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Support vector machines

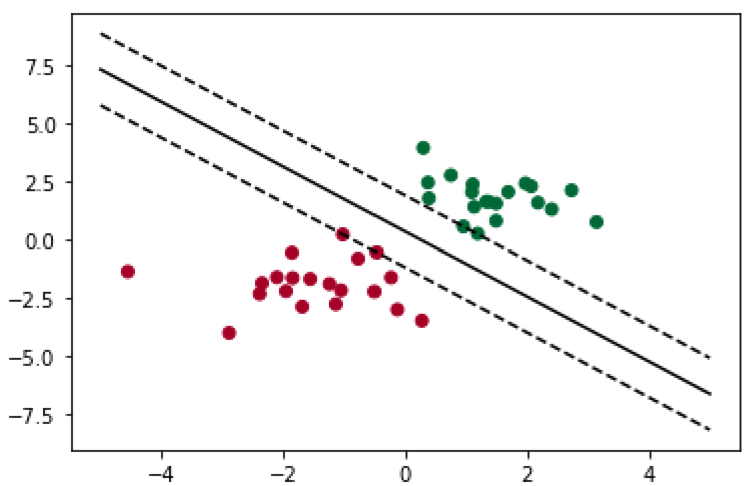
In [1]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import sklearn

# This is a bit of magic to make matplotlib figures appear inline in the noteb
ook
# rather than in a new window.
%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'
```

In [2]:
```
# import all relevant packages
import numpy as np
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.datasets import make_moons, make_circles, make_classification
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

Section 1: SVM with linear kernel on linearly separable data

In [3]:
```
# linearly separable data
# we create 40 separable points
np.random.seed(0)
X = np.r_[np.random.randn(20, 2) - [2, 2], np.random.randn(20, 2) + [2, 2]]
Y = [0] * 20 + [1] * 20

# fit the model
model = svm.SVC(kernel='linear')   # note linear kernel -- linear means don't
 use a kernel
model.fit(X, Y)

# get the separating hyperplane
w = model.coef_[0]
a = -w[0] / w[1]
xx = np.linspace(-5, 5)
yy = a * xx - (model.intercept_[0]) / w[1]

# plot the parallels to the separating hyperplane that pass through the
# support vectors
b = model.support_vectors_[0]
yy_down = a * xx + (b[1] - a * b[0])
b = model.support_vectors_[-1]
yy_up = a * xx + (b[1] - a * b[0])

# plot the line, the points, and the nearest vectors to the plane
plt.plot(xx, yy, 'k-')
plt.plot(xx, yy_down, 'k--')
plt.plot(xx, yy_up, 'k--')

plt.scatter(model.support_vectors_[:, 0], model.support_vectors_[:, 1],
            s=80, facecolors='none')
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=Y, cmap=plt.cm.RdYlGn)

plt.axis('tight')
```

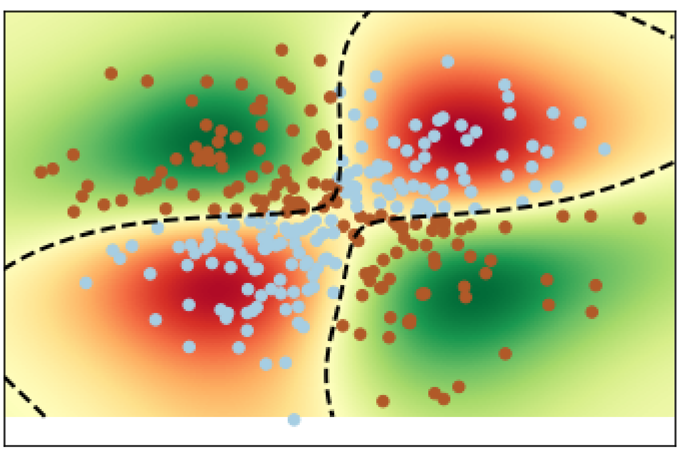
Out[3]: (-5.5, 5.5, -8.990829274856868, 9.714523446430977)



Section 2: SVM with RBF kernel on XOR like data

In [4]:
```
# Xor like function (non-linear boundaries)

xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(-3, 3, 500),
                     np.linspace(-3, 3, 500))
np.random.seed(0)
X = np.random.randn(300, 2)
Y = np.logical_xor(X[:, 0] > 0, X[:, 1] > 0)

# fit the model
model = svm.SVC(kernel='rbf',gamma=0.5) # note RBF kernel -- gaussian == radia
l basis function
model.fit(X, Y)

# plot the decision function for each datapoint on the grid
Z = model.decision_function(np.c_[xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)

plt.imshow(Z, interpolation='nearest',
           extent=(xx.min(), xx.max(), yy.min(), yy.max()), aspect='auto',
           origin='lower', cmap=plt.cm.RdYlGn)
contours = plt.contour(xx, yy, Z, levels=[0], linewidths=2,
                       linestyles='--')
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], s=30, c=Y, cmap=plt.cm.Paired)
plt.xticks(())
plt.yticks(())
plt.axis()
```

