## Project 1 - Part3. k-NN

```
In [1]:
                # Load libraries
              1
              2
                import pandas as pd
                import numpy as np
                import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
              6 from sklearn import datasets
              7 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
                from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
                from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline, FeatureUnion
                from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
             11
             12 from sklearn import preprocessing
             13 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
             14 from sklearn.neighbors import NearestNeighbors, KNeighborsClassifier
             15
             16 from dmba import regressionSummary
                # Load data
In [2]:
        H
              2
              3 df = pd.read_csv('FinalNew_house.csv')
                df.columns
   Out[2]: Index(['price', 'bedrooms', 'bathrooms', 'sqft living', 'sqft lot', 'floor
            s',
                   'waterfront', 'view', 'condition', 'grade', 'sqft_above',
                   'sqft_basement', 'zipcode', 'lat', 'long', 'sqft_living15',
                   'sqft lot15', 'age', 'renov_age'],
                  dtype='object')
In [3]:
         M
                # Columns to be used were identified on previous section.
              3 | X = df[['grade', 'lat', 'age', 'sqft_living15']]
                y = df['price']
In [4]:
              1
                # Split dataset into train and test
         H
              3
                train_X, valid_X, train_y, valid_y = train_test_split(X,y, test_size=0.4
In [5]:
                # Transform pandas dataframe to numpy array.
              2
              3
                train_X_array = train_X.to_numpy()
                valid X array = valid X.to numpy()
              5 train y array = train y.to numpy()
                valid_y_array = valid_y.to_numpy()
                # Create standardizer
In [6]:
              1
              2
                standardizer = StandardScaler()
```

```
In [7]:
                # Standardize features
                train_X_std = standardizer.fit_transform(train_X_array)
                valid_X_std = standardizer.fit_transform(valid_X_array)
In [8]:
         H
                # Train a KNN classifier with 5 neighbors
                knn5 = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5, n_jobs=-1).fit(train_X_std, t
              3
                knn5
   Out[8]:
                   KNeighborsClassifier
            KNeighborsClassifier(n jobs=-1)
In [9]:
         M
                # Predict the class of two observations
              2 y_predict_5 = knn5.predict(valid_X_std)
                y_predict_5
   Out[9]: array([257000., 130000., 315450., ..., 235000., 445000., 185000.])
```

# **Identifying the Best Neighborhood Size**

```
In [10]:
          # Load Library
               1
               2
                 from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline, FeatureUnion
                 from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
                 # Create a KNN classifier
In [11]:
          H
                 knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5, n_jobs=-1)
In [12]:
                 # Create a pipeline
          M
               1
                 pipe = Pipeline([("standardizer", standardizer), ("knn", knn)])
                 # Create space of candidate values
In [13]:
                 search space = [{"knn n neighbors": [ 1,2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12
In [14]:
                 # Create grid search
                 classifier = GridSearchCV(pipe, search space, cv=5, verbose=0).fit(train
             C:\Users\daarv\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\model selection\ split.p
             y:684: UserWarning: The least populated class in y has only 1 members, whic
             h is less than n_splits=5.
               warnings.warn(
                 # Best neighborhood size (k)
In [15]:
               1
                 best_K = classifier.best_estimator_.get_params()["knn__n_neighbors"]
                 print('The best K for this K-NN model is: ', best_K)
             The best K for this K-NN model is: 2
```

### Model Statistics with k = 5

```
In [16]:  ▶ 1 regressionSummary(valid_y_array, y_predict_5)
```

### Regression statistics

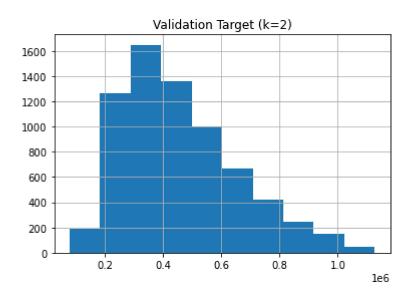
```
Mean Error (ME): 84916.5426
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 141722.7023
Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 102478.5349
Mean Percentage Error (MPE): 15.7483
Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE): 21.5093
```

### Model Statistics with k = 2

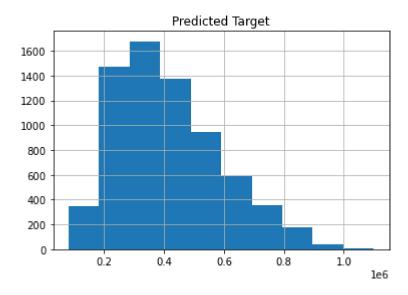
#### Regression statistics

```
Mean Error (ME): 43693.3936
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 123017.5274
Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 85991.5124
Mean Percentage Error (MPE): 6.3275
Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE): 18.7976
```

#### Out[19]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Validation Target (k=2)')



Out[20]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Predicted Target')



```
In [21]:
                  #fig, ((ax0, ax1), (ax2, ax3)) = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=3)
               2
                  fig, (ax1,ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=3)
               3
               4
                  ax1.hist(y_predict_5, density=True, histtype='bar',color= 'red', stacked
               5
                  ax1.set_title('Predicted Target (k=5)')
               6
               7
                  ax2.hist(valid_y_array, histtype='bar', color= 'blue')
                  ax2.set_title('Validation Target')
               9
              10
                 ax3.hist(y_predicted, histtype='bar',color= 'tan')
                 ax3.set_title('Predicted Target (k=2)')
              11
              12
                 fig.tight_layout()
              13
              14
                 plt.show()
```

