

```
# IMPORTANT: SOME KAGGLE DATA SOURCES ARE PRIVATE
# RUN THIS CELL IN ORDER TO IMPORT YOUR KAGGLE DATA SOURCES.
import kagglehub
kagglehub.login()
```

```
# IMPORTANT: RUN THIS CELL IN ORDER TO IMPORT YOUR KAGGLE DATA SOURCES,
# THEN FEEL FREE TO DELETE THIS CELL.
# NOTE: THIS NOTEBOOK ENVIRONMENT DIFFERS FROM KAGGLE'S PYTHON
# ENVIRONMENT SO THERE MAY BE MISSING LIBRARIES USED BY YOUR
# NOTEBOOK.

digit_recognizer_path = kagglehub.competition_download('digit-recognizer')

print('Data source import complete.')
```

```
# This Python 3 environment comes with many helpful analytics libraries installed
# It is defined by the kaggle/python Docker image: https://github.com/kaggle/docker-python
# For example, here's several helpful packages to load

import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)

# Input data files are available in the read-only "../input/" directory
# For example, running this (by clicking run or pressing Shift+Enter) will list all files under the input directory

import os
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
    for filename in filenames:
        print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))

# You can write up to 20GB to the current directory (/kaggle/working/) that gets preserved as output when you create a version using "Save & Run All"
# You can also write temporary files to /kaggle/temp/, but they won't be saved outside of the current session

/kaggle/input/digit-recognizer/sample_submission.csv
/kaggle/input/digit-recognizer/train.csv
/kaggle/input/digit-recognizer/test.csv
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('/kaggle/input/digit-recognizer/train.csv')
```

df.head()

	label	pixel0	pixel1	pixel2	pixel3	pixel4	pixel5	pixel6	pixel7	pixel8	...	pixel774	pixel775	pixel776	pixel777	pixel778	pixel779	pixel780	pixel781	pixel782
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows × 785 columns

```
x = df.iloc[:,1:]
y = df.iloc[:,0]
```

Import train_test_split

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=40)
```

x_train.head()

	pixel0	pixel1	pixel2	pixel3	pixel4	pixel5	pixel6	pixel7	pixel8	pixel9	...	pixel774	pixel775	pixel776	pixel777	pixel778	pixel779	pixel780	pixel781	pixel782
7677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

5 rows × 784 columns

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
plt.imshow(df.iloc[39812,1:].values.reshape(28,28))
```



for PCA the first step is StandardScaler

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
scaler = StandardScaler()
x_train = scaler.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test = scaler.transform(x_test)
```

PCA here we will take n_components as none , you can take whatever u want

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
pca = PCA(n_components = None)
```

```
x_train = pca.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test = pca.transform(x_test)
```

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

lets take an algorithm knn classifier

```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
knn.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

▾ KNeighborsClassifier

KNeighborsClassifier()

```
y_pred = knn.predict(x_test)
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
0.935
```