

A PYTHON PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT KNN MODEL

Expt no. 9A

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PROGRAM:

```
import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

dataset =

pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Luqman\\Downloads\\arc

hive (7)\\Mall_Customers.csv")

X = dataset.iloc[:, [3, 4]].values

kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=5, init="k-

means++", max_iter=300, n_init=10,

random_state=0)

y_kmeans = kmeans.fit_predict(X)

plt.figure()

plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 0, 0], X[y_kmeans ==

0, 1], s=80, c="red")

plt.show()

plt.figure() plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 1, 0],

X[y_kmeans ==

1, 1], s=80, c="blue")
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
plt.figure()
```

```
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 2, 0], X[y_kmeans ==  
2, 1], s=80, c="green")
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
plt.figure()
```

```
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 3, 0], X[y_kmeans ==  
3, 1], s=80, c="cyan")
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
plt.figure()
```

```
obj = plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 4, 0],  
X[y_kmeans == 4, 1], s=80, c="magenta")
```

```
print(obj)
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
plt.figure()
```

```
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 0],  
kmeans.cluster_centers_[:, 1], s=300, c="yellow")
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
print(y_kmeans)
```

```
print(type(y_kmeans))
```

```
print("\n\ny_kmeans\n")
```

```
print(y_kmeans)
```

