Support Vector Machines

- · very useful for classification problems
- · using iris data

Out[4]:

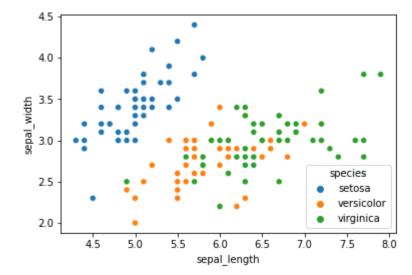
	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	virginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	virginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	virginica
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	virginica
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	virginica

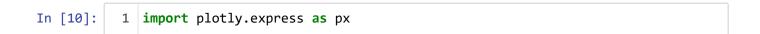
150 rows × 5 columns

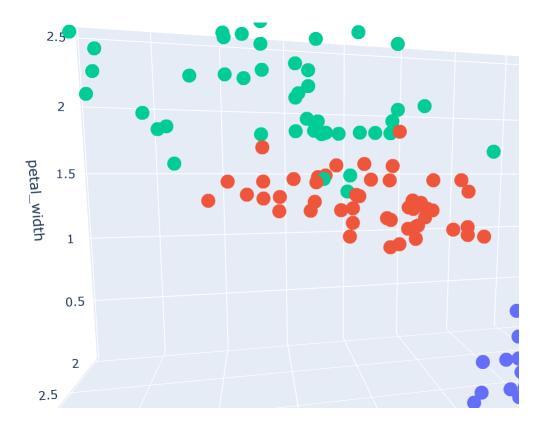
Visualization

```
In [9]: 1 sns.scatterplot(x ='sepal_length', y = 'sepal_width', data = iris, hue = 'sp
```

Out[9]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='sepal_length', ylabel='sepal_width'>







Train-Test-Split

Modelling

```
In [17]: 1 from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

Prediction

```
In [22]:
            1 y_pred = svm_model.predict(X_test)
            2 y_pred
Out[22]: array(['versicolor', 'setosa', 'virginica', 'versicolor', 'versicolor', 'setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica', 'versicolor', 'versicolor',
                   'virginica', 'setosa', 'setosa', 'setosa', 'setosa', 'versicolor',
                  'virginica', 'versicolor', 'versicolor', 'virginica', 'setosa',
                   'virginica', 'setosa', 'virginica', 'virginica', 'virginica',
                   'virginica', 'virginica', 'setosa', 'setosa'], dtype=object)
In [23]:
            1 # test accuracy
            2 svm_model.score(X_test, y_test)
Out[23]: 1.0
In [24]:
            1 # train accuracy
            3 svm_model.score(X_train, y_train)
Out[24]: 0.975
```

Hyperparameter Tuning of SVM Model

```
In [53]: 1    svm_model = SVC(C = 3, kernel = 'rbf', gamma = 5)
2    svm_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
3    print('Test Accuracy :', svm_model.score(X_test, y_test))
4    print('Train Accuracy :', svm_model.score(X_train, y_train))

Test Accuracy : 1.0
Train Accuracy : 1.0
```

- C = 3
- kernel = 'rbf'
- gamma = 5

Best values for SVM model is:

In []: 1