# K Nearest Neighbor and MLE

#### Recap from Last session

- Decision Tree working example with gini index
- Ensemble learning intuition
- Bagging, Boosting and Stacking
- Random Forest
- Precision and recall with confused matrix

### Agenda for today

- K nearest neighbor
- Maximum likelihood estimate

#### Introduction to KNN

Non parametric algorithm

Both for classification and regression

One of the most easier and simpler models to understand

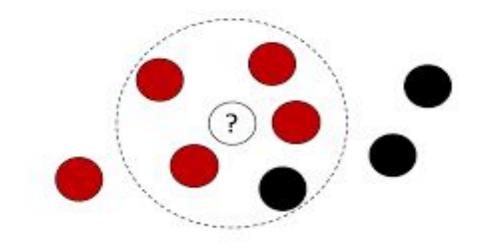
Lazy learner

#### **KNN**

 Used to classify objects based on closest training examples in the feature space

 Feature space: raw data transformed into sample vectors of fixed length using feature extraction (Important)

#### Prediction on test time

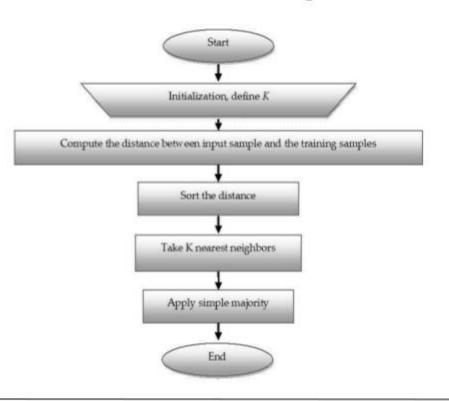


#### How does it work?

- It basically requires three things:
  - Feature space
  - Distance metric
    - Euclidean Distance
    - Manhattan Distance
    - Hamming Distance
  - Number of neighbors to consider

No Learning in the algorithm

## KNN Classifier Algorithm



#### How to classify at test time?

- Compute distance to other training records
- Identify k nearest neighbors (hence, the name)
- For classification:
  - Assign the mode label of the k neighbors
- For regression:
  - Assign the average of the k neighbors

#### Distance Measures

Euclidean distance: 
$$d(x,y) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x_i - y_i)^2}$$

Squared Euclidean distance: 
$$d(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - y_i)^2$$

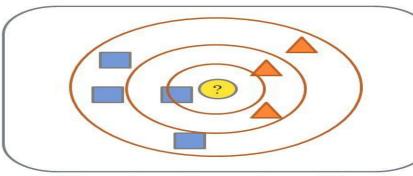
Manhattan distance: 
$$d(x,y) = \sum |(xi - yi)|$$

#### Which distance measure to use?

We use Euclidean Distance as it treats each feature as equally important.

#### Impact of K

#### k NEAREST NEIGHBOR



- o k = 1:
  - Belongs to square class
- o k = 3:
  - Belongs to triangle class
- 0 k = 7:
  - Belongs to square class

- $\circ$  Choosing the value of k:
  - If k is too small, sensitive to noise points
  - If k is too large, neighborhood may include points from other classes
  - Choose an odd value for k, to eliminate ties

ICDM: Top Ten Data Mining Algorithms

k nearest neighbor classification

December 2006

## Maximum Likelihood Estimate