Iris 데이터셋 SVM 알고리즘으로 분류하기

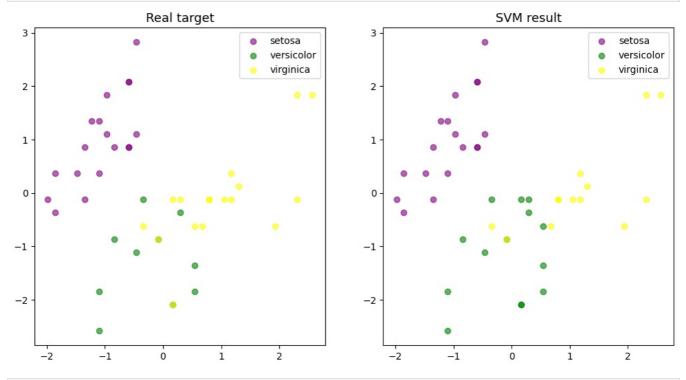
라이브러리 및 패키지 불러오기

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In [1]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.datasets import load iris
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
        from sklearn.svm import SVC
        C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 17612\2645145832.py:1: DeprecationWarning:
        Pyarrow will become a required dependency of pandas in the next major release of pandas (pandas 3.0),
        (to allow more performant data types, such as the Arrow string type, and better interoperability with other lib
        but was not found to be installed on your system.
        If this would cause problems for you,
        please provide us feedback at https://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas/issues/54466
        import pandas as pd
        데이터셋 불러오기
In [2]: # 데이터셋 로드
        iris = load iris()
        df = pd.DataFrame(data= np.c_[iris.data, iris.target]
                          columns= ['sepal length', 'sepal width', 'petal length', 'petal width', 'target'])
In [3]: # train, test 데이터셋 분리
        X = df[df.columns[:-1]]
        y = df['target']
        X_{train}, X_{test}, y_{train}, y_{test} = train_{test} split(X, y, test_{size} = 0.3, train_{test} random_state = 123)
In [4]: # 정규화 작업
        scaler = StandardScaler()
        scaler.fit(X train)
        X train = scaler.transform(X train)
        모델 학습
In [5]: # SVM 모델 생성
        model = SVC(kernel='poly', C = 3, degree = 3)
        model.fit(X_train, y_train)
Out[5]:
                  SVC
        SVC(C=3, kernel='poly')
        성능 평가
In [6]: # test 데이터셋도 정규화(train 데이터셋 기준으로 학습시킨 정규화 모듈 사용)
        X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
        y_pred = model.predict(X_test) # 예측 라벨
        accuracy score(y test, y pred)
Out[6]: 0.91111111111111111
        분류 결과 시각화
In [7]: # target 마다 index 가져오기(꽃 종류마다 색깔을 다르게 시각화 목적)
        index_0 = np.where(y_test == 0)[0]
        index_1 = np.where(y_test == 1)[0]
        index_2 = np.where(y_test == 2)[0]
        index_0_p = np.where(y_pred == 0)[0]
        index 1 p = np.where(y pred == 1)[0]
        index_2p = np.where(y pred == 2)[0]
        # 시각화
        plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
        plt.subplot(121)
        plt.scatter(X_test[index_0, 0], X_test[index_0, 1], color='purple', alpha=0.6, label='setosa')
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plt.scatter(X test[index 1, 0], X test[index 1, 1], color='green', alpha=0.6, label='versicolor')

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plt.scatter(X_test[index_2, 0], X_test[index_2, 1], color='yellow', alpha=0.6, label='virginica')
plt.title('Real target', size=13)
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(122)
plt.scatter(X_test[index_0_p, 0], X_test[index_0_p, 1], color='purple', alpha=0.6, label='setosa')
plt.scatter(X_test[index_1_p, 0], X_test[index_1_p, 1], color='green', alpha=0.6, label='versicolor')
plt.scatter(X_test[index_2_p, 0], X_test[index_2_p, 1], color='yellow', alpha=0.6, label='virginica')
plt.title('SVM result', size=13)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



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In []: