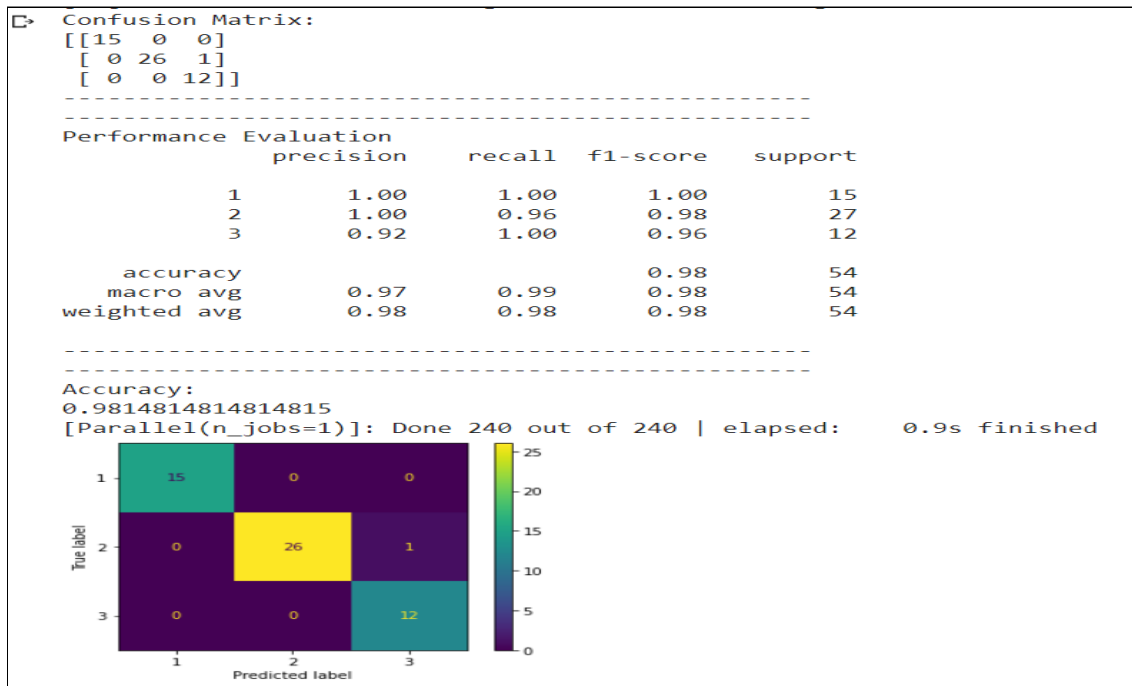
print("-----")
print("-----")

print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))

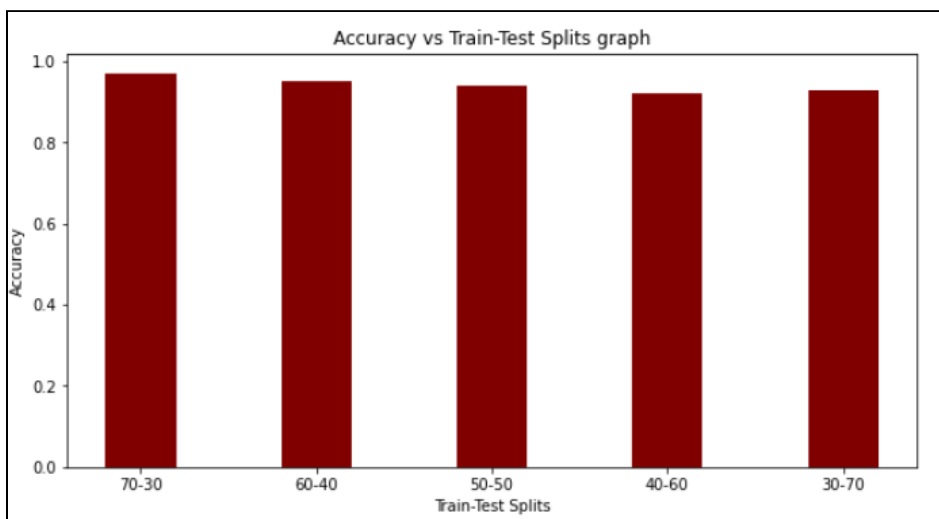
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot_confusion_matrix(rf_random, X_test, y_test)

```

`plt.show()`

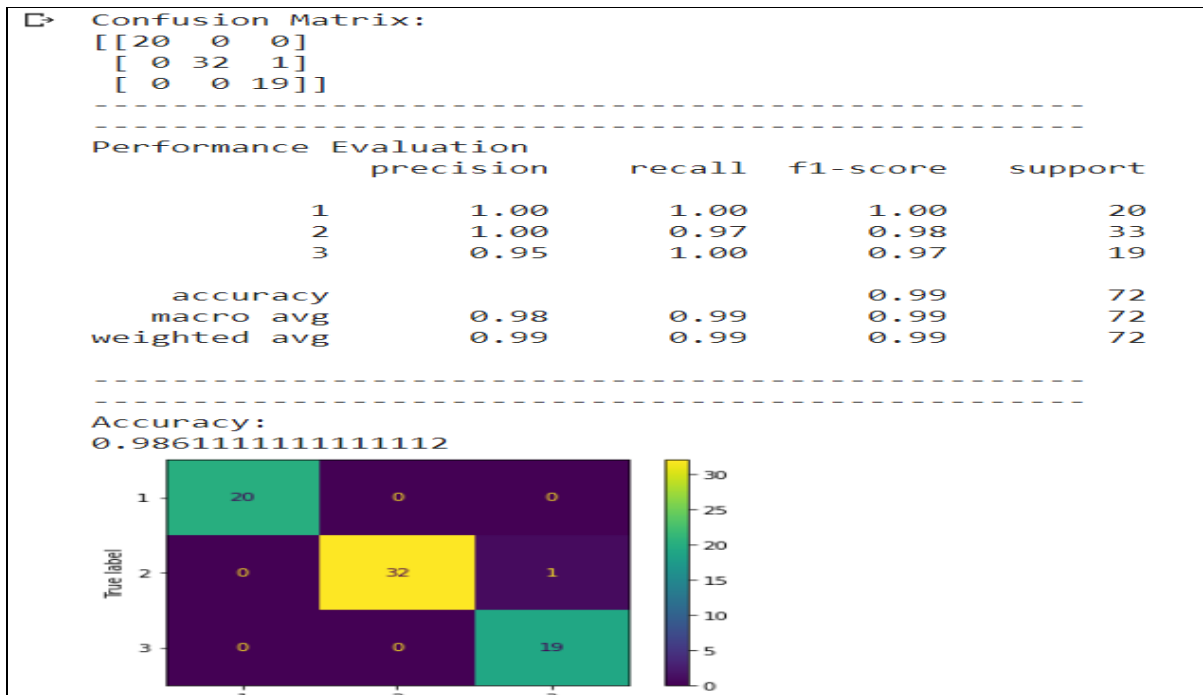


COMPARISON:

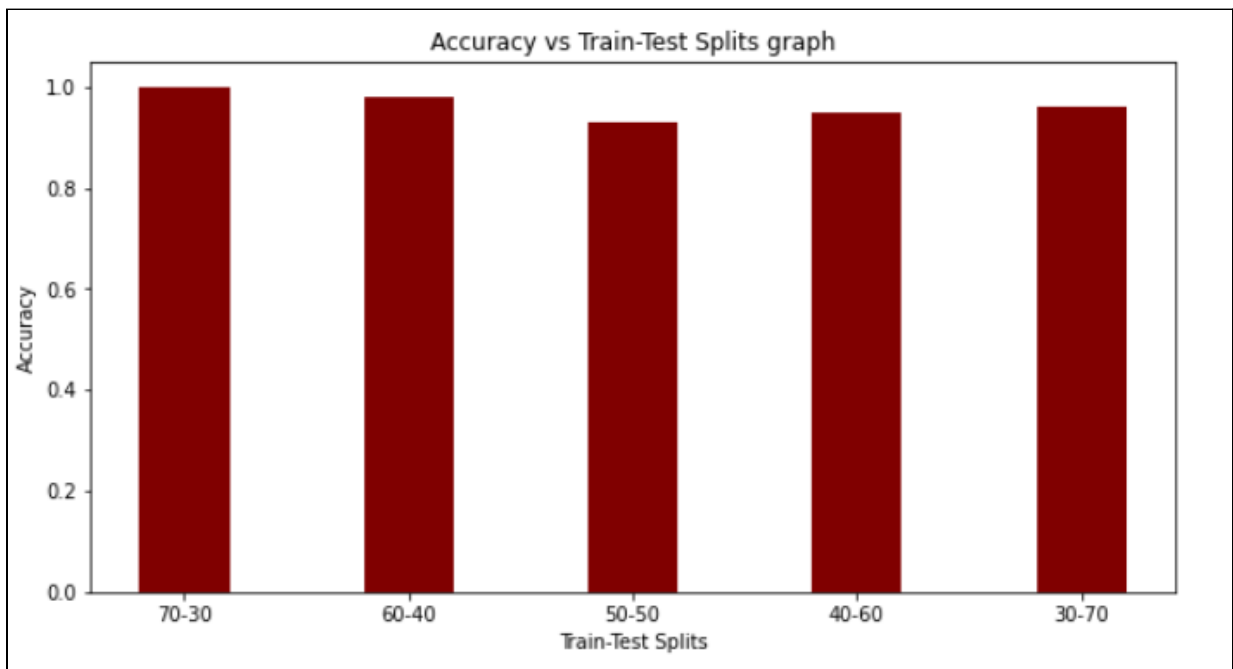


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

1.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)

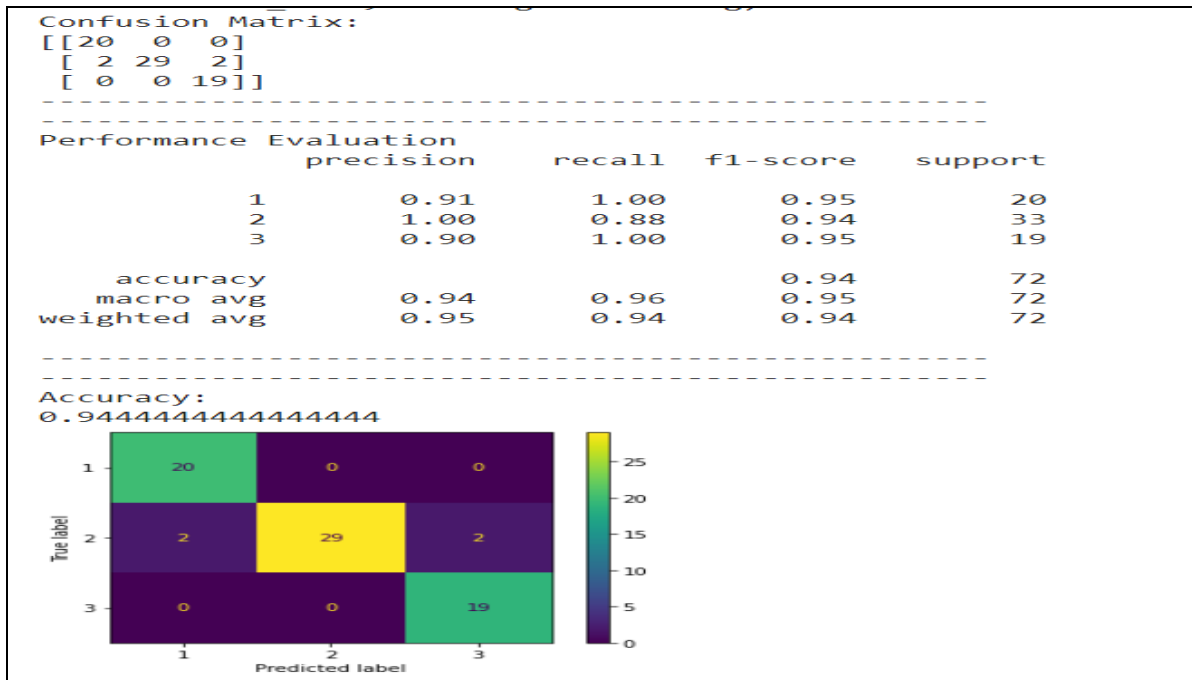


COMPARISON:

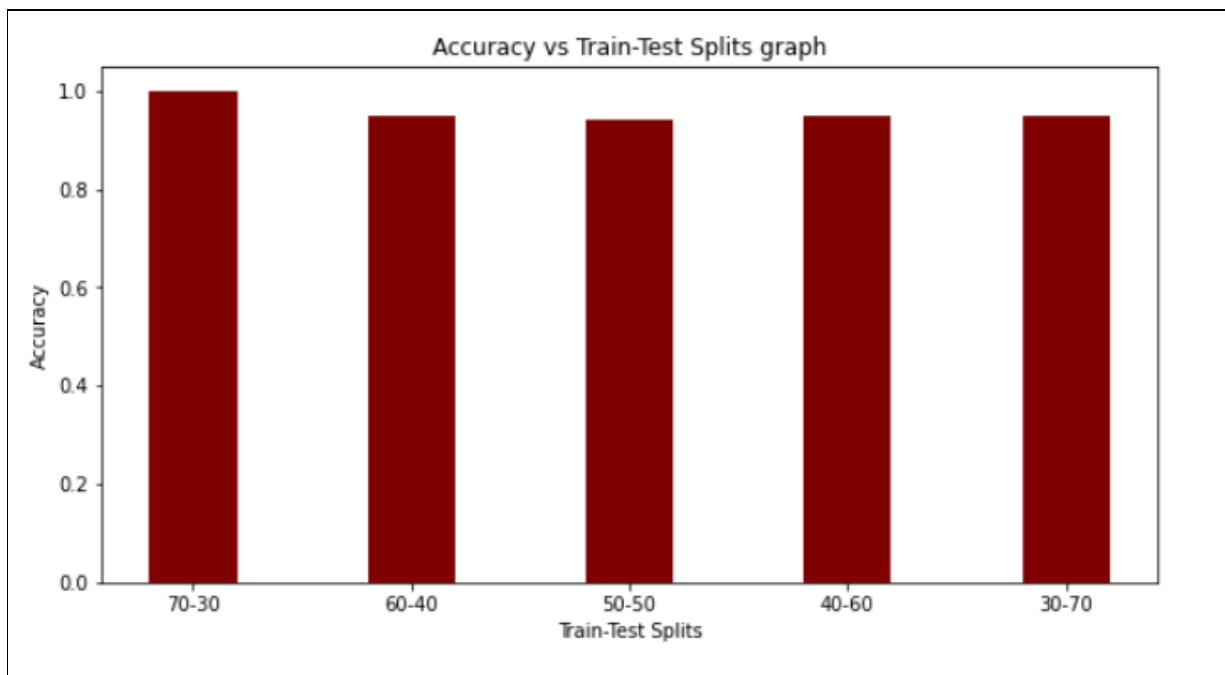


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

1.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

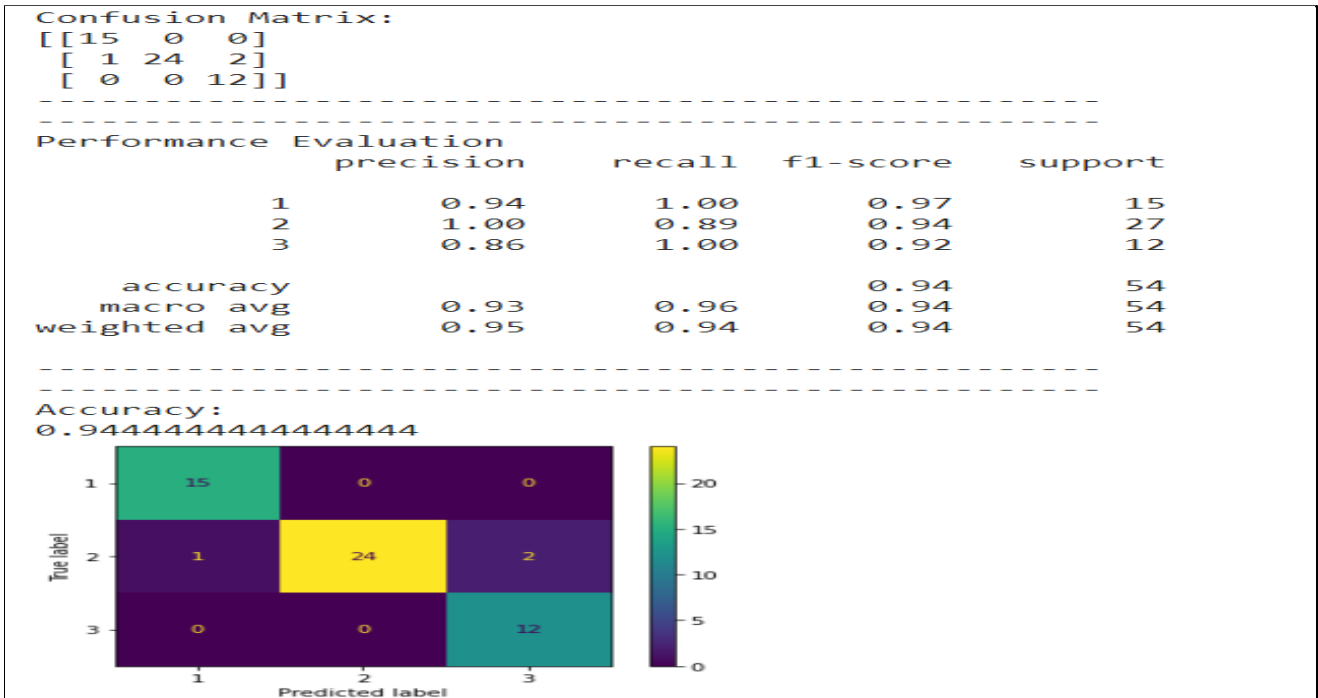


COMPARISON:

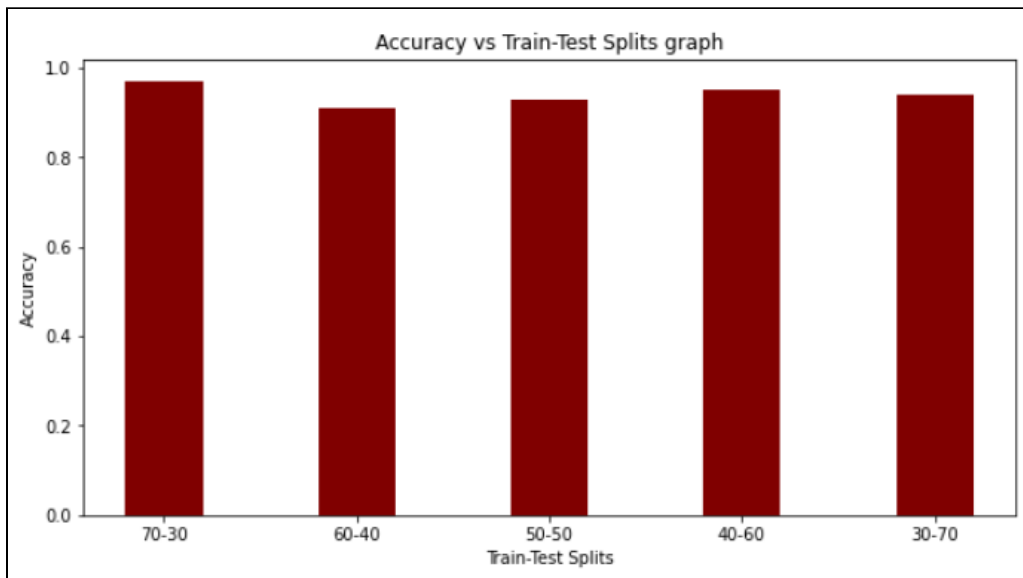


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

1.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

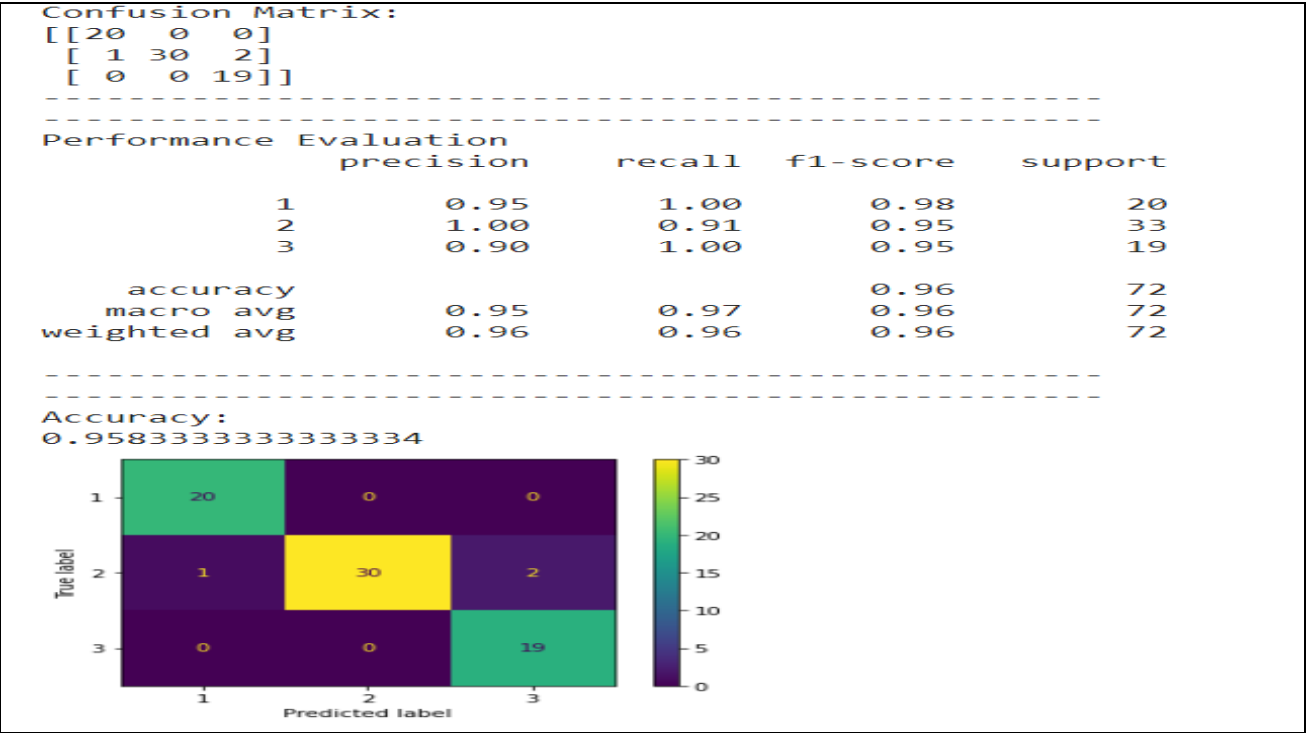


COMPARISON:

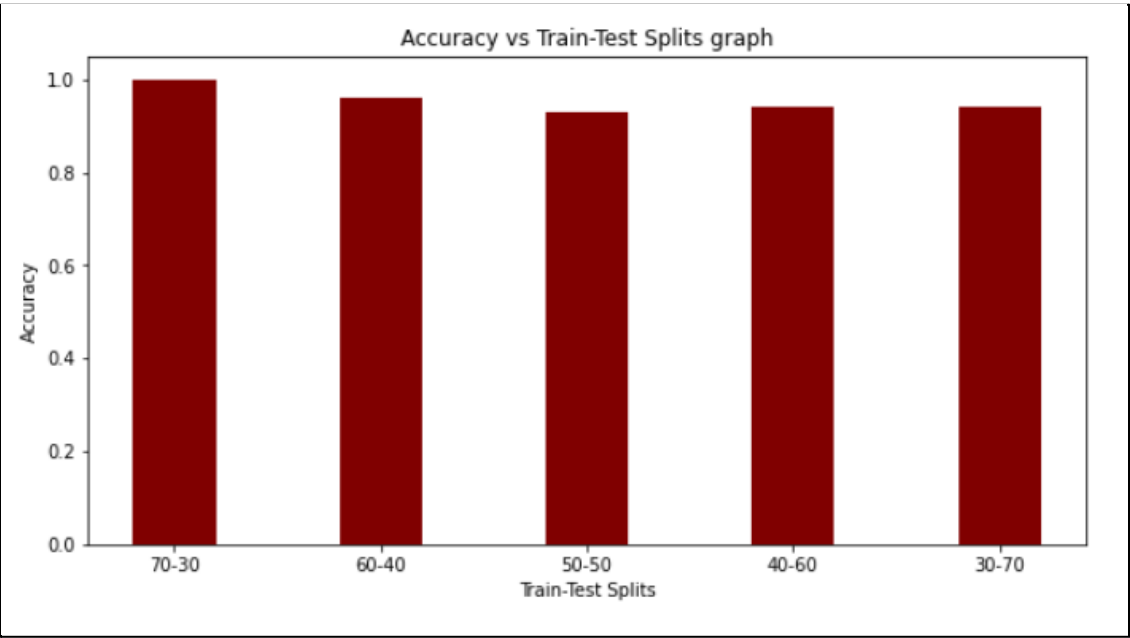


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

1.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

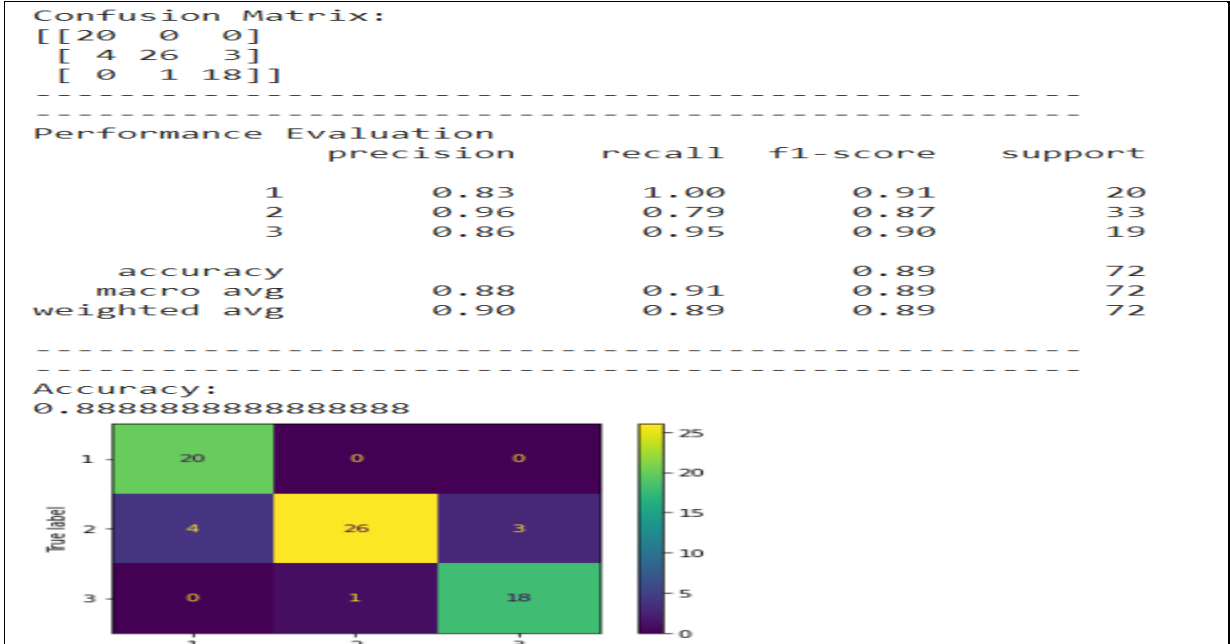


COMPARISON:

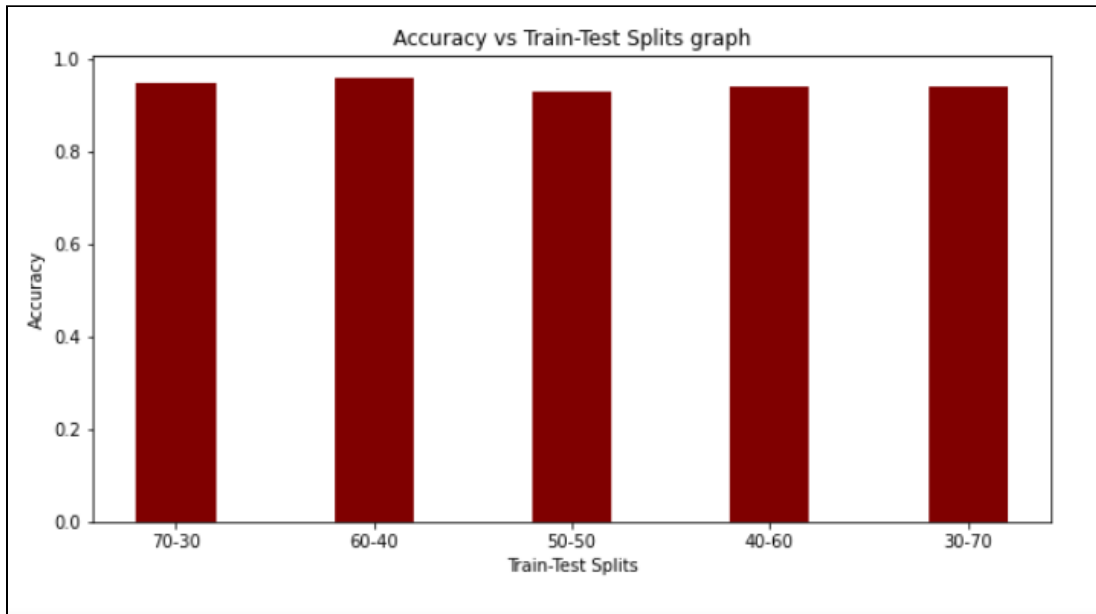


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

1.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

2. IRIS PLANT DATASET

2.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

