

DataScience Basics

September 1, 2019

```
[3]: #Importing iris data from sklearn
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
iris=load_iris()
type(iris)
#iris is a Bunch data type.Bunch data type is a specila data type in sklearn
```

[3]: sklearn.utils.Bunch

```
[4]: #printing features' name of iris(e.g.sepal length(cm),sepal width(cm),petal_
      ↪ length(cm),petal width(cm))
print(iris.feature_names)
```

```
['sepal length (cm)', 'sepal width (cm)', 'petal length (cm)', 'petal width (cm)']
```

```
[5]: #printing output(setosa,versicolor,virginica)
print(iris.target_names)
```

```
['setosa' 'versicolor' 'virginica']
```

```
[8]: #There are three outputs which are represented as numerals(0,1,2)
print(iris.target)
```

[illegible]

iris.target is a vector

```
[9]: #printing the length of feature_names in cm
print(iris.data)
```

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[[5.1 3.5 1.4 0.2]
 [4.9 3.  1.4 0.2]
 [4.7 3.2 1.3 0.2]]
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[4.6 3.1 1.5 0.2]
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[4.7 3.2 1.6 0.2]
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[6.3 3.3 4.7 1.6]
[4.9 2.4 3.3 1.]
[6.6 2.9 4.6 1.3]
[5.2 2.7 3.9 1.4]
[5. 2. 3.5 1.]
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[6.1 2.9 4.7 1.4]
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[6.1 3. 4.6 1.4]
[5.8 2.6 4. 1.2]
[5. 2.3 3.3 1.]
[5.6 2.7 4.2 1.3]
[5.7 3. 4.2 1.2]
[5.7 2.9 4.2 1.3]
[6.2 2.9 4.3 1.3]
[5.1 2.5 3. 1.1]

[5.7 2.8 4.1 1.3]
 [6.3 3.3 6. 2.5]
 [5.8 2.7 5.1 1.9]
 [7.1 3. 5.9 2.1]
 [6.3 2.9 5.6 1.8]
 [6.5 3. 5.8 2.2]
 [7.6 3. 6.6 2.1]
 [4.9 2.5 4.5 1.7]
 [7.3 2.9 6.3 1.8]
 [6.7 2.5 5.8 1.8]
 [7.2 3.6 6.1 2.5]
 [6.5 3.2 5.1 2.]
 [6.4 2.7 5.3 1.9]
 [6.8 3. 5.5 2.1]
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 [7.7 2.8 6.7 2.]
 [6.3 2.7 4.9 1.8]
 [6.7 3.3 5.7 2.1]
 [7.2 3.2 6. 1.8]
 [6.2 2.8 4.8 1.8]
 [6.1 3. 4.9 1.8]
 [6.4 2.8 5.6 2.1]
 [7.2 3. 5.8 1.6]
 [7.4 2.8 6.1 1.9]
 [7.9 3.8 6.4 2.]
 [6.4 2.8 5.6 2.2]
 [6.3 2.8 5.1 1.5]
 [6.1 2.6 5.6 1.4]
 [7.7 3. 6.1 2.3]
 [6.3 3.4 5.6 2.4]
 [6.4 3.1 5.5 1.8]
 [6. 3. 4.8 1.8]
 [6.9 3.1 5.4 2.1]
 [6.7 3.1 5.6 2.4]
 [6.9 3.1 5.1 2.3]
 [5.8 2.7 5.1 1.9]
 [6.8 3.2 5.9 2.3]
 [6.7 3.3 5.7 2.5]
 [6.7 3. 5.2 2.3]
 [6.3 2.5 5. 1.9]

```
[6.5 3.  5.2 2. ]
[6.2 3.4 5.4 2.3]
[5.9 3.  5.1 1.8]]
```

iris.data is a matrix

```
[10]: print(type(iris.data))
```

```
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

iris.data is a numpy array, numpy array must be numerical values

```
[11]: print(type(iris.target))
```

```
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

```
[12]: #X stores input data
X=iris.data
#y stores output data
y=iris.target
```

X stores input values(feature_names) and it is a matrix, y stores output values(target_names) and it is a vector

Fitting a Machine learning Model(KNN algorithm)

```
[16]: #importing KNNClassifier from sklearn
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
#n_neighbors=1, remaining parameters are default
knn=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
print(knn)
```

```
KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',
                     metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=1, p=2,
                     weights='uniform')
```

```
[17]: #fitting the model
knn.fit(X,y)
```

```
[17]: KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',
                           metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=1, p=2,
                           weights='uniform')
```

Predicting values

```
[20]: #Predicting the value([2,4,3,1])
Prediction=knn.predict([[2,4,3,1]])
print(type(Prediction))
```

```
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

```
[21]: #Predicted output is 0(setosa) when n_neighbors=1  
print(Prediction)
```

[0]

```
[23]: print(iris.target_names)
```

['setosa' 'versicolor' 'virginica']

Here setosa=0,versicolor=1,virginica=2

```
[25]: Prediction=knn.predict([[2,4,3,1],[4,6,5,3]])  
print(Prediction)
```

[0 2]

Now we are using n_neighbors=5

```
[27]: knn5=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)  
knn5.fit(X,y)
```

```
[27]: KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',  
                           metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=5, p=2,  
                           weights='uniform')
```

```
[29]: Prediction=knn5.predict([[2,4,3,1]])  
print(Prediction)
```

[0]

```
[31]: Prediction=knn5.predict([[2,4,3,1],[4,6,5,3]])  
print(Prediction)
```

[0 1]

```
[33]: knn8=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=8)  
knn8.fit(X,y)
```

```
[33]: KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',  
                           metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=8, p=2,  
                           weights='uniform')
```

```
[35]: Prediction=knn8.predict([[2,4,3,1],[4,6,5,3]])  
print(Prediction)
```

[0 2]

```
[47]: #giving the value of n_neighbors from 1 to 30 and predicting the data
numbers=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30]
for i in numbers:
    knni=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=i)
    knni.fit(X,y)
    Prediction=knni.predict([[2,4,3,1]])
    print(Prediction)
```

[illegible]

```
[48]: #giving the value of n_neighbors from 1 to 30 and predicting the data using for loop
      ↪ loop
numbers=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30]
for i in numbers:
    knni=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=i)
    knni.fit(X,y)
    Prediction=knni.predict([[2,4,3,1],[4,6,5,3]])
    print(Prediction)
```

[illegible]

```
[54]: numbers=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30]
      for i in numbers:
          knni=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=i)
          knni.fit(X,y)
          Prediction=knni.predict([[2,4,3,1],[4,6,5,3]])
          print(Prediction)
```

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[0 2]
[0 2]
[0 2]
[0 1]
[0 1]
[0 1]
[0 2]
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```

```
[58]: #giving the value of n_neighbors from 1 to 30 and predicting the data using for
      → loop
      for i in range(1,31):
          knni=KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=i)
          knni.fit(X,y)
          Prediction=knni.predict([[2,4,3,1],[4,6,5,3]])
          print(Prediction)
```

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[0 2]
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