CS184A Homework 1

Jiachen Sun 001093798

Problem 1: Python & Data Exploration

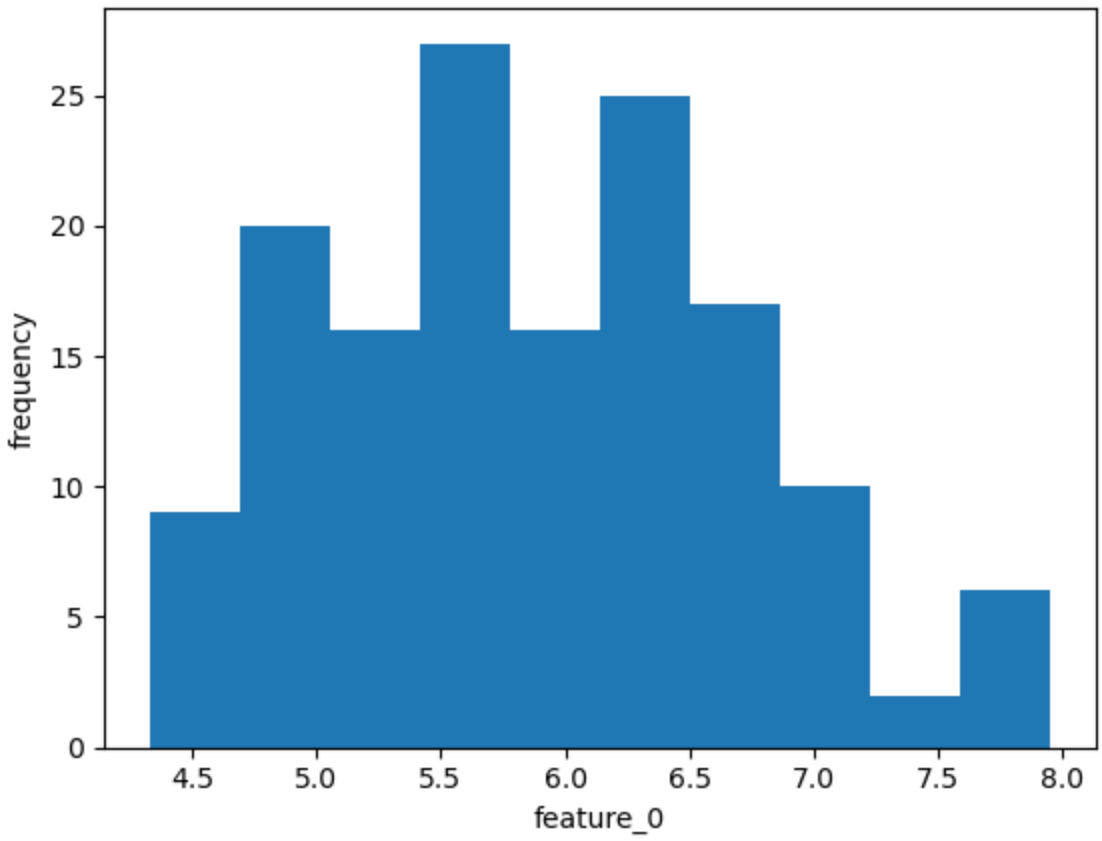
In [88]:
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

