



IC 272: DATA SCIENCE - III  
LAB ASSIGNMENT – IV

Data classification using K-nearest neighbor classifier and Bayes classifier with unimodal Gaussian density

Student's Name: Amit Maindola

Mobile No: +91 7470985613

Roll Number: B20079

Branch: Computer Science & Engineering

1 a.

	Prediction Outcome	
True Label	93	25
	19	200

Figure 1 KNN Confusion Matrix for K = 1

	Prediction Outcome	
True Label	92	26
	9	210

Figure 2 KNN Confusion Matrix for K = 3

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	Prediction Outcome	
True Label	92	26
	10	209

Figure 3 KNN Confusion Matrix for K = 5

b.

Table 1 KNN Classification Accuracy for K = 1, 3 and 5

K	Classification Accuracy (in %)
1	86.944
3	89.614
4	89.318

**Inferences:**

1. The highest classification accuracy is obtained with K = 3.
2. Increasing the value of K first significantly increases the accuracy , then accuracy become almost constant.
3. As we are increasing the value of K then we are predicting the value of K on the basis of more data, so accuracy increase.
4. As accuracy increase the number of diagonal elements increase since diagonal elements consist of True Negative and True Positive.
5. As diagonal elements are rightly predicted values the diagonal elements increases on increasing accuracy.
6. As accuracy increase the number of off-diagonal elements decreases since off-diagonal elements consist of False Negative and False Positive.
7. As off-diagonal elements are wrongly predicted values the diagonal elements decreases on increasing accuracy.

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2 a.

	Prediction Outcome	
True Label	111	7
	6	213

Figure 4 KNN Confusion Matrix for K = 1 post data normalization

	Prediction Outcome	
True Label	112	6
	4	215

Figure 5 KNN Confusion Matrix for K = 3 post data normalization

	Prediction Outcome	
True	112	6

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Label	3	216
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Figure 6 KNN Confusion Matrix for K = 5 post data normalization

b.

Table 2 KNN Classification Accuracy for K = 1, 3 and 5 post data normalization

K	Classification Accuracy (in %)
1	96.142
3	97.033
5	97.329

**Inferences:**

1. Data normalisation increased the accuracy of prediction.
2. The accuracy is increased on data normalisation since after data normalisation all the attributes are.
3. The highest classification accuracy is obtained with K = 3.
4. Increasing the value of K significantly increases the accuracy.
5. As we are increasing the value of K then we are predicting the value of K on the basis of more data, so accuracy increase.
6. As accuracy increase the number of diagonal elements increase since diagonal elements consist of True Negative and True Positive.
7. As diagonal elements are rightly predicted values the diagonal elements increases on increasing accuracy.
8. As accuracy increase the number of off-diagonal elements decreases since off-diagonal elements consist of False Negative and False Positive.
9. As off-diagonal elements are wrongly predicted values the diagonal elements decreases on increasing accuracy.

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	Prediction Outcome
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True Label	100	200
	300	600

Figure 7 Confusion Matrix obtained from Bayes Classifier

The classification accuracy obtained from Bayes Classifier is 94.362%.

Table 3 Mean for class 0 and class 1

S. No.	Attribute Name	Mean	
		Class 0	Class 1
1.	X_Minimum	124.388	695.349
2.	X_Maximum	273.418	723.656
3.	Y_Minimum	1583013.432	1431553.131
4.	Y_Maximum	1583169.659	1431588.690
5.	Pixels_Areas	7779.663	585.967
6.	X_Perimeter	393.835	54.491
7.	Y_Perimeter	273.183	45.658
8.	Sum_of_Luminosity	843350.275	62191.126
9.	Minimum_of_Luminosity	53.326	96.236
10.	Maximum_of_Luminosity	135.762	130.452
11.	Length_of_Conveyer	1382.762	1480.018
12.	TypeOfSteel_A300	0.0	0.365
13.	TypeOfSteel_A400	1.0	0.635
14.	Steel_Plate_Thickness	40.073	104.214
15.	Edges_Index	0.123	0.385
16.	Empty_Index	0.459	0.426
17.	Square_Index	0.592	0.512
18.	Outside_X_Index	0.108	0.020
19.	Edges_X_Index	0.550	0.608
20.	Edges_Y_Index	0.523	0.831
21.	Outside_Global_Index	0.288	0.608
22.	LogOfAreas	3.623	2.287
23.	Log_X_Index	2.057	1.227





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#### Inferences:

1. Accuracy of Bayes classifier = 94.362, this is less than that of KNN classifier with normalization. The reason for this is that we assumed that our data is coming from a normal or gaussian distribution which is not true for our case.
2. The diagonal elements of the covariance matrix denote the variance of the attribute with itself, that is, how much is the data spread across the median. From looking at the diagonal elements, one can infer the dispersion of the attribute and have an idea about the range of values in the attribute.
3. The off-diagonal elements indicate the covariance between the two attributes-how the attributes vary with respect to each other. Greater the value of covariance between 2 attributes, greater is the joint variability of the two variables.  
2 attributes with maximum covariance are: **For class 0:** Y\_Minimum and Y\_Maximum, **For class 1:** Y\_Minimum and Y\_Maximum.  
2 attributes with minimum covariance are: **For class 0:** TypeOfSteel\_A300 and TypeOfSteel\_A400, **For class 1:** Empty\_Index and Steel\_Plate\_Thickness.

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Table 4 Comparison between classifiers based upon classification accuracy

S. No.	Classifier	Accuracy (in %)
1.	KNN	89.614
2.	KNN on normalized data	97.329
3.	Bayes	94.362

#### Inferences:

1. **Maximum accuracy:** KNN classifier with normalized data, **Minimum accuracy:** KNN classifier without normalization.
2. **Accuracy:** KNN classifier without normalization < Bayes Classifier < KNN classifier with normalized data.
3. KNN performs better with a lower number of features than a large number of features. You can say that when the number of features increases then it requires more data. So, in normalized data all data values lie within 0 and 1, so there will be less spread of data. Thus, the KNN on normalized data performs better than other KNNs. Solving a problem Bayes directly focusses on finding similarity between observations, K-NN does better because of its inherent nature to optimize locally according to the locations.



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