

Data Preprocessing

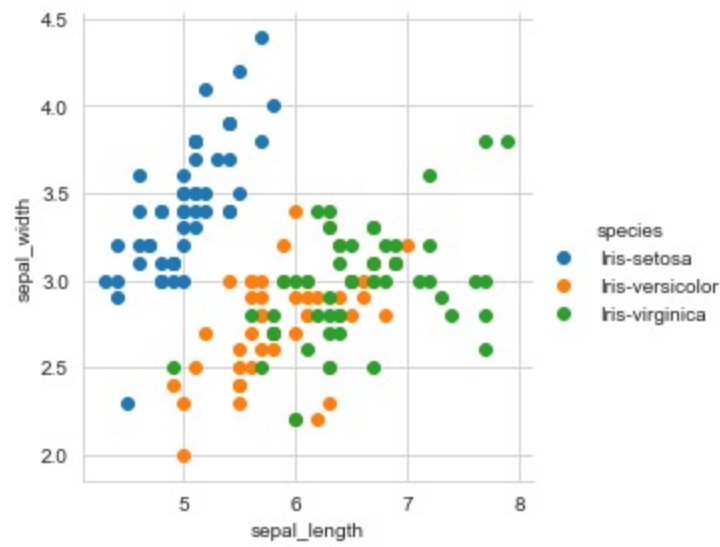
```
In [1]: #importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import warnings

# ignore all warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

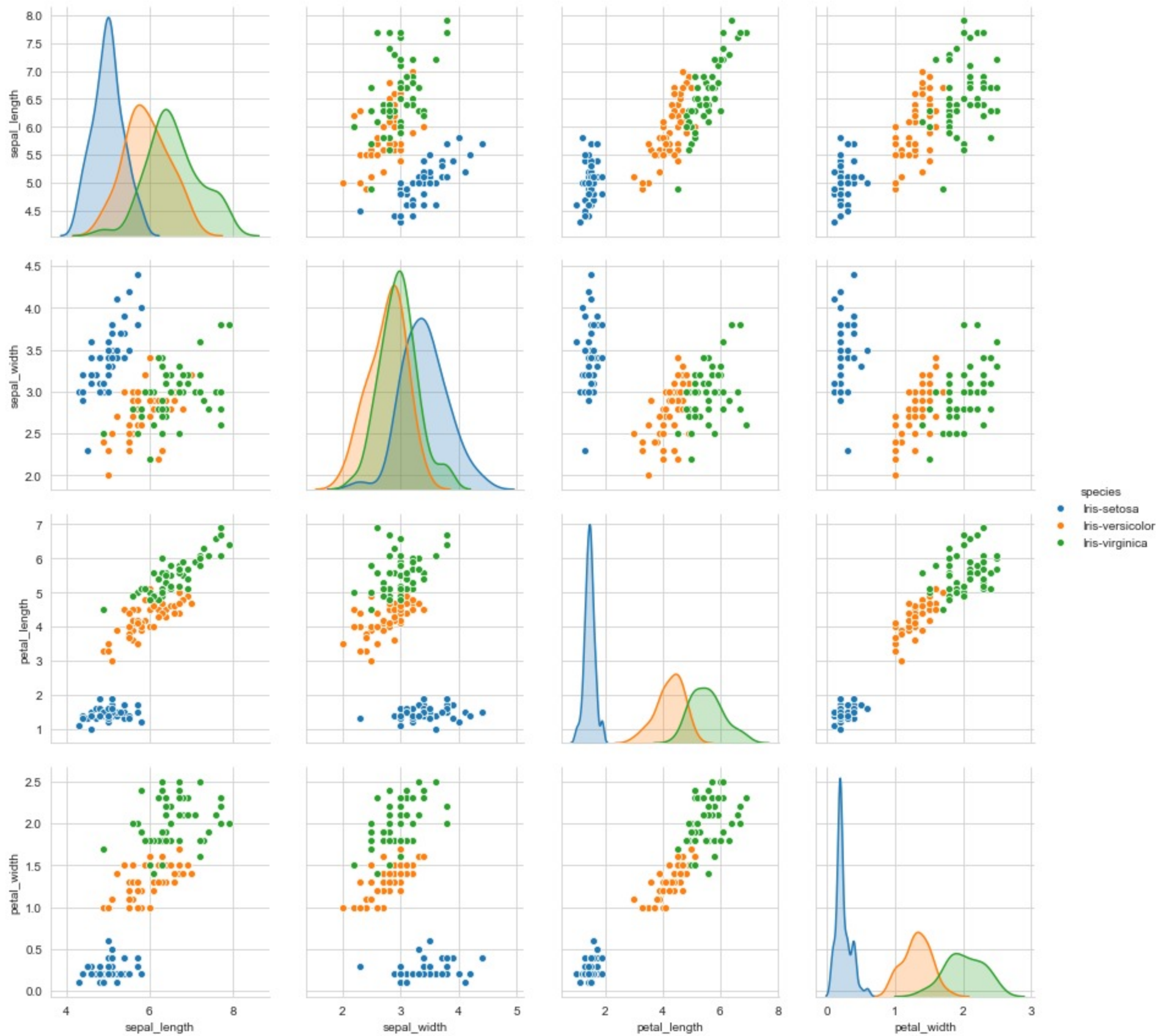
```
In [2]: #import dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('iris.data')
```

Visualizations

```
In [3]: sns.set_style("whitegrid");
sns.FacetGrid(dataset, hue="species", size=4) \
    .map(plt.scatter, "sepal_length", "sepal_width") \
    .add_legend();
```



```
In [4]: #pairplot
sns.set_style("whitegrid");
sns.pairplot(dataset, hue="species", size=3);
```



Splitting the data into test and train

```
In [5]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state =452 )
```

Applying K Nearest Neighbourhood ¶

```
In [6]: #Using KNeighborsClassifier Method of neighbors class to use Nearest Neighbor algorithm
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = 5, metric = 'minkowski', p = 2)
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)

# Importing metrics for evaluation
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

# Summary of the predictions made by the classifier
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))

# Accuracy score
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
print('\nAccuracy is :-',accuracy_score(y_pred,y_test))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	10
Iris-versicolor	0.92	1.00	0.96	11
Iris-virginica	1.00	0.89	0.94	9
micro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	30
macro avg	0.97	0.96	0.97	30
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	30

```
[[10  0  0]
 [ 0 11  0]
 [ 0  1  8]]
```

Accuracy is :- 0.9666666666666667