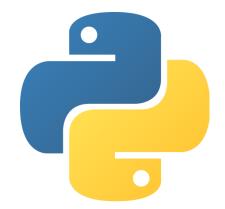


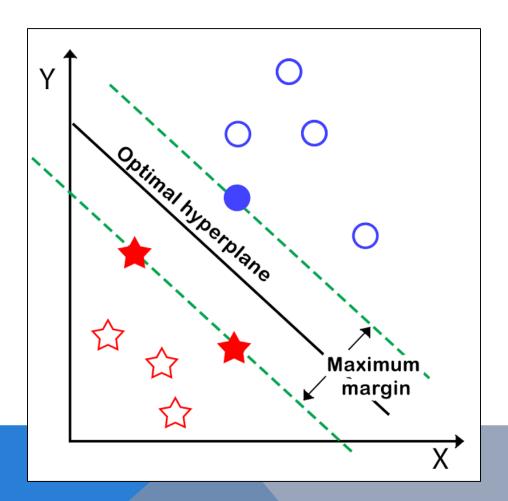
### **CLASIFICADORES**

• SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE (SVM)



- K-NN
- IMPLEMENTACION
- EJEMPLOS

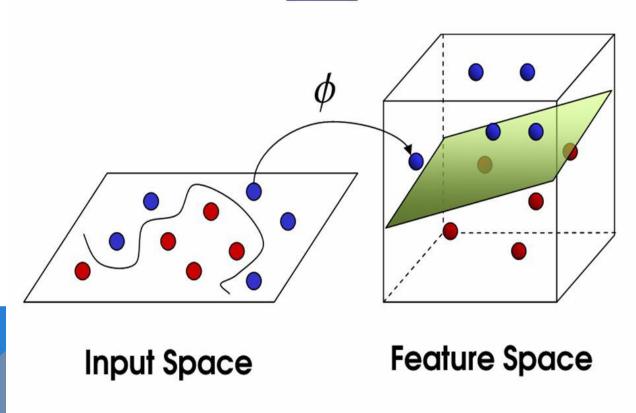
#### **SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE**



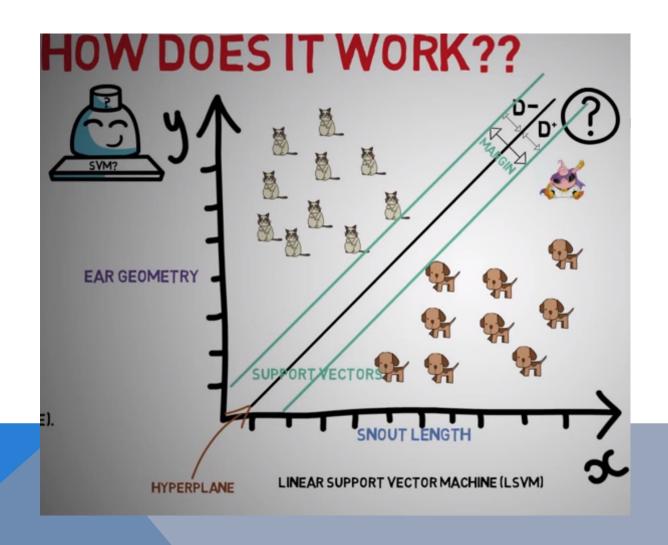
- Ubicación de datos en el plano
- Creación del hiperplano
- Selección de vectores de soporte para margen máximo

#### **SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE**

# Principle of Support Vector Machines (SVM)



#### UN BREVE Y SIMPLE EJEMPLO...



### IMPLEMENTACIÓN EN PYTHON

```
class sklearn.svm. SVC (C=1.0, kernel='rbf', degree=3, gamma='auto_deprecated', coef0=0.0, shrinking=True, probability=False, tol=0.001, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, verbose=False, max_iter=-1, decision_function_shape='ovr', random_state=None) [Source]
```

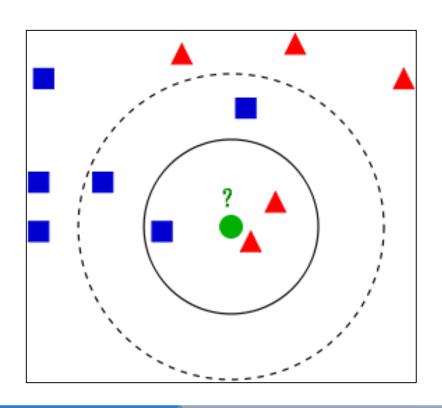
#### **EJEMPLO:**

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn.svm import SVC

X = np.array([[-1, -1], [-2, -1], [1, 1], [2, 1]])
y = np.array([1, 1, 2, 2])
clf = SVC()
clf.fit(X, y)

print(clf.predict([[-0.8, -1]]))
```

## K-NN (K VECINOS MÁS PRÓXIMOS)



Se predice el grupo del nuevo elemento a partir de los k elementos más cercanos a éste.

#### IMPLEMENTACION EN PYTHON

class sklearn.neighbors. KNeighborsClassifier (n\_neighbors=5, weights='uniform', algorithm='auto', leaf\_size=30, p=2, metric='minkowski', metric\_params=None, n\_jobs=None, \*\*kwargs) [source]

#### **EJEMPLO:**

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

```
X = [[0], [1], [2], [3]]

y = [0, 0, 1, 1]

neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)

neigh.fit(X, y)

print(neigh.predict([[1.1]]))
```