

## Lab Program - 8

Write a program to implement K-nearest neighbour algorithm to classify Iris dataset. Print both correct & wrong predication using python machine learning.

Theory :-

K-nearest neighbours algorithm (K-NN) is a non-parametric method used for classification & regression. In both cases the input consist of K closest training examples in the feature space. The output depends on whether K-NN is used for classification or regression.

K-NN is a type of instance based learning or lazy learning where the function is only approximated locally & all computation is deferred until classification. The K-NN algorithm is among the simplest of all machine learning algorithm.

The KNN task can be broken down into writing 3 primary functions!

- 1- Calculate the distance b/w any two points.
- 2- Find the nearest neighbour based on these pairwise distances.
- 3- Majority vote on class labels based on the nearest neighbour list



## PROGRAM :

```
import csv
import random
import math
import operator
```

```
def load_Dataset(filename, split, training_Set=[], test_Set=[]):
    with open(filename) as 'csv file':
        lines = csv.reader(csv file)
        dataset = list(lines)
        for x in range(len(dataset)-1):
            for y in range(4):
                dataset[x][y] = float(dataset[x][y])
            if random.random() < split:
                training_Set.append(dataset[x])
            else:
                test_Set.append(dataset[x])
```

```
def euclidean_Distance(instance_1, instance_2, length):
    distance = 0
    for x in range(length):
        distance += pow((instance_1[x] - instance_2[x]), 2)
    return math.sqrt(distance)
```



```
def get Neighbors (training Set, testInstance K):  
    distances = []  
    length = len (testInstance) - 1  
    for x in range (len (training Set)):  
        dist = euclidean Distance (testInstance, training Set [x]  
                                     , length)  
        distances.append ((training Set [x], dist))  
    distances.sort (Key = operator.itemgetter (1))  
    neighbors = []  
    for x in range (K):  
        neighbors.append (distances [x] [0])  
    return neighbors
```

```
def get Response (neighbors):  
    class Votes = {}  
    for x in range (len (neighbors)):  
        response = neighbors [x] [-1]  
        if response in class Votes:  
            class Votes [response] += 1  
        else:  
            class Votes [response] = 1  
    sorted Votes = sorted (class Votes.items(), Key = operator.  
                           itemgetter (1), reverse = True)  
    return sorted Votes [0] [0]
```



```
def get Accuracy (test Set, predictions):
```

```
    correct = 0
```

```
    for x in range (len (test Set)):
```

```
        if test Set [x] [-1] == predictions [x]:
```

```
            correct += 1
```

```
    return (correct / float (len (test Set))) * 100.0
```

```
def main():
```

```
    # prepare data
```

```
    training Set = []
```

```
    test Set = []
```

```
    split = 0.67
```

```
    load Dataset ('iris_data.csv', split, training Set, test Set)
```

```
    print ('Number of Training data: ' + str(len (training Set)))
```

```
    print ('Number of Test Data: ' + str(len (test Set)))
```

```
    # generate predictions
```

```
    predictions = []
```

```
    K = 3
```

```
    print ('The predictions are:')
```

```
    for x in range (len (test Set)):
```

```
        neighbors = get Neighbours (training Set, test Set [x], K)
```

```
        result = get Response (neighbors)
```

```
        predictions . append (result)
```

```
        print ('predicted = ' + str (result) + ', actual = ' + str (test Set [x] [-1]))
```

```
accuracy = get Accuracy (test Set, predictions)
```



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```
print('In The Accuracy is : ' + str(accuracy) + '%')
```

```
main()
```

Output-

Iris Data set loaded...

Dataset is split into training and testing...

Size of training data and its label (135, 4) (135,)

Size of training data and its label (15, 4) (15,)

Label 0 - setosa

Label 1 - versicolor

Label 2 - virginica

Results of Classification using K-nn with K=1

Sample: [5.8 4. 1.2 0.2] Actual-label: 0 Predicted-label: 0

Sample: [6.4 3.2 4.5 1.5] Actual-label: 1 Predicted-label: 1

Sample: [5.6 3. 4.1 1.3] Actual-label: 1 Predicted-label: 1

Sample: [5.8 2.7 5.1 1.9] Actual-label: 2 Predicted-label: 2

Sample: [6.7 3.1 4.7 1.5] Actual-label: 1 Predicted-label: 1

Sample: [6.7 3.1 4.4 1.4] Actual-label: 1 Predicted-label: 1

Sample: [6.8 3.2 5.9 2.3] Actual-label: 2 Predicted-label: 2

Sample: [5. 3.3 1.4 0.2] Actual-label: 0 Predicted-label: 0

Sample: [6.8 3. 5.5 2.1] Actual-label: 2 Predicted-label: 2

Sample: [6.1 2.8 4.7 1.2] Actual-label: 1 Predicted-label: 1

Sample: [4.9 3. 1.4 0.2] Actual-label: 0 Predicted-label: 0

Sample: [5.5 3.5 1.3 0.2] Actual-label: 0 Predicted-label: 0

Sample: [5.8 2.7 5.1 1.9] Actual-label: 2 Predicted-label: 2

Sample: [6.3 2.3 4.4 1.3] Actual-label: 1 Predicted-label: 1

Sample: [6.5 3. 5.8 2.2] Actual-label: 2 Predicted-label: 2

Classification Accuracy : 1.0

Teacher's Remarks

Teacher's Signature