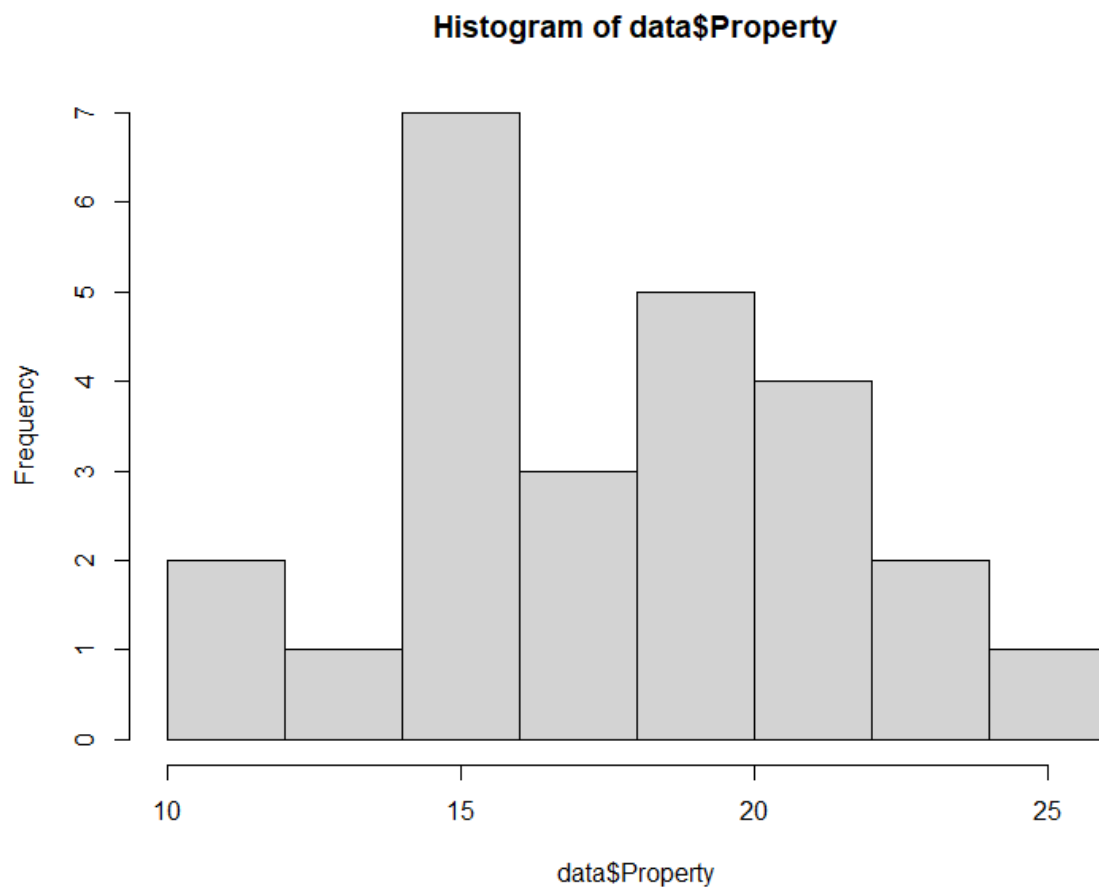


Histogram:



1. SVM

The SVM model's findings after being trained and tested using the provided dataset are shown below:

```

> svm.train <- svm(x_train, y_train)
> svm.train
      truth
svm.pred_train -1 1
              -1 8 4
              1  2 6
> svm.probe.test <- predict(
> svm.train, x_test)
> svm.test <- svm(x_test, y_test)
> svm.test
      truth
svm.pred_test -1 1
              -1 3 0
              1  0 2
> confusionMatrix(svm.test)

```

SVM_Train_R2 = 0.7	SVM_Test_R2 = 1
Sensitivity=0.8	Sensitivity=1
Specificity=0.6	Specificity=1

2. Logistic Regression

The logistic regression model's findings after being trained and tested using the provided dataset are shown below:

```
      truth  
glm.pred_train 0 1  
              0 6 4  
              1 4 6
```

```
      truth  
glm.pred_test  0 1  
              0 3 0  
              1 0 2
```

logistic_Train_R2 = 0.6	logistic_Test_R2 = 1
Sensitivity 0.6	Sensitivity 1
Specificity 0.6	Specificity 1

On the test data, the models for logistic and SVM are producing good results, although 100% accuracy is not the desired outcome. The modest size of the data collection may have contributed to the high accuracy.

Given that both models' accuracy is high, I have a moderately high confidence in them. The approaches listed below are less dependent on the distribution of test and training data. As a result, altering the distribution of the data will not reveal any appreciable variations.

One of the key features for defining the model is feature 4, which has a high correlation with the property field. In a similar vein, feature 3, which is not correlated with any other fields, also has a respectable impact on the model constructed.