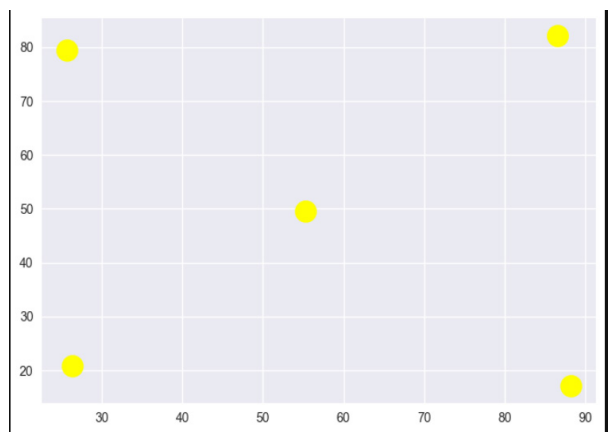
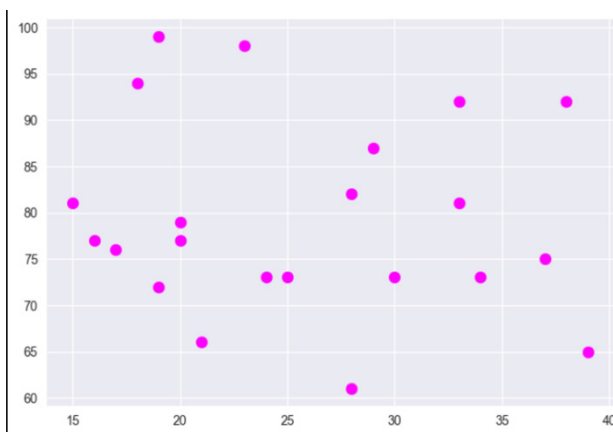
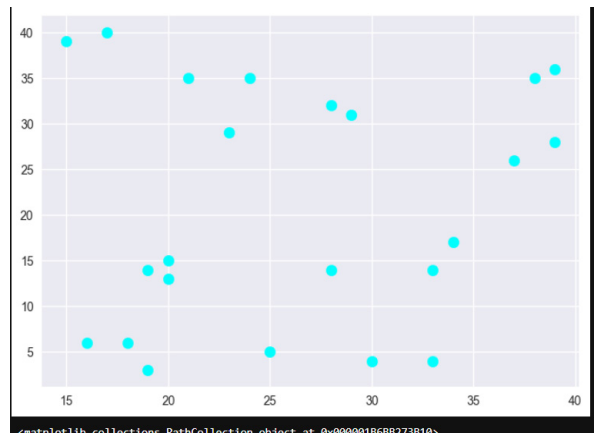
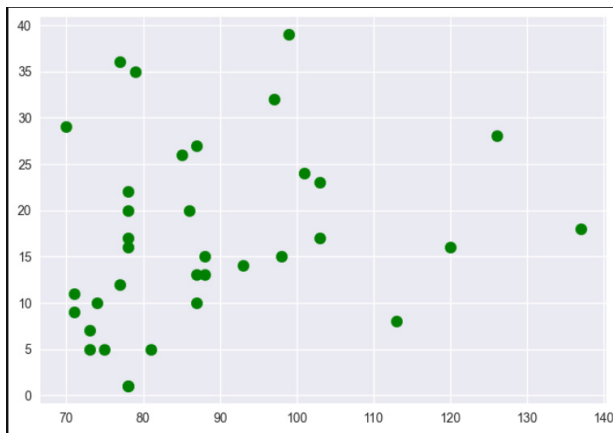
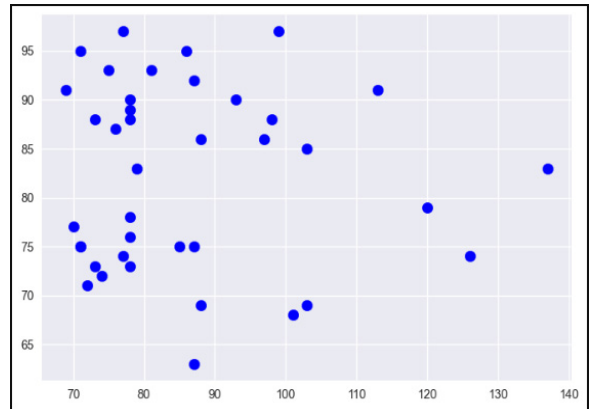
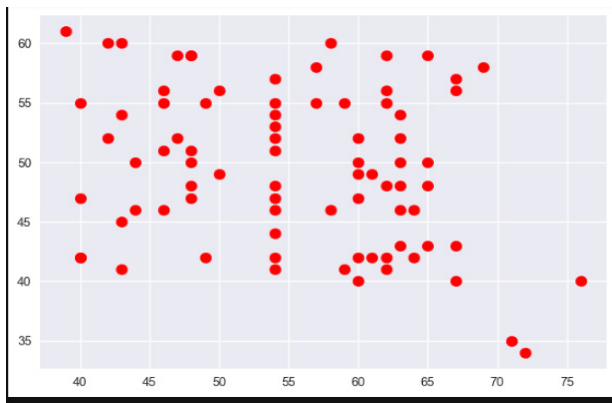
```
plt.figure() plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 0, 0],
```

```
X[y_kmeans ==
```

```
0, 1], s=80, c="red", label="Cluster 1")
```

```
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 1, 0], X[y_kmeans
== 1, 1], s=80, c="blue", label="Cluster 2")
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 2, 0], X[y_kmeans
== 2, 1], s=80, c="green", label="Cluster 3")
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 3, 0], X[y_kmeans
== 3, 1], s=80, c="cyan", label="Cluster 4")
plt.scatter(X[y_kmeans == 4, 0], X[y_kmeans
== 4, 1], s=80, c="magenta", label="Cluster 5")
plt.scatter(kmeans.cluster_centers_[0],
kmeans.cluster_centers_[0], s=300,
c="yellow", label="Centroids") plt.title("Clusters
of customers") plt.xlabel("Annual Income (k$)")
plt.ylabel("Spending Score (1-100)") plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT



y_kmeans

The scatter plot, titled "Clusters of customers", displays the relationship between Annual Income (k\$) on the x-axis and Spending Score (1-100) on the y-axis. The data is categorized into five clusters, each represented by a different color, and their centroids are marked with larger yellow circles.

- Cluster 1 (Red):** Located in the center of the plot, with Annual Income ranging from approximately 40 to 70 k\$ and Spending Score from 40 to 60.
- Cluster 2 (Blue):** Located in the upper right, with Annual Income ranging from approximately 70 to 140 k\$ and Spending Score from 70 to 100.
- Cluster 3 (Green):** Located in the lower right, with Annual Income ranging from approximately 70 to 140 k\$ and Spending Score from 0 to 40.
- Cluster 4 (Cyan):** Located in the lower left, with Annual Income ranging from approximately 15 to 40 k\$ and Spending Score from 0 to 40.
- Cluster 5 (Magenta):** Located in the upper left, with Annual Income ranging from approximately 15 to 40 k\$ and Spending Score from 60 to 100.

The centroids for each cluster are marked with larger yellow circles, indicating the center of each group of data points.

A PYTHON PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT K-MEANS MODEL

Expt No. 9B

PROGRAM:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from math import sqrt

# Load
data = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Luqman\\Downloads\\IRIS.csv")
req_data = data.iloc[:, 1:] # drop the first column if it's an
index/id
# Shuffle
np.random.seed(42)
shuffle_index = np.random.permutation(req_data.shape[0])
req_data = req_data.iloc[shuffle_index].reset_index(drop=True)
print(req_data.head(5))
# Train / test split train_size =
int(req_data.shape[0] * 0.7) train_df =
req_data.iloc[:train_size, :] test_df =
req_data.iloc[train_size:, :]

train = train_df.values
test = test_df.values

y_true = test[:, -1]

print('Train_Shape:', train_df.shape)
print('Test_Shape :', test_df.shape)

# ---- KNN helpers ---- def
euclidean_distance(x_test, x_train):
distance = 0.0
    # last column is the label, exclude it for
    i in range(len(x_test) - 1): distance +=
(x_test[i] - x_train[i]) ** 2 return
sqrt(distance)
```

```

def get_neighbors(x_test, x_train, num_neighbors=5):
    distances = []
    for row in x_train:
        distances.append(euclidean_distance(x_test, row))
    distances = np.array(distances)
    sort_idx = distances.argsort()
    return x_train[sort_idx][:num_neighbors]

def predict_one(x_test, x_train, k=5):
    neighbors = get_neighbors(x_test, x_train, k)
    classes = [row[-1] for row in neighbors]
    return max(classes, key=classes.count)

def accuracy_score(y_true, y_pred):
    correct = sum(int(a == b) for a, b in zip(y_true, y_pred))
    return correct / len(y_true)

