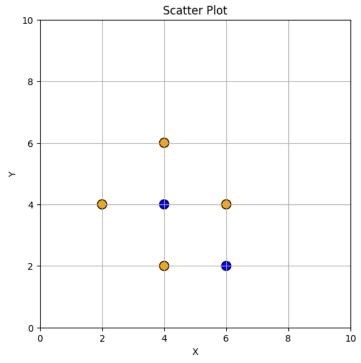
ASSIGNMENT NO:7

Code:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
data = {
  "X": [2, 4, 4, 6, 4, 6],
  "Y": [4, 2, 6, 4, 4, 2],
  "Class": ["Orange", "Orange", "Orange", "Blue", "Blue"]
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
# Save as CSV
df.to csv("knn dataset.csv", index=False)
print(df)
# Assign colors based on class labels
color map = {"Orange": "orange", "Blue": "blue"}
df["Color"] = df["Class"].map(color map)
# Create scatter plot
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.scatter(df["X"], df["Y"], c=df["Color"], s=100, edgecolors='black')
# Grid and labels
plt.xticks(range(0, 11, 2))
plt.yticks(range(0, 11, 2))
plt.xlabel("X")
plt.ylabel("Y")
plt.title("Scatter Plot")
plt.grid(True)
# Show plot
plt.show()
X = df[['X', 'Y']] # Independent variables (features)
y = df['Class']
                 # Target variable (labels)
le = LabelEncoder()
y encoded = le.fit transform(y)
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=3)
knn.fit(X, y encoded)
# Predict class for point (6,6)
new point = new point = pd.DataFrame([[6, 6]], columns=['X', 'Y'])
predicted class = knn.predict(new point)
# Convert prediction back to original class label
predicted label = le.inverse transform(predicted class)
```

 $print(f"The \ predicted \ class \ for \ point \ (6,6) \ is: \ \{predicted_label[0]\}")$ Output :



The predicted class for point (6,6) is: Orange