

# COL341 ASSIGNMENT - 2

## Brief description of each parts

### Binary SVM

```
fit(self, train_data_path:str) -> None:
```

This function finds X and Y and calls `binary_classifier(self, X, Y)` function

We first find all the matrices - `P, q, G, h, A, b` and calculate  $\alpha$  by using `alpha =`

```
np.array(qpsolvers.solve_qp(P, q, G, h, A, b, solver="cvxopt"))
```

Using alpha the value of b is calculated. I have taken the avg of all the values we get from each support vector.

I have saved all the support vectors ( $\alpha, X, Y$ ) with the trainer

```
predict(self, test_data_path:str)->np.ndarray:
```

This function first extracts `X_test` from the given file and calls `binary_pred(self, X_test)` function. Using kernel we calculate the value of Y for each data point

## Confusion matrix for validation part

	0	1
0	22	1
1	3	16

Virtically → actual value

Horizontally → predicted value

## Best Hyperparameters

kernel → RBF

C → 1

gamma → 0.0001

## Analysis

### Linear kernel

C = 0.01	C = 0.1	C = 1	C = 10
89.74%	84.61%	84.61%	84.61%

## Confusion matrices

C = 0.01

	0	1
0	21	2
1	3	16

C = 0.1

	0	1
0	19	4
1	3	16

C = 1

	0	1
0	19	4
1	3	16

C = 10

	0	1
0	19	4
1	3	16

## RBF kernel

	C = 0.01	C = 0.1	C = 1	C = 10
Gamma = 0.1	53%	53%	53%	53%
Gamma = 0.01	53%	53%	79%	79%
Gamma = 0.001	89%	92%	87%	87%

## Multi-class Classification

### OVO

First I have initiaized  $nC_2$ Trainers using `_init_trainers(self)`

```
fit(self, train_data_path:str, max_iter=None) -> None
```

This function extracts X and Y from the csv file.

Now we iterated through the trainers. and train them

for trainer number [i,j] (where i iterate from 1 to n\_classes and j iterate from i+1 to n\_classes) we train them as follows.

We first separate the data that belongs to class i+1 and j+1 only

We create a new Y\_new such that  $Y\_new[n] = 1$  if  $Y[n] == i+1$  else  $Y\_new[n] = -1$

we train them using the binary classifier

```
predict(self, test_data_path:str) -> np.ndarray
```

I run all the trained models on each data point and for (i,j) trainer, we add the weight of nth data point being in class i and we subtract the weight of that point being in class j.

Using the above voting algorithm we then find the argmax for each data point and return the answer

## Confusion matrix

```
[[2. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 2. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 5. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 2. 6. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 4. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 6. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 6. 1. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 2.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
```

## Analysis

- gamma = 0.1 and C = 0.1

Accuracy = 48.71%

Confusion matrix -

```
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 2. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 5. 5. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 1. 4. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [2. 1. 0. 0. 0. 6. 4. 1. 3. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 2. 1. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
```

```
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
```

- gamma = 0.1 and C = 1.0

Accuracy = 69.23%

Confusion matrix -

```
[[2. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 5. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 2. 5. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 1. 4. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 6. 1. 1. 3. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 4. 1. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
```

## OVA

First I have initiazed *n*Trainers using `_init_trainers(self)`

```
fit(self, train_data_path:str, max_iter=None) -> None
```

This function extracts X and Y from the csv file.

Now we iterated through the trainers. and train them

for trainer number i (where i iterate from 1 to n\_classes ) we train them as follows.

We create a new Y\_new such that Y\_new[n] = 1 if Y[n] == i+1 else Y\_new[n] = -1

we train them using the binary classifier

```
predict(self, test_data_path:str) -> np.ndarray
```

I run all the trained models on each data point and ith trainer.

We just take the argmax of each trainer's answer on each data point and return that.

## Confusion matrix

```
[[2. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 2. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 4. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 2. 5. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 4. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 6. 1. 1. 0. 0.]
```

[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 4. 1. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 1. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 2. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]

## Analysis

- Gamma = 0.1 and C = 0.1

Accuracy = 53.8%

Confusion matrix -

[[1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 2. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 3. 5. 0. 0. 0. 1. 2. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 1. 4. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[1. 2. 2. 0. 0. 6. 3. 0. 1. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 3. 1. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]

- Gamma = 0.1 and C = 1.0

Accuracy = 74.35%

Confusion matrix -

[[2. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[0. 2. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 5. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 2. 5. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 1. 4. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 6. 2. 1. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 3. 1. 0. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 1. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 2. 0.]  
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]