```
# IRIS PLANT DATASET
# SVM(With Tuning) [70-30 split]

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Dataset Preparation
df = pd.read_csv("iris.data",header=None)

col_name = ['Sepal Length', 'Sepal Width', 'Petal Length', 'Petal Width', 'Class']

df.columns = col_name

X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)

# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)

# Classification
from sklearn.svm import SVC

classifier = SVC()
```

```
#####
# Showing all the parameters

from pprint import pprint
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
pprint(classifier.get_params())

#####
# Creating a set of important sample features

param_grid = {'C': [0.1, 1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001], 'kernel':
['rbf', 'poly', 'sigmoid']}

pprint(param_grid)

#####

from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters
# First create the base model to tune
classifier = SVC()
# Random search of parameters, using 3 fold cross validation,
# search across 100 different combinations, and use all available cores

rf_random = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit=True, verbose=2)
rf_random.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf_random.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
accuracy_score

print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))

print("-----")
print("-----")
```

```

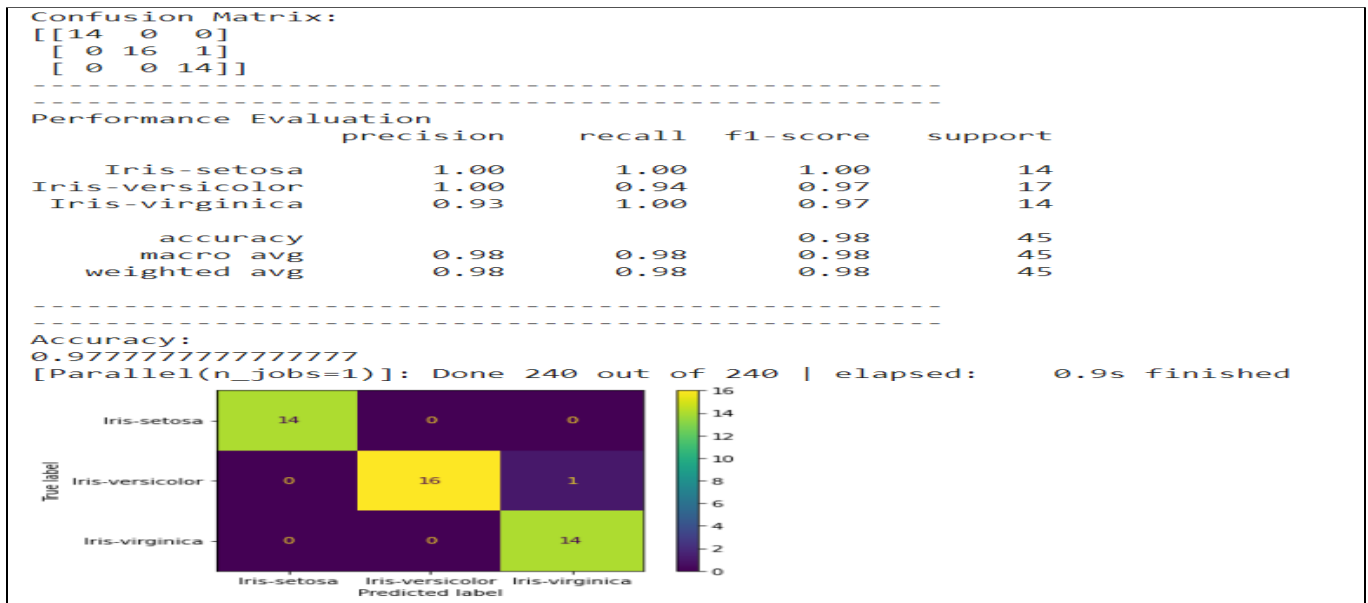
print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

print("-----")
print("-----")

