## Irisk Lab report1

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```
# Download the first 2000 observations of the MNIST dataset
mnist <- read.csv("https://pjreddie.com/media/files/mnist_train.csv", nrows = 2000)
colnames(mnist) <- c("Digit", paste("Pixel", seq(1:784), sep = ""))
save(mnist, file = "mnist_first2000.RData")</pre>
```

## 1 knn

```
# Load the required packages
library(caret)
## Loading required package: ggplot2
## Loading required package: lattice
library(class)
# Load the MNIST dataset
load("mnist first2000.RData")
# Split the dataset into training data (first 1000 rows) and testing data (last 1000 rows)
train_data <- mnist[1:1000,]</pre>
test_data <- mnist[1001:2000,]
# Train a KNN model using 5-fold cross-validation
train_control <- trainControl(method="cv", number=5)</pre>
tune_grid <- expand.grid(.k=1:20)</pre>
knn_model <- train(as.factor(Digit)~., data=train_data, method="knn", tuneGrid=tune_grid, trControl=tra
# Select the value of K with the lowest cross-validation error
best_k <- knn_model$bestTune$k</pre>
print(best_k)
## [1] 1
# Use the KNN algorithm for classification
knn_fit <- knn(train=train_data[,1:785], test=test_data[,1:785], cl=train_data$Digit, k=best_k)
```

```
error_rate <- mean(knn_fit != test_data$Digit)</pre>
confusion_matrix <- table(knn_fit, test_data$Digit)</pre>
print(confusion_matrix)
##
## knn_fit 0
                   2 3
                                 6 7
        0 89
               0
##
                   0
                      1
                           0
                      1
##
        1 1 103
                  4
                           6
                                             1
        2 0 0 86 4 1 0
##
##
        3 0 0 0 76 0 6
                                 0 0 1
                                             1
        4 0 0
##
                  1 0 81
                             0
                                 1 0 1
        5 0 0 0 11 1 76
                                 1 2 3
##
##
        6 2 0 0 0
                             3 103 0 3
##
        7 0 1 5 1
                           1
                              0
                                 0 101
                                        0
        8 0 0 3 2
##
                          1
                              1
                                  0 0 70
##
                                          4 97
# Print the prediction classification error
print(paste("Prediction classification error:", error_rate))
## [1] "Prediction classification error: 0.118"
2 logistic regression
# Load the glmnet package
library(glmnet)
## Loading required package: Matrix
## Loaded glmnet 4.1-8
# Load the MNIST dataset
load("mnist_first2000.RData")
# Split the data into training and testing sets
train_data <- mnist[1:1000,]</pre>
test_data <- mnist[1001:2000,]
# Extract the predictors and response variables
x_train <- train_data[,2:785]</pre>
y_train <- train_data[, 1]</pre>
x_test <- test_data[,2:785]</pre>
y_test <- test_data[, 1]</pre>
# Convert non-numeric columns to numeric using model.matrix()
```

# Calculate the prediction error and confusion matrix

x\_train <- model.matrix(~., data=train\_data[, -1])
x\_test <- model.matrix(~., data=test\_data[, -1])</pre>

# Fit a multi-class logistic regression model with Lasso penalty

```
fit <- cv.glmnet(x_train, y_train, family="multinomial", alpha=1, type.measure="class")</pre>
# Select the best tuning parameter
best_lambda <- fit$lambda.min</pre>
# Make predictions on the testing data
pred <- predict(fit, newx=x_test, s=best_lambda, type="class")</pre>
# Compute the confusion matrix
confusion_matrix <- table(pred, y_test)</pre>
\# Compute the prediction classification error
error_rate <- mean(pred != y_test)</pre>
# Print the confusion matrix and prediction classification error
print(confusion_matrix)
##
      y_test
## pred 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
     083 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 3 4
##
##
     1 0 90 2 1 1 0 1 0 3
                                 0
     2 0 1 73 12 3 0 2 0 2
##
                                 0
##
     3 1 1 1 63 1 1 0 2 1 2
##
     4 1 0 2 0 81 3 1 3 0 10
##
     5 5 0 1 10 2 74 3 1 1 1
##
     6 0 0 5 1 3 1 96 0 1
     7 1 1 6 2 3 2 0 92 2 7
##
##
     8 2 11 5 5 2 4 1 2 68 2
     9 0 0 3 4 13 2 0 7 4 84
##
```

```
print(paste("Prediction classification error:", error_rate))
```

## [1] "Prediction classification error: 0.196"