ML Experiment 5

	MI Expensiment 5 Kneena Shah 60004210243 Aim: To implement KNNI algorithm Theasy: K-Neanest Neighbown (KNN) algorithm is a supervised machine learning method employed to tackle classification is suggression purblems
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	seguession paroblems
	Distance Metoucs used in KNN
	(i) Euclidean Distance $dist(x, X_i^2) = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{d} (x_j - X_{ij}^2)^2}$
	$\operatorname{dist}(x, X_i^*) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^* - X_i^*)}$
	(2) Manhattan Distance
	$d(x_1y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - y_i $
	$\alpha(2iy) - 2i = 1 $
•	(3) Minkowski Distance
	, 1/0
	$d(x,y) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - y_i)^p\right)^{n}$
	Choosing the value of K
	The value of K depends on input data
	If input data has moste outliers, a highest value of K is
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	Conclusion: Thus, we understood & implement KNIN
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import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd from sklearn.datasets import load_digits from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler digits data
= load digits()
X = digits data.data scaler =
StandardScaler()
X scaled = scaler.fit transform(X) pca = PCA()
X pca = pca.fit transform(X scaled) eigenvalues =
pca.explained variance plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(range(1, len(eigenvalues) + 1), eigenvalues, marker='o', linestyle='-')
plt.title('Elbow Method for Optimal Number of Components')
plt.xlabel('Number of Components') plt.ylabel('Eigenvalues (Explained
Variance)') plt.grid(True)
plt.show() optimal num components =
10
X reduced = X pca[:, :optimal num components]
df reduced = pd.DataFrame(X reduced, columns=[f'PC{i}' for i in range(1,
optimal num components + 1)])
df reduced['target'] = digits data.target
df_reduced.to_csv('reduced_digits_dataset.csv', index=False) print("Digits Wine
dataset saved successfully.")
```