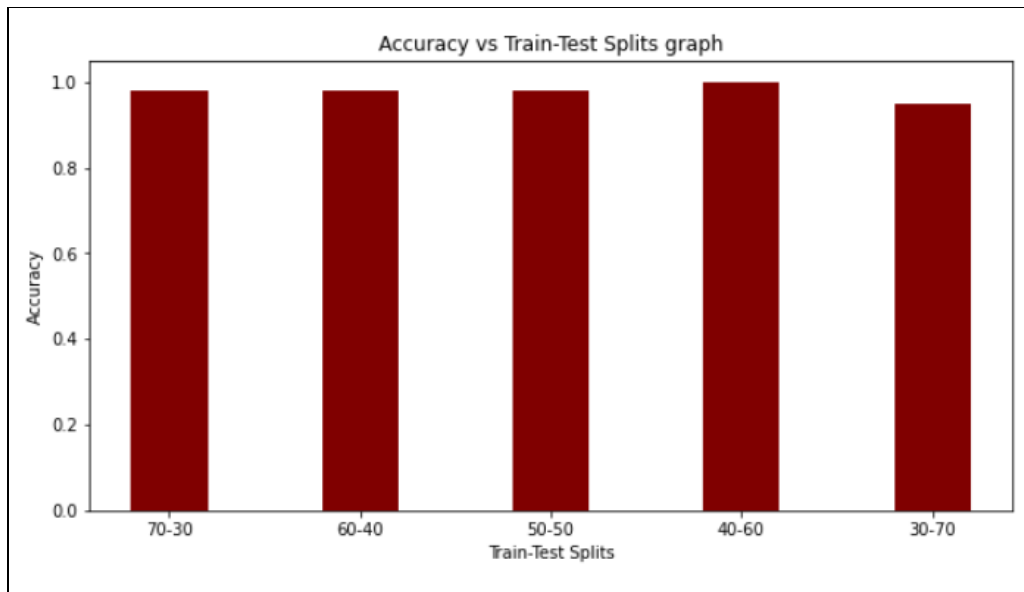
print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot_confusion_matrix(rf_random, X_test, y_test)
plt.show()

```

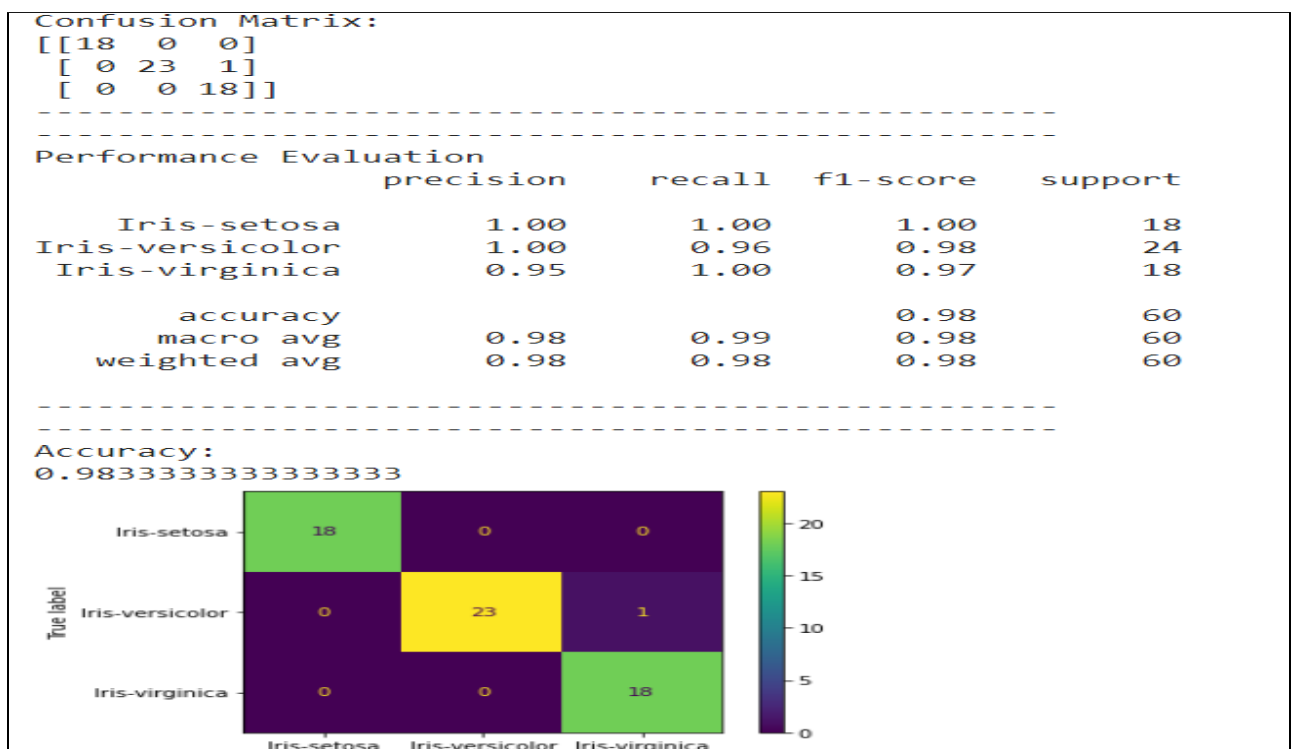


COMPARISON:

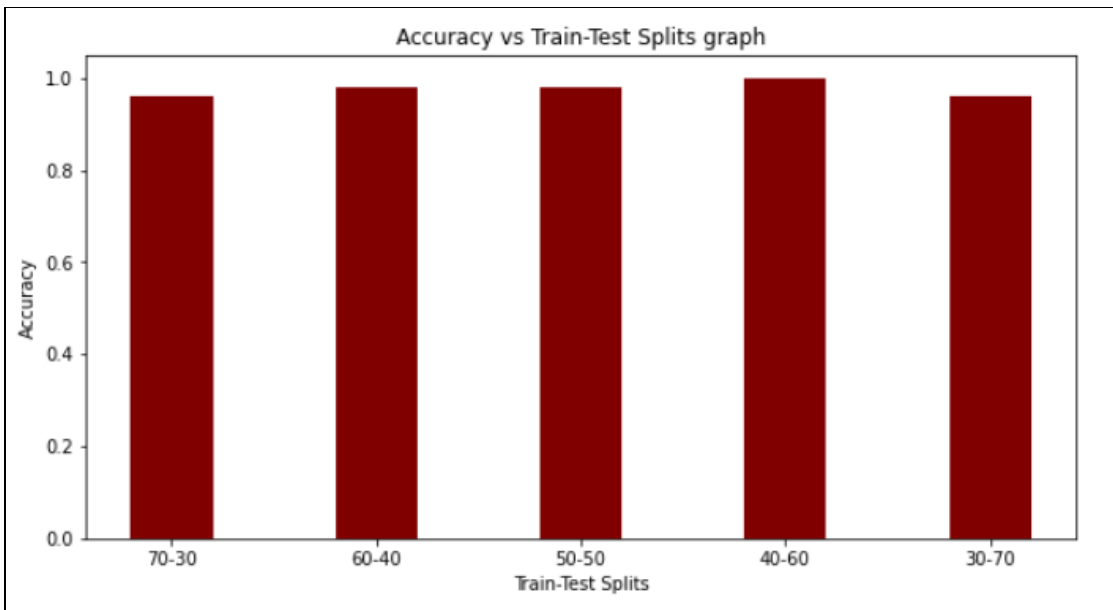


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 40:60.

2.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)

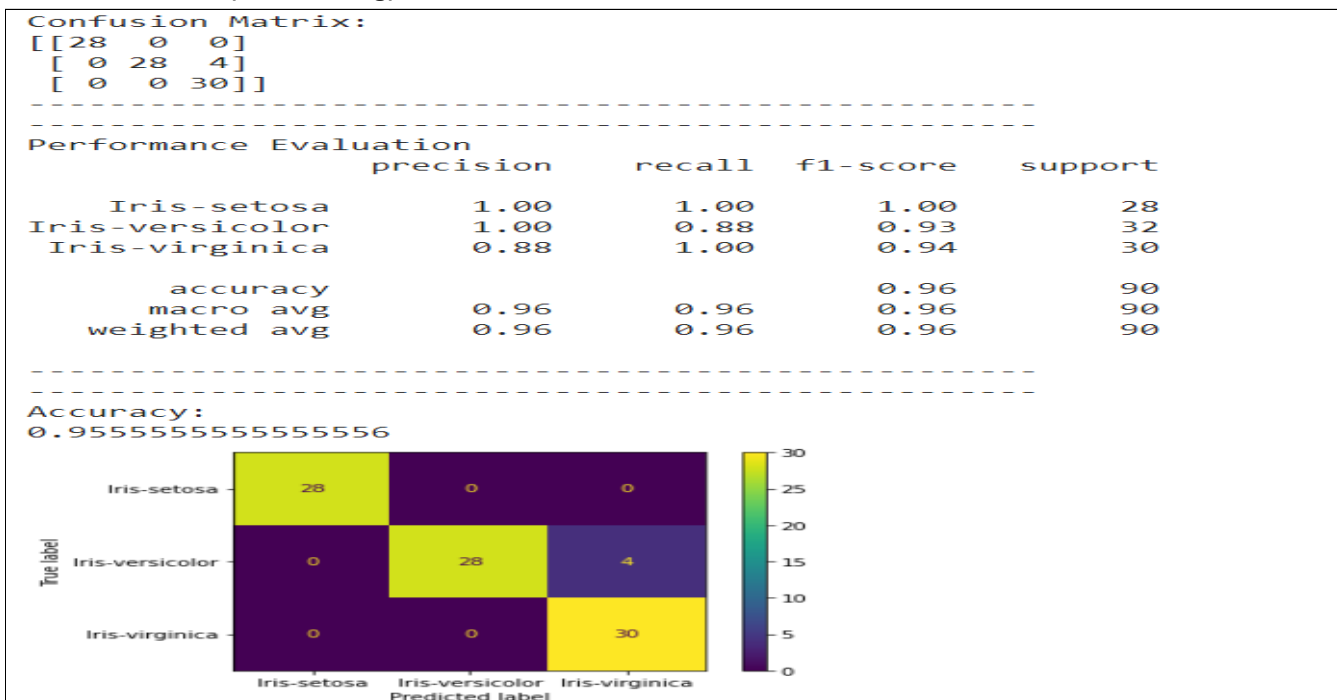


COMPARISON:

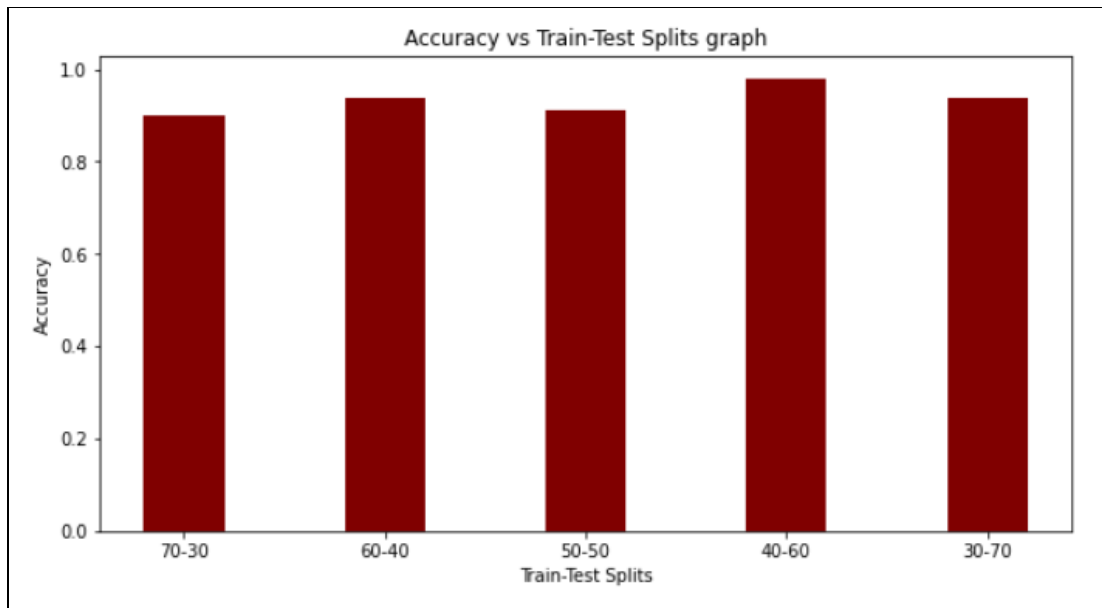


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 40:60.

2.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

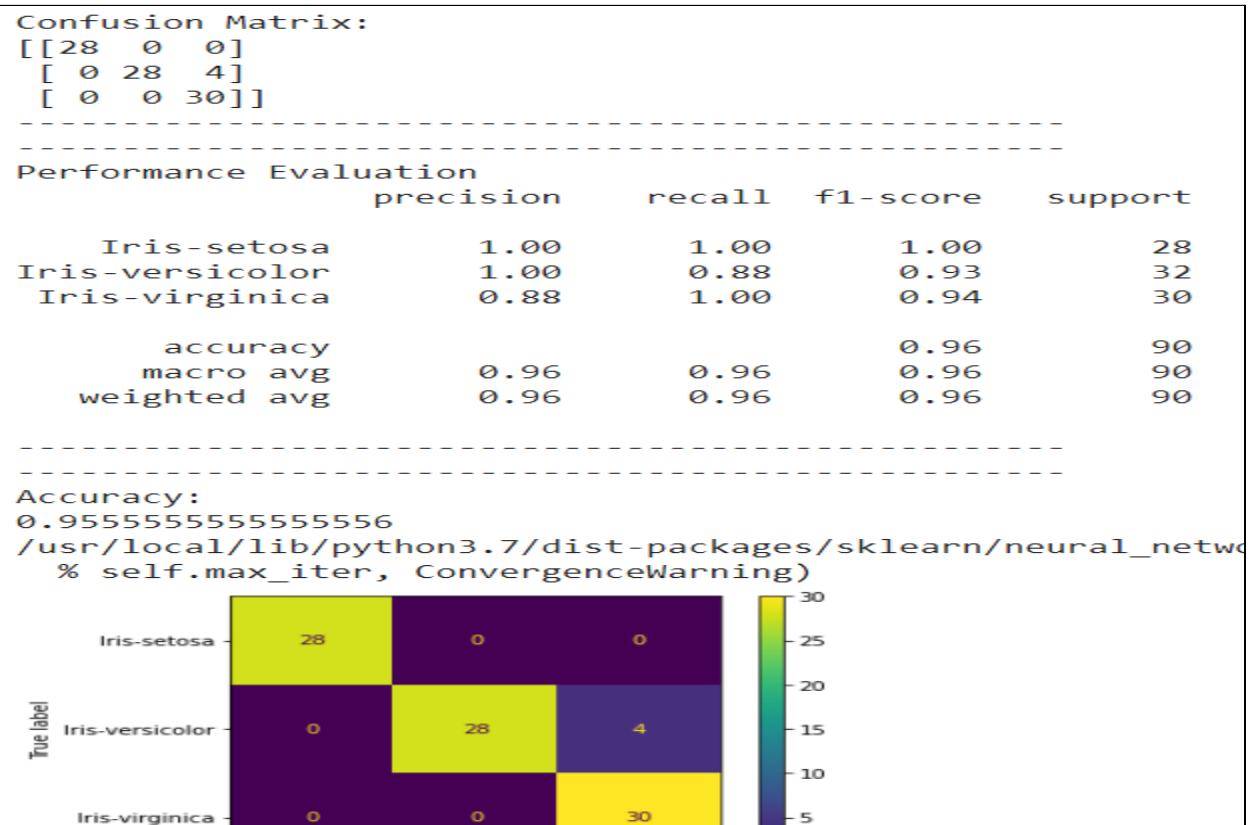


COMPARISON:

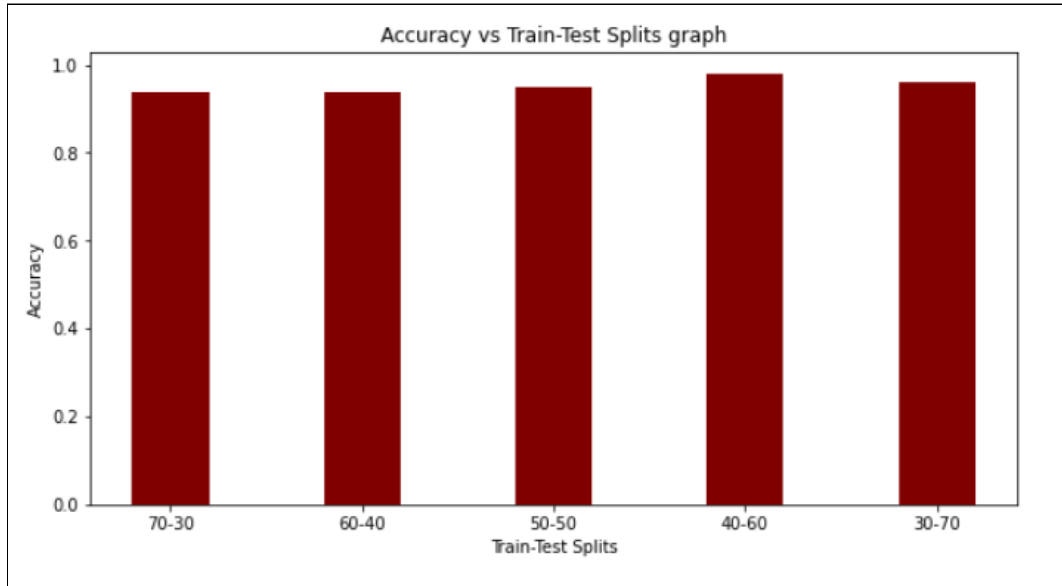


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 40:60.

2.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

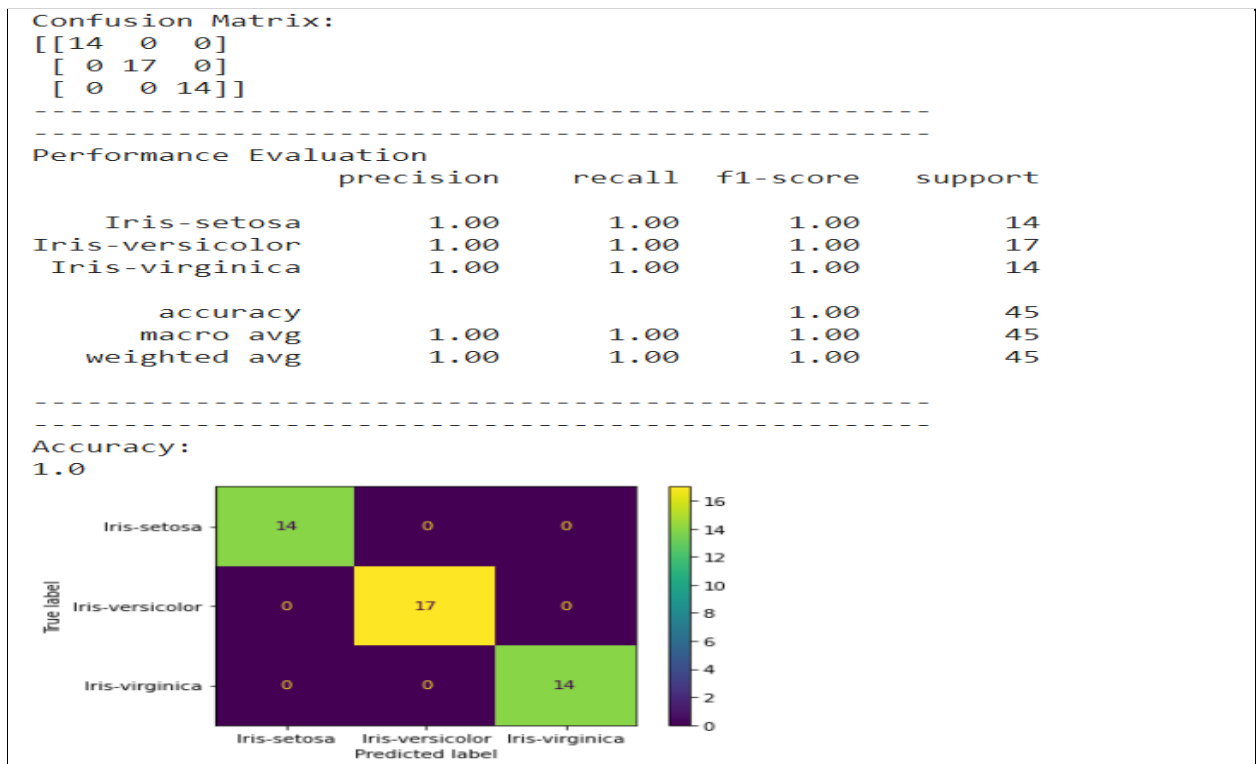


COMPARISON:

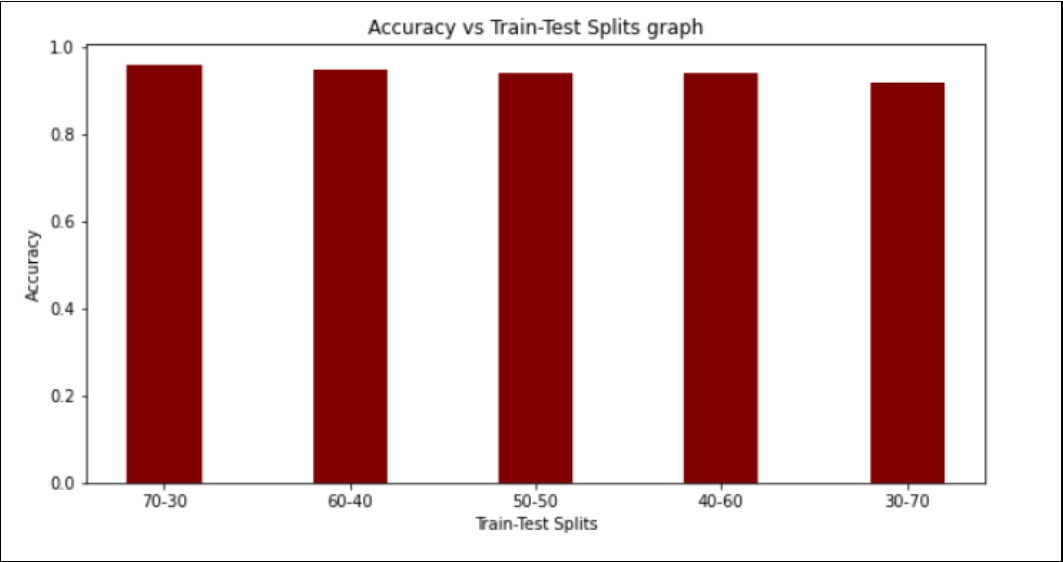


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 40:60.

2.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

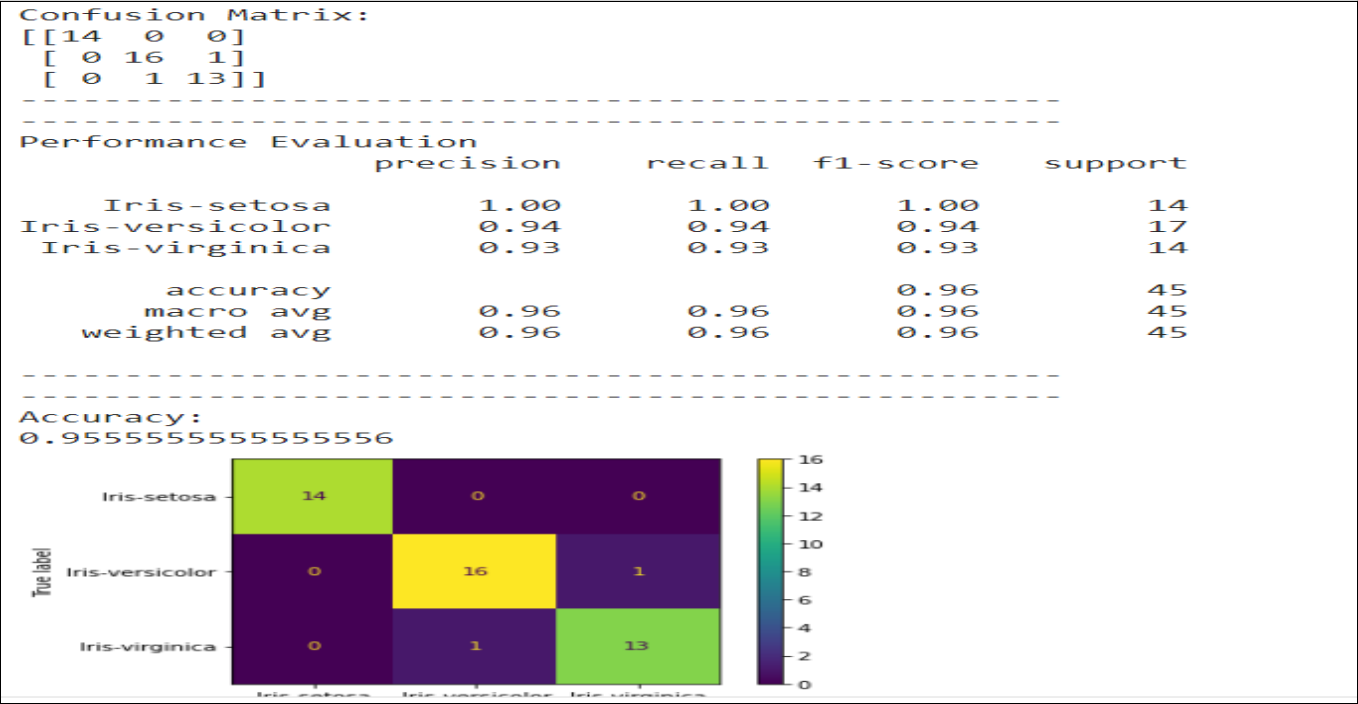


COMPARISON:

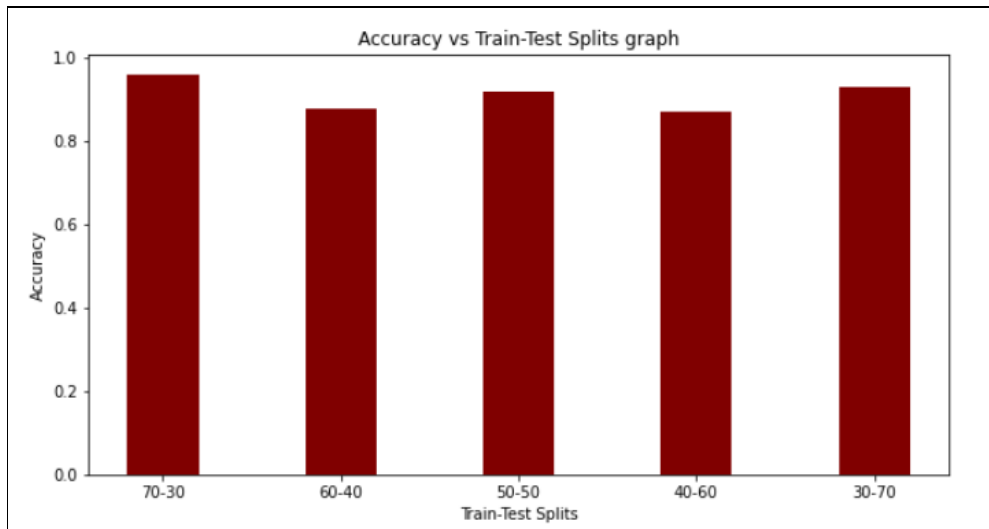


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

2.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

3. IONOSPHERE DATASET

3.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

