

irisModels

July 27, 2024

```
[1]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
```

```
[3]: data = load_iris()  
      print(data)
```

```
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 [6.1, 3. , 4.9, 1.8],
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literature. Fisher's paper is a classic in the field and is referenced frequently to this day. (See Duda & Hart, for example.) The data set contains 3 classes of 50 instances each, where each class refers to a type of iris plant. One class is linearly separable from the other 2; the latter are NOT linearly separable from each other.

start

References

details-split

- Fisher, R.A. "The use of multiple measurements in taxonomic problems" Annual Eugenics, 7, Part II, 179-188 (1936); also in "Contributions to Mathematical Statistics" (John Wiley, NY, 1950).

- Duda, R.O., & Hart, P.E. (1973) Pattern Classification and Scene Analysis. (Q327.D83) John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 0-471-22361-1. See page 218.

- Dasarathy, B.V. (1980) "Nosing Around the Neighborhood: A New System Structure and Classification Rule for Recognition in Partially Exposed Environments". IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, Vol. PAMI-2, No. 1, 67-71.

- Gates, G.W. (1972) "The Reduced Nearest Neighbor Rule". IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, May 1972, 431-433.

- See also: 1988 MLC Proceedings, 54-64. Cheeseman et al's AUTOCLASS II conceptual clustering system finds 3 classes in the data.

- Many, many more ...

details-end

'feature_names': ['sepal length (cm)', 'sepal width (cm)', 'petal length (cm)', 'petal width (cm)'], 'filename': 'iris.csv', 'data_module': 'sklearn.datasets.data'}

```
[5]: import pandas as pd
```

```
[7]: X_data = pd.DataFrame(data.data, columns = data.feature_names)
      print(X_data)
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2
..
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8

[150 rows x 4 columns]

```
[13]: y_data = pd.Series(data = data.target, name = "Targets")
      print(y_data)
```

0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0

```

..
145    2
146    2
147    2
148    2
149    2
Name: Targets, Length: 150, dtype: int32

```

```
[11]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
[17]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_data, y_data, test_size=0.
↪2)
```

```
[19]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
```

```
[21]: model = RandomForestClassifier()
print(model)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier()
```

```
[23]: model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[23]: RandomForestClassifier()
```

```
[27]: y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
print(y_pred)
```

```
[0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 2 2 1 0 2 1 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 1 2 1 0 0]
```

```
[29]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
[31]: accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[31]: 1.0
```

```
[33]: from joblib import dump
```

```
[35]: dump(model, '../Savedmodels/model.joblib')
```

```
[35]: ['../Savedmodels/model.joblib']
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