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ML Experiment 5

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	M( Experiment 5	and the latest
1-20	Aim To implement KNN Algorithm	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
	Theory:  K-nearest Neighbor (KNN) Algo us a  ML Algo Employed to take tackle  4 Regression models problems.	Superirsed
)	Distance method used in KNN	
13	Eucledian dust dust $(x, x_i) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} (x_i - x_{ij})^2$	
2	Manhattan Distance  d(x, y) = Z   xi-yi	
3)	Minkowski Distance $d(x, y) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - y_i)^i\right)^{1/p}$	
	choosing the value of k The value of k depends on infut de If input data has more outliers, value of k is	ata a highin

Conclusion. Thus we implemented & understood KNN Algorithm.

## **Implementation:**

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.datasets import load digits
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
digits data = load digits()
X = digits data.data
scaler = StandardScaler()
X scaled = scaler.fit transform(X)
pca = PCA()
X pca = pca.fit transform(X scaled)
eigenvalues = pca.explained variance
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(range(1, len(eigenvalues) + 1), eigenvalues, marker='o',
linestyle='-')
plt.title('Elbow Method for Optimal Number of Components')
plt.xlabel('Number of Components')
plt.ylabel('Eigenvalues (Explained Variance)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
optimal num components = 10
X reduced = X pca[:, :optimal num components]
df reduced = pd.DataFrame(X reduced, columns=[f'PC{i}' for i in
range(1, optimal num components + 1)])
df reduced['target'] = digits data.target
df reduced.to csv('reduced digits dataset.csv', index=False)
print("Digits Wine dataset saved successfully.")
```