```
# IONOSPHERE DATASET
# SVM(With Tuning) [70-30 split]
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
# Dataset Preparation
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("ionosphere.data", header=None)
```

```
col_name =
```

```
['1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12', '13', '14', '15', '16', '17', '18', '19']
```

```
['20', '21', '22', '23', '24', '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32', '33', '34', 'Class']
```

```
df.columns = col_name
```

```
X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
```

```
y = df['Class']
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
```

```
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)
```

```
# Feature Scaling
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
sc = StandardScaler()
```

```
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
```

```
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
```

```
# Classification
```

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
classifier = SVC()
```

```
#####
```

```
# Showing all the parameters
```

```
from pprint import pprint
```

```
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
```

```
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
```

```
pprint(classifier.get_params())
```

```
#####
```

```
# Creating a set of important sample features
```

```
param_grid = {'C': [0.1,1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1,0.1,0.01,0.001], 'kernel':  
['rbf', 'poly', 'sigmoid']}
```

```
pprint(param_grid)
```

```
#####
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
```

```
# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters
```

```
# First create the base model to tune
```

```
classifier = SVC()
```

```
# Random search of parameters, using 3 fold cross validation,
```

```
# search across 100 different combinations, and use all available cores
```

```
rf_random = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit=True, verbose=2)
```

```
rf_random.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred = rf_random.predict(X_test)
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,  
accuracy_score
```

```
print("Confusion Matrix:")
```

```
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
```

```
print("-----")
```

```
print("-----")
```

```
print("Performance Evaluation")
```

```
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

```
print("-----")
```

```
print("-----")
```

```
print("Accuracy:")
```

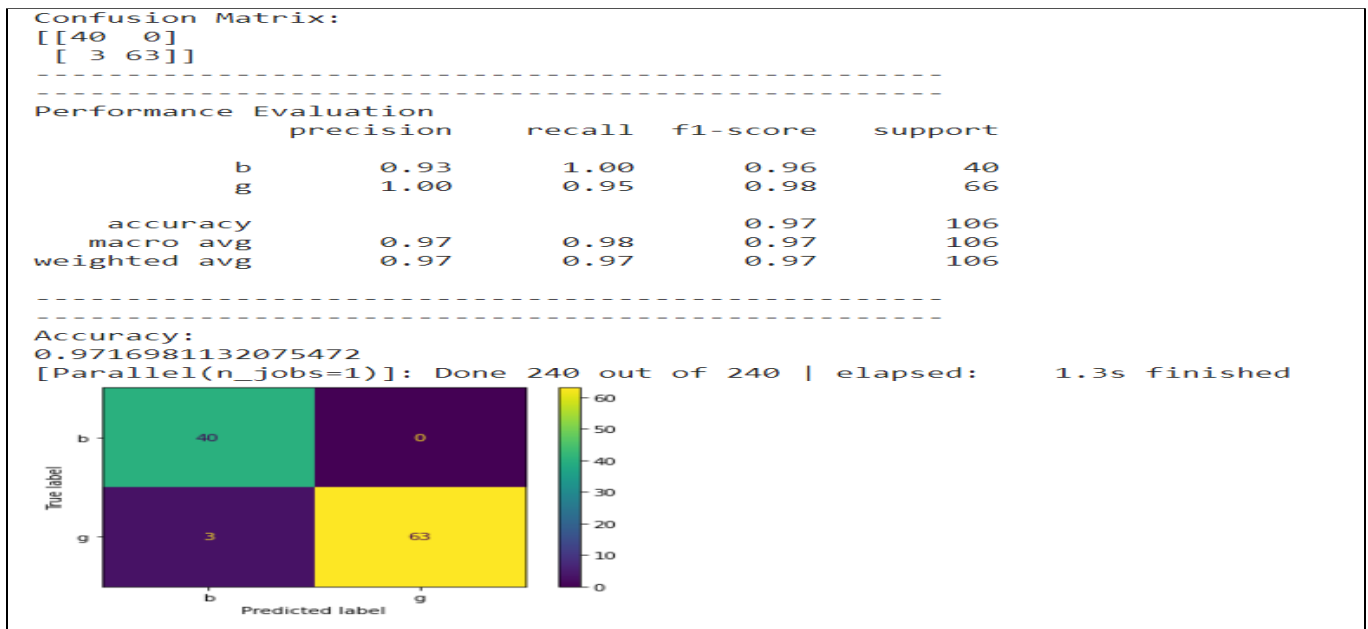
```
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

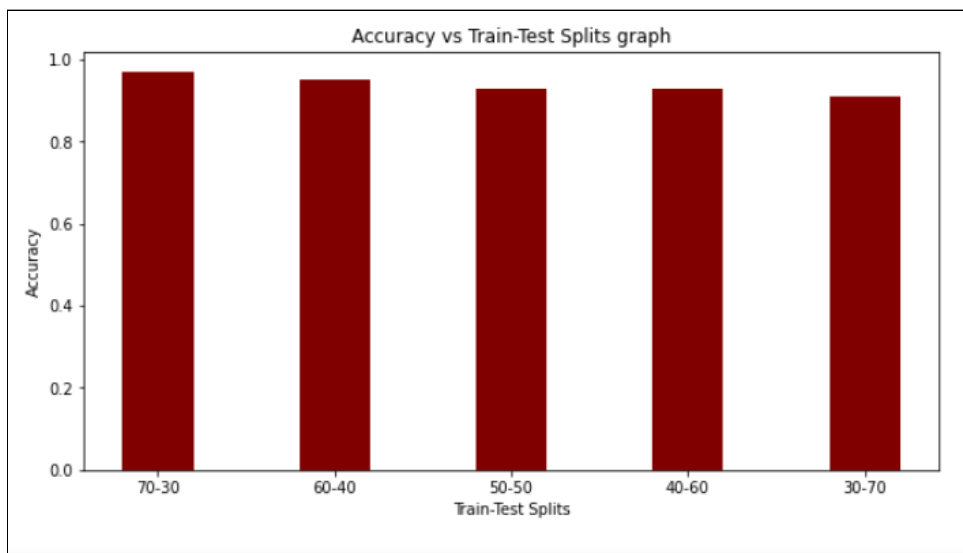
```
from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
```

```
plot_confusion_matrix(rf_random, X_test, y_test)
```

```
plt.show()
```

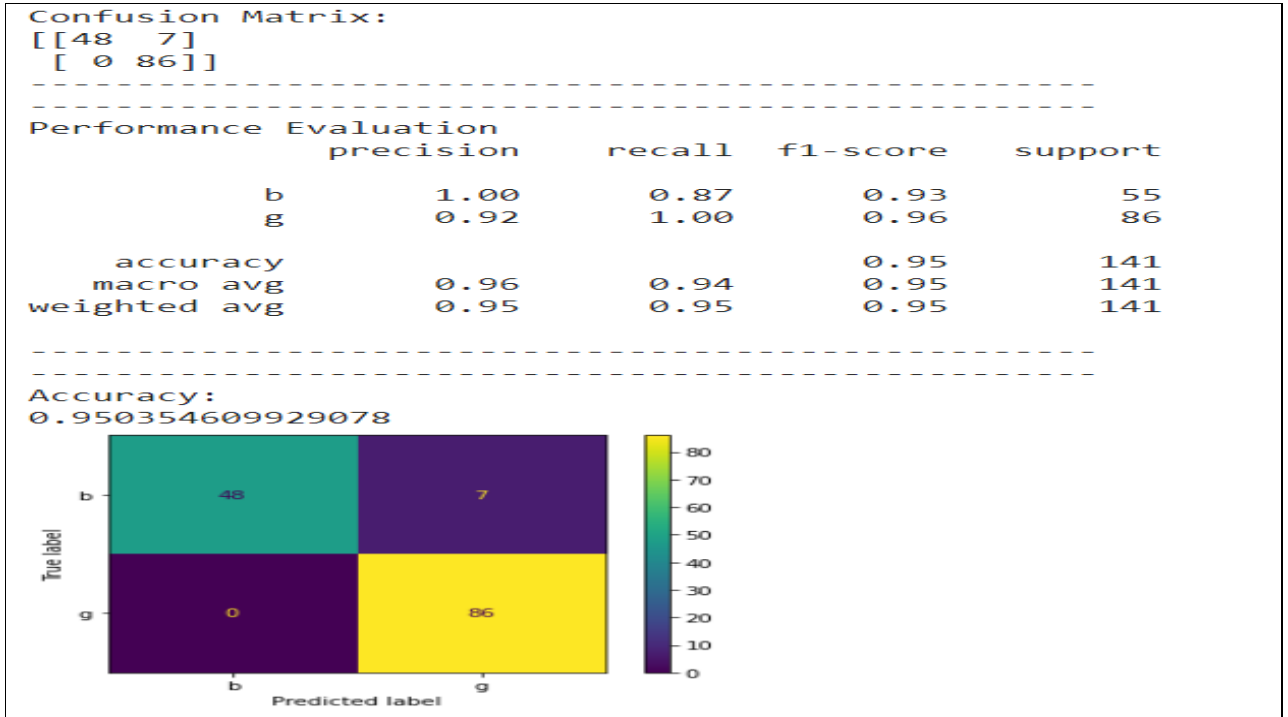


COMPARISON:

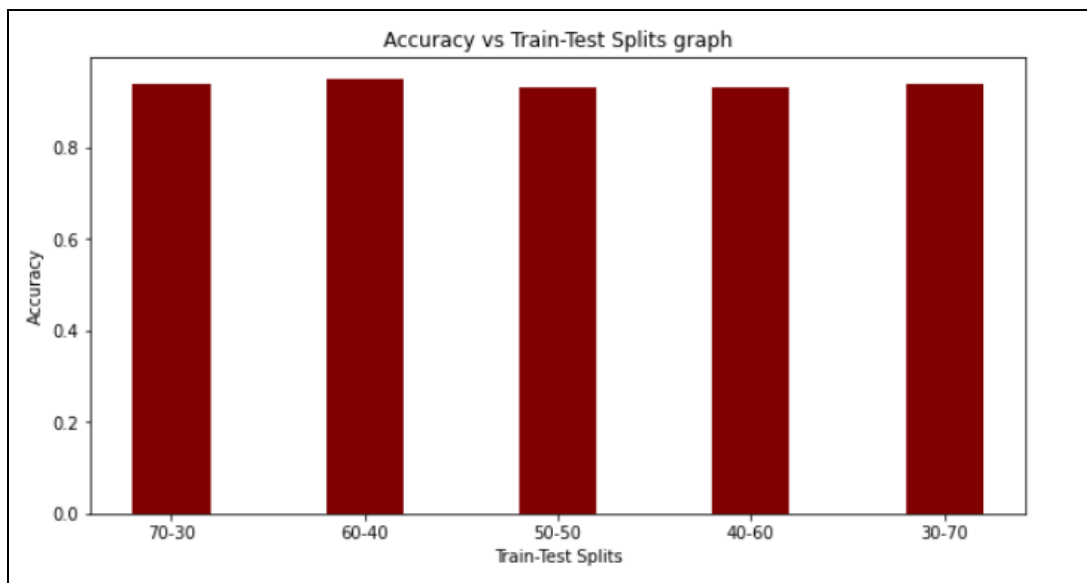


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

3.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)

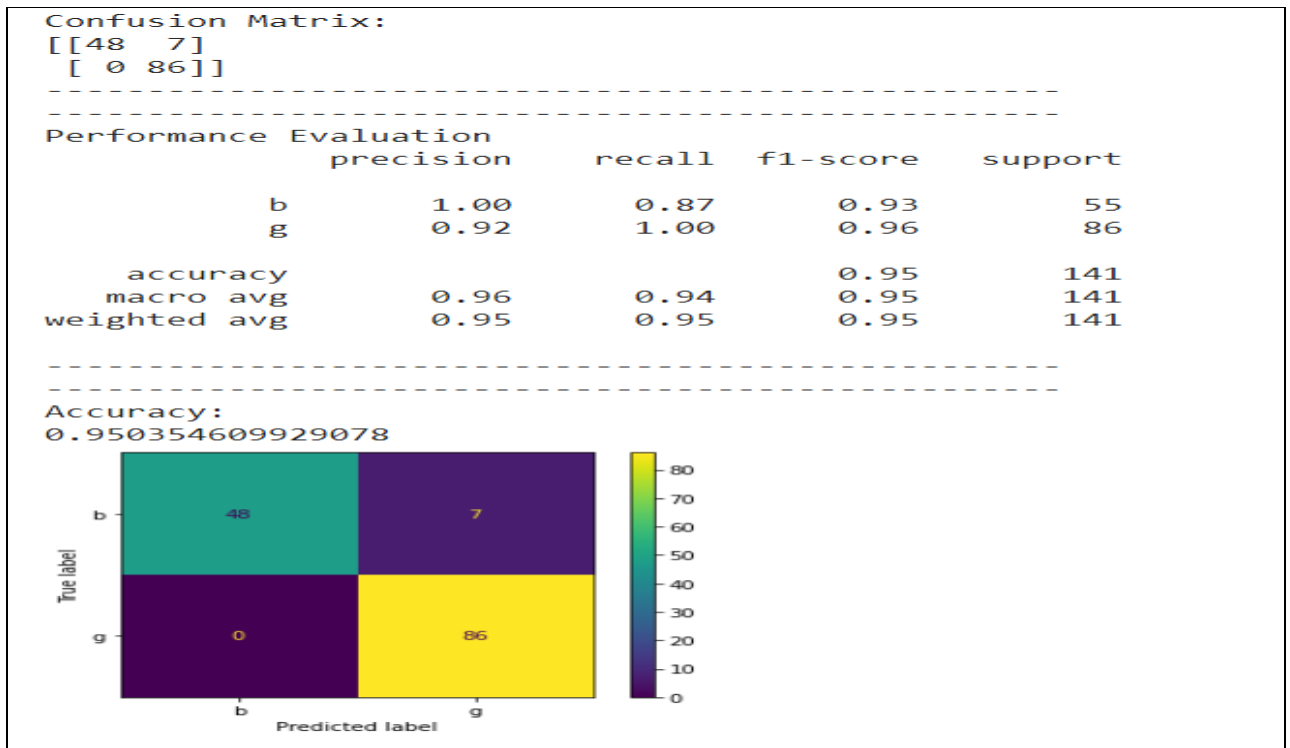


COMPARISON:

