## # Part 1: Iris

### 1. The samples where the classifiers agree

```
The sample input: [6.4 2.8 5.6 2.1]
KNN Prediction: virginica
DT Prediction: virginica
The sample input: [4.8 3.4 1.6 0.2]
KNN Prediction: setosa
DT Prediction: setosa
The sample input: [7.7 2.6 6.9 2.3]
                                      The sample input: [5. 3.4 1.6 0.4]
KNN Prediction: virginica
                                        KNN Prediction: setosa
DT Prediction: virginica
                                       DT Prediction: setosa
                                       The sample input: [5.2 3.4 1.4 0.2]
The sample input: [5.7 4.4 1.5 0.4]
                                        KNN Prediction: setosa
KNN Prediction: setosa
                                        DT Prediction: setosa
DT Prediction: setosa
The sample input: [6.3 2.7 4.9 1.8]
                                      The sample input: [6.7 3. 5.2 2.3]
                                        KNN Prediction: virginica
KNN Prediction: virginica
                                       DT Prediction: virginica
DT Prediction: virginica
                                       The sample input: [6.2 2.9 4.3 1.3]
The sample input: [7.7 3. 6.1 2.3]
KNN Prediction: virginica
                                       KNN Prediction: versicolor
                                        DT Prediction: versicolor
DT Prediction: virginica
The sample input: [5.2 4.1 1.5 0.1]

KNN Prediction: versicolor
                                       The sample input: [6. 2.2 4. 1.]
DT Prediction: setosa
                                        DT Prediction: versicolor
The sample input: [4.9 3. 1.4 0.2] The sample input: [7.7 2.8 6.7 2.]
KNN Prediction: setosa
                                        KNN Prediction: virginica
DT Prediction: setosa
                                        DT Prediction: virginica
The sample input: [6.5 3. 5.5 1.8] The sample input: [6.8 3. 5.5 2.1]
KNN Prediction: virginica
                                        KNN Prediction: virginica
                                        DT Prediction: virginica
DT Prediction: virginica
The sample input: [4.8 3. 1.4 0.3]
                                        The sample input: [7.2 3.2 6. 1.8]
                                        KNN Prediction: virginica
KNN Prediction: setosa
DT Prediction: setosa
                                        DT Prediction: virginica
The sample input: [5. 3.5 1.3 0.3]
                                       The sample input: [5.4 3.4 1.5 0.4]
                                        KNN Prediction: setosa
KNN Prediction: setosa
                                        DT Prediction: setosa
DT Prediction: setosa
                                   The sample input. ....
KNN Prediction: virginica
                                      The sample input: [6.3 2.5 5. 1.9]
The sample input: [6.4 3.2 5.3 2.3]
KNN Prediction: virginica
DT Prediction: virginica
```

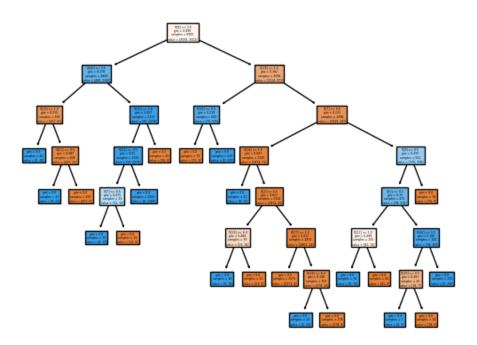
#### 2. The samples where the classifiers disagree

The sample input: [6.7 3. 5. 1.7] KNN Prediction: versicolor DT Prediction: virginica

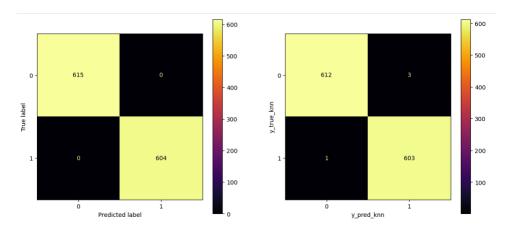
KNN (K-Nearest Neighbors) makes predictions based on the proximity of data points, whereas decision trees rely on rules derived from data splits. Among the five nearest data points to [6.7, 3.0, 5.0, 1.7], the majority may belong to the "versicolor" class. However, according to the splitting rules learned by the decision tree, the group that [6.7, 3.0, 5.0, 1.7] falls into has a higher proportion of "virginica" samples, which leads to different predictions by the two methods.

# # Part 2: Mushrooms

#### 1. Decision Tree



### 2. Confusion matrix for both the decision tree and knn



From the confusion matrix, we can see that the decision tree classifier performs very well with no misclassifications. However, the K-NN classifier has one false negative and three false positives. This is likely due to the choice of a large K value, which causes the K-NN model to rely too much on overall trends, leading to overly simplistic and underfitting results.

Therefore, by observing the numbers of true positives, false positives, true negatives, and false negatives in the confusion matrix, we can assess the model's accuracy and misclassification behavior, providing guidance for selecting the right model and parameters.

# # Part 3: Heart Failure

1. The classification report for both the decision tree and knn

Full set of f				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.71	0.86	0.78	29
1	0.60	0.38	0.46	16
accuracy			0.69	45
macro avg	0.66	0.62	0.62	45
weighted avg	0.67	0.69	0.67	45
Reduce set of features(Decision Tree):				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.77	0.83	0.80	29
1	0.64	0.56	0.60	16
accuracy			0.73	45
macro avg	0.71	0.70	0.70	45
weighted avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	45
Full set of features(KNN):				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.67	0.83	0.74	29
1	0.44	0.25	0.32	16
accuracy			0.62	45
macro avg	0.56	0.54	0.53	45
weighted avg	0.59	0.62	0.59	45
Reduce set of features(KNN):				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.77	0.83	0.80	29
1	0.64	0.56	0.60	16
accuracy			0.73	45
macro avg	0.71	0.70	0.70	45
weighted avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	45

Using a simplified feature set (serum creatinine and ejection fraction) improved prediction performance in both classifiers. For the Decision Tree, accuracy increased from 0.69 to 0.73. Similarly, for KNN, accuracy improved from 0.62 to 0.73. These results support the paper's hypothesis.