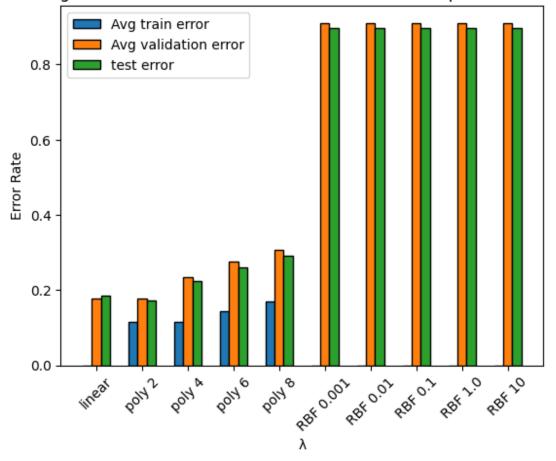
```
In [137... import numpy as np
         from sklearn.datasets import fetch_openml
         import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [138... def fetch_mnist():
             # DownLoad MNIST dataset
             X, y = fetch_openml('Fashion-MNIST', version=1, return_X_y=True)
             X = X.to_numpy()
             y = y.to_numpy()
             # Randomly sample 7000 images
             np.random.seed(2)
             indices = np.random.choice(len(X), 7000, replace=False)
             X, y = X[indices], y[indices]
             return X, y
         X, y = fetch_mnist()
         print(X.shape, y.shape)
         (7000, 784) (7000,)
In [189... | idx2class = {'0': 'T-shirt/top', '1': 'Trouser', '2': 'Pullover', '3': 'Dress', '4'
                      '5': 'Sandal', '6': 'Shirt', '7': 'Sneaker', '8': 'Bag', '9': 'Ankle'}
         images = [image.reshape(28, 28) for image in X[:10]]
         fig, axs = plt.subplots(2,5)
         for i,(image,lable) in enumerate(zip(images,y[:10])):
             ax = axs[i//5, i\%5]
             ax.imshow(image,cmap='binary')
             ax.set_title(f'({lable}, {idx2class[lable]})')
             ax.axes.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
             ax.axes.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
           (6, Shirt) (2, Pullover)(7, Sneaker) (6, Shirt)
                                                                     (4, Coat)
                                                      (9, Ankle) (2, Pullover)
          (5, Sandal) (1, Trouser) (6, Shirt)
```

```
In [140... def cross_validation_error(X, y, model, folds=4):
             X_folds = np.array_split(X, folds)
             y_folds = np.array_split(y, folds)
             train_error = []
             val_error = []
             for j in range(folds):
                 x_{test} = X_{folds[j]}
                 y_test = y_folds[j]
                 x_train = np.vstack([X_folds[i] for i in range(folds) if i != j])
                 y_train = np.concatenate([y_folds[i] for i in range(folds) if i != j])
                 model.fit(x_train, y_train)
                 y_test_pred = model.predict(x_test)
                 y_train_pred = model.predict(x_train)
                 train_error.append(np.average(y_train_pred != y_train))
                 val_error.append(np.average(y_test_pred != y_test))
             return np.round(np.average(train_error), 3), np.round(np.average(val_error), 3)
In [155... from sklearn.svm import SVC
         def SVM_results(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
             errors = \{\}
             parameters = {'linear': [1], 'poly': [2, 4, 6, 8], 'rbf': [1e-3, 1e-2, 1e-1, 1e
             for type, params in parameters.items():
                 for param in params:
                     model = None
                     if type == 'linear':
                          model = SVC(kernel='linear')
                     elif type == 'poly':
                         model = SVC(kernel='poly', degree=param)
                     else:
                         model = SVC(kernel='rbf',gamma=param)
                     model.fit(X_train, y_train)
                     y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
                     CV = cross_validation_error(X_train, y_train, model)
                     test_error = np.round(np.average(y_pred != y_test), 3)
                     errors[f'SVM_{type}_{param}'] = tuple(CV) + tuple([test_error])
             return errors
In [156... import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         def plot_SVM_CV_results(avg_train_error, avg_val_error, test_error, lamda):
             bar_width = 0.2
             bar = np.arange(len(lamda))
             plt.bar(bar - 0.2, avg_train_error, width=bar_width, label='Avg train error',
                     edgecolor='black', align='center')
             plt.bar(bar, avg_val_error, width=bar_width, label='Avg validation error',
                     edgecolor='black', align='center')
             plt.bar(bar + 0.2, test_error, width=bar_width, label='test error',
                     edgecolor='black', align='center')
             plt.xlabel('\u03BB')
             plt.ylabel('Error Rate')
```

```
plt.xticks(bar, lamda, rotation=45)
             plt.title("Average Train and validation error and Test Error rate per lambda va
             plt.legend()
             plt.show()
In [157... from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.25, random_st
         results = SVM_results(X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test)
         avg_train_error = []
         avg_val_error = []
         test_error = []
         for k in results:
             avg_train_error.append(results[k][0])
             avg_val_error.append(results[k][1])
            test_error.append(results[k][2])
         lam = ["linear", 'poly 2', 'poly 4', 'poly 6', 'poly 8', 'RBF 0.001', 'RBF 0.01',
         plot_SVM_CV_results(avg_train_error, avg_val_error, test_error, lam)
         SVM_linear_1 DONE
         SVM_poly_2 DONE
         SVM_poly_4 DONE
         SVM_poly_6 DONE
         SVM_poly_8 DONE
         SVM_rbf_0.001 DONE
         SVM_rbf_0.01 DONE
         SVM_rbf_0.1 DONE
         SVM_rbf_1.0 DONE
         SVM_rbf_10 DONE
```

Average Train and validation error and Test Error rate per lambda value



As we can see, the Polynomial(Degree=2) SVM model performs better than any other model, the lowest validation error rate, in the Cross-Validation method and on the test set. We know from class that the results from the CV implies that the better model will behave similarly on the test set.1