

```

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

# Load Dataset
data = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\Admin\Downloads\archive\Iris.csv")
print(data.head(5))

# Use all columns except the first (assuming first is an index or ID)
req_data = data.iloc[:, 1:]
print(req_data.head(5))

# Shuffle Data
shuffle_index = np.random.permutation(req_data.shape[0])
req_data = req_data.iloc[shuffle_index]
print(req_data.head(5))

```

	Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
0	1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species	
0		5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1		4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2		4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3		4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4		5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species	
145		6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	Iris-virginic
105		7.6	3.0	6.6	2.1	Iris-virginic
129		7.2	3.0	5.8	1.6	Iris-virginic
75		6.6	3.0	4.4	1.4	Iris-versicolor
107		7.3	2.9	6.3	1.8	Iris-virginic

```

# Train-Test Split (70%-30%)
train_size = int(req_data.shape[0] * 0.7)
train_df = req_data.iloc[:train_size, :]
test_df = req_data.iloc[train_size:, :]

print('Train Shape:', train_df.shape)
print('Test Shape:', test_df.shape)

train = train_df.values
test = test_df.values
y_true = test[:, -1] # last column is target

```

Train Shape: (105, 5)
Test Shape: (45, 5)

```
# Step 1: Euclidean Distance
def euclidean_distance(x_test, x_train):
    distance = 0
    for i in range(len(x_test) - 1): # exclude label
        distance += (x_test[i] - x_train[i]) ** 2
    return sqrt(distance)
```

```
# Step 2: Get Neighbors
def get_neighbors(x_test, x_train, num_neighbors):
    distances = []
    for i in x_train:
        dist = euclidean_distance(x_test, i)
        distances.append((i, dist))

    # Sort by distance
    distances.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])

    # Select the closest neighbors
    neighbors = [distances[i][0] for i in range(num_neighbors)]
    return neighbors
```

```
# Step 3: Predict for one sample
def prediction(x_test, x_train, num_neighbors):
    neighbors = get_neighbors(x_test, x_train, num_neighbors)
    classes = [i[-1] for i in neighbors] # get labels of neighbors
    predicted = max(classes, key=classes.count) # majority vote
    return predicted
```

```
# Step 4: Accuracy Function
def accuracy(y_true, y_pred):
    num_correct = 0
    for i in range(len(y_true)):
        if y_true[i] == y_pred[i]:
            num_correct += 1
    return num_correct / len(y_true)
```

```
# Step 5: Predict for all test samples
y_pred = []
for i in test:
    y_pred.append(prediction(i, train, 5)) # using k = 5
```

```
# Step 6: Evaluate Accuracy
acc = accuracy(y_true, y_pred)
print("Predicted Labels:", y_pred[:5])
print("Accuracy:", acc)
```

```
Predicted Labels: ['Iris-setosa', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris-versicolor', 'Iris
Accuracy: 0.9555555555555556
```