np.random.seed(42)
```

In [89]:
```
iris = np.genfromtxt("data/iris.txt", delimiter=None)
Y = iris[:, -1]
X = iris[:, 0:-1]
print(X.shape)
```

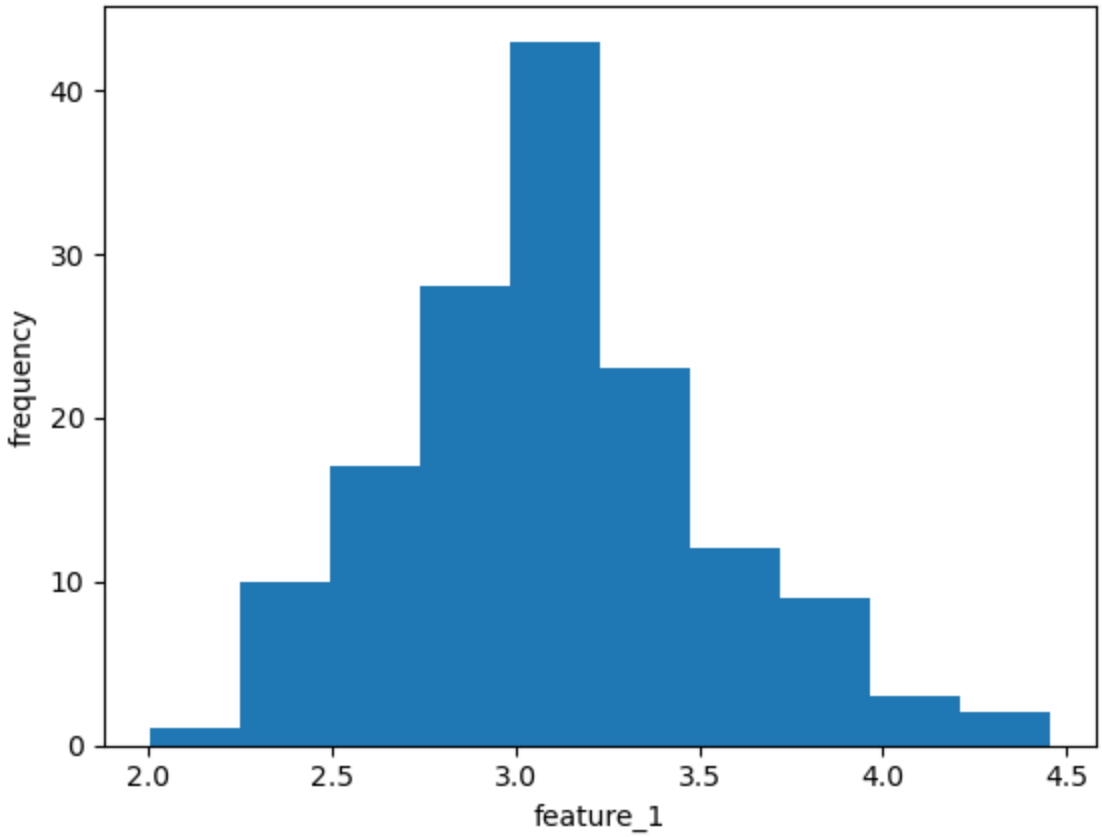
```
(148, 4)
```

# of observations is 148, # of features is 4.

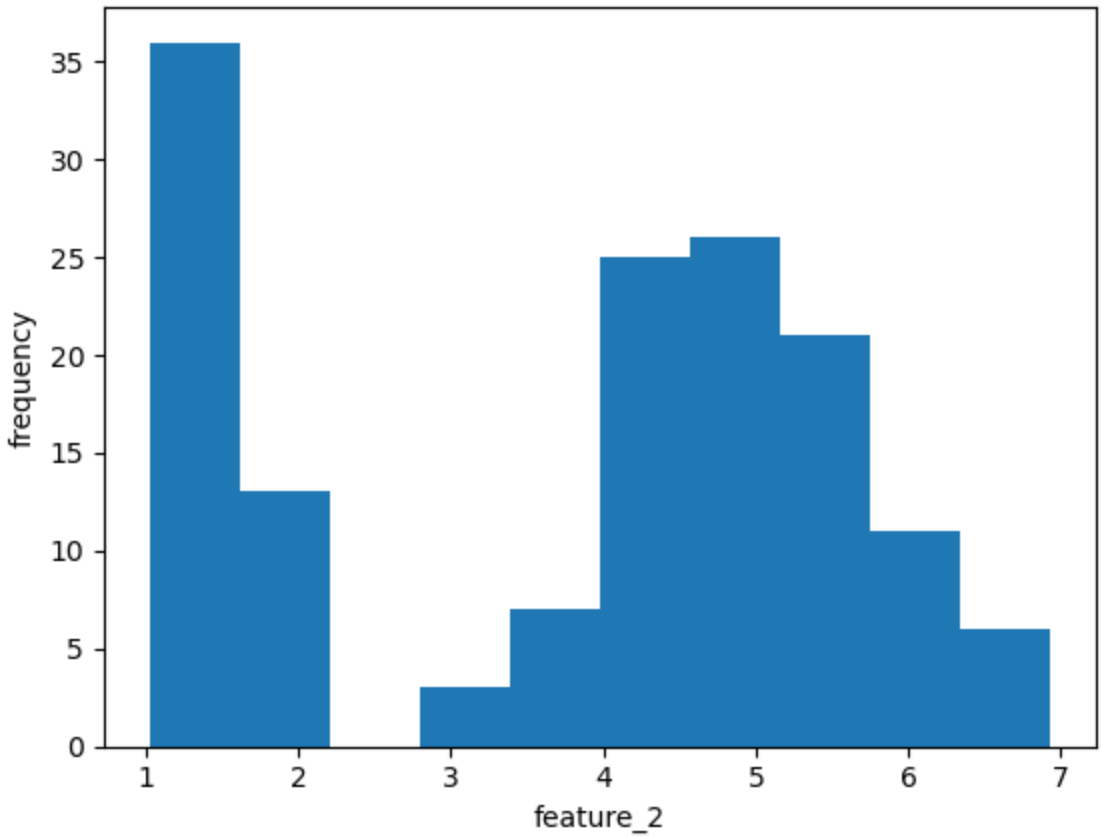
In [90]:
```
plt.hist(X[:, 0])
plt.xlabel('feature_0')
plt.ylabel('frequency')
plt.show()
```



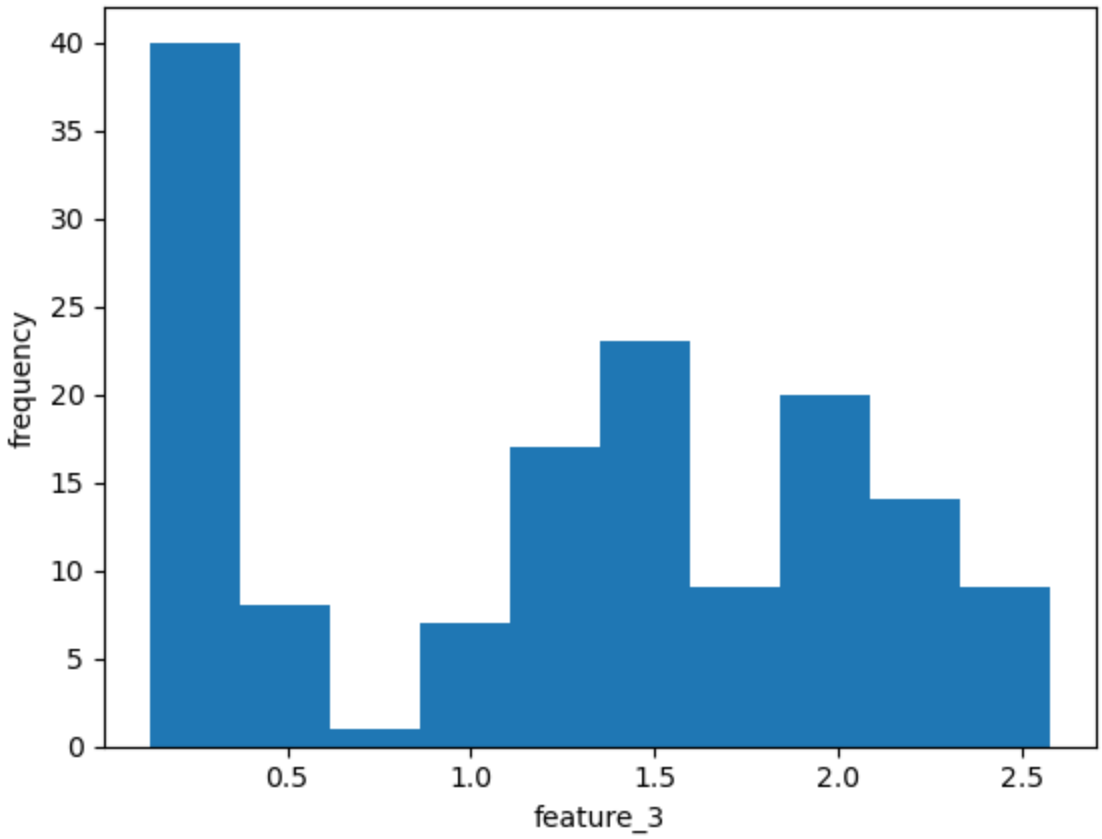
In [91]:
```
plt.hist(X[:, 1])
plt.xlabel('feature_1')
plt.ylabel('frequency')
plt.show()
```



In [92]:
```
plt.hist(X[:, 2])
plt.xlabel('feature_2')