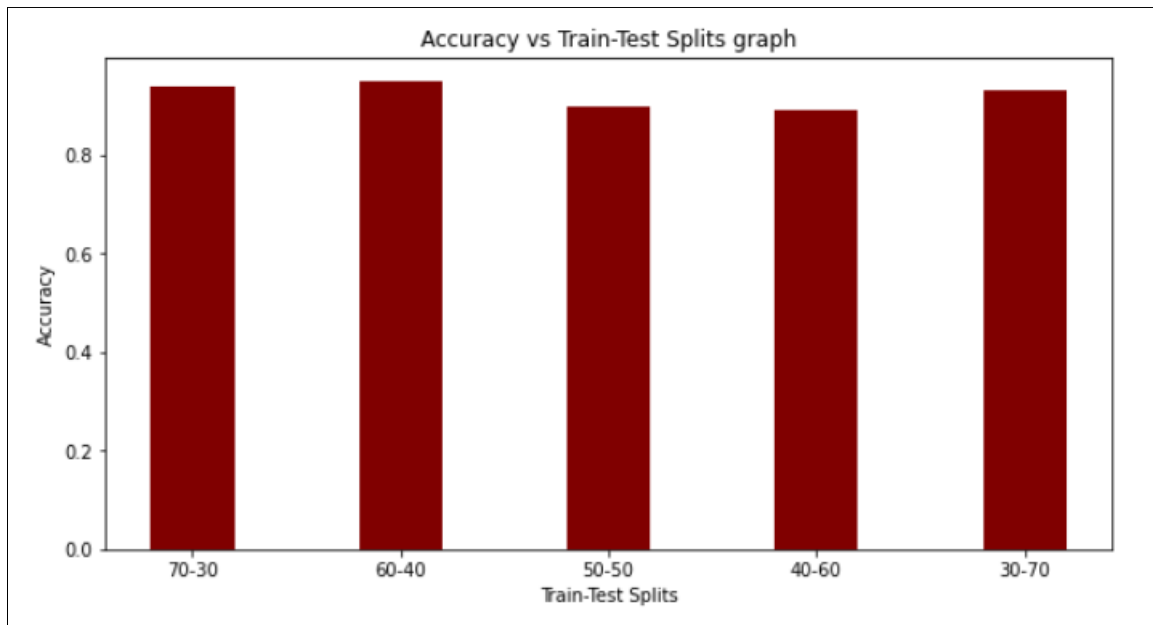


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

3.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

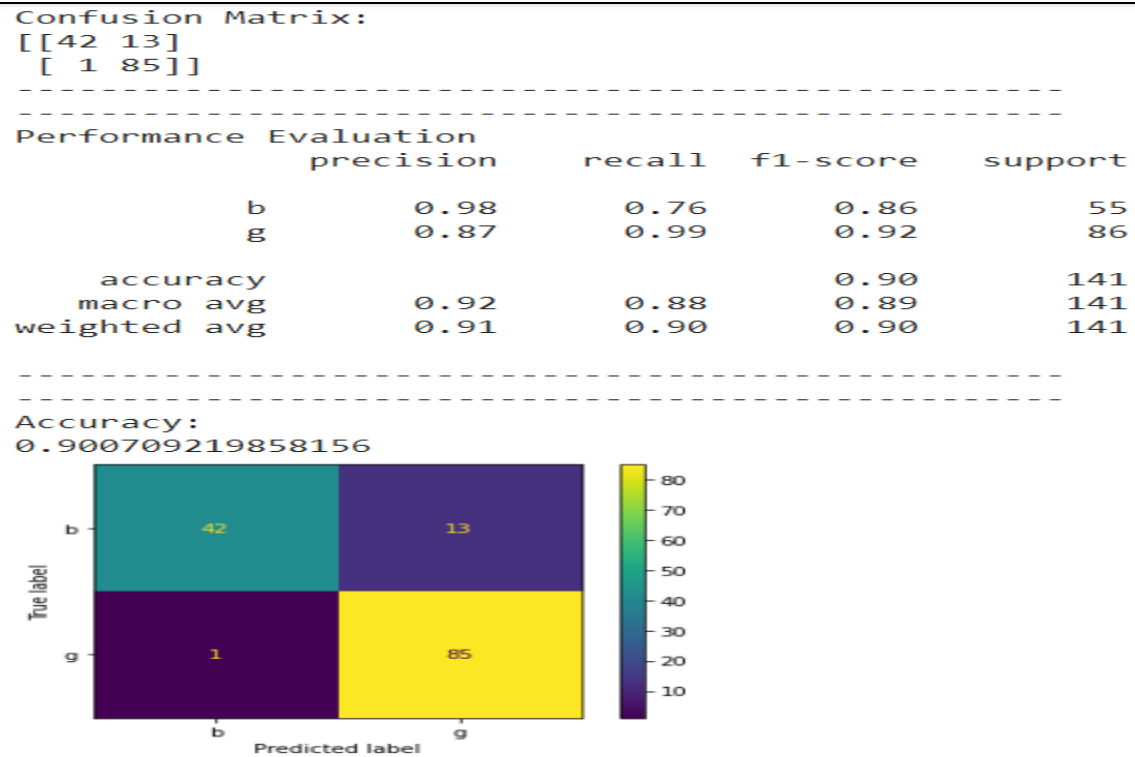


COMPARISON:

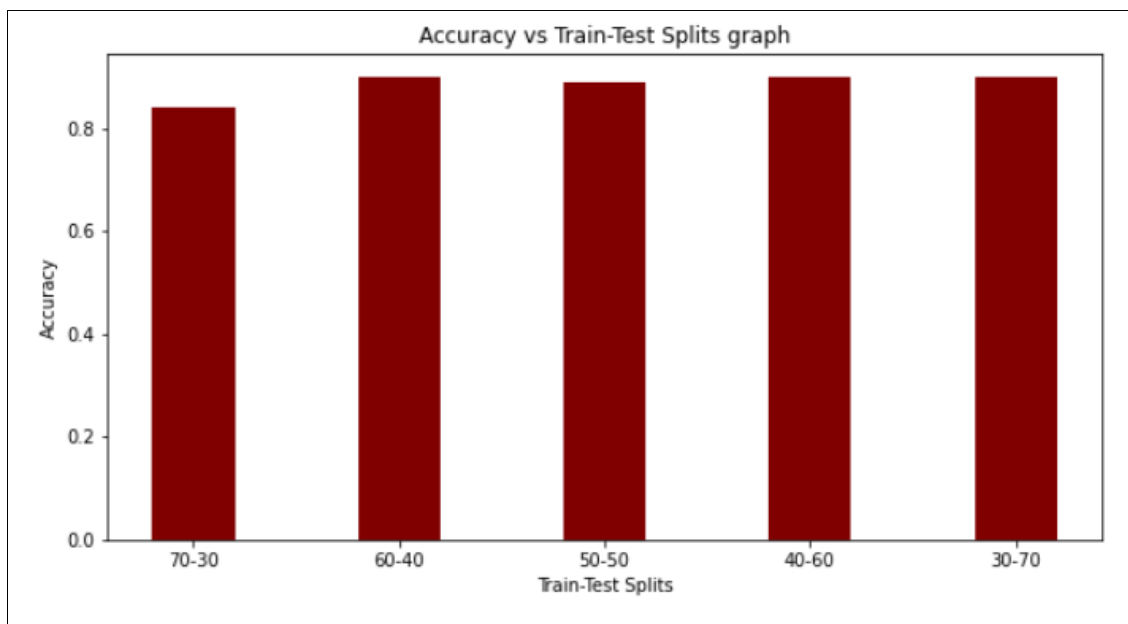


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

3.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

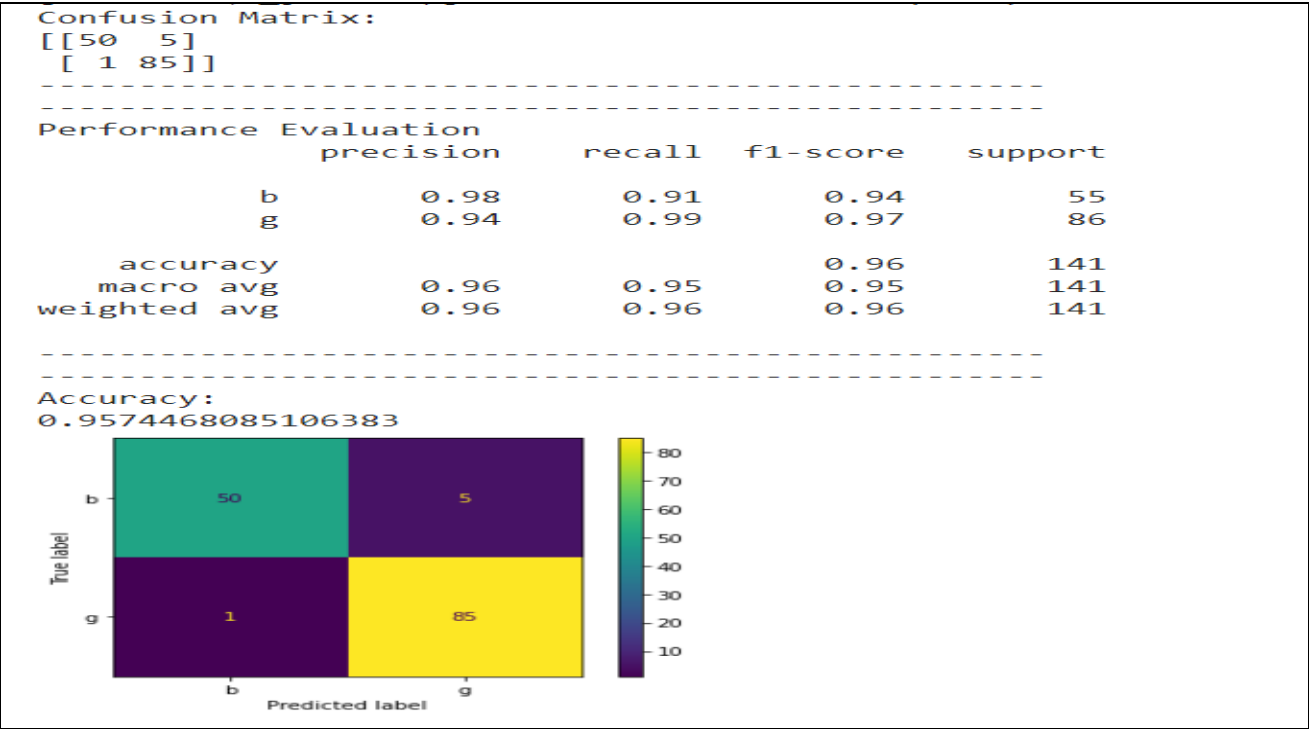


COMPARISON:

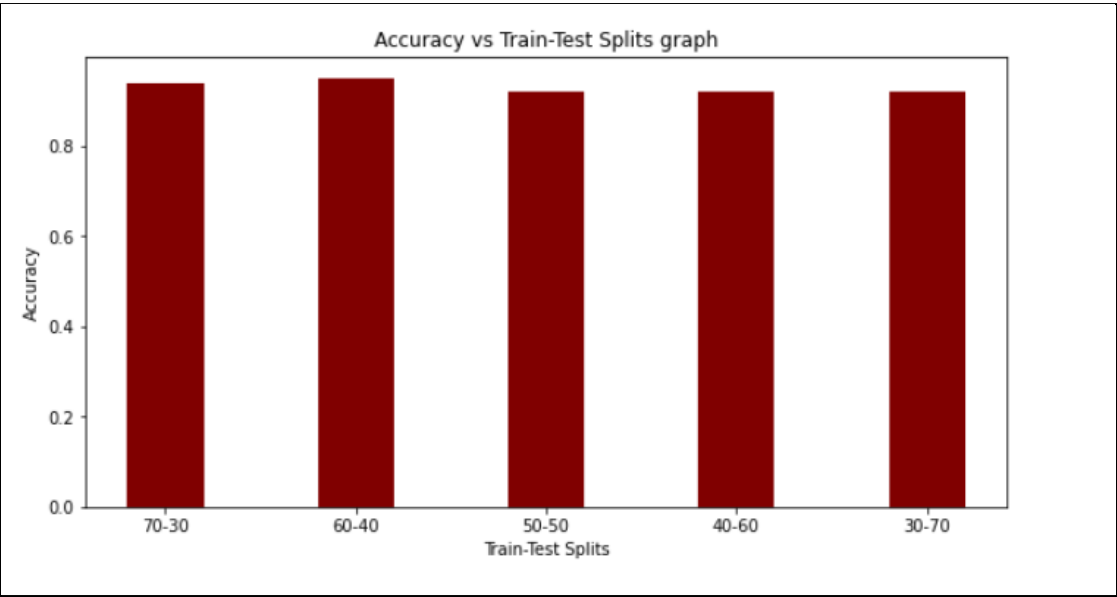


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

3.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

3.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

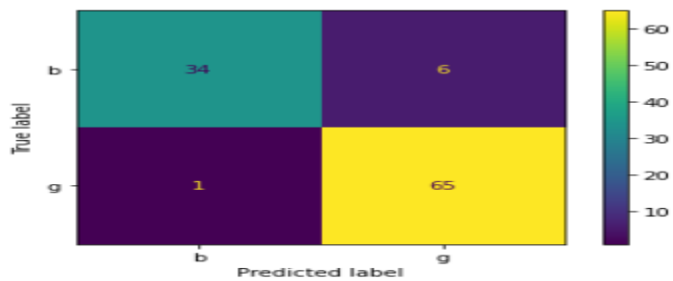
```
[[34  6]
 [ 1 65]]
```

Performance Evaluation

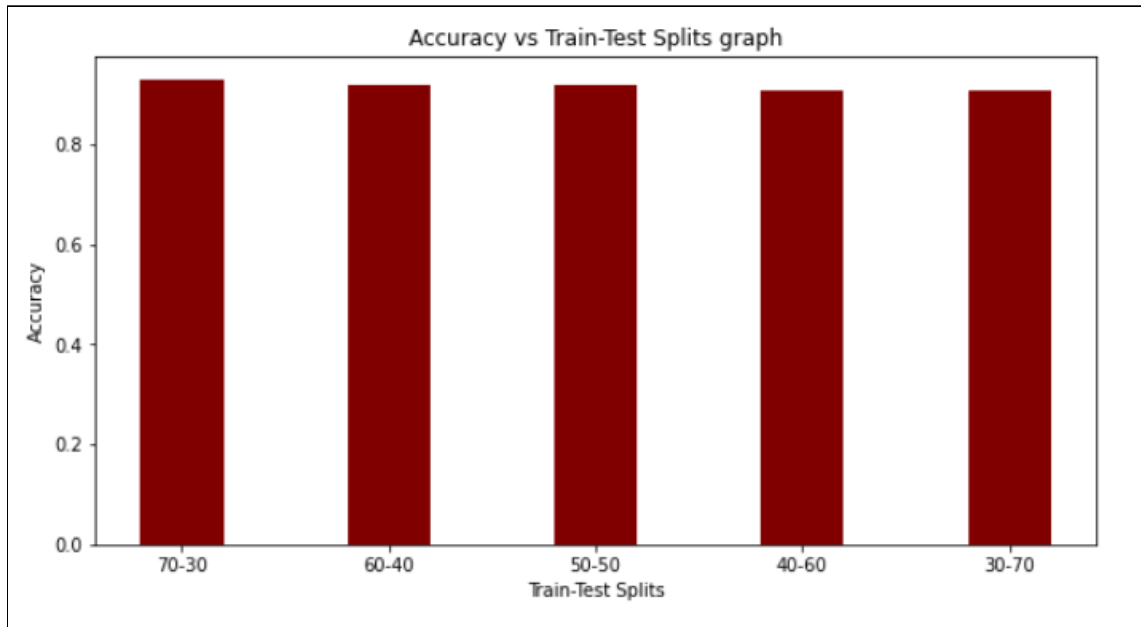
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.97	0.85	0.91	40
g	0.92	0.98	0.95	66
accuracy			0.93	106
macro avg	0.94	0.92	0.93	106
weighted avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	106

Accuracy:

0.9339622641509434



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

4. BREAST CANCER DATASET

4.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)

```
# BREAST CANCER DATASET
# SVM(With Tuning) [60-40 split]

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Dataset Preparation
df = pd.read_csv("wdbc.data",header=None)

col_name =
['1', 'Class', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12', '13', '14', '15', '16', '17',
'18', '19'
    , '20', '21', '22', '23', '24', '25', '26', '27', '28', '29', '30', '31', '32']

df.columns = col_name

X = df.drop(['1', 'Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.6,test_size=0.4,random_state=10)

# Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)

# Classification
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```

classifier = SVC()

#####
# Showing all the parameters

from pprint import pprint
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
pprint(classifier.get_params())

#####
# Creating a set of important sample features

param_grid = {'C': [0.1, 1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001], 'kernel':
['rbf', 'poly', 'sigmoid']}

pprint(param_grid)

#####

from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters
# First create the base model to tune
classifier = SVC()
# Random search of parameters, using 3 fold cross validation,
# search across 100 different combinations, and use all available cores

rf_random = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit=True, verbose=2)
rf_random.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf_random.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
accuracy_score

print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))

```

```

print("-----")
print("-----")

print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

print("-----")
print("-----")

print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot_confusion_matrix(rf_random, X_test, y_test)
plt.show()

```

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[147  2]
 [ 2  77]]
```

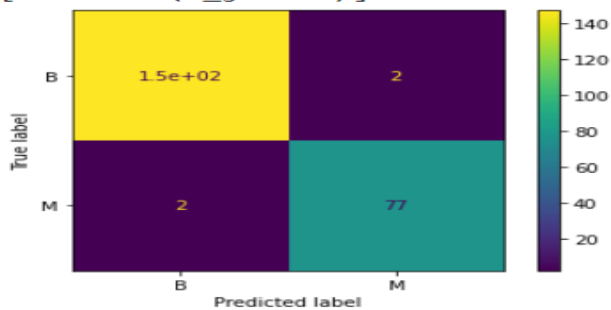
Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
B	0.99	0.99	0.99	149
M	0.97	0.97	0.97	79
accuracy			0.98	228
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	228
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	228

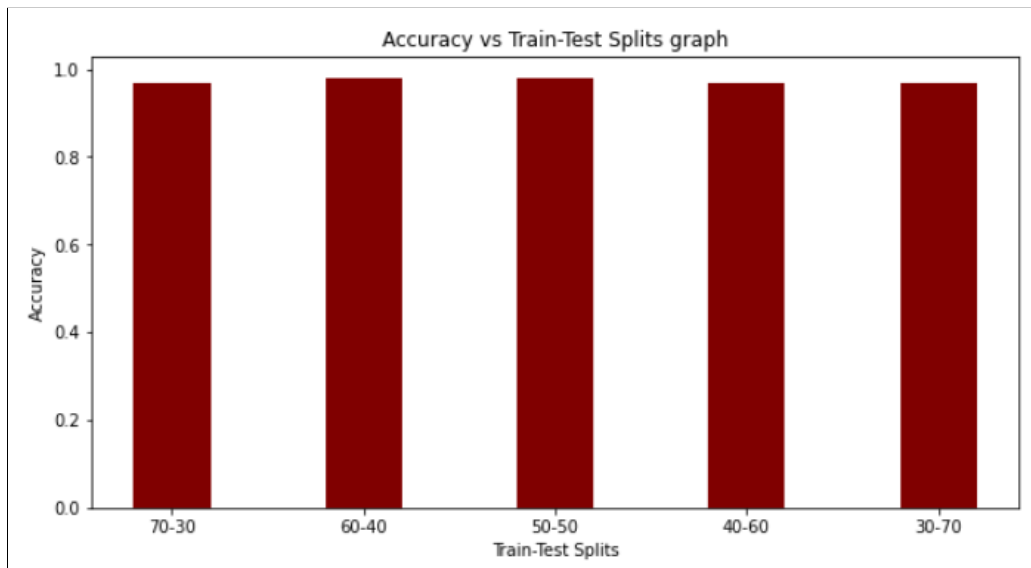
Accuracy:

0.9824561403508771

[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 240 out of 240 | elapsed: 1.4s finished

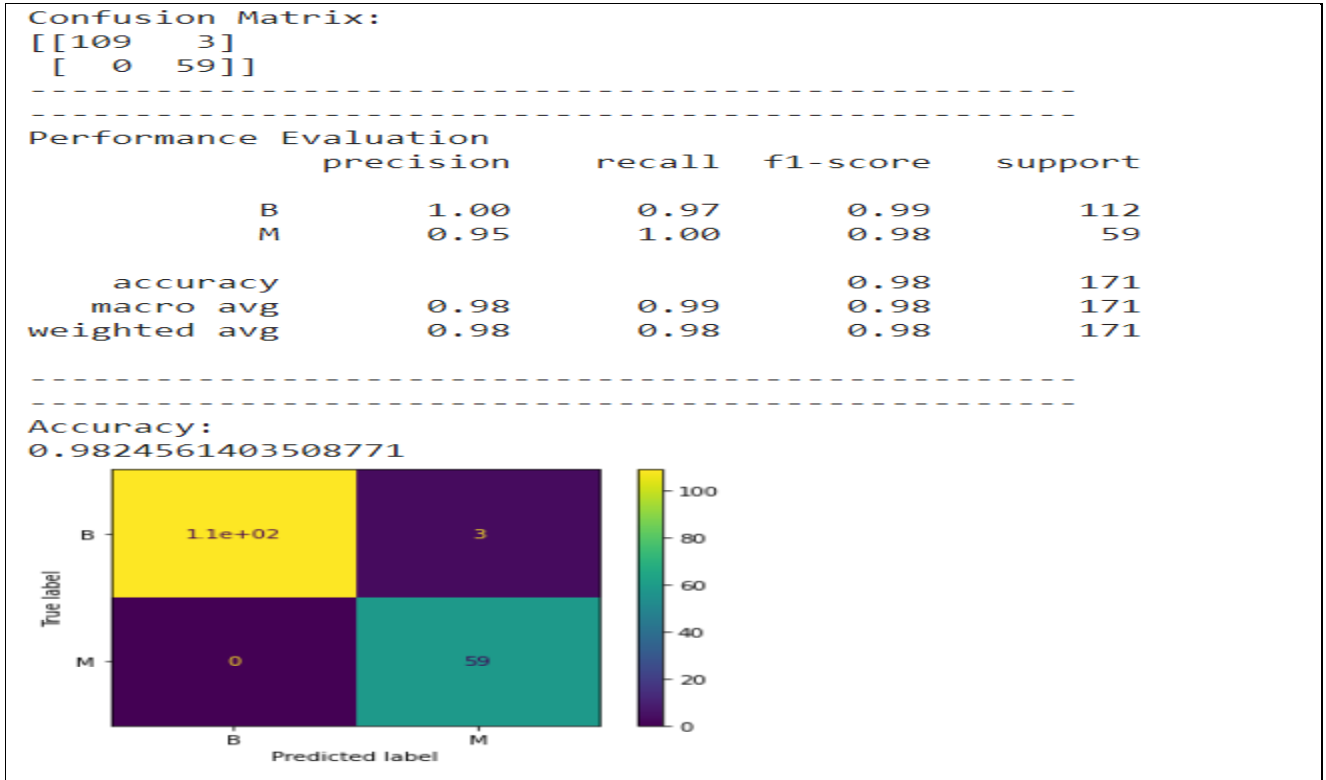


COMPARISON:

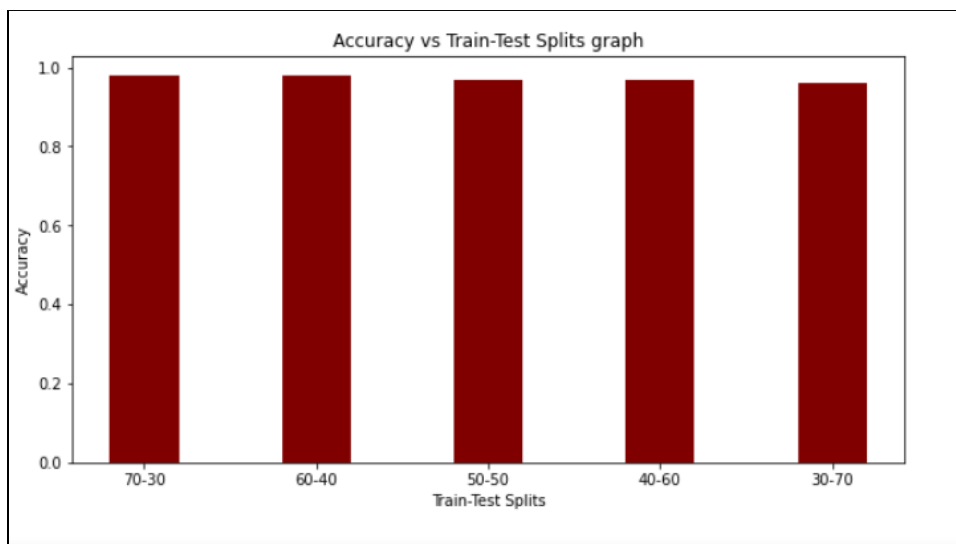


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

4.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

4.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

```

Confusion Matrix:
[[108  4]
 [  1 58]]
-----
Performance Evaluation
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

               B       0.99      0.96      0.98        112
               M       0.94      0.98      0.96         59

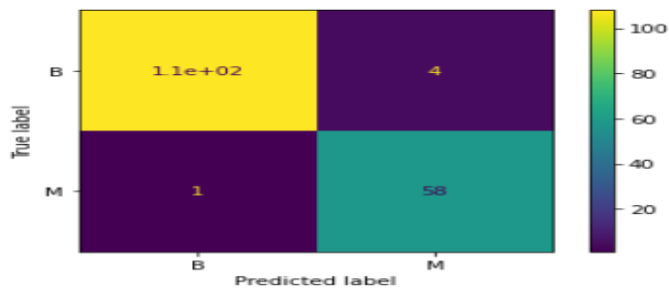
 accuracy          0.97      0.97      0.97        171
 macro avg         0.96      0.97      0.97        171
 weighted avg      0.97      0.97      0.97        171
-----

```

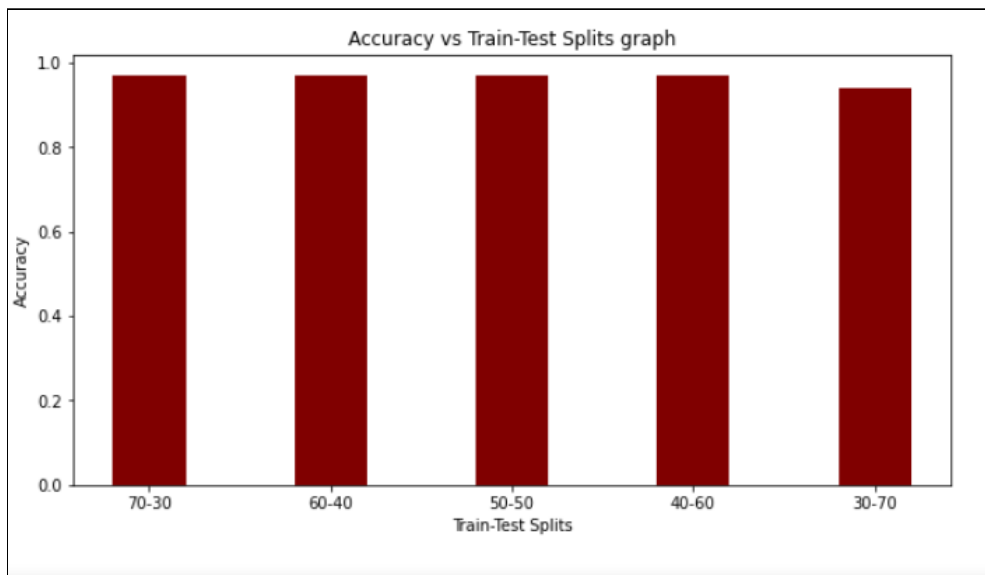
```

Accuracy:
0.9707602339181286

```

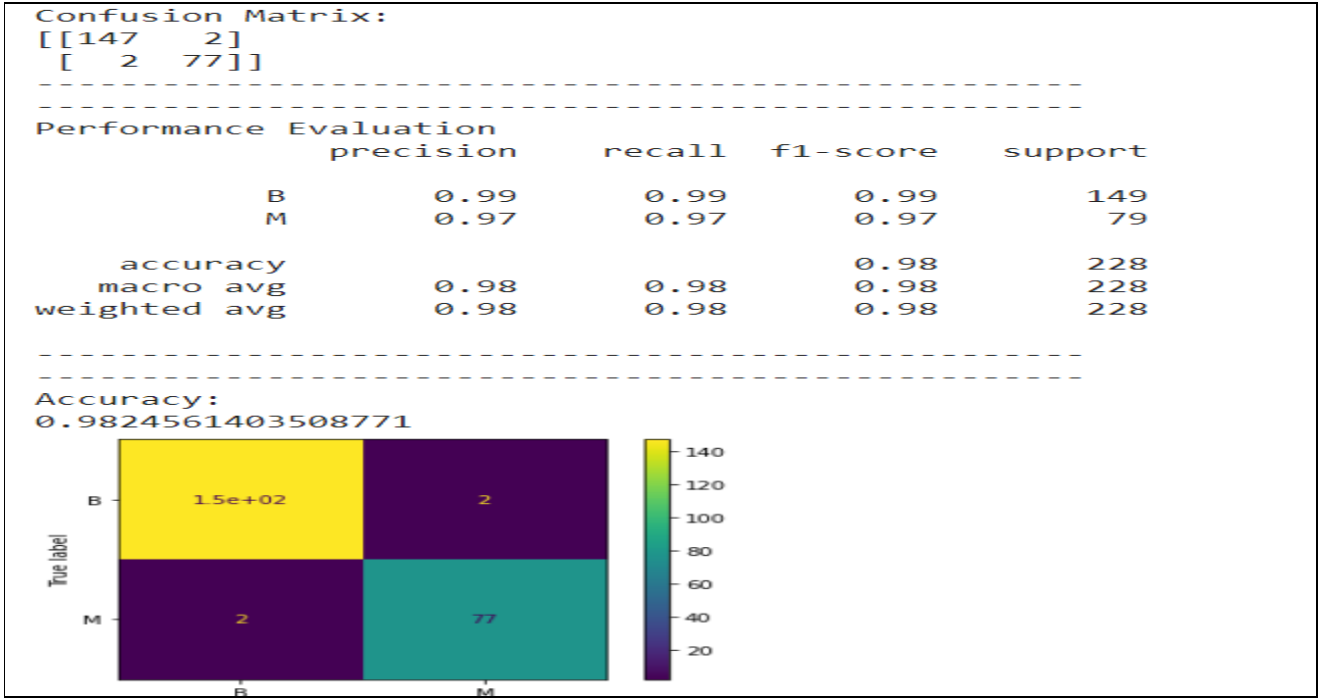


COMPARISON:

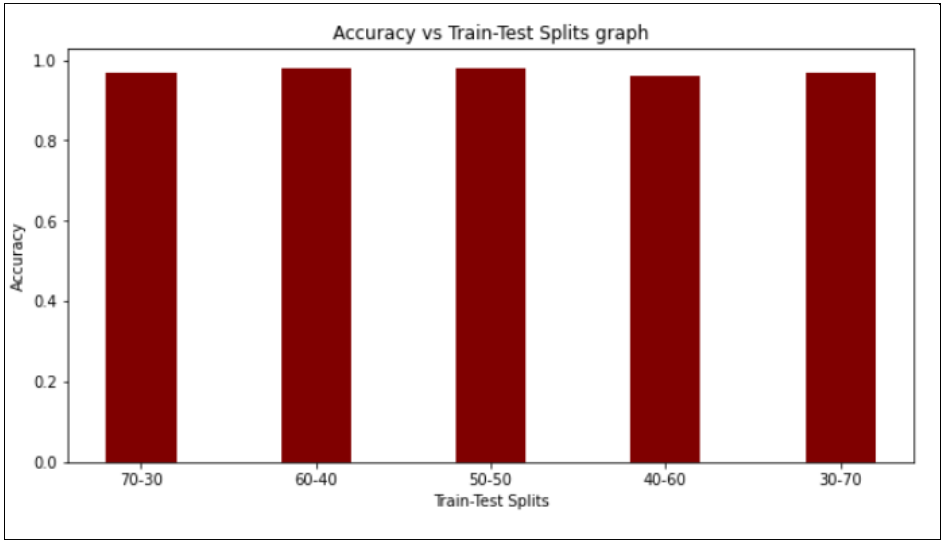


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

4.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)

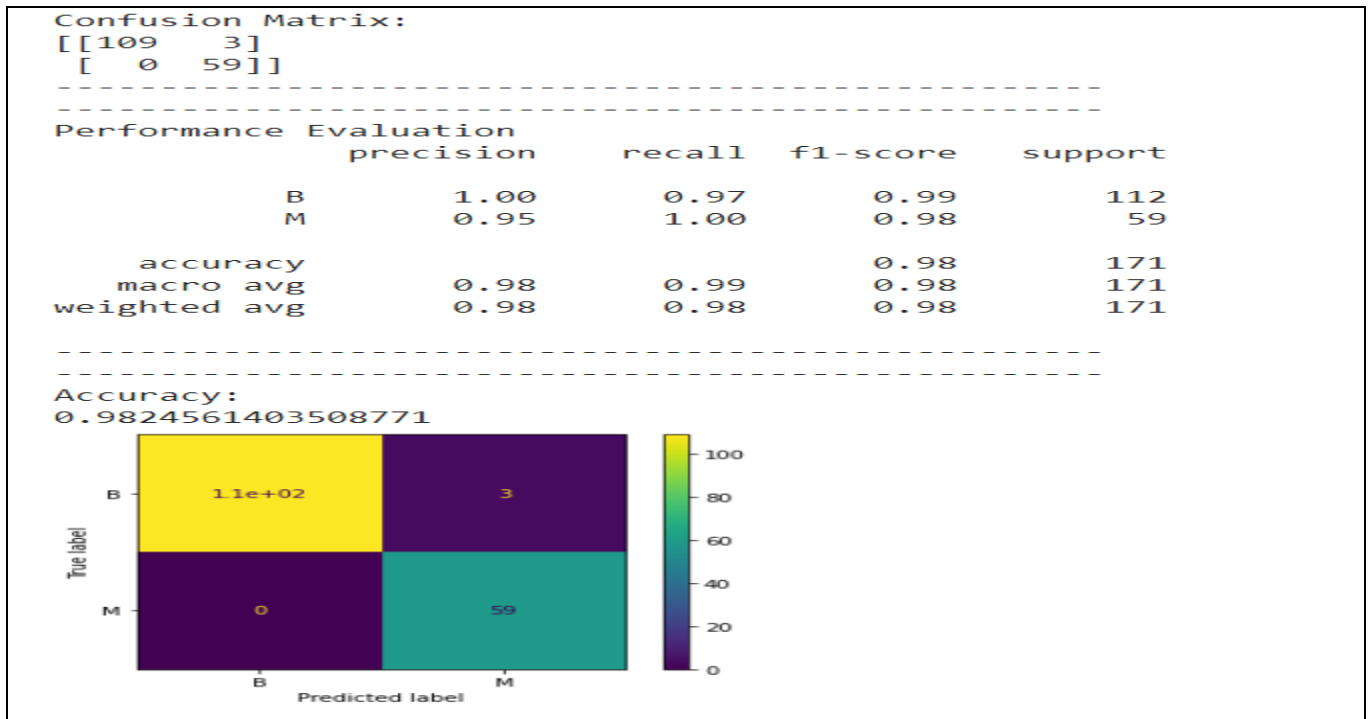


COMPARISON:

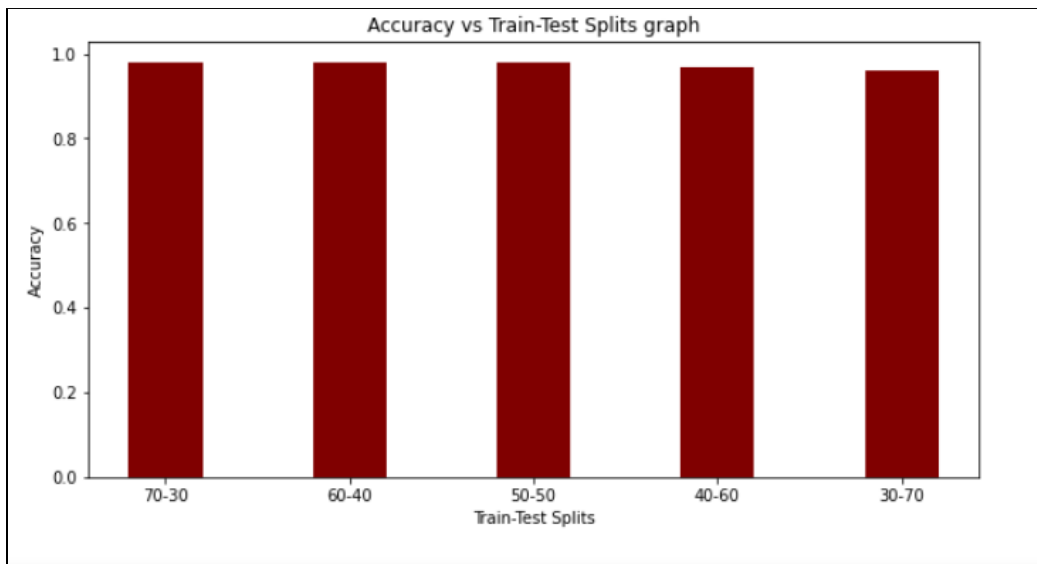


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 60:40.

4.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

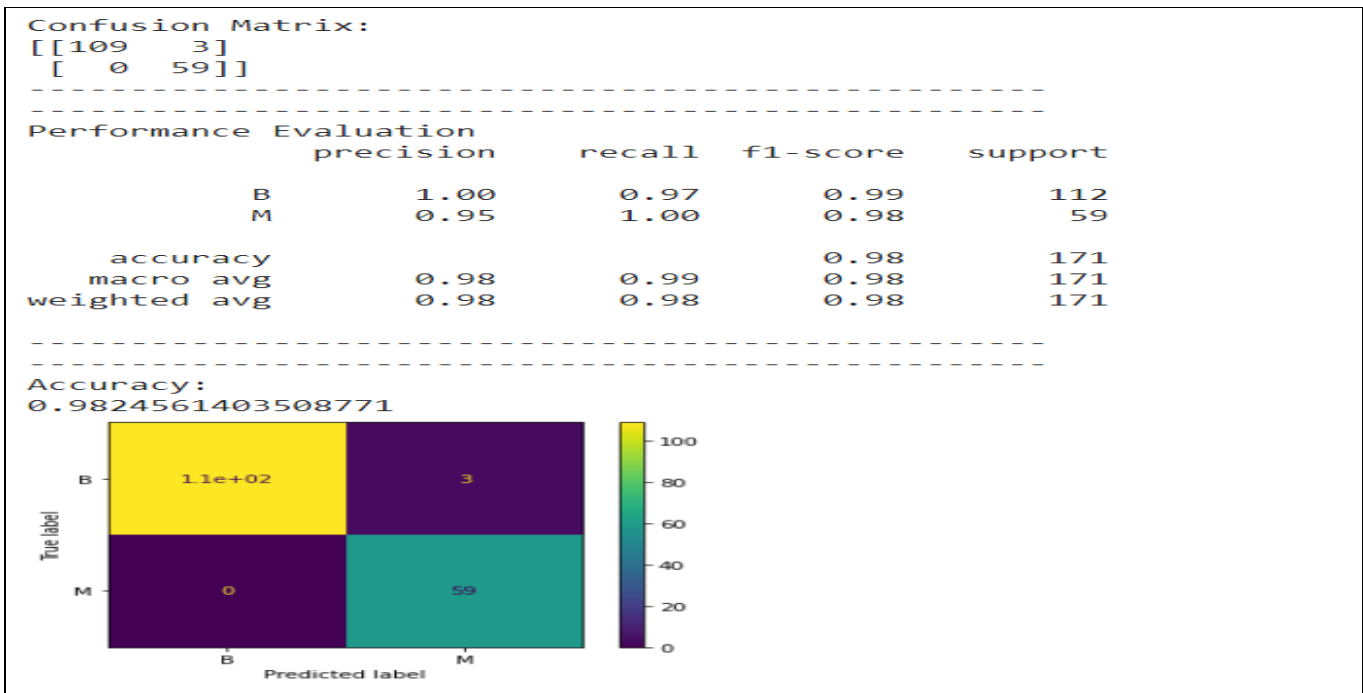


COMPARISON:

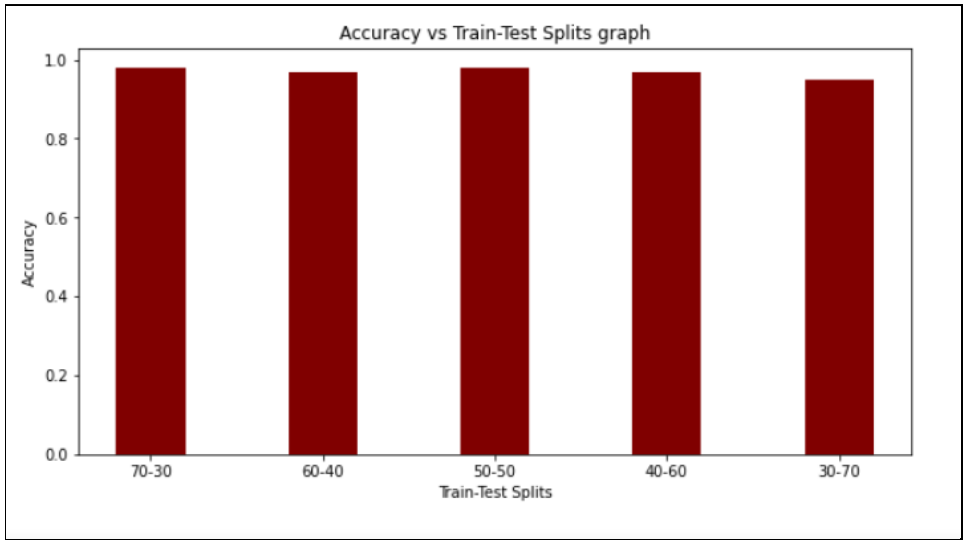


Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

4.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)



COMPARISON:



Here, we can see that the highest accuracy has been achieved when the Train-Test split is in the ratio of 70:30.

OVERALL RESULT:

In most of the cases, the highest accuracy is gained when the Train-Test split ratio is in the ratio of 70:30.

5.Using Principal Component Analysis:

5.1 Iris Plant Dataset

```
# IRIS PLANT DATASET
# SVM(With Tuning) [70-30 split]

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Dataset Preparation
df = pd.read_csv("iris.data",header=None)

col_name = ['Sepal Length','Sepal Width','Petal Length','Petal
Width','Class']

df.columns = col_name

X = df.drop(['Class'], axis=1)
y = df['Class']

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =  
train_test_split(X,y,train_size=0.7,test_size=0.3,random_state=10)
```

```
# Feature Scaling
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
sc = StandardScaler()
```

```
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
```

```
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
```

```
# Finding the important parameters that contribute to most of the variance  
in the data.
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
```

```
pca_test = PCA(n_components=4)
```

```
pca_test.fit(X_train)
```

```
sns.set(style='whitegrid')
```

```
plt.plot(np.cumsum(pca_test.explained_variance_ratio_))
```

```
plt.xlabel('number of components')
```

```
plt.ylabel('cumulative explained variance')
```

```
plt.axvline(linewidth=4, color='r', linestyle = '--', x=10, ymin=0,  
ymax=1)
```

```
display(plt.show())
```

```
# So we can see that we have 10 important parameters
```

```
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
```

```
pca.fit(X_train)
```

```
X_train = pca.transform(X_train)
```

```
X_test = pca.transform(X_test)
```

```
# Classification
```

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```

classifier = SVC()

#####
##
# Showing all the parameters

from pprint import pprint
# Look at parameters used by our current forest
print('Parameters currently in use:\n')
pprint(classifier.get_params())

#####
##
# Creating a set of important sample features

param_grid = {'C': [0.1, 1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001], 'kernel':
['rbf', 'poly', 'sigmoid']}

pprint(param_grid)

#####
##

from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters
# First create the base model to tune
classifier = SVC()
# Random search of parameters, using 3 fold cross validation,
# search across 100 different combinations, and use all available cores

rf_random = GridSearchCV(SVC(), param_grid, refit=True, verbose=2)
rf_random.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf_random.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
accuracy_score

```

```

print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))

print("-----")
print("-----")

print("Performance Evaluation")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

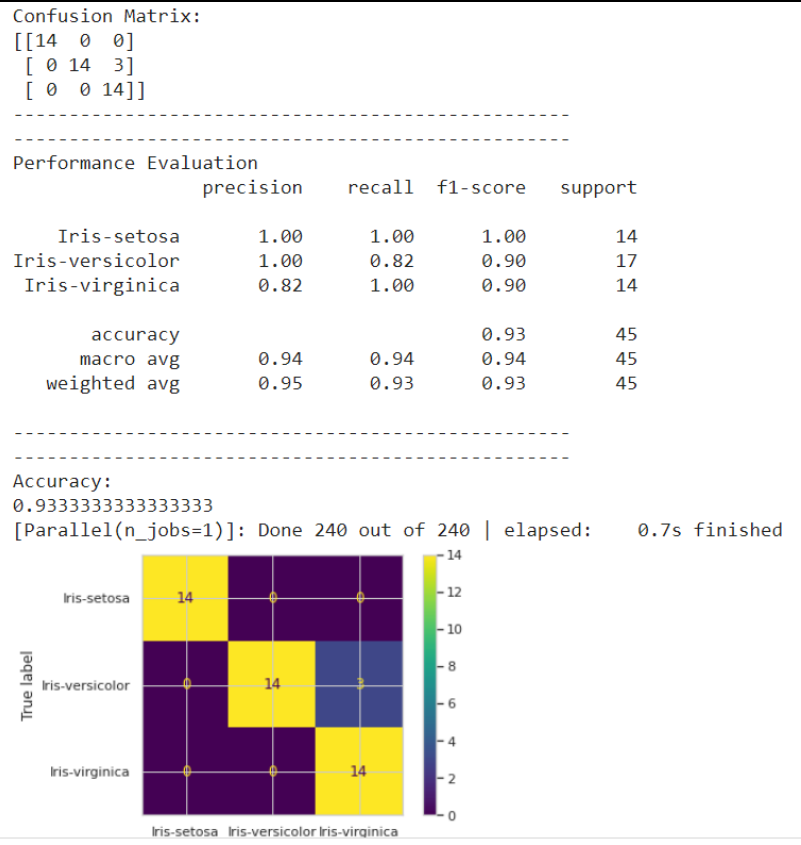
print("-----")
print("-----")

print("Accuracy:")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import plot_confusion_matrix
plot_confusion_matrix(rf_random, X_test, y_test)
plt.show()

```

5.1.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)



5.1.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

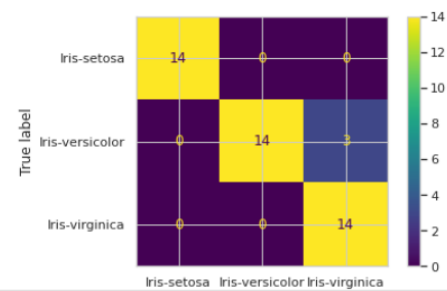
```
[[14  0  0]
 [ 0 14  3]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
Iris-versicolor	1.00	0.82	0.90	17
Iris-virginica	0.82	1.00	0.90	14
accuracy			0.93	45
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	45
weighted avg	0.95	0.93	0.93	45

Accuracy:

0.9333333333333333



5.1.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

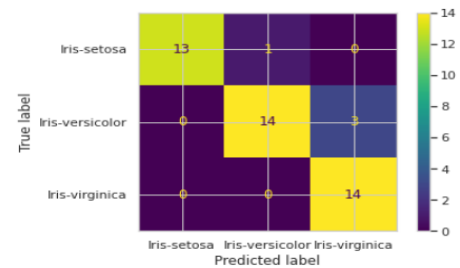
```
[[13  1  0]
 [ 0 14  3]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

Performance Evaluation

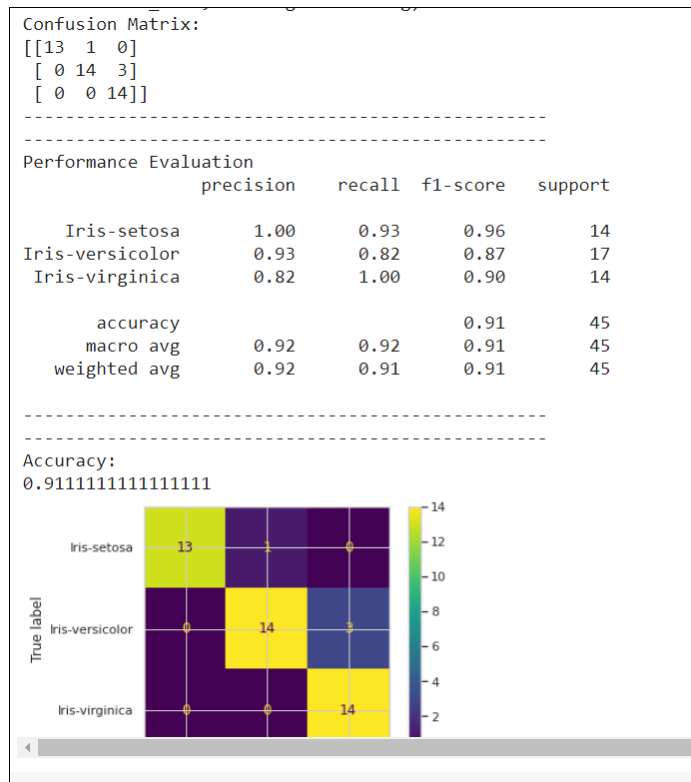
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	0.93	0.96	14
Iris-versicolor	0.93	0.82	0.87	17
Iris-virginica	0.82	1.00	0.90	14
accuracy			0.91	45
macro avg	0.92	0.92	0.91	45
weighted avg	0.92	0.91	0.91	45

Accuracy:

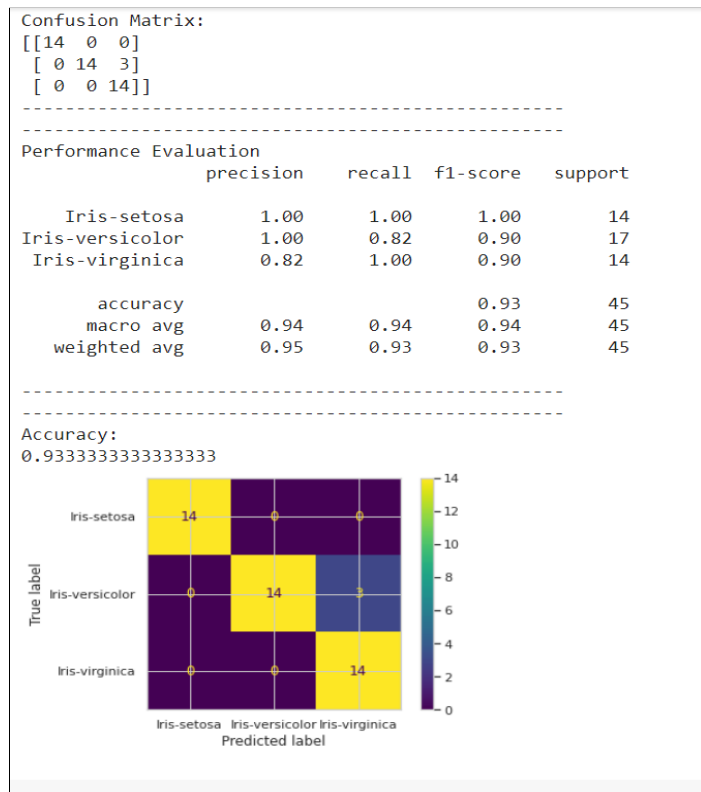
0.9111111111111111



5.1.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)



5.1.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)



5.1.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

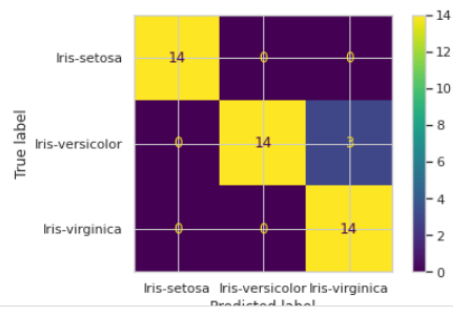
```
[[14  0  0]
 [ 0 14  3]
 [ 0  0 14]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
Iris-versicolor	1.00	0.82	0.90	17
Iris-virginica	0.82	1.00	0.90	14
accuracy			0.93	45
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	45
weighted avg	0.95	0.93	0.93	45

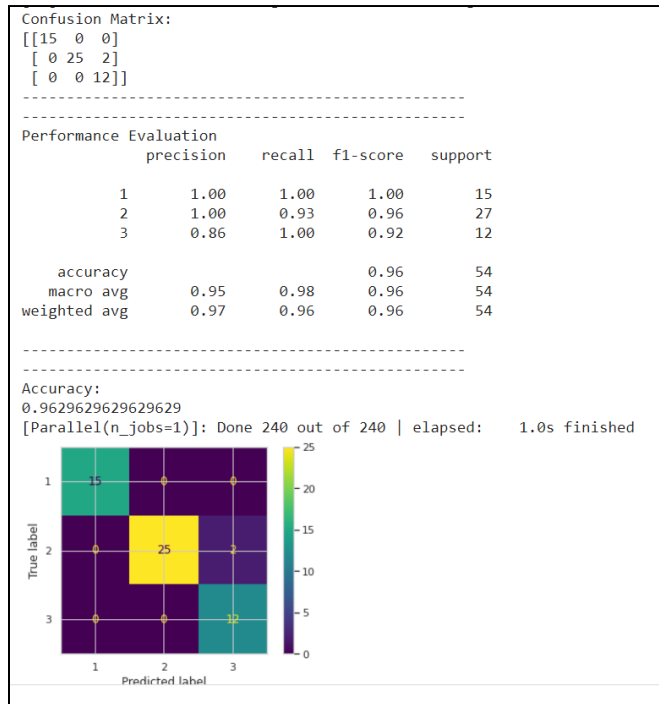
Accuracy:

0.9333333333333333

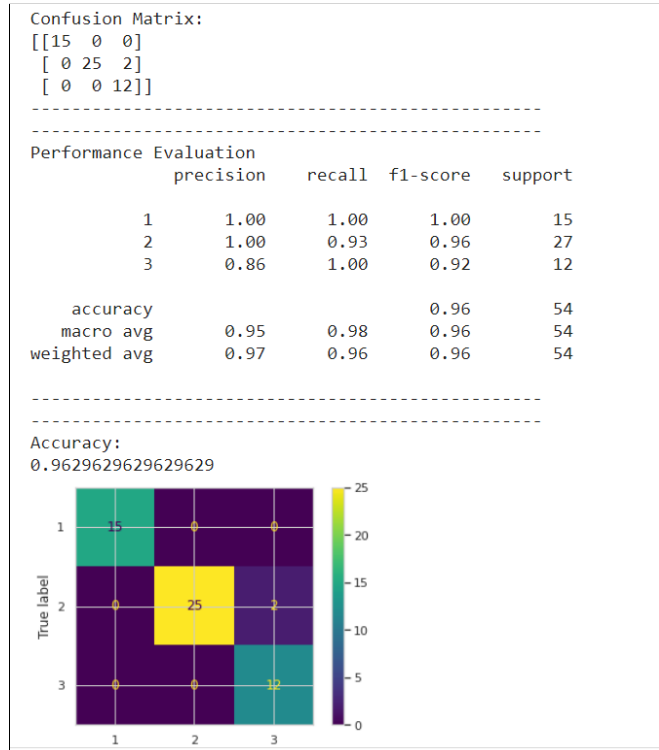


5.2 Wine Dataset

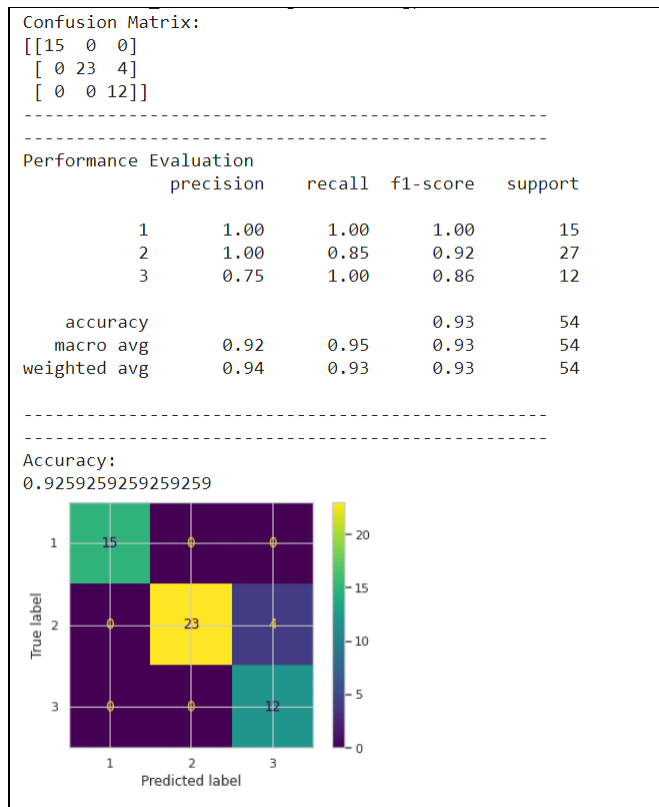
5.2.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)



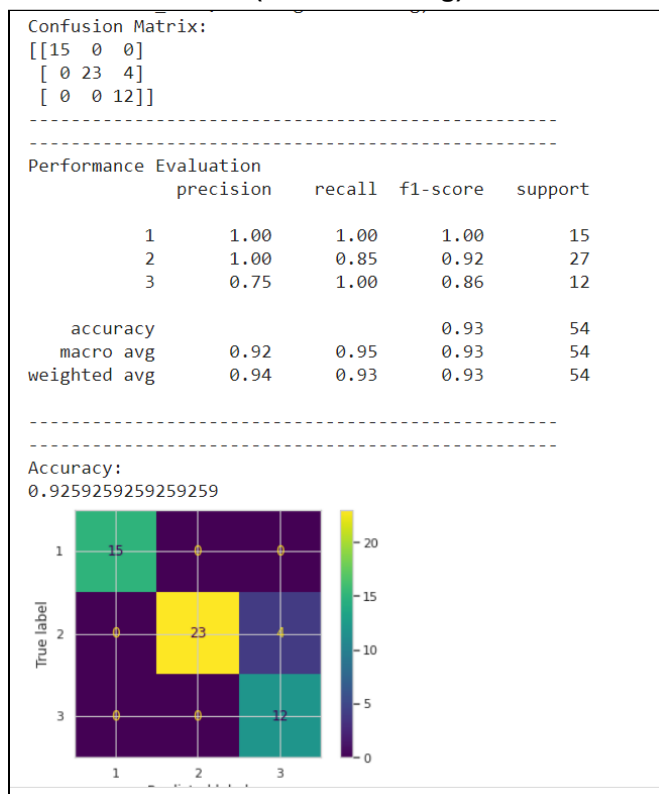
5.2.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)



5.2.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)



5.2.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)



5.2.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

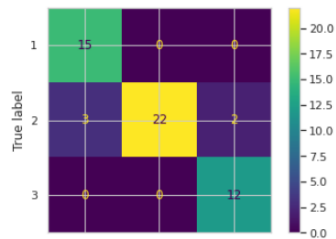
```
[[15  0  0]
 [ 3 22  2]
 [ 0  0 12]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.83	1.00	0.91	15
2	1.00	0.81	0.90	27
3	0.86	1.00	0.92	12
accuracy			0.91	54
macro avg	0.90	0.94	0.91	54
weighted avg	0.92	0.91	0.91	54

Accuracy:

