6. Write a program to implement k-nearest neighbour algorithm to classify the iris dataset. Print both correct and wrong predictions. Java / python ML library classes can be used for this problem.

```
from sklearn.dataset import load_iris
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrices import classification_report
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrices import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrices import accuracy_scale
iris_dataset = load_iris()

print("\nIRIS FEATURES \TARGET NAMES:\n", iris_dataset, target_names)

for i in range(len(iris_dataset.target_names)):
    print("\n [{0}]: [{1}]".format(i, iris_dataset.target_names[i]))

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(iris_dataset["data"],
iris_dataset["target"], random_state=0)

classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = 8, p = 3, metric = "euclidean")

classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred = classifier.predict(x_test)
```

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```
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print("Confusion matrix is as follows \n", cm)
print("Accuracy metrices")
print(Classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print("Correct prediction", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print("wrong prediction", (1-accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)))
```

Output

IRIS FEATURES \TARGET NAMES:

['setosa', 'versicolor' 'virginica']

[0] : [setosa]
[1] : [versicolor]
[2] : [virginica]

KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm = "auto", leaf_size = 30, metric = 'euclidean', metric_params = None, n_jobs = None, n_neighbors = 8, p = 3, weights = 'uniform')

Confusion matrix is as follows:

```
[[13  0  0]
 [ 0 15  1]
 [ 0  0  9]]
```

Accuracy metrics

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	13
1	1.00	0.94	0.97	6
2	0.90	1.00	0.95	9
accuracy			0.97	38
macro avg	0.97	0.98	0.97	38
weighted avg	0.98	0.97	0.97	38

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correct prediction : 0.9736842105263158

wrong prediction: 0.02631578947368418