```

```

# Predict
k = 5
y_pred = [predict_one(x, train, k) for x in test]
print(y_pred, "\n")
# Accuracy
acc = accuracy_score(y_true, y_pred)
print('Accuracy:', acc)
# ----- Tables & Plots addon (robust to column names) -----
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

# Detect the label column from test_df (it's the last column in your
setup) label_col = test_df.columns[-1]

# 1) Results table (true vs
predicted) results_df =
test_df.copy()
results_df["Predicted"] = y_pred
print("\n=== Results (head) ===")
print(results_df.head())
# 2) Confusion matrix (table)
print("\n=== Confusion Matrix ===")

```

```
cm = pd.crosstab(results_df[label_col], results_df["Predicted"],
                 rownames=["Actual"], colnames=["Predicted"])
print(cm)
```

```
# 3) Classification report (table)
print("\n=== Classification Report ===")
report = classification_report(results_df[label_col], results_df["Predicted"],
                              output_dict=True)
report_df = pd.DataFrame(report).transpose()
print(report_df.round(3))
```

```
# 4) Accuracy vs K plot (K = 1..15)
Ks = list(range(1, 16))
accs = []
for kk in Ks:
    y_pred_k = [predict_one(x, train, kk) for x in test]
    correct = sum(int(a == b) for a, b in zip(y_true, y_pred_k))
    accs.append(correct / len(y_true))
```

```
plt.figure() plt.plot(Ks, accs,
                      marker='o') plt.title("Accuracy vs K
(KNN on Iris)") plt.xlabel("K")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy") plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

```
# 5) 2D scatter: choose petal columns if present, else first 2 feature columns
candidate_x = ["PetalLengthCm", "petal_length", "PetalLength", "petal
length"] candidate_y = ["PetalWidthCm", "petal_width", "PetalWidth",
"petal width"]
def pick_first_present(cands, cols):
    for c in cands:
        if c in cols:
            return c
    return None
```

```
xcol = pick_first_present(candidate_x,
results_df.columns) ycol =
pick_first_present(candidate_y, results_df.columns)
# If not found, fall back to the first two non-label, non-predicted
columns if xcol is None or ycol is None:
```



```

feature_cols = [c for c in results_df.columns if c not in [label_col,
"Predicted"]] if len(feature_cols) >= 2: xcol, ycol = feature_cols[:2]

if xcol is not None and ycol is not None:
    plt.figure()
    # plot each class separately
    for cls in results_df[label_col].unique():
        part = results_df[results_df[label_col] == cls]
        plt.scatter(part[xcol].values, part[ycol].values, label=str(cls), alpha=0.8)
    # mark misclassified
    wrong = results_df[results_df[label_col] != results_df["Predicted"]]
    if not wrong.empty:
        plt.scatter(wrong[xcol].values, wrong[ycol].values, marker='x', s=100)
    plt.title(f"{xcol} vs {ycol} (circles=true, X=misclassified)")
    plt.xlabel(xcol)
    plt.ylabel(ycol)
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()
else:
    print("\n[Note] Skipping scatter: couldn't identify two feature
columns.") # ----- end addon -----

#-- end addon -----

```

OUTPUT:

```
Train_Shape: (105, 4)
Test_Shape : (45, 4)
```

```
['Iris-setosa', 'Iris-virginica', 'Iris-virginica', 'Iris-setosa', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-virginica', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-virginica', 'Iris-setosa', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-virginica', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-setosa', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-virginica', 'Iris-setosa', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-virginica', 'Iris-setosa', 'Iris-virginica', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-virginica', 'Iris-virginica', 'Iris-setosa', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-setosa', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-virginica']
```

Accuracy: 0.9777777777777777

=== Results (head) ===

	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species	Predicted
105	3.4	1.4	0.3	Iris-setosa	Iris-setosa
106	3.0	5.5	2.1	Iris-virginica	Iris-virginica
107	3.3	6.0	2.5	Iris-virginica	Iris-virginica
108	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa	Iris-setosa
109	2.9	4.7	1.4	Iris-versicolor	Iris-versicolor

=== Confusion Matrix ===

Predicted	Iris-setosa	Iris-versicolor	Iris-virginica
Actual			
Iris-setosa	10	0	0
Iris-versicolor	0	17	0
Iris-virginica	0	1	17

=== Classification Report ===

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Iris-setosa	1.000	1.000	1.000	10.000
Iris-versicolor	0.944	1.000	0.971	17.000
Iris-virginica	1.000	0.944	0.971	18.000
accuracy	0.978	0.978	0.978	0.978
macro avg	0.981	0.981	0.981	45.000
weighted avg	0.979	0.978	0.978	45.000

	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
0	2.8	4.7	1.2	Iris-versicolor
1	3.8	1.7	0.3	Iris-setosa
2	2.6	6.9	2.3	Iris-virginica
3	2.9	4.5	1.5	Iris-versicolor
4	2.8	4.8	1.4	Iris-versicolor