0.9074074074074074



5.2.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

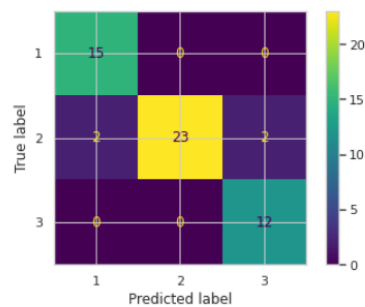
```
[[15  0  0]
 [ 2 23  2]
 [ 0  0 12]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	0.88	1.00	0.94	15
2	1.00	0.85	0.92	27
3	0.86	1.00	0.92	12
accuracy			0.93	54
macro avg	0.91	0.95	0.93	54
weighted avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	54

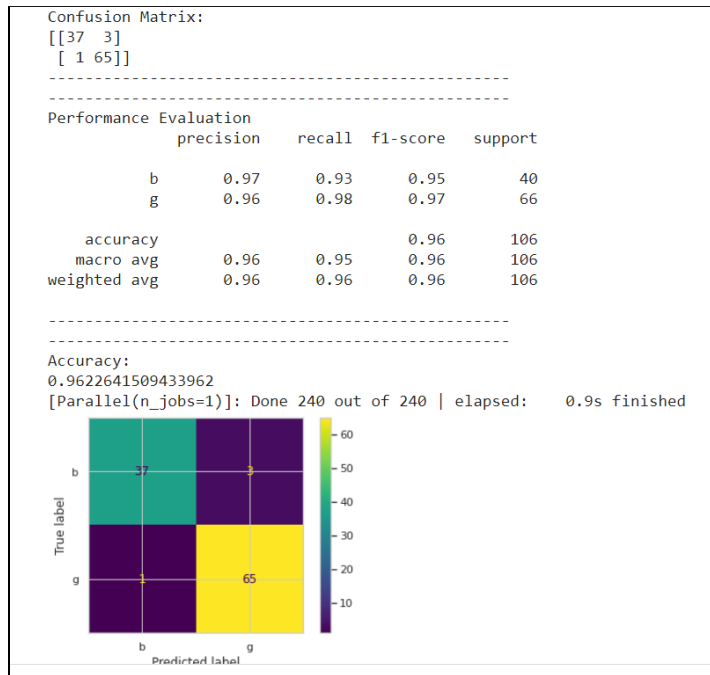
Accuracy:

0.9259259259259259

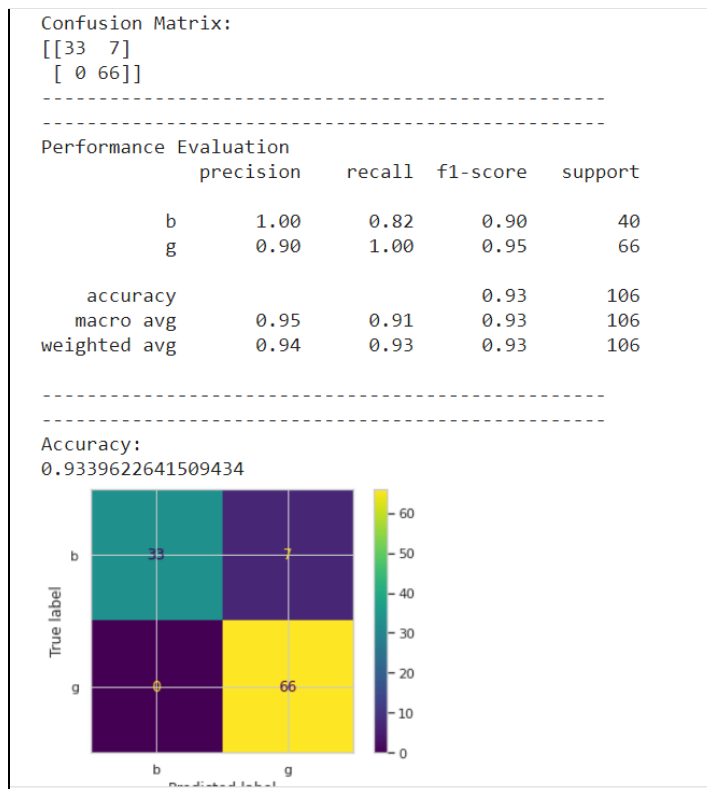


5.3 Ionosphere Dataset

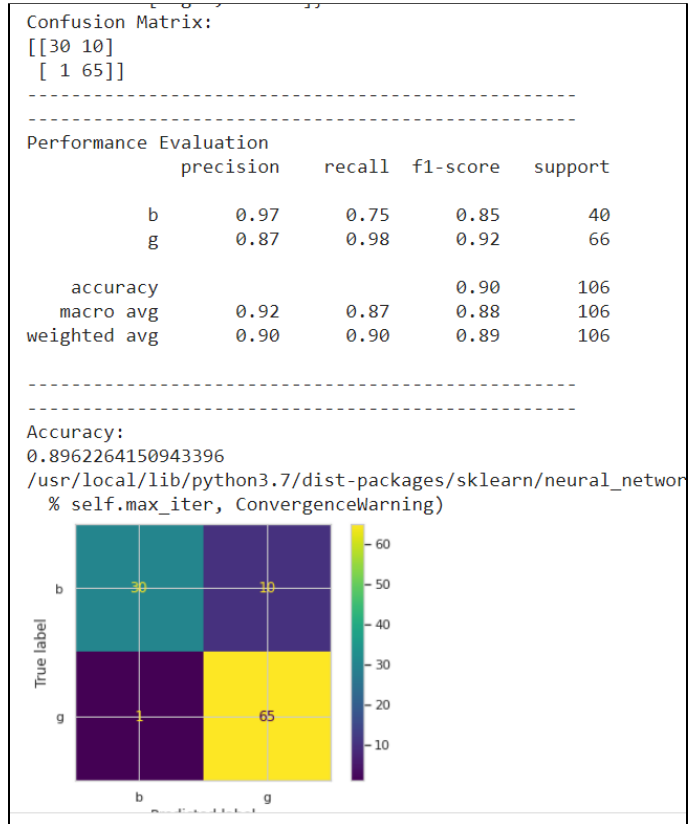
5.3.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)



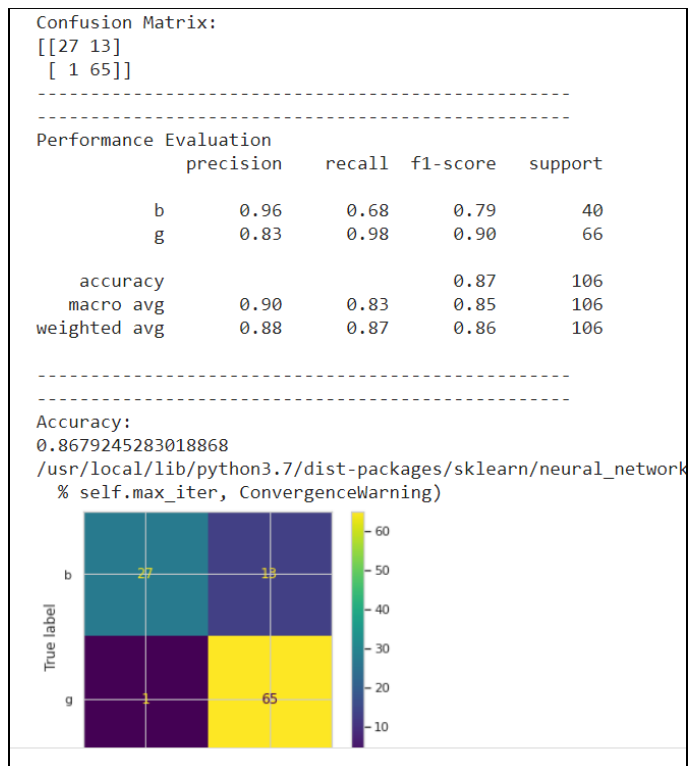
5.3.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)



5.3.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)



5.3.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)



5.3.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

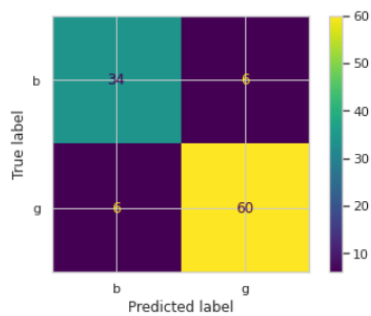
```
[[34  6]
 [ 6 60]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.85	0.85	0.85	40
g	0.91	0.91	0.91	66
accuracy			0.89	106
macro avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	106
weighted avg	0.89	0.89	0.89	106

Accuracy:

0.8867924528301887



5.3.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)

Confusion Matrix:

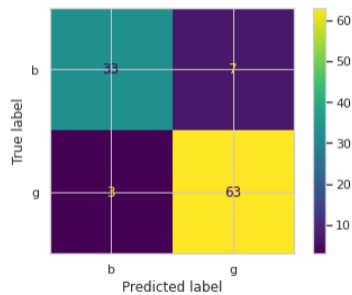
```
[[33  7]
 [ 3 63]]
```

Performance Evaluation

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
b	0.92	0.82	0.87	40
g	0.90	0.95	0.93	66
accuracy			0.91	106
macro avg	0.91	0.89	0.90	106
weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.90	106

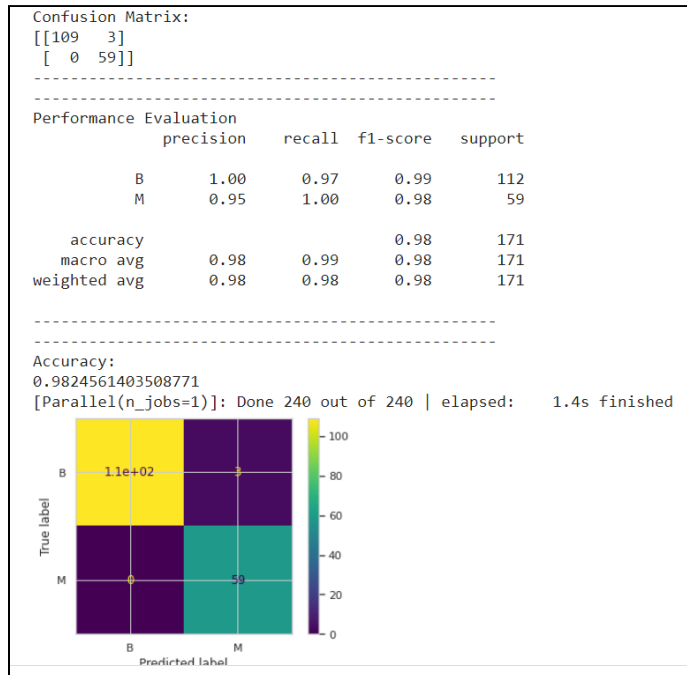
Accuracy:

0.9056603773584906

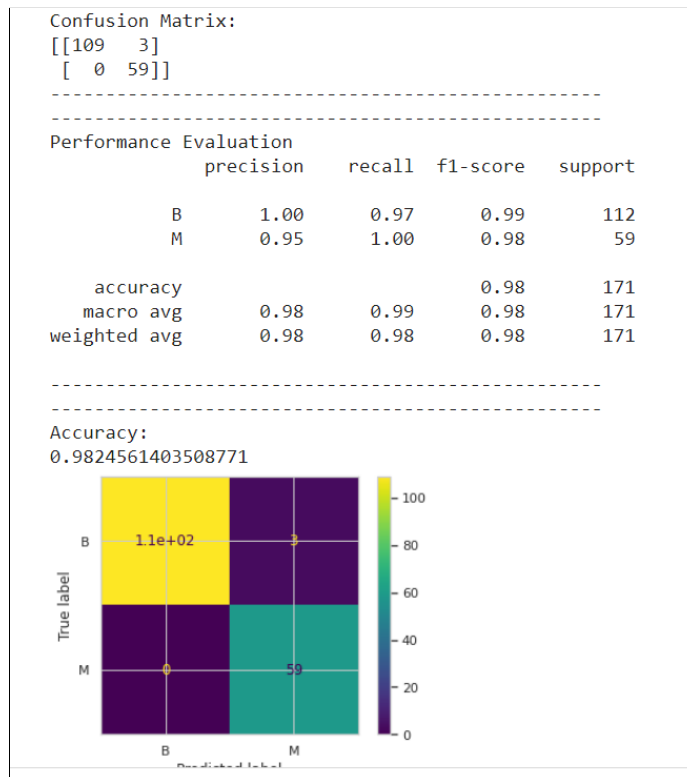


5.4 Iris Plant Dataset

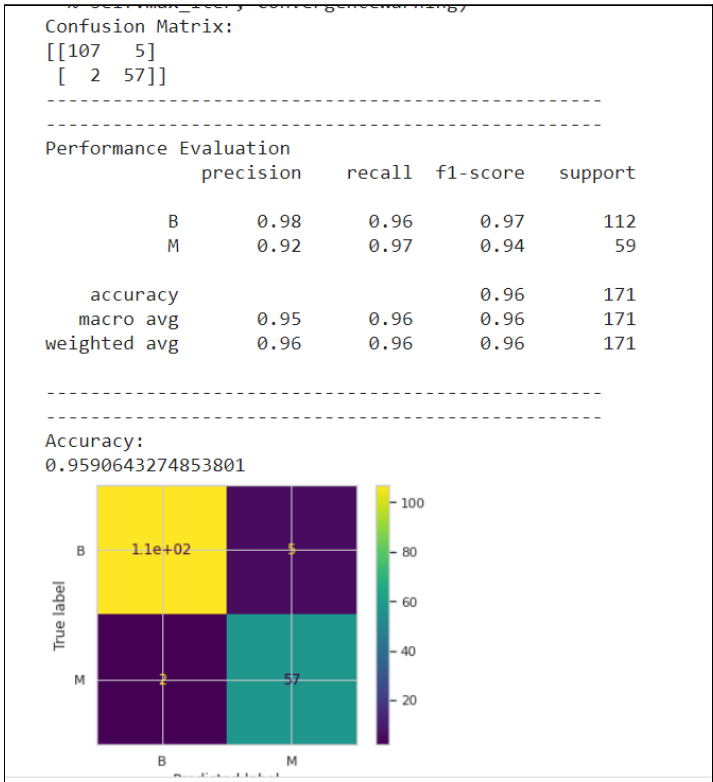
5.4.1 SVM Classifier(With Tuning)



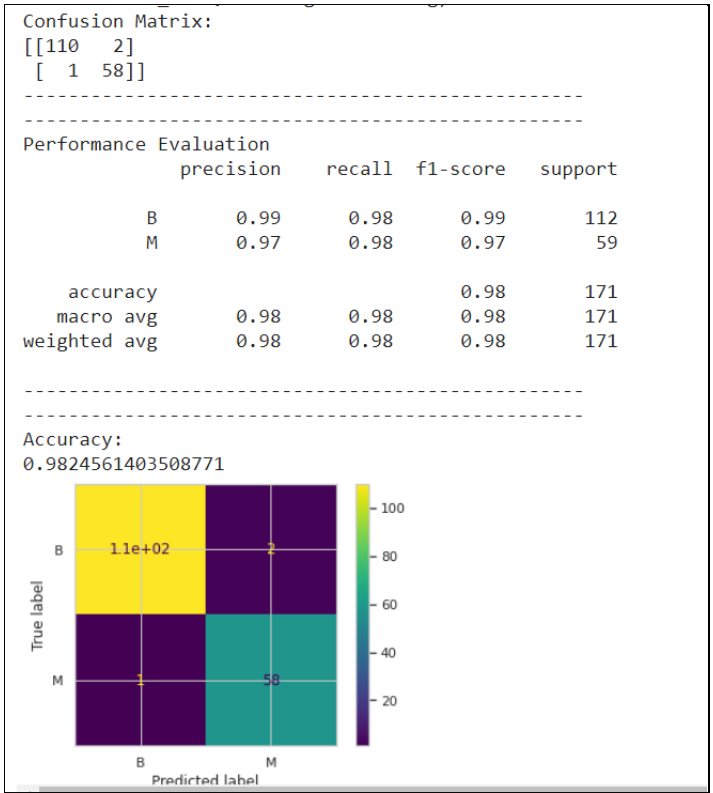
5.4.2 SVM Classifier(Without Tuning)



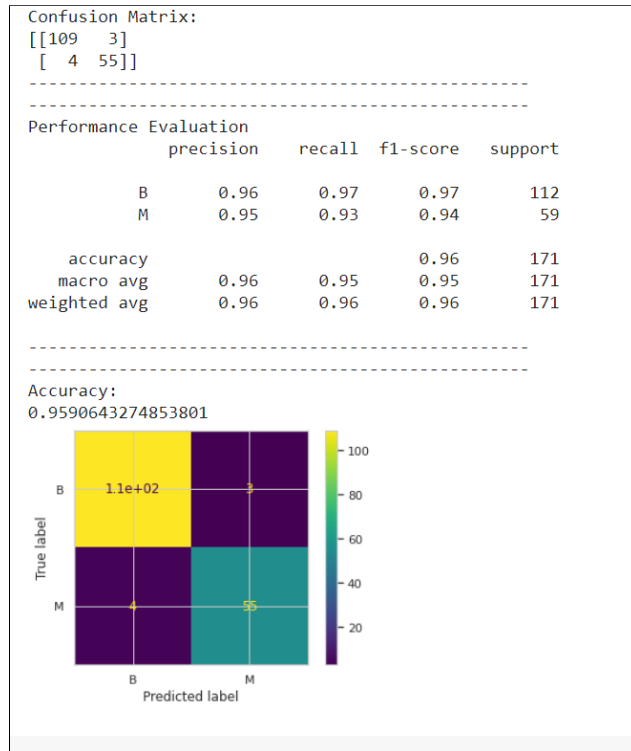
5.4.3 MLP Classifier(With Tuning)



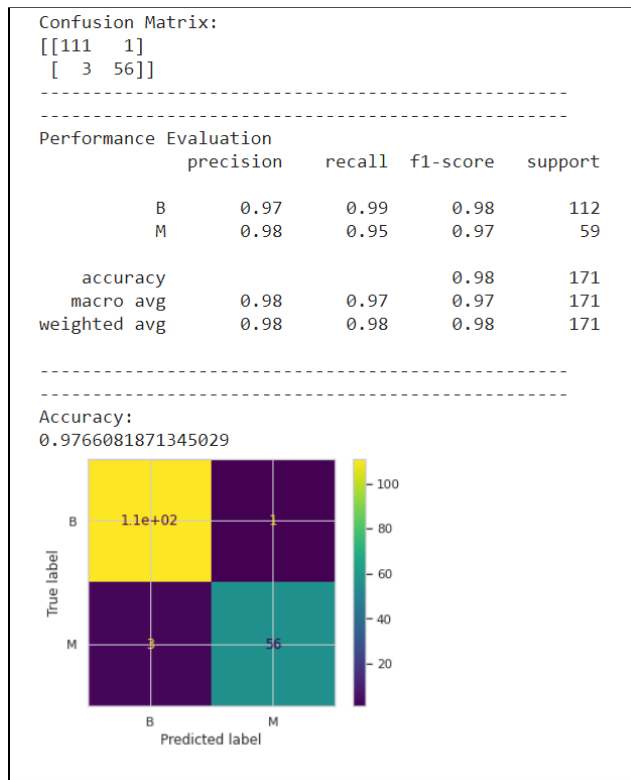
5.4.4 MLP Classifier(Without Tuning)



5.4.5 Random Forest Classifier(With Tuning)



5.4.6 Random Forest Classifier(Without Tuning)



CONCLUSION:

We can see that the overall accuracy in all the cases increases when we use Principal Component Analysis (PCA) in our dataset before applying the algorithms.