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```
In [1]: # K-Nearest Neighbors (K-NN)
         # Importing the libraries
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import pandas as pd
In [4]: # Importing the dataset
         dataset = pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
         X = dataset.iloc[:, [2, 3]].values
         y = dataset.iloc[:, 4].values
In [6]: | # Splitting the dataset into the Training set and Test set
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         # Your code here...
         X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size = 0.25, random sta
In [7]: # Feature Scaling
         from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
         sc = StandardScaler()
         X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
         X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
In [8]: # Fitting K-NN to the Training set
         from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
         classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = 5, metric = 'minkowski', p = 2)
         classifier.fit(X train, y train)
         KNeighborsClassifier()
Out[8]:
In [11]: # Predicting the Test set results
         import warnings
         from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
         warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
         y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
In [12]: # Making the Confusion Matrix
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
         cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
In [15]: # Visualising the Training set results
         from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
         X set, y set = X train, y train
         X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 0].max()
                              np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1, stop = X_set[:, 1].max()
         plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T).reshape
                      alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
         plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
         plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())
         for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
             plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1],
```

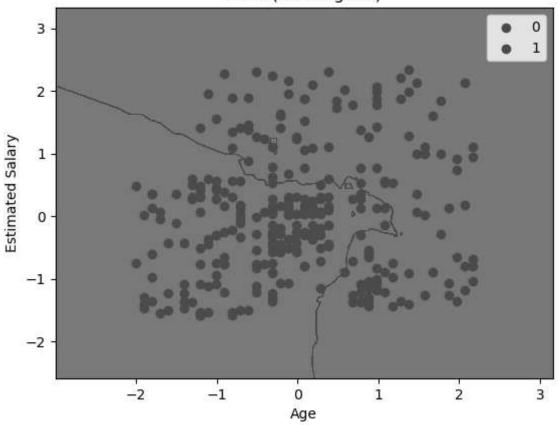
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```
c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
plt.title('K-NN (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

c argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoide d as value-mapping will have precedence in case its length matches with *x* & *y*. P lease use the *color* keyword-argument or provide a 2D array with a single row if you intend to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points.

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K-NN (Training set)



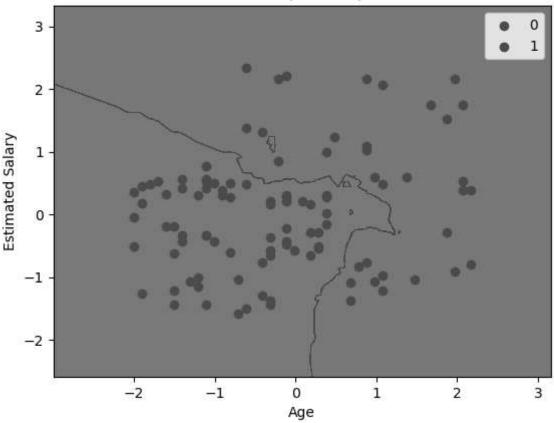
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K-NN (Test set)



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