

./smd/blatt10/knn.py
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```
1 import numpy as np
2 from tqdm.notebook import tqdm
3
4 class KNN:
5     '''KNN Classifier.
6
7     Attributes
8     -----
9     k : int
10    Number of neighbors to consider.
11    '''
12    def __init__(self, k):
13        '''Initialization.
14        Parameters are stored as member variables/attributes.
15
16        Parameters
17        -----
18        k : int
19        Number of neighbors to consider.
20        '''
21        self.k = k
22
23    def fit(self, X, y):
24        '''Fit routine.
25        Training data is stored within object.
26
27        Parameters
28        -----
29        X : numpy.array, shape=(n_samples, n_attributes)
30        Training data.
31        y : numpy.array shape=(n_samples)
32        Training labels.
33        '''
34        self.X_ = X
35        self.y_ = y
36
37    def predict(self, X):
38        '''Prediction routine.
39        Predict class association of each sample of X.
40
```

```

41     Parameters
42     -----
43     X : numpy.array, shape=(n_samples, n_attributes)
44         Data to classify.
45
46     Returns
47     -----
48     prediction : numpy.array, shape=(n_samples)
49         Predictions, containing the predicted label of each sample.
50     '''
51     prediction = np.empty(shape=(X.shape[0]))
52     for i,x in enumerate(tqdm(X)):
53         prediction[i] = self.predict_single(x)
54
55     return prediction
56
57 def predict_single(self,x):
58     '''Predict routine for a single sample
59     Predict class association for a single sample x
60
61     Parameters
62     -----
63     x : numpy.array, shape=(n_attributes,)
64         Data to classify.
65
66     Returns
67     -----
68     prediction : int
69         Prediction, containing the predicted label of the sample.
70     '''
71     x = x.reshape(1,-1)
72     # Calculate all distances to every sample in the training
73     ↪ dataset
74     distances = np.linalg.norm(self.X_ - x, axis=1)
75
76     # find the k nearest neighbors
77     k_nearest = np.argsort(distances)[:self.k]
78
79     # associate the best fitting class label
80     y_unique, y_counts = np.unique(self.y_[k_nearest],
81     ↪ return_counts=True)
82     return y_unique[np.argmax(y_counts)]

```