plt.ylabel('frequency')
plt.show()
```



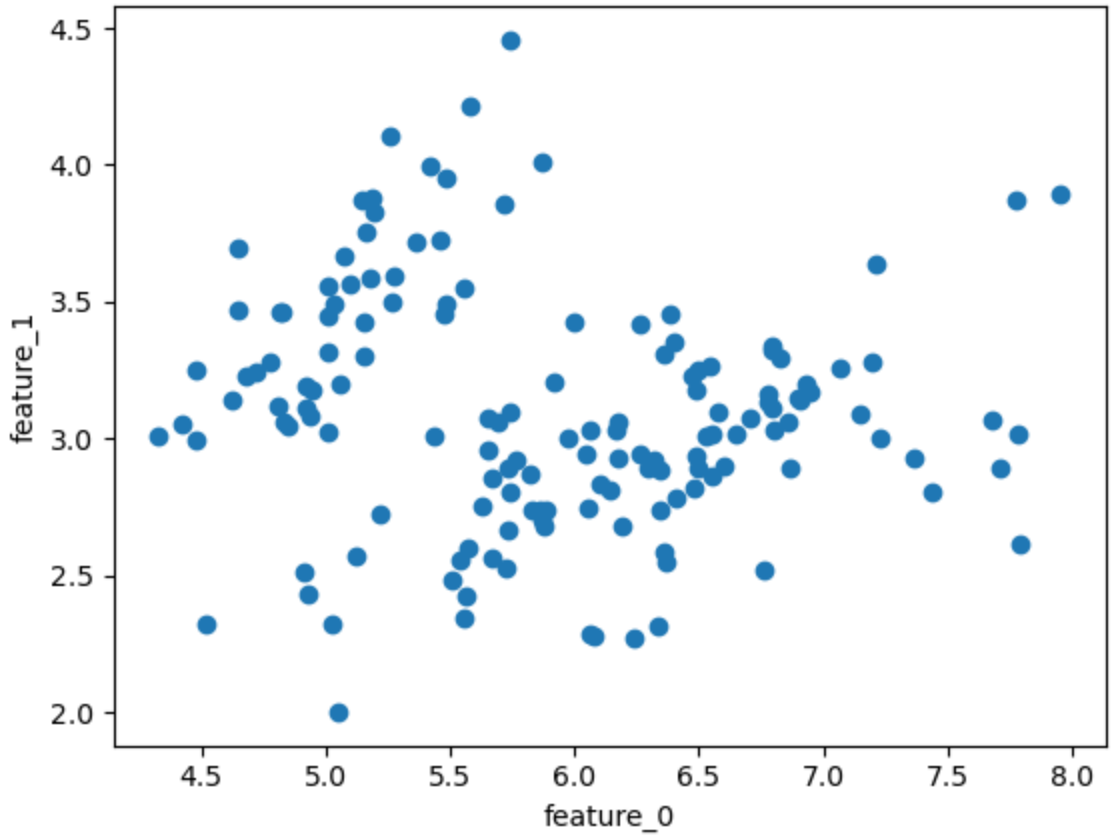
In [93]:
```
plt.hist(X[:, 3])
plt.xlabel('feature_3')
plt.ylabel('frequency')
plt.show()
```



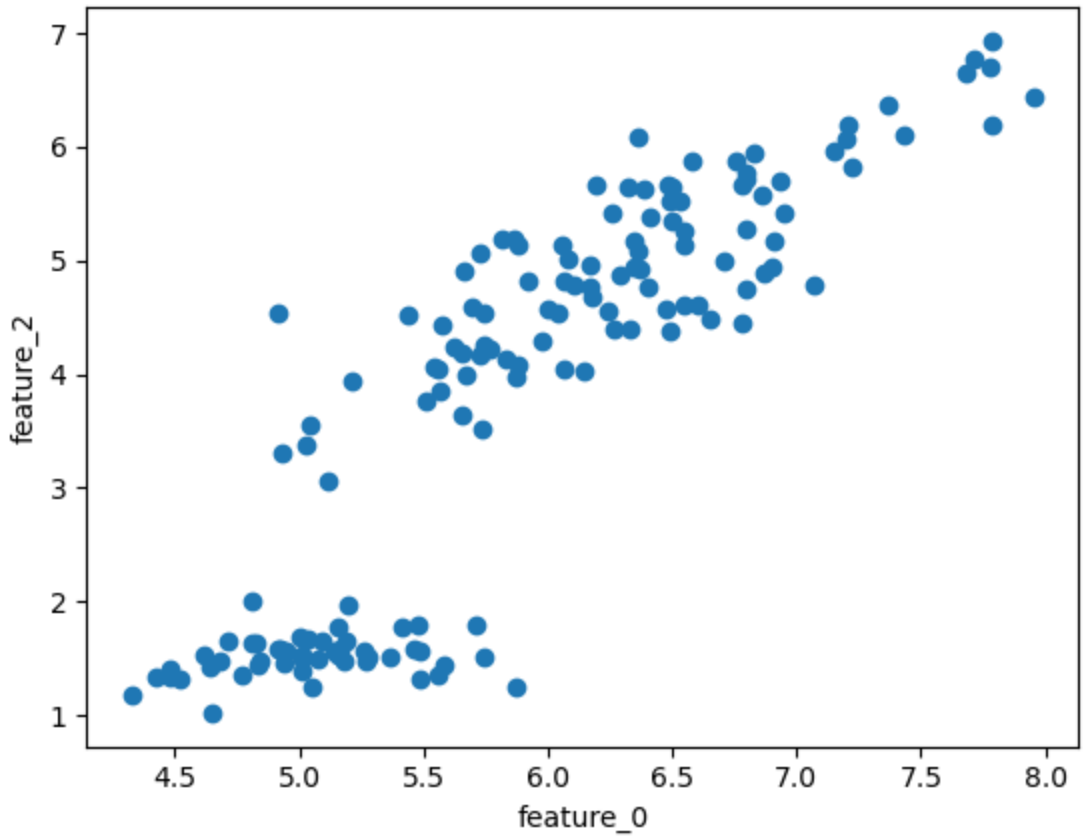
In [94]:
```
print('Statistics for feature 0: ', np.round(np.mean(X[:, 0]), 3), np.round(np.std(X[:,
print('Statistics for feature 1: ', np.round(np.mean(X[:, 1]), 3), np.round(np.std(X[:,
print('Statistics for feature 2: ', np.round(np.mean(X[:, 2]), 3), np.round(np.std(X[:,
print('Statistics for feature 3: ', np.round(np.mean(X[:, 3]), 3), np.round(np.std(X[:,
```

```
Statistics for feature 0:  5.9 0.833
Statistics for feature 1:  3.099 0.436
Statistics for feature 2:  3.82 1.754
Statistics for feature 3:  1.253 0.759
```

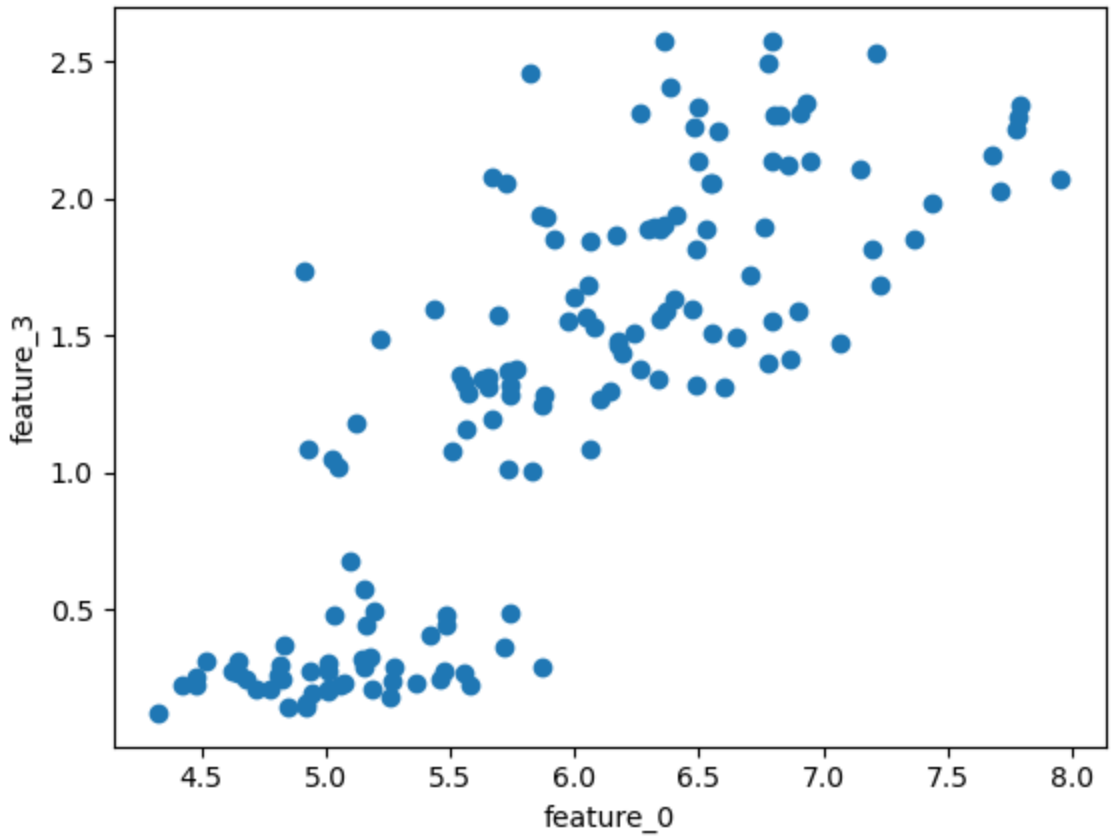
In [95]:
```
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1])
plt.xlabel('feature_0')
plt.ylabel('feature_1')
plt.show()
```



In [96]:
```
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 2])
plt.xlabel('feature_0')
plt.ylabel('feature_2')
plt.show()
```



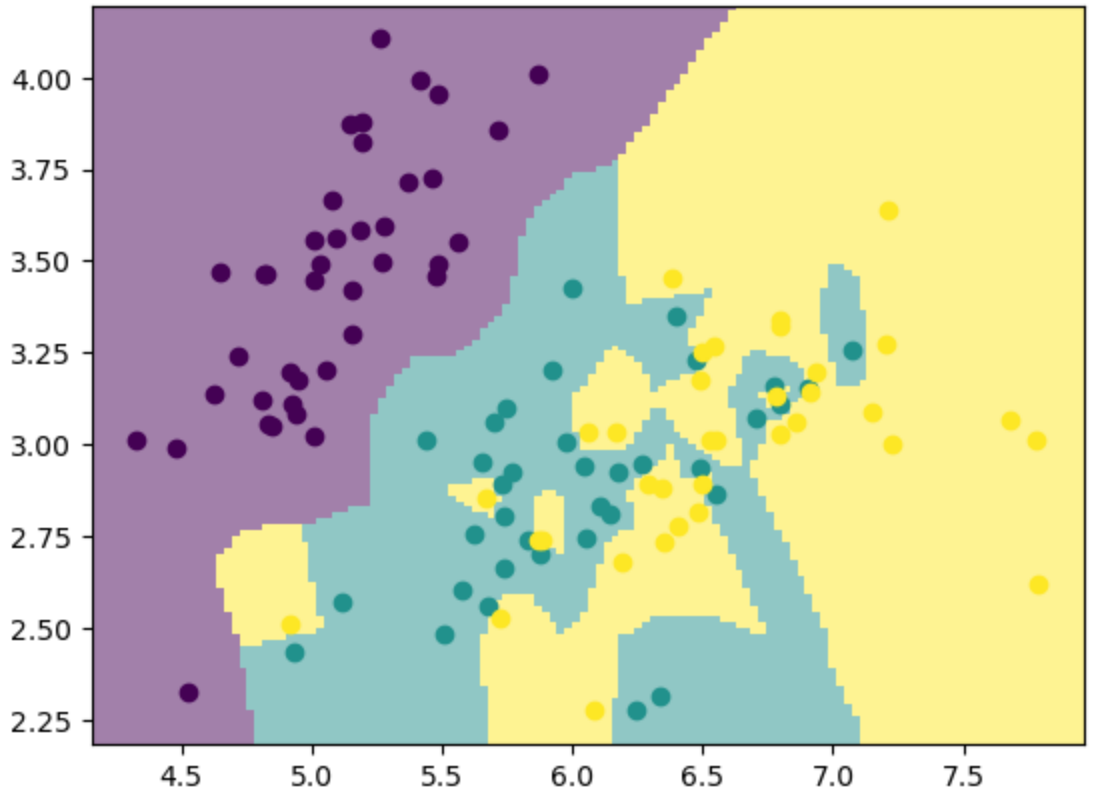
In [97]:
```
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 3])
plt.xlabel('feature_0')
plt.ylabel('feature_3')
plt.show()
```



Problem 2: kNN predictions

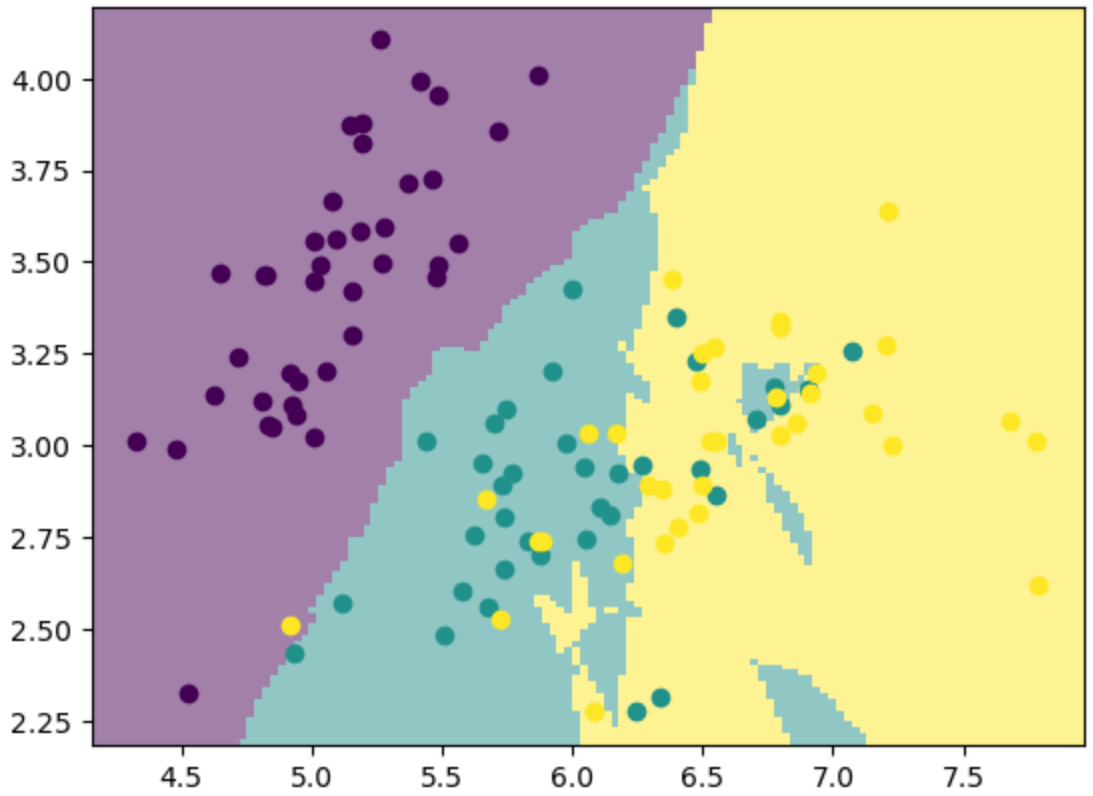
In [98]:
```
import mltools as ml

X, Y = ml.shuffleData(X, Y)
Xtr, Xva, Ytr, Yva = ml.splitData(X[:, 0:2], Y, 0.75)
knn = ml.knn.knnClassify()
```

In [99]:
```
knn.train(Xtr, Ytr, 1)
YvaHat = knn.predict(Xva)
ml.plotClassify2D(knn, Xtr, Ytr)
```



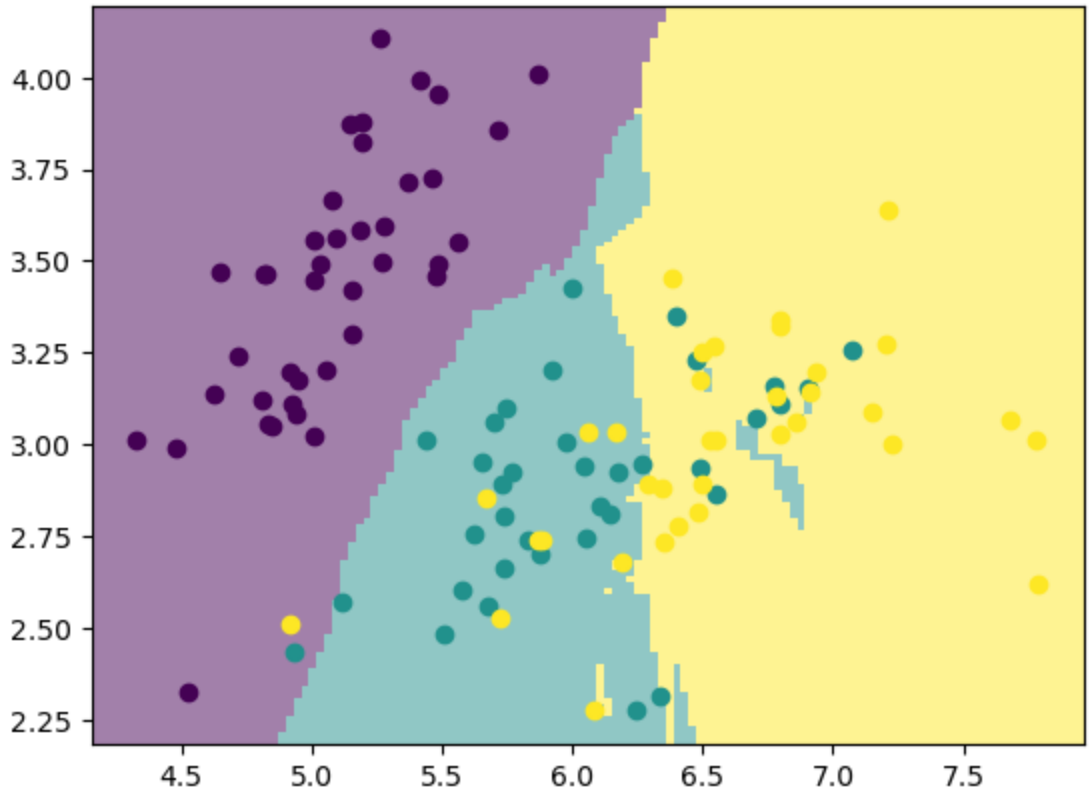
In [100…

```
knn.train(Xtr, Ytr, 5)
YvaHat = knn.predict(Xva)
ml.plotClassify2D(knn, Xtr, Ytr)
```



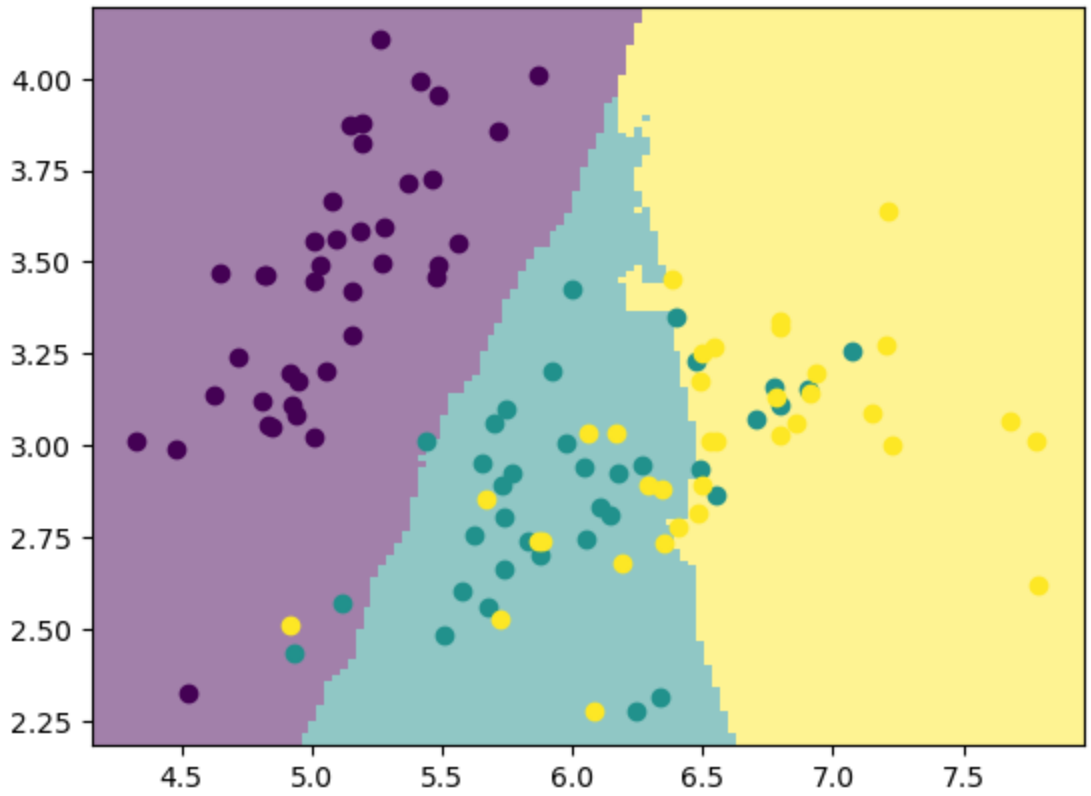
In [101…

```
knn.train(Xtr, Ytr, 10)
YvaHat = knn.predict(Xva)
ml.plotClassify2D(knn, Xtr, Ytr)
```



In [102…

```
knn.train(Xtr, Ytr, 50)
YvaHat = knn.predict(Xva)
ml.plotClassify2D(knn, Xtr, Ytr)
```

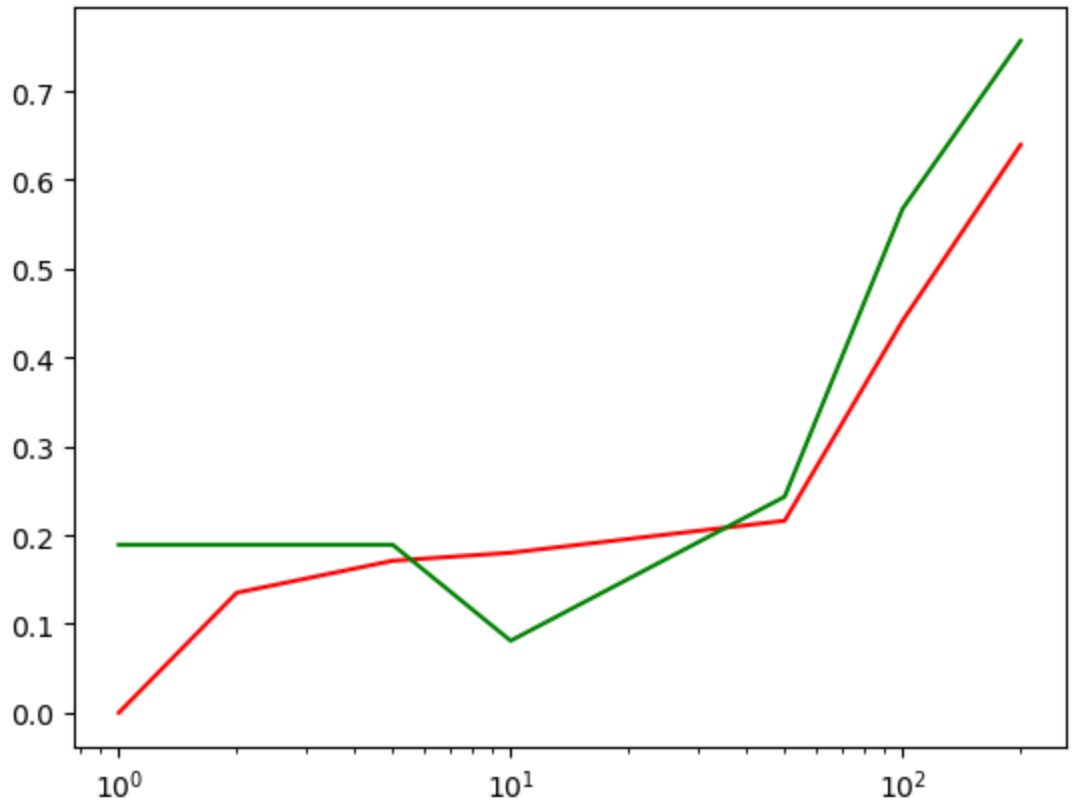


In [103…