Out[4]: (-3.0, 3.0, -3.4277974323440654, 3.0)



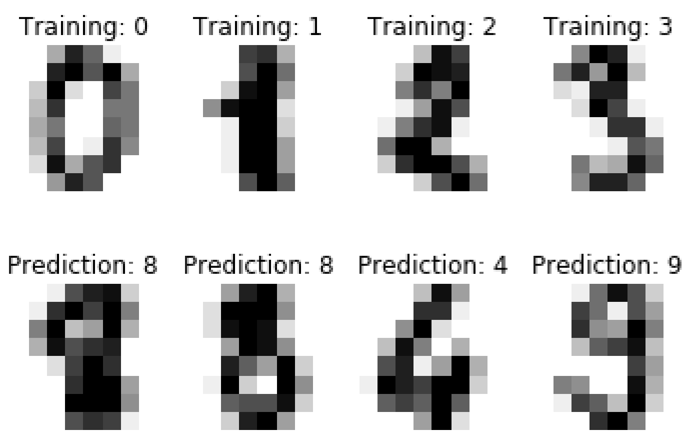
Try this!

Change the width of the Gaussian kernel in the previous cell and see the impact on the decision boundaries.

Section 3: SVM on the MNIST digits data set

In [5]:
```
# Import datasets, classifiers and performance metrics
from sklearn import datasets, svm, metrics

# The digits dataset
digits = datasets.load_digits()

# The data that we are interested in is made of 8x8 images of digits, let's
# have a look at the first 3 images, stored in the `images` attribute of the
# dataset.  If we were working from image files, we could load them using
# pylab.imread.  Note that each image must have the same size. For these
# images, we know which digit they represent: it is given in the 'target' of
# the dataset.
images_and_labels = list(zip(digits.images, digits.target))
for index, (image, label) in enumerate(images_and_labels[:4]):
    plt.subplot(2, 4, index + 1)
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.imshow(image, cmap=plt.cm.gray_r, interpolation='nearest')
    plt.title('Training: %i' % label)

# To apply a classifier on this data, we need to flatten the image, to
# turn the data in a (samples, feature) matrix:
n_samples = len(digits.images)
data = digits.images.reshape((n_samples, -1))

# Create a classifier: a support vector classifier
model = svm.SVC(gamma=0.001,kernel='rbf')

# We learn the digits on the first half of the digits
model.fit(data[:n_samples // 2], digits.target[:n_samples // 2])

# Now predict the value of the digit on the second half:
expected = digits.target[n_samples // 2:]
predicted = model.predict(data[n_samples // 2:])

print("Classification report for classifier %s:\n%s\n"
      % (model, metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted)))
print("Confusion matrix:\n%s" % metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))

images_and_predictions = list(zip(digits.images[n_samples // 2:], predicted))
for index, (image, prediction) in enumerate(images_and_predictions[:4]):
    plt.subplot(2, 4, index + 5)
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.imshow(image, cmap=plt.cm.gray_r, interpolation='nearest')
    plt.title('Prediction: %i' % prediction)
```

```
Classification report for classifier SVC(C=1.0, cache_size=200, class_weight=
None, coef0=0.0,
    decision_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma=0.001, kernel='rbf',
    max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None, shrinking=True,
    tol=0.001, verbose=False):
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       1.00      0.99      0.99        88
           1       0.99      0.97      0.98        91
           2       0.99      0.99      0.99        86
           3       0.98      0.87      0.92        91
           4       0.99      0.96      0.97        92
           5       0.95      0.97      0.96        91
           6       0.99      0.99      0.99        91
           7       0.96      0.99      0.97        89
           8       0.94      1.00      0.97        88
           9       0.93      0.98      0.95        92

    accuracy                           0.97       899
   macro avg       0.97      0.97      0.97       899
weighted avg       0.97      0.97      0.97       899


Confusion matrix:
[[87  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0 88  1  0  0  0  0  0  1  1]
 [ 0  0 85  1  0  0  0  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0 79  0  3  0  4  5  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0 88  0  0  0  0  4]
 [ 0  0  0  0  0 88  1  0  0  2]
 [ 0  1  0  0  0  0 90  0  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  1  0 88  0  0]
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 88  0]
 [ 0  0  0  1  0  1  0  0  0 90]]
```



In [0]: