	Support Vector Machines Project Welcome to your Support Vector Machine Project! Just follow along with the notebook and instructions below. We will be analyzing the famous iris data set! The Data
	For this series of lectures, we will be using the famous Iris flower data set. The Iris flower data set or Fisher's Iris data set is a multivariate data set introduced by Sir Ronald Fisher in the 1936 as an example of discriminant analysis. The data set consists of 50 samples from each of three species of Iris (Iris setosa, Iris virginica and Iris versicolor), so 150 total samples. Four features were measured from each sample: the length and the width of the sepals and petals, in centimeters. Here's a picture of the three different Iris types:
In [1]: Out[1]:	<pre>from IPython.display import Image url = 'http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/56/Kosaciec_szczecinkowaty_Iris_setosa.jpg' Image(url,width=300, height=300)</pre>
In [2]: Out[2]:	<pre># The Iris Versicolor from IPython.display import Image url = 'http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/41/Iris_versicolor_3.jpg' Image(url,width=300, height=300)</pre>
In [3]:	<pre># The Iris Virginica from IPython.display import Image url = 'http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9f/Iris_virginica.jpg' Image(url,width=300, height=300)</pre>
Out[3]:	
	The iris dataset contains measurements for 150 iris flowers from three different species. The three classes in the Iris dataset:
	Iris-setosa (n=50) Iris-versicolor (n=50) Iris-virginica (n=50) The four features of the Iris dataset:
	sepal length in cm sepal width in cm petal length in cm petal width in cm Get the data
In [4]:	iris = sns.load_dataset('iris') Let's visualize the data and get you started!
In [5]:	import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [6]: Out[6]:	sns.pairplot(iris, hue='species', palette='Dark2')
	William to the state of the sta
	4.5 4.0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	species setosa versicolor virginica
In [7]:	Create a kde plot of sepal_length versus sepal width for setosa species of flower. setosa = iris[iris['species']=='setosa']
	<pre>sns.kdeplot(setosa['sepal_width'], setosa['sepal_length'],</pre>
Out[7]:	<pre><axessubplot:xlabel='sepal_width', ylabel="sepal_length"></axessubplot:xlabel='sepal_width',></pre>
	4.0 - 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 sepal_width
In [8]: In [9]:	Trom skiedini.model_selection import train_test_spiit
	y = iris['species'] X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.30) Train a Model Now its time to train a Support Vector Machine Classifier.
In [10]: In [11]: In [12]:	SVC_IIIOUEI = SVC()
Out[12]:	svc_model.fit(X_train, y_train) SVC() Model Evaluation Now get predictions from the model and create a confusion matrix and a classification report.
In [13]: In [14]: In [15]:	<pre>from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix print(confusion_matrix(y_test,predictions))</pre>
In [16]:	[[9 0 0]
	virginica 0.94 0.94 0.94 16 accuracy 0.96 45 macro avg 0.96 0.96 0.96 45 weighted avg 0.96 0.96 0.96 45 Wow! You should have noticed that your model was pretty good! Let's see if we can tune the parameters to try to get even better (unlikely, and you probably would be satisfied with these results in real like because the data set is quite small, but I just want you to practice using GridSearch.
In [17]:	Gridsearch Practice Import GridsearchCV from SciKit Learn. from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV Create a dictionary called param_grid and fill out some parameters for C and gamma.
In [18]: In [19]:	Create a GridSearchCV object and fit it to the training data.
	Fitting 5 folds for each of 16 candidates, totalling 80 fits [CV] END .C=0.1, gamma=1; total time= 0.0s [CV] END .C=0.1, gamma=0.1; total time= 0.0s [CV] END .C=0.1, gamma=0.1; total time= 0.0s
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Out[19]:	
In [20]: In [21]:	gra_predictions = grad.predict(_test)
In [22]:	[[9 0 0] [0 18 2] [0 0 16]] print(classification_report(y_test, grid_predictions))) precision recall f1-score support
	setosa 1.00 1.00 9 versicolor 1.00 0.90 0.95 20 virginica 0.89 1.00 0.94 16 accuracy 0.96 45 macro avg 0.96 0.97 0.96 45 weighted avg 0.96 0.96 0.96 45 You should have done about the same or exactly the same, this makes sense, there is basically just one point that is too noisey to grab, which makes sense, we don't want to have an overfit model that would be able to grab that.
	Great Job!