```
K = [1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 200];
errTrain = np.zeros(shape=len(K))
errValid = np.zeros(shape=len(K))


for i, k in enumerate(K):
    learner = ml.knn.knnClassify(Xtr, Ytr, k)  # TODO: complete code to train model
```

```
    Yhat = learner.predict(Xtr)  # TODO: predict results on training data
    errTrain[i] = np.count_nonzero(Yhat != Ytr) / len(Yhat)
    Yhat = learner.predict(Xva)
    errValid[i] = np.count_nonzero(Yhat != Yva) / len(Yhat)

plt.semilogx(K, errTrain, color='r')
plt.semilogx(K, errValid, color='g')
```

Out[103]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x11fe65700>]

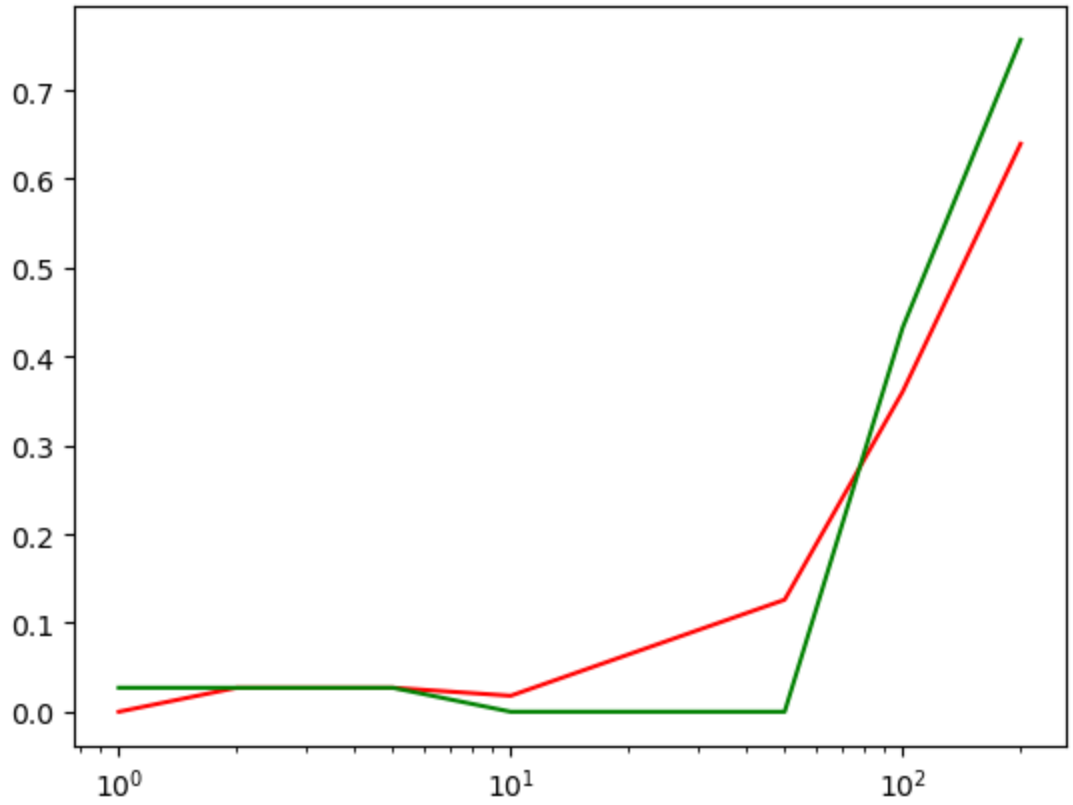


I recommended k=10, because it produces the lowest validation error.

In [104…

```
Xtr, Xva, Ytr, Yva = ml.splitData(X, Y, 0.75)

K = [1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 200];
errTrain = np.zeros(shape=len(K))
errValid = np.zeros(shape=len(K))

for i, k in enumerate(K):
    learner = ml.knn.knnClassify(Xtr, Ytr, k)  # TODO: complete code to train model
    Yhat = learner.predict(Xtr)  # TODO: predict results on training data
    errTrain[i] = np.count_nonzero(Yhat != Ytr) / len(Yhat)
    Yhat = learner.predict(Xva)
    errValid[i] = np.count_nonzero(Yhat != Yva) / len(Yhat)

plt.semilogx(K, errTrain, color='r')
plt.semilogx(K, errValid, color='g')
```

Out[104]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x11fd05d30>]



The plots are similar, when k is very large, both training and validation errors increased. The recommendation is still k=10 since it has both reasonable training and validation errors.

Statement of Collaboration

This homework was done completely by Jiachen Sun.

In [104…