Machine Learning

K Vecinos Próximos (KNN)

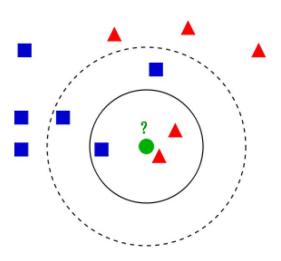
Christian Oliva Moya Pedro Ramón Ventura Gómez

K Vecinos Próximos (K-Nearest Neighbors, KNN) es un algoritmo de ML:

- Supervisado
- De clasificación
- No paramétrico

Además, es realmente intuitivo

Utiliza la proximidad a los vecinos para hacer una predicción

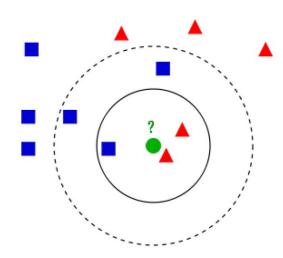


 Para clasificar un nuevo dato x_i hay que observar los K puntos más cercanos y contar cuántos son de la clase a predecir.

$$P(C_j|x_i) = rac{K_{Cj}}{K}$$

En el ejemplo, el punto verde se clasificaría como ROJO

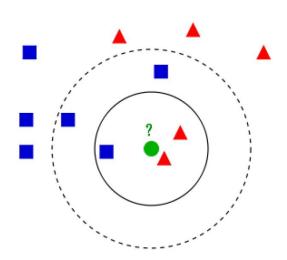
si K = 3, pero se clasificaría como AZUL si K = 5



Métrica de similitud típica: Distancia Euclídea

$$d(p,q) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (p_i - q_i)^2}$$

Donde p y q son dos puntos en un espacio de dimensión n



Consideraciones:

- ¿Qué pasa si los atributos tienen diferente rango?
- ¿Qué pasa si los atributos no son numéricos?
- Es obligatorio definir el hiperparámetro K.

Observación

La mayoría de los algoritmos de ML necesitan una fase de pre-procesado que prepare las características para que sean útiles para discriminar entre clases

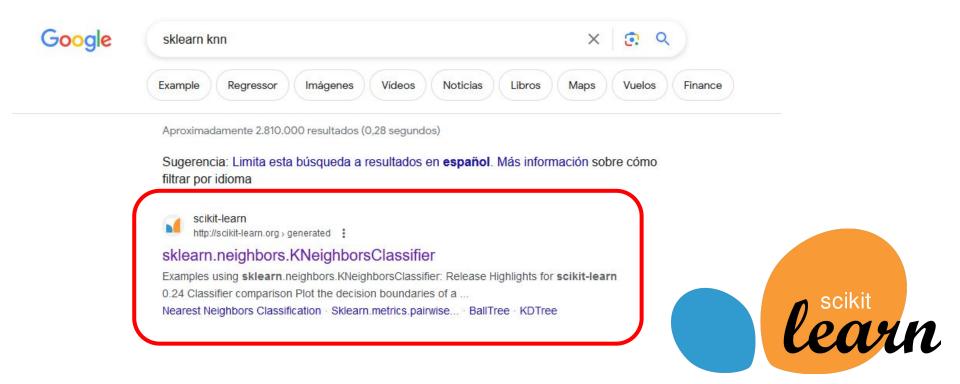
• Sklearn es una librería de ML con una amplia variedad de herramientas y algoritmos.

Es realmente popular ya que:

- Tiene una interfaz sencilla
- Es directamente compatible con Numpy
- Tiene una amplia documentación, incluyendo tutoriales y ejemplos
- Tiene datasets de introducción realmente interesantes



Si estás buscando un algoritmo de Machine Learning, busca en google:



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¿Cómo es la documentación? from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier



¿Cómo es la documentación?

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API Reference > sklearn.neighbors > KNeighborsClassifier KNeighborsClassifier Cabecera del constructor class sklearn.neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=5, *, weights='uniform', algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, p=2, metric='minkowski', [source] metric_params=None, n_jobs=None) Classifier implementing the k-nearest neighbors vote. Read more in the User Guide. Parameters: n neighbors : int, default=5 Number of neighbors to use by default for kneighbors queries. weights: {'uniform', 'distance'}, callable or None, default='uniform' Weight function used in prediction. Possible values: 'uniform': uniform weights. All points in each neighborhood are weighted equally. · 'distance': weight points by the inverse of their distance. in this case, closer neighbors of a query point will have a greater influence than neighbors which are further away.

KNeighborsClassifier get metadata routing get_params kneighbors kneighbors graph predict predict_proba score set_params set_score_request Gallery examples Th

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API Reference > sklearn.neighbors > KNeighborsClassifier

```
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                                                                                                  KNeighborsClassifier
KNeighborsClassifier
                                                                                                   fit
                                                                                                    get metadata routing
class sklearn.neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=5, *,
                                                                                                    get_params
weights='uniform', algorithm='auto', leaf size=30, p=2, metric='minkowski',
                                                                                                    kneighbors
                                                                                  [source]
metric_params=None, n_jobs=None)
                                                                                                    kneighbors_graph
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                                                                                                    predict proba
                                                                                                    score
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                                                                                                 Th
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                                                                                                   . Show Source
```

Siempre nos dan algún ejemplo y la definición de cada uno de los métodos

Examples

```
>>> X = [[0], [1], [2], [3]]
>>> y = [0, 0, 1, 1]
>>> from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
>>> neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
>>> neigh.fit(X, y)
KNeighborsClassifier(...)
>>> print(neigh.predict([[1.1]]))
[0]
>>> print(neigh.predict_proba([[0.9]]))
[[0.666... 0.333...]]
```

Methods

fit(X, y)	Fit the k-nearest neighbors classifier from the training dataset.
get_metadata_routing()	Get metadata routing of this object.
get_params([deep])	Get parameters for this estimator.
kneighbors([X, n_neighbors, return_distance])	Find the K-neighbors of a point.
kneighbors_graph([X, n_neighbors, mode])	Compute the (weighted) graph of k-Neighbors for points in X.
predict(X)	Predict the class labels for the provided data.
predict_proba(X)	Return probability estimates for the test data X.
score(X, y[, sample_weight])	Return the mean accuracy on the given test data and labels.
set_params(**params)	Set the parameters of this estimator.
set_score_request(*[, sample_weight])	Request metadata passed to the score method.
<	



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fit entrena el modelo
```

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predict devuelve la opción más probable
predict proba devuelve las probabilidades
```

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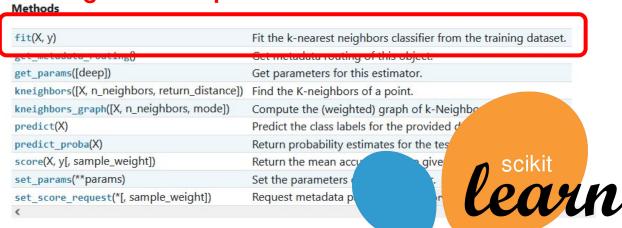


Scikit-Learn - K Vecinos Próximos (KNN)

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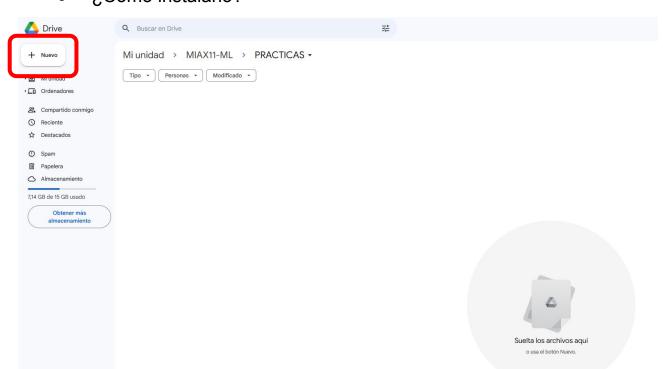
¿Cómo es que tiene un fit?



- Plataforma en línea de Google para ejecutar código Python
- Diseñada para ser una herramienta colaborativa que permite compartir proyectos de ML en un entorno basado en el navegador.
- Tienes acceso a potentes recursos en la nube: GPUs y TPUs para Deep Learning
- No requiere instalación más allá de instalar la herramienta en Google Drive
- Se basa en los cuadernos Jupyter

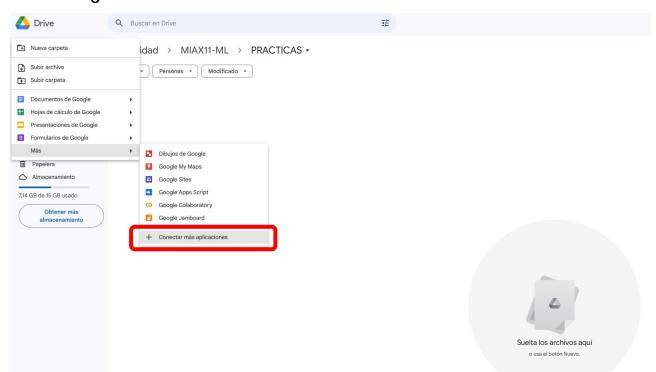


¿Cómo instalarlo?



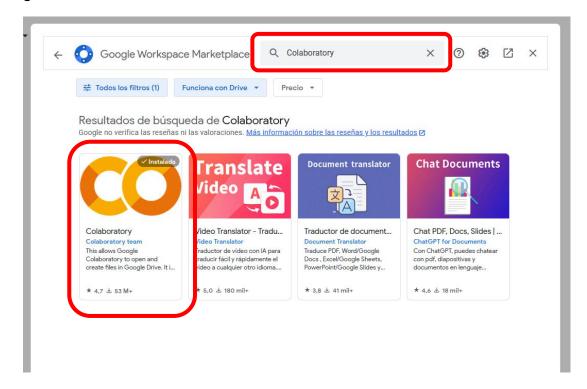


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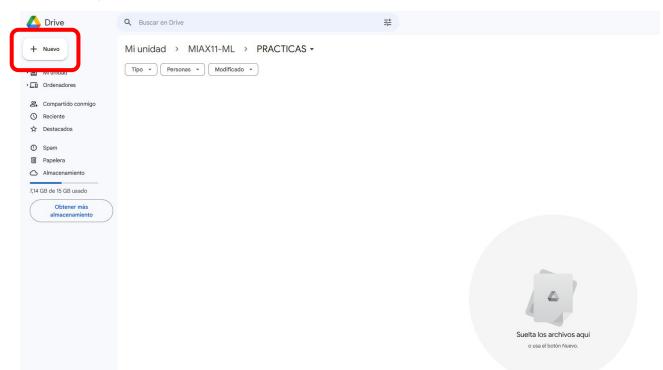


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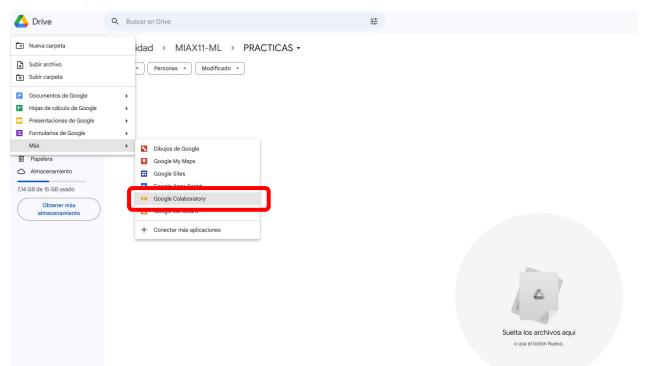


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