*Implement the KNN Classifier*

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*Abstract—* ***This paper presents a K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) classifier designed for the Neocortex API; a software toolkit inspired by neocortical information processing. This approach deviates from conventional KNN implementations by leveraging Neocortex API 's capabilities for processing sequential data, similar to the neocortex. The proposed method integrates spatial pooling for dimensionality reduction and hierarchical temporal memory (HTM) for temporal pattern recognition, enabling efficient classification of sequential data streams. This work bridges the gap between machine learning and neuromorphic computing by introducing a KNN classifier within a neocortex-inspired framework, offering a novel perspective on KNN classification and paving the way for further exploration at the intersection of these fields.***

*Keywords—Machine Learning; K-Nearest Neighbors; Neocortex API;* *Hierarchical temporal memory.*

# Introduction

Our brains are remarkable pattern recognition machines, and machine learning draws inspiration from this biological marvel. Traditional classification algorithms often treat data points as isolated entities. This is unlike the human neocortex, where interconnected neurons process information in a hierarchical fashion. The neocortex excels at recognizing not just individual features, but also complex relationships between them.

Hierarchical Temporal Memory (HTM) attempts to bridge this gap by mimicking the neocortex's structure and function. Similar to how the neocortex organizes neurons into columns and areas, HTM uses a layered architecture. The Spatial Pooler, analogous to the initial processing stages in the neocortex, acts like a feature extractor. It encodes raw sensory data into sparse distributed representations (SDRs), capturing the essence of a pattern without unnecessary details. This is akin to how the neocortex identifies key features from visual stimuli, like edges or shapes. However, the neocortex doesn't stop there. It connects these features across space and time to form a coherent understanding. Here, HTM's Temporal Memory steps in, resembling the interconnected layers of the neocortex. It analyzes sequences of SDRs, enabling the system to learn temporal relationships and predict upcoming patterns. This is a significant advantage over traditional classification algorithms, allowing HTM to not just categorize data points, but also understand the context and sequence in which they appear.

Supervised and Unsupervised Machine Learning

Supervised learning entails the utilization of labeled data to establish a mapping function that correlates input features *x* with the output variable *y*, represented as *y* = *f*(*X*,*θ*). Through this process, supervised learning aims to discern patterns and relationships within the data to facilitate accurate predictions or classifications. On the other hand, unsupervised learning operates on unlabeled data, seeking to uncover inherent structures and patterns without predefined output variables. Unsupervised learning techniques, including clustering, anomaly detection, and latent variable mixture models, are pivotal in extracting meaningful insights from unannotated datasets.

In supervised machine learning, classification tasks involve training a model to predict discrete or categorical output variables *y*. Classification is a machine learning technique used to predict group membership for data instances. It involves assigning predefined categories or classes to input data based on their features or attributes. The primary objective of classification is to develop models that can accurately distinguish between different classes within a dataset, enabling automated decision-making and pattern recognition. To achieve this, classification algorithms analyze the characteristics of labeled training data to learn patterns and relationships that can be generalized to classify new, unseen instances. These algorithms employ various approaches, such as statistical methods, decision trees, support vector machines, and neural networks, each with its own advantages and suitability for different types of data and applications. For instance, in a classification scenario, the objective is to assign a given observation to one of several predefined classes {*C*1​,*C*2​,…,*Ck*​}, based on learned patterns from the labeled data.

Regression is a machine learning technique used to predict continuous numerical values based on input features. Unlike classification, where the goal is to classify data into predefined categories, regression aims to estimate the relationship between independent variables and a dependent variable. This relationship is typically represented by a mathematical function that predicts the value of the dependent variable given the values of the independent variables. Regression models are trained using labeled data, where the target variable is continuous and can take any value within a range. Common types of regression include linear regression, polynomial regression, ridge regression, and lasso regression, each suited to different types of data and modeling scenarios. Linear regression, for example, assumes a linear relationship between the independent and dependent variables, while polynomial regression allows for more complex, nonlinear relationships. For instance, regression models may be employed to predict phenomena like CO2 emissions on specific dates, leveraging historical data to infer future trends and patterns.

In machine learning and data mining, the k-Nearest Neighbor (k-NN) classifier is a fundamental and effective technique that is widely employed. It categorizes cases according to how closely they resemble nearby examples in the training dataset, using the proximity principle. K-NN provides a straightforward but efficient method for classifying jobs by designating a class label based on the majority class among the k nearest neighbors. In order to balance overfitting and underfitting, parameterization of the k value is essential to the k-NN classifier's performance. Because of its adaptability, practitioners can customize the model to fit certain datasets and classification needs. Additionally, the instance-based learning nature of k-NN, where classification decisions are made locally, makes it well-suited for scenarios with large or dynamic datasets.

Despite its simplicity, the effectiveness of k-NN hinges on the choice of distance metric used to compute pair-wise distances between data points. Practitioners often rely on Euclidean distances as a default metric, but selecting an appropriate distance measure becomes essential, particularly in high-dimensional data scenarios. Overall, k-NN stands as a versatile and reliable classification method, valued for its ease of implementation and robust performance across various domains and applications.

In this paper, we're focusing on developing a k-nearest neighbor (KNN) classifier, a fundamental tool in supervised machine learning. This classifier is designed to handle tasks like recognizing patterns and classifying data. Our goal is to create a reliable KNN algorithm and integrate it with the Neocortex API. This API is specifically built to work with the Hierarchical Temporal Memory (HTM). HTM models, inspired by how the brain's neocortex functions, excel at understanding patterns in dynamic datasets, such as those found in environmental sensors, multimedia, and time-series data. Combining HTM with KNN is especially useful when dealing with data that has complex temporal structures, where traditional classification methods fall short.

# **Literature Review**

In this section, we'll take a closer look at the k-nearest neighbor (KNN) algorithm, exploring its workings and applications. Our aim is to simplify the understanding of KNN, explaining how it's used in tasks like pattern recognition and classification. We will examine KNN from numerous study perspectives and analyze the integration of HTM with KNN in detail, offering comprehensive insights into the procedure.

For classification purposes, a class label is determined by a majority vote, where the label most frequently observed among neighboring data points is assigned. This terminology distinction arises because "majority voting" necessitates a majority of over 50% of the vote, typically applicable in binary classification scenarios. In cases involving multiple classes, such as four categories, reaching a 50% threshold may not be essential for class determination; assigning a label based on a vote exceeding 25% is sufficient. [5]

The study [7] by Shichao Zhang on K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) classification shows that determining the optimal value for K and conducting nearest neighbor queries are critical tasks. Regarding the nearest neighbor, various distance measurement functions like Euclidean distance, Mahalanobis distance, Manhattan distance, and angle cosine distance are employed. However, the method for calculating K value remains a challenge. Currently, it's predominantly achieved through expert settings or cross-validation techniques. However, these methods do not address the inherent issue of K value calculation because all test data share the same K value. Selecting a small K value can lead to overfitting, while opting for a large K value may increase the approximation error of learning. To address this, Zhang et al. proposed reconstructing the relation matrix and introduced a method for optimal K value computation, aiming to mitigate these challenges.

The research by Sun and Huang [8] introduced an adaptive K-nearest neighbor algorithm, which operates by initially computing the optimal K value for each training data point based on the Euclidean distance metric. Subsequently, it identifies the nearest neighbor of the test data and employs the optimal K value of this nearest neighbor as the optimal K value for the test data. Ultimately, the KNN classification process is executed following the majority rule principle.

Liu et al. introduced a weighted K-nearest neighbor (KNN) algorithm [9] that adapts the K value for each test data point based on local characteristics derived from surrounding training data. This dynamic approach enables the algorithm to effectively adjust to varying densities and complexities within the feature space. Additionally, the algorithm computes weights for neighboring data points relative to their distances, providing a mechanism to emphasize the influence of nearby instances while mitigating the impact of outliers. Subsequently, classification is performed using the majority rule principle, considering the weighted contributions of neighboring points. This adaptive and weighted approach enhances the robustness and accuracy of KNN classification, particularly in scenarios where data distribution is non-uniform or where optimal K values vary across different regions of the feature space.

In the era of modern healthcare, the analysis of medical images, such as MRI brain scans, has become a crucial task for diagnosing diseases and monitoring patient health. However, interpreting these images manually is time-consuming and prone to errors. To address this challenge, researchers are exploring the integration of K-nearest neighbor (KNN) algorithms with artificial neural networks (ANNs). ANNs, particularly adept at recognizing patterns in complex data like MRI images, offer a promising approach to automate image analysis tasks. The speed and accuracy of

identifying conditions from MRI scans can be increased by utilizing the combined capabilities of KNN and ANNs, which will eventually improve patient outcomes and healthcare efficiency. With advancements in algorithmic techniques, KNN is increasingly recognized as a valuable tool for medical image classification and analysis. [10]

Recent research emphasizes the importance of selecting an optimal K value for accurate classification, with adaptive techniques proposed to determine K based on local data characteristics. Approaches such as weighted KNN and adaptive algorithms enhance classification robustness by adjusting to varying data complexities. Overall, advancements in KNN techniques underscore its significance as a valuable tool for pattern recognition and classification tasks across different domains, contributing to improved accuracy and efficiency in diverse applications.

# **Theoretical Background**

The k-nearest neighbor (KNN) algorithm, which is a supervised machine learning algorithm, it uses training data and a predetermined k value to identify the k closest data points through distance calculations. When these k data points belong to different classes, the algorithm predicts the class of the unknown data to align with the majority class. This approach, which is based on statistical principles, aids in making informed decisions based on the collective attributes of neighboring data points. The overall process of KNN working principle is explained below.

**1. Distance Metrics**

Distance metrics are a fundamental component of the k-nearest neighbor (KNN) algorithm, essential for determining the similarity between data points in classification tasks. KNN operates by calculating distances between a new data point and existing data points in the training dataset. This process entails evaluating the dissimilarity or similarity using various distance metrics, such as Euclidean distance, Manhattan distance, and cosine similarity. [11]

*Euclidean distance*

Euclidean distance, a core concept in mathematics, measures the straight-line distance between two points in space. It's calculated as the square root of the sum of the squared differences between corresponding coordinates. In machine learning, Euclidean distance is frequently used in algorithms like K-nearest neighbors (KNN) to determine the similarity between data points, aiding in tasks such as classification and clustering.

(1)  
Where:

P = , , …..., represent the coordinates of point P

Q = , , …..., represent the coordinates of point Q

*n* denotes the number of dimensions in the space

*Manhattan Distance*

Manhattan Distance calculates the distance between two points by summing the absolute differences of their coordinates. Unlike Euclidean Distance, it evaluates movement along grid-like paths, akin to navigating city blocks in a taxi. This distance is particularly useful in scenarios where movement is constrained to horizontal and vertical paths, such as grid-based environments or city maps.

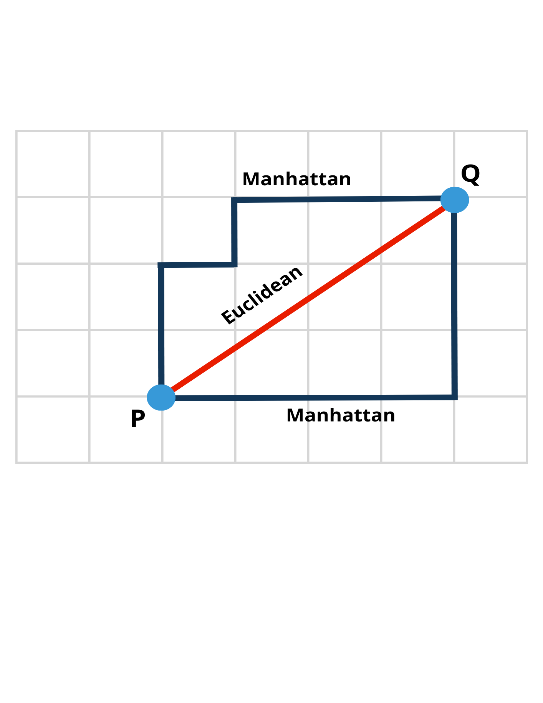
（2）

Where:

P = , , …..., represent the coordinates of point P

Q = , , …..., represent the coordinates of point Q

*n* denotes the number of dimensions in the space

Here is a graphical representation showing both Euclidean and Manhattan distance methods, which visually demonstrate their respective approaches to measuring distance between two points.

*Figure 1: Comparison between Euclidean and Manhattan distance metrics*