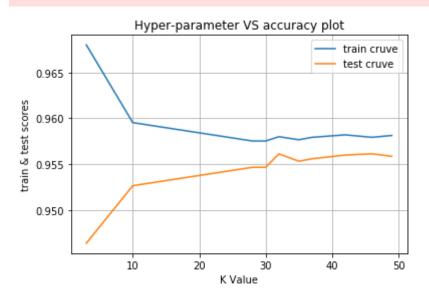
```
In [1]: from sklearn.datasets import make classification
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        import numpy
        from tqdm import tqdm
        import numpy as np
        from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import euclidean distances
        x,y = make classification(n samples=10000, n features=2, n informative=
        2, n redundant= 0, n clusters per class=1, random state=60)
        X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(x,y,stratify=y,rand
        om state=42)
In [2]: %matplotlib inline
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        plt.scatter(X_test[:,0], X_test[:,1],c=y_test)
        plt.show()
         -1
         -3
                     -2
In [3]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
```

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import random
        import warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
        neigh = KNeighborsClassifier()
        p = random.sample(range(1,50),10) ## randomly sampled between range (1,
        50)
        params = sorted(p)
        print(len(params))
        10
In [4]: def RandomSearchCV(x train,y train,classifier,folds):
            trainscores = []
            testscores = []
            for k in tqdm(params):
                trainscores folds = []
                testscores folds = []
                for i in range(0, folds):
                    divided data=int(len(x train)/(folds))#dividing the data ac
        cording to the fold value
                    test indices=list(set(list(range((divided data*i), (divided
         data*(i+1))))))#defining test Indices
                    train indices = list(set(list(range(0, len(x train)))) - se
        t(test indices))#defining train Indices
                    X train = x train[train indices]
                    Y train = y train[train indices]
                    X test = x train[test indices]
                    Y test = v train[test indices]
                    classifier.n neighbors = k
                    classifier.fit(X train,Y train)#fitting the model
```

Y predicted = classifier.predict(X test) #prediction

testscores folds.append(accuracy score(Y test, Y predicted

))



```
In [6]: def plot decision boundary(X1, X2, y, clf):
                # Create color maps
            cmap light = ListedColormap(['#FFAAAA', '#AAFFAA', '#AAAAFF'])
            cmap bold = ListedColormap(['#FF0000', '#00FF00', '#0000FF'])
            x \min, x \max = X1.\min() - 1, X1.\max() + 1
            y \min, y \max = X2.\min() - 1, X2.\max() + 1
            xx, yy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(x min, x max, 0.02), np.arange(y min)
         , y \max, 0.02)
            Z = clf.predict(np.c [xx.ravel(), yy.ravel()])
            Z = Z.reshape(xx.shape)
            plt.figure()
            plt.pcolormesh(xx, yy, Z, cmap=cmap light)
            # Plot also the training points
            plt.scatter(X1, X2, c=y, cmap=cmap bold)
            plt.xlim(xx.min(), xx.max())
            plt.ylim(yy.min(), yy.max())
            plt.title("2-Class classification (k = %i)" % (clf.n neighbors))
            plt.show()
```

```
In [7]: from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
  neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = 32) # K value = 32
  neigh.fit(X_train, y_train)
  plot_decision_boundary(X_train[:, 0], X_train[:, 1], y_train, neigh)
```

