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In [27]: from sklearn.datasets import load iris
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
         from sklearn import metrics
In [21]: # load in iris data
         iris = load_iris()
         # Create feature (X) and target variable (y)
        X = iris.data
y = iris.target
In [22]: print(iris.data.shape)
        print(iris.target.shape)
         (150,)
In [25]: # Using train/test split with random state
         X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, random_state = 2)
         # Calculating classification accuracy of KNN with K = 5)
         {\tt knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n\_neighbors=5)}
         knn.fit(X_test, y_test)
         y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
         print(metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
         0.9210526315789473
In [28]: from sklearn.cross_validation import cross_val_score
In [29]: #10-fold cross-validation with K=5 for KNN
         knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
         scores = cross_val_score(knn, X, y, cv = 10, scoring = 'accuracy')
         print(scores)
                   0.93333333 1.
                                        1.
                                                  0.86666667 0.93333333
         0.93333333 1.
                            1.
                                       1.
                                                 ]
In [30]: # using average of accuracy scores for estimate of out-of-sample accuracy
        print(scores.mean())
         0.9666666666668
In [34]: # for loop to identify optimal value of k for KNN
         k_range = range(1,31) #range of 1 through 30
         k_scores = []
         for k in k_range:
            knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)
            \verb|scores| = \verb|cross_val_score|(knn, X, y, cv = 10, scoring = 'accuracy')|
            k_scores.append(scores.mean())
         print (k_scores)
         0.97333333333334, 0.966666666666666, 0.9666666666666, 0.97333333333334, 0.9800000000001, 0.97333333333334, 0.97333333333334, 0.973333333333334, 0.973333333333333
         3333333334, 0.9733333333334, 0.9800000000000001, 0.9733333333334, 0.980000000001, 0.9666666666666, 0.966666666666, 0.97333333333
         In [35]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline
         #visualization of how accuracy changes with different K values
        plt.plot(k_range,k_scores)
plt.xlabel('Value of K for KNN')
         plt.ylabel('Cross-Validated Accuracy')
Out[35]: Text(0,0.5,'Cross-Validated Accuracy')
           0.980
           0.970
           0.965
           0.960
           0.955
                                            25
In [38]: #CROSS VALIDATION FOR MODEL SELECTION BETWEEN KNN & LOGISTIC REGRESSION
         # 10-fold CV with best KNN model from above visualization
         knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = 20)
         print(cross_val_score(knn, X, y, cv=10, scoring='accuracy').mean())
         0.9800000000000001
In [39]: # 10-fold CV with logisitic regression
         from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
         logreg = LogisticRegression()
         print (cross_val_score(logreg, X, y, cv=10, scoring='accuracy').mean())
        0.95333333333333334
```

In [ ]: # One would conclude the KNN model would perform better than LR model.