

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

1. Load the data as a Pandas data frame.

```
# Load of the data
url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/empathy87/The-Elements-of-Statistical-Learning-Pytho
raw_data = pd.read_csv(url, sep=',')
raw_data.head()
```

	x1	x2	y
0	2.526093	0.321050	0
1	0.366954	0.031462	0
2	0.768219	0.717486	0
3	0.693436	0.777194	0
4	-0.019837	0.867254	0

2. Split the data into 80% training data and 20% test data.

```
# Let split the data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
training_data, test_data = train_test_split(raw_data, test_size=0.2)
```

```
# Let display the shape of training data
training_data.shape
```

```
(160, 3)
```

```
# Let display the shape of test data
test_data.shape
```

```
(40, 3)
```

3. Build three k-nearest-neighbor model with k = 1, 5, 25, respectively.

```
# kNN model
# Let built k-nearest-neighbor model with k = 1
```

```

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
model_1nn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
model_1nn.fit(raw_data[['x1', 'x2']], raw_data['y'])

KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',
                     metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=1, p=2,
                     weights='uniform')

```

Let built k-nearest-neighbor model with k = 5

```

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
model_5nn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
model_5nn.fit(raw_data[['x1', 'x2']], raw_data['y'])

KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',
                     metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=5, p=2,
                     weights='uniform')

```

Let built k-nearest-neighbor model with k = 25

```

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
model_25nn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=25)
model_25nn.fit(raw_data[['x1', 'x2']], raw_data['y'])

KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',
                     metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=25, p=2,
                     weights='uniform')

```

4. Train the models on the training set, and obtain the model predictions on the test set.

train_test_split

```
train_test_split, test_data = train_test_split(raw_data, test_size = 0.2)
```

Train the k-nearest-neighbor model on the training set with k = 1

```

model_1nn_train = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
input_cols = ['x1', 'x2']
model_1nn_train.fit(training_data[input_cols], training_data['y'])

KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',
                     metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=1, p=2,
                     weights='uniform')

```

Let find the model's predictions on the test set for k = 1

```
test_data['prediction'] = model_1nn_train.predict(test_data[input_cols])
```

```
test_data.head()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user>
This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

	x1	x2	y	prediction
108	1.301202	0.725800	1	1
37	0.818430	0.379000	0	0
114	-2.073319	1.735424	1	1
187	0.259434	1.250358	1	1
21	-0.429650	-0.309811	0	0

```
# Accuracy.score() with k = 1
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(test_data['y'], test_data['prediction'])
```

```
0.975
```

```
# Train the k-nearest-neighbor model on the training set with k = 5
```

```
model_5nn_train = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
input_cols = ['x1', 'x2']
model_5nn_train.fit(training_data[input_cols], training_data['y'])

KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',
                     metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=5, p=2,
                     weights='uniform')
```

```
# Find the model's predictions on the test set for k = 5
```

```
test_data['prediction'] = model_5nn_train.predict(test_data[input_cols])
test_data.head()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
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Accuracy.score() with k = 5

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(test_data['y'], test_data['prediction'])
```

0.925

107 0.259434 1.250358 1 1

Train the k-nearest-neighbor model on the training set with k = 25

```
model_25nn_train = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=25)
input_cols = ['x1', 'x2']
model_25nn_train.fit(training_data[input_cols], training_data['y'])

KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',
                     metric_params=None, n_jobs=None, n_neighbors=25, p=2,
                     weights='uniform')
```

Find the model's predictions on the test set for k = 25

```
test_data['prediction'] = model_25nn_train.predict(test_data[input_cols])
test_data.head()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
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	x1	x2	y	prediction
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187	0.259434	1.250358	1	1
21	-0.429650	-0.309811	0	0

5. Calculate the test accuracy score for each model. Which k value give the best accuracy score?

Accuracy.score() with k = 25

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(test_data['y'], test_data['prediction'])

0.875
```

The accuracy score with $k = 1$ is : 0.975

The accuracy score with $k = 5$ is : 0.925

The accuracy score with $k = 25$ is : 0.875

So $k = 1$ gives the best accuracy score.