BURUGU AJITH

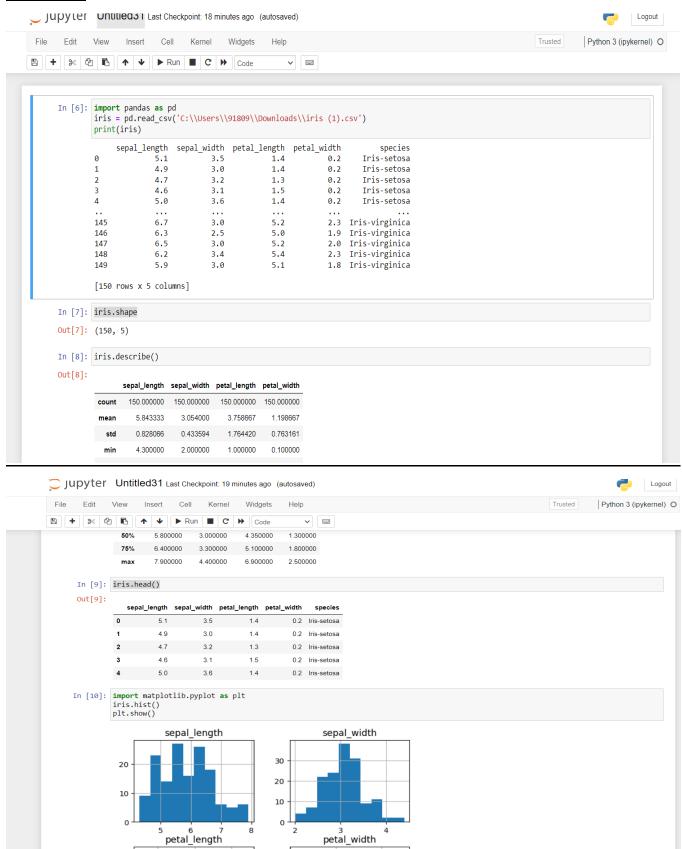
MINI PROJECT

CODE:

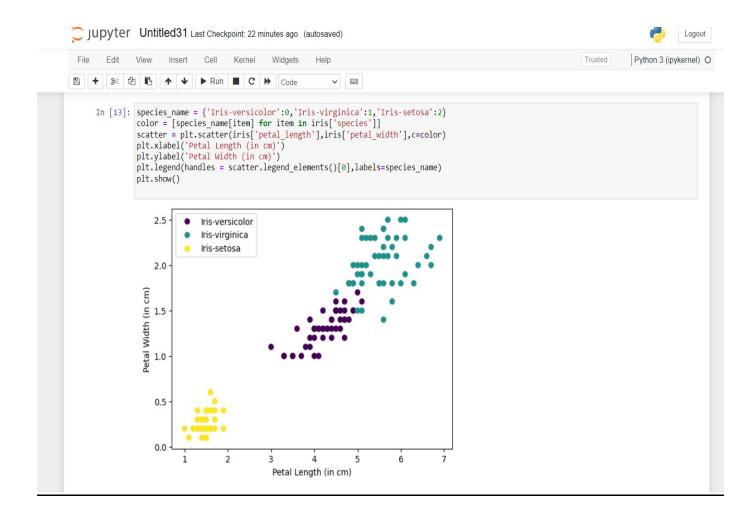
```
import pandas as pd
iris = pd.read_csv('C:\\Users\\91809\\Downloads\\iris (1).csv')
print(iris)
iris.shape
iris.describe()
iris.head()
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
iris.hist()
plt.show()
iris['species'].value_counts()
import numpy as np
species_name = {'Iris-versicolor':0,'Iris-virginica':1,'Iris-setosa':2}
color = [species_name[item] for item in iris['species']]
scatter = plt.scatter(iris['sepal_length'],iris['sepal_width'],c=color)
plt.xlabel('Sepal Length (in cm)')
plt.ylabel('Sepal Width (in cm)')
plt.legend(handles = scatter.legend_elements()[0],labels=species_name)
plt.show()
species_name = {'Iris-versicolor':0,'Iris-virginica':1,'Iris-setosa':2}
color = [species name[item] for item in iris['species']]
scatter = plt.scatter(iris['petal_length'],iris['petal_width'],c=color)
plt.xlabel('Petal Length (in cm)')
plt.ylabel('Petal Width (in cm)')
plt.legend(handles = scatter.legend_elements()[0],labels=species_name)
```

plt.show()

OUTPUT:







Conclusion:

The KNN algorithm is a powerful and straightforward classification technique that can be effectively used for various datasets, including the Iris flower dataset. With proper parameter tuning and evaluation, it can serve as a strong baseline for more complex classification tasks.