In [16]:

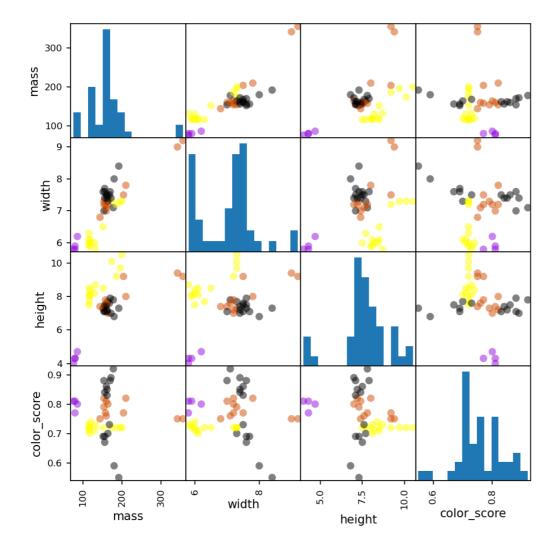
```
%matplotlib notebook
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
fruits = pd.read_table('fruit_data_with_colors.txt')
```

In [17]:

```
from matplotlib import cm

X = fruits[['mass', 'width', 'height', 'color_score']]
y = fruits['fruit_label']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, random_state = 0)
```

In [18]:



In [19]:

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = 5)
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

Out[19]:

KNeighborsClassifier()

In [20]:

```
#parameter change
k_range = range(1, 20)
scores = []
for k in k_range:
    knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = k)
    knn.fit(X_train, y_train)
    scores.append(knn.score(X_test, y_test))
```

In [21]:

scores

Out [21]:

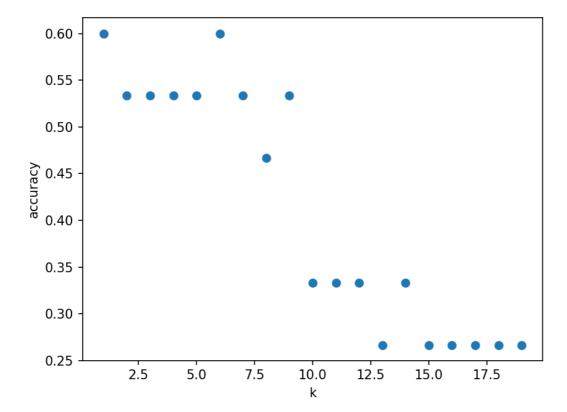
```
[0.6,
```

- 0.5333333333333333333333
- 0.5333333333333333333333
- 0.6,

- 0.3333333333333333333333

In [22]:

```
plt.figure()
plt.xlabel('k')
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
plt.scatter(k_range, scores)
```



Out[22]:

- 1. 정확도는 k=1, k=6에서 가장 좋은 성능을 보인다.
- 2. [무게가 120, 너비가 6, 높이가 8, color_score가 0.7]인 과일은 레몬으로 추정한다.