## **Implement SVM/Decision tree classification techniques**

## a) SVM IN R

```
# Install and load the e1071 package (if not already installed)
install.packages("e1071") library(e1071)
# Load the iris dataset data(iris)
# Inspect the first few rows of the dataset head(iris)
# Split the data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets
set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
sample_indices <- sample(1:nrow(iris), 0.7 * nrow(iris)) train_data
<- iris[sample_indices, ]
test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]</pre>
# Fit the SVM model svm_model <- svm(Species ~ ., data =
train_data, kernel = "radial")
# Print the summary of the model
summary(svm_model)
# Predict the test set predictions <- predict(svm_model,
newdata = test_data
# Evaluate the model's performance
confusion matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual = test_data$Species)
print(confusion_matrix)
# Calculate accuracy accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion_matrix)) /
sum(confusion_matrix) cat("Accuracy:", accuracy * 100, "%\n")
```

```
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  R 4.4.1 · ~/ ≈
  > # Load the iris dataset
  > data(iris)
  > # Inspect the first few rows of the dataset
   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
               5.1
4.9
                        3.5 1.4
3.0 1.4
                                                             0.2 setosa
0.2 setosa
                                                              0.2 setosa
0.2 setosa
                              3.2
                                              1.3
               4.6
                              3.1
                                              1.5
                                                                    setosa
                             3.9
                                            1.7
                                                             0.4 setosa
 > # Split the data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets
> set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
> sample_indices <- sample(1:nrow(iris), 0.7 * nrow(iris))
> train_data <- iris[sample_indices, ]
> test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]</pre>
 > # Fit the SVM model
> svm_model <- svm(Species ~ ., data = train_data, kernel = "radial")</pre>
  > # Print the summary of the model
  > summary(svm_model)
  svm(formula = Species ~ ., data = train_data, kernel = "radial")
  Parameters:
   SVM-Type: C-classification
SVM-Kernel: radial
cost: 1
  Number of Support Vectors: 45
   (7 18 20)
  Number of Classes: 3
 Levels:
   setosa versicolor virginica
 # Predict the test set
```

## b) Decision tree in R

# Install and load the rpart package (if not already installed) install.packages("rpart") library(rpart)

```
RStudio
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  Call:
  svm(formula = Species ~ ., data = train_data, kernel = "radial")
  Parameters:
      SVM-Type: C-classification
   SVM-Kernel: radial cost: 1
  Number of Support Vectors: 45
   (7 18 20)
  Number of Classes: 3
   setosa versicolor virginica
  /*
# Predict the test set
> predictions <- predict(svm_model, newdata = test_data)</pre>
  /*
# Evaluate the model's performance
> confusion_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual = test_data$Species)</pre>
  > print(confusion_matrix)
  Predicted setosa versicolor virginica setosa 14 0 0 versicolor 0 17 0 virginica 0 1 13
  > # Calculate accuracy
> accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion_matrix)) / sum(confusion_matrix)
> cat("Accuracy:", accuracy * 100, "%\n")
Accuracy: 97.77778 %
# Load the iris dataset data(iris)
# Split the data into training (70%) and testing (30%) sets
set.seed(123) # For reproducibility
sample_indices <- sample(1:nrow(iris), 0.7 * nrow(iris)) train_data
<- iris[sample_indices, ]
test_data <- iris[-sample_indices, ]</pre>
# Fit the Decision Tree model tree_model <- rpart(Species ~ ., data
= train_data, method = "class")
# Print the summary of the model
summary(tree_model)
```

# Plot the Decision Tree plot(tree\_model) text(tree\_model, pretty = 0)

> print(confusion\_matrix)
Predicted Setosa versicolor virginica setosa 14 0 0 versicolor 0 18 1

# Predict the test set predictions <- predict(tree\_model, newdata =
test\_data, type = "class")</pre>

# Evaluate the model's performance confusion\_matrix <- table(Predicted = predictions, Actual = test\_data\$Species) print(confusion\_matrix)

# Calculate accuracy
accuracy <- sum(diag(confusion\_matrix)) / sum(confusion\_matrix)
cat("Accuracy:", accuracy \* 100, "%\n")





