#### In [135]:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

## **Importing Dataset 1**

```
In [197]:
```

```
import pandas as pd
data1=pd.read_csv('d1_new.csv')
data1.head()
```

### Out[197]:

```
      x1
      x2
      y

      0
      34.623660
      78.024693
      0

      1
      30.286711
      43.894998
      0

      2
      35.847409
      72.902198
      0

      3
      45.083277
      56.316372
      0

      4
      95.861555
      38.225278
      0
```

### In [198]:

```
#39
#data1.iloc[39]['y']
data1.head()
```

#### Out[198]:

```
      x1
      x2
      y

      0
      34.623660
      78.024693
      0

      1
      30.286711
      43.894998
      0

      2
      35.847409
      72.902198
      0

      3
      45.083277
      56.316372
      0

      4
      95.861555
      38.225278
      0
```

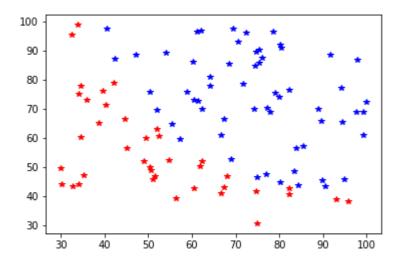
# **Plotting Data**

```
In [199]:
```

```
plt.plot(data1['x1'][0:39],data1['x2'][0:39],'*',c='r')
plt.plot(data1['x1'][40:99],data1['x2'][40:99],'*',c='b')
```

#### Out[199]:

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x288f29dc518>]



```
In [200]:
```

```
X = data1.drop('y', axis=1)
```

#### In [201]:

```
X.shape
```

#### Out[201]:

(100, 2)

#### In [202]:

```
Y=data1['y']
```

#### In [203]:

```
Y.head()
```

#### Out[203]:

```
010203040
```

Name: y, dtype: int64

#### In [204]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.25)
```

```
In [205]:
X_train.shape
Out[205]:
(75, 2)
In [206]:
X_test.shape
Out[206]:
(25, 2)
In [207]:
y_train.shape
Out[207]:
(75,)
In [208]:
y_test.shape
Out[208]:
(25,)
SVM using Linear Kernel
In [209]:
from sklearn.svm import SVC
model = SVC(kernel='linear')
model.fit(X train, y train)
Out[209]:
SVC(C=1.0, cache size=200, class weight=None, coef0=0.0,
 decision_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='auto_deprecated',
  kernel='linear', max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None,
  shrinking=True, tol=0.001, verbose=False)
In [210]:
y_pred = svclassifier.predict(X_test)
```

1, 1, 1], dtype=int64)

array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1,

In [211]:

Out[211]:

y\_pred

#### In [212]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

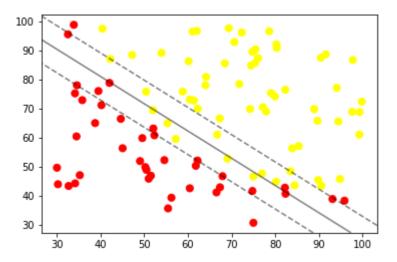
```
[[ 9 2]
 [ 2 12]]
               precision
                            recall f1-score
                                                 support
           0
                    0.82
                              0.82
                                         0.82
                                                      11
                              0.86
           1
                    0.86
                                         0.86
                                                      14
   micro avg
                    0.84
                              0.84
                                         0.84
                                                      25
                    0.84
                              0.84
                                         0.84
                                                      25
   macro avg
                    0.84
                              0.84
                                         0.84
                                                      25
weighted avg
```

#### In [213]:

```
def plot_svc_decision_function(model, ax=None, plot_support=True):
    """Plot the decision function for a 2D SVC"""
   if ax is None:
        ax = plt.gca()
   xlim = ax.get_xlim()
   ylim = ax.get_ylim()
   # create grid to evaluate model
   x = np.linspace(xlim[0], xlim[1], 30)
   y = np.linspace(ylim[0], ylim[1], 30)
   Y, X = np.meshgrid(y, x)
   xy = np.vstack([X.ravel(), Y.ravel()]).T
   P = model.decision_function(xy).reshape(X.shape)
   # plot decision boundary and margins
    ax.contour(X, Y, P, colors='k',
               levels=[-1, 0, 1], alpha=0.5,
               linestyles=['--', '-', '--'])
    # plot support vectors
    if plot support:
        ax.scatter(model.support_vectors_[:, 0],
                   model.support_vectors_[:, 1],
                   s=300, linewidth=1, facecolors='none');
    ax.set_xlim(xlim)
    ax.set_ylim(ylim)
```

#### In [214]:

```
plt.scatter(X['x1'], X['x2'], c=Y, s=50, cmap='autumn')
plot_svc_decision_function(model);
```



#### In [215]:

```
clf = SVC(kernel='poly', C=1E6)
clf.fit(X, Y)
```

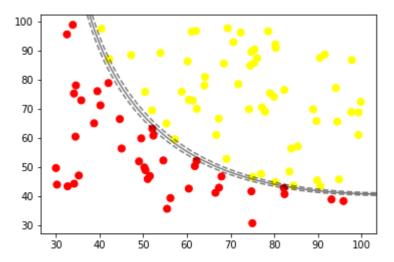
C:\Users\Rajat\_PC\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\svm\base.py:196: Fut
ureWarning: The default value of gamma will change from 'auto' to 'scale'
in version 0.22 to account better for unscaled features. Set gamma explici
tly to 'auto' or 'scale' to avoid this warning.
 "avoid this warning.", FutureWarning)

### Out[215]:

SVC(C=1000000.0, cache\_size=200, class\_weight=None, coef0=0.0,
 decision\_function\_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='auto\_deprecated',
 kernel='poly', max\_iter=-1, probability=False, random\_state=None,
 shrinking=True, tol=0.001, verbose=False)

## **SVM** using Polynomial Kernel

### In [216]:



## **Loading Dataset 2**

```
In [176]:
```

```
data2=pd.read_csv('d2.csv')
data2.head()
```

#### Out[176]:

```
    x1
    x2
    y

    0
    0.051267
    0.69956
    1

    1
    -0.092742
    0.68494
    1

    2
    -0.213710
    0.69225
    1

    3
    -0.375000
    0.50219
    1

    4
    -0.513250
    0.46564
    1
```

## In [177]:

```
data2['y'][117]
```

### Out[177]:

0

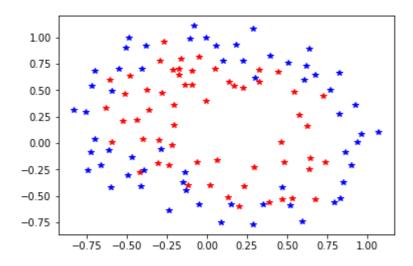
## **Plotting Data**

```
In [217]:
```

```
plt.plot(data2['x1'][0:57],data2['x2'][0:57],'*',c='r')
plt.plot(data2['x1'][57:117],data2['x2'][57:117],'*',c='b')
```

#### Out[217]:

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x288f2b0ff60>]



#### In [179]:

```
X = data2.drop('y', axis=1)
```

#### In [180]:

X.shape

#### Out[180]:

(118, 2)

#### In [181]:

```
Y=data2['y']
```

#### In [182]:

Y. shape

#### Out[182]:

(118,)

#### In [183]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.25)
```

#### In [188]:

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
model = SVC(kernel='rbf')
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

C:\Users\Rajat\_PC\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\svm\base.py:196: Fut ureWarning: The default value of gamma will change from 'auto' to 'scale' in version 0.22 to account better for unscaled features. Set gamma explici tly to 'auto' or 'scale' to avoid this warning. "avoid this warning.", FutureWarning)

#### Out[188]:

SVC(C=1.0, cache\_size=200, class\_weight=None, coef0=0.0, decision\_function\_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='auto\_deprecated', kernel='rbf', max\_iter=-1, probability=False, random\_state=None, shrinking=True, tol=0.001, verbose=False)

### In [189]:

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

### In [190]:

[[14 0]

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))
print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

14

16

```
[16 0]]
             precision
                          recall f1-score
                                              support
                  0.47
                            1.00
                                       0.64
          0
                  0.00
                            0.00
                                       0.00
```

micro	avg	0.47	0.47	0.47	30
macro	avg	0.23	0.50	0.32	30
weighted	avg	0.22	0.47	0.30	30

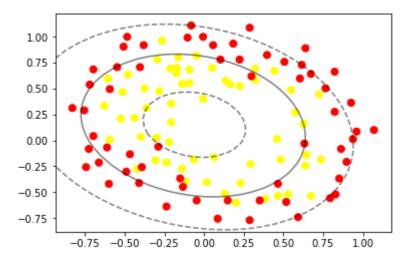
C:\Users\Rajat PC\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\classificati on.py:1143: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn\_for)

## **Using RBF kernel**

## In [193]:

```
plt.scatter(X['x1'], X['x2'], c=Y, s=50, cmap='autumn')
plot_svc_decision_function(model);
```



## In [ ]: