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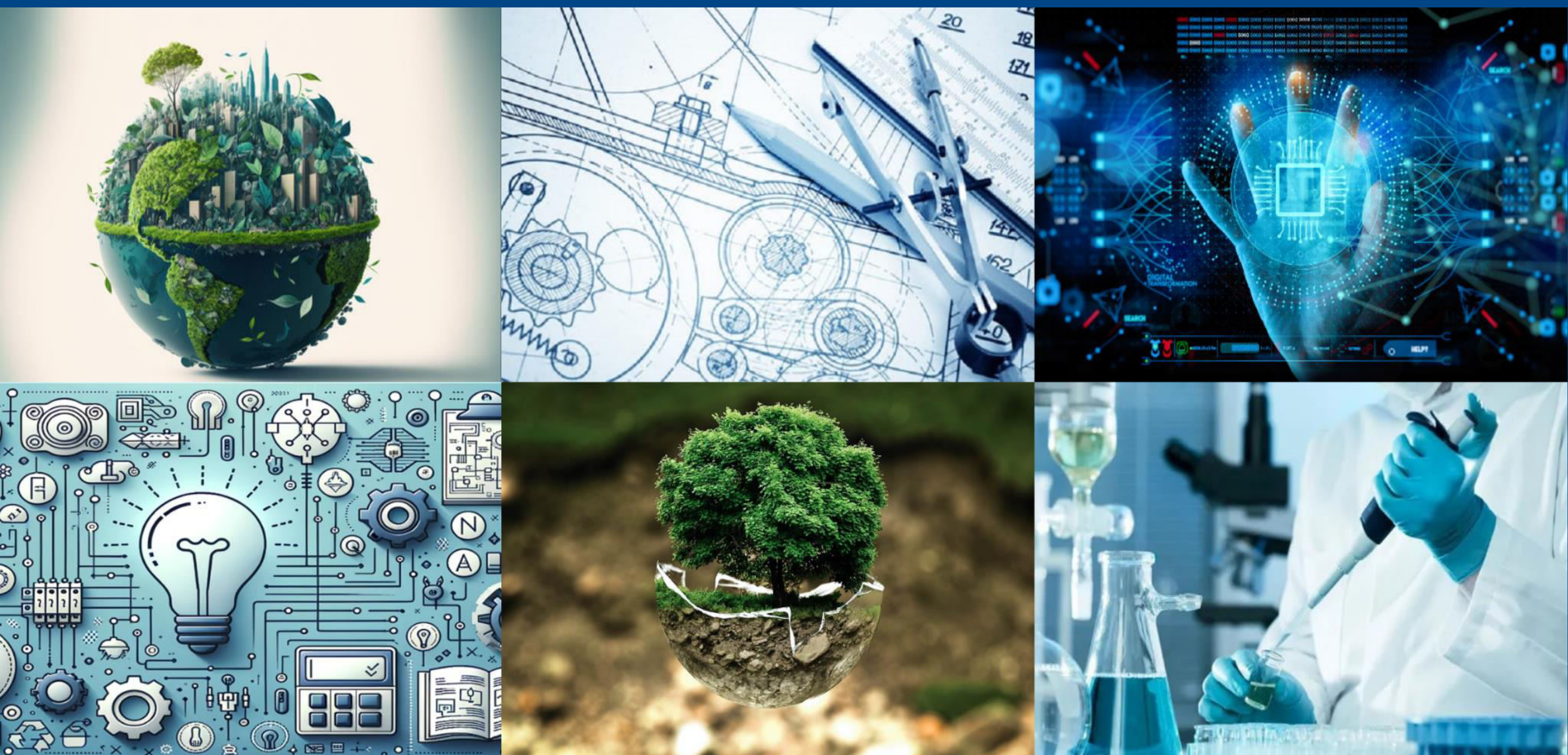

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Iris Flower Classification using Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Web Deployment with Flask

T. Kirubarani, K. Kaviselvan

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Sri Krishna Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

UG Student, Department of Computer Science, Sri Krishna Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT: Machine learning has become an essential tool in data classification tasks across various domains, including botany and agriculture. This paper presents a machine learning-based approach for classifying Iris flower species using the Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm. The Iris dataset, which consists of 150 samples with four numerical features—sepal length, sepal width, petal length, and petal width—is used to train and evaluate the model. The SVM classifier is chosen due to its robustness in handling small datasets and its ability to find optimal decision boundaries.

The developed model is integrated into a user-friendly web application using Flask, with HTML and CSS for the frontend. The system allows users to input flower measurements and obtain real-time predictions of the species. Model performance is evaluated using accuracy metrics and confusion matrices, demonstrating high classification efficiency. The paper also discusses challenges in model tuning, web integration, and potential improvements such as UI enhancements, cloud deployment, and alternative classification algorithms. This study highlights the effectiveness of combining machine learning with web technologies for practical, real-world applications.

I. INTRODUCTION

Machine learning has revolutionized various fields by enabling automated classification and predictive analysis. One of the most well-known datasets used for classification problems is the Iris dataset, which contains data on three species of Iris flowers—Setosa, Versicolor, and Virginica—based on four key features: sepal length, sepal width, petal length, and petal width. This dataset serves as an ideal benchmark for evaluating classification algorithms in machine learning.

In this study, we implement a Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier to predict the species of an Iris flower based on its physical attributes. SVM is chosen due to its ability to handle high-dimensional data efficiently and find the optimal decision boundary for classification. After training and evaluating the model, we integrate it into a web-based application using Flask, allowing users to input flower measurements and receive real-time predictions through an interactive interface designed with HTML and CSS.
The primary objectives of this study are:

1. To develop an efficient machine learning model for Iris flower classification using SVM.
2. To evaluate the model's performance using standard classification metrics.
3. To deploy the trained model as a web application, enabling real-world usability.
4. To discuss challenges, limitations, and future improvements for enhancing the system.

This project demonstrates the practical application of machine learning in classification tasks and highlights the seamless integration of AI models into web-based platforms. By providing a user-friendly interface, it bridges the gap between machine learning techniques and real-world usability. Future enhancements may include optimizing the model for higher accuracy, integrating additional classification algorithms, and deploying the application on cloud platforms for broader accessibility.

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TYPES OF MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

Supervised Learning: Learning from labeled data to predict outcomes.

Algorithms:

Linear Regression: Predicts a continuous target variable. **Logistic Regression:** Used for binary classification.
Decision Trees: Split data into different categories based on decision rules.
Random Forest: An ensemble method of decision trees.
Support Vector Machines (SVM): Used for classification and regression tasks, works well with high dimensional data.
k-Nearest Neighbors (k-NN): Classifies data points based on the nearest neighbors.
Gradient Boosting Machines (GBM): Combines multiple weak learners to create a strong predictive model.

II. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

I am working on a flower classification project where I want to Classify different types of flowers based on specific Characteristics such as petals, flower leaf width, sepal length, Sepal width, etc. The data records used are popular iris data Records consisting of these characteristics and flower types (setosa, versicolor, virginica). A support vector machine (SVM) classifier should be constructed to Predict flower types based on their characteristics.

SOLUTIONS USING SVM (SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE)

Step-by-Step Solution:

Here you can tackle the problem based on the code you gave. This fits the IRIS data record.

DOWNLOAD THE IRIS DATA RECORD

First, you need to import the required libraries and load the IRIS data records. by sklearn.datastets import load_iris From sklearn.model_selection From import
train_test_plit sklearn.svm import SVC
Import with sklearn.metrics

LOADING DATA

Invites an IRIS data record containing the function (x) and the target label (y).
# Download IRIS data record
iris = load_iris()
x = iris.data # Characteristics: length of sepal, sepal width,
length of flower leaf, width of flower blade
y = iris.arget #Target: Flower species (0 = setosa, 1 = versicolor, 2 = virginica)

DATA SHARING

Next, split the data records into training and test sets.
#Share data to training and test rates (80% training, 20% testing)
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_plit(x, y, test_size
= 0.2, random_state = 42)

TRAINING SVM MODEL

Next, we create an SVM model with a linear kernel, fit the training data and create predictions for the test data.
Initialize the support vector classifier with a linear kernel svc = svc(kernel = 'linear') #Train the model with training data svc.fit (x_train, y_train) #Make predictions using test data y_pred_svc = svc.predict(x_test)

EVALUATE THE MODEL

Model performance using accuracy, confusion matrix, and classification reports. #Accuracy evaluation quarchapy_svc = quarchacy_score(y_test, y_pred_svc)
print("svc-classification accuracy:" + str(surcosity_svc *

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100))) #Confusion Matrix cm_svc =compans_matrix(y_test, y_pred_svc) print("Confusion matrix from SVC:\n", cm_svc) #Classification Report (Precision, Recall, F1 Score) class_svc = classification_report(y_tet, y_pred_svc) print("Classification report from SVC:\n", class_svc)

EXAMPLE PROBLEM

Let's assume that after the above code is executed, you receive the next edition. SVC classification accuracy: 100.0
SVC Confusion Matrix:
[[10 0 0]
[0 10 0]
[0 0 10]]

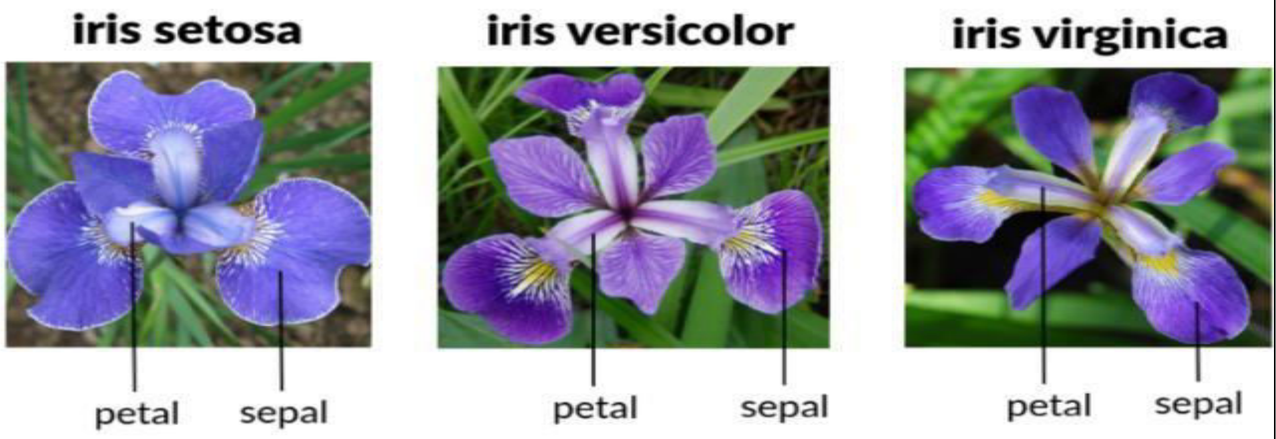
CLASSIFICATION REPORT FROM SVC

Precision Recall Recall-F1 Score Support
1 1.00 1,00 1,00 10
2 1.00 1,00 1,00 10
3 1.00 1.00 1,00 10
Accuracy 1.00 30
Macro AVG 1.00 1.00 1,00 30
Weighted AVG 1.00 1,00 1,00 30

EXPLANATION

Accuracy: The model reaches 100% accuracy in the test set.
Confusion matrix: Indicates that there are no misclassifications.
This model correctly predicts all kinds of flowers.
Classification Report: Shows full accuracy, recall and F1 scores for all classes (Setosa, Versicolor, Virginica).

EXAMPLE IMAGE FOR IRIS



WHY SVM IS A GOOD CHOICE

SVMs with linear kernels work well with IRIS data records because their classes are linearly separable (though SVMs often cut out a bit of overlap due to their margin maximization properties).
Support Vectors: The SVM algorithm uses only support vectors (critical data points) to create the optimal decision limit. This is also effective for small datasets such as IRIS.

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THE FUTURE OF MACHINE LEARNING

The future of ML is promising, with continuous headways in zones such as reasonable AI, support learning, and quantum machine learning. Explainable AI points to make ML models more straightforward, which is crucial for their selection in high-stakes situations like healthcare and criminal equity (Doshi-Velez & Kim, 2017).

Reinforcement learning is balanced to make critical strides, especially in independent frameworks and mechanical autonomy, where operators learn ideal strategies through interaction with the environment. Moreover, the potential of quantum computing to quicken ML calculations might lead to breakthroughs in handling control and effectiveness (Biamonte et al.,2017).

III. CONCLUSION

This approach demonstrates how to solve multiclass classification problems (flower species predictions) using a linear SVM classifier. This model provides high accuracy and detailed evaluation metrics, making it a suitable option for such classification tasks.

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