# Assignment 1 Advanced Machine learning

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#### **Problem statement:**

Use the following code to generate an artificial dataset which contain three classes. Conduct a similar KNN analysis to the dataset and report your accuracy.

```
from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np

centers = [[2, 4], [6, 6], [1, 9]]
n_classes = len(centers)
data, labels = make_blobs(n_samples=150, centers=np.array(centers), random_state=1)
```

In this assignment I have done the analysis as instructed by following the below steps

- 1) do an 80-20 split of the data
- 2) perform a KNN analysis of the simulated data
- 3) output accuracy score
- 4) plot your different results

# **Dataset Information:**

Here I used the make\_blobs() function which is available in sklearn.datasets and created an artificial data set with 600 samples and created 3 classes for the purpose of analysis

The make\_blobs() function can be used to generate blobs of points with a Gaussian distribution.

You can control how many blobs to generate and the number of samples to generate, as well as a host of other properties.

The problem is suitable for linear classification problems given the linearly separable nature of the blobs.

# **Data Analysis:**

The first step will be loading or importing the required modules for the data analysis as shown below.

from sklearn.datasets import make\_blobs import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split

# 1)do an 80-20 split of the data

Here to train and test the data we are splitting it in to 80% train data and 20% test data

#### 2) perform a KNN analysis of the simulated data

Here to perform KNN analysis we are using KNeighborsClassifier().

## K Neighbors Classifier

- K-Nearest Neighbor is one of the simplest Machine Learning algorithms based on Supervised Learning technique.
- K-NN algorithm assumes the similarity between the new case/data and available cases and put the new case into the category that is most like the available categories.
- o K-NN algorithm stores all the available data and classifies a new data point based on the similarity. This means when new data appears then it can be easily classified into a well suite category by using K- NN algorithm.
- K-NN algorithm can be used for Regression as well as for Classification but mostly it is used for the Classification problems.
- K-NN is a non-parametric algorithm, which means it does not make any assumption on underlying data.
- o KNN algorithm at the training phase just stores the dataset and when it gets new data, then it classifies that data into a category that is much like the new data.

# KNN analysis without parameters:

```
#perform a KNN analysis of the simulated data
# Create and fit a nearest-neighbor classifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
# classifier "out of the box", no parameters'
for k in neighbors:
 knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
 print("K-Value :", k)
 knn.fit(train data, train labels)
  print("Predictions from the classifier:")
 learn data predicted = knn.predict(train data)
 print(learn data predicted)
 print("Target values:")
 print(train labels)
 # output accuracy score
 print(accuracy score(learn data predicted, train labels))
 #Validation
 print("test-KNN")
 score = knn.score(test_data, test_labels)
 scores.append(score)
 print(score)
```

Here I have taken K values as k = 1,2,3,4 and validated the trained data result with test data result.

#### **Output:**

```
K-Value : 1
Predictions from the classifier:
   \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \end{array} 
  1001101121112002100222001122001102211
  2020202121011220111120221020121020121
  0\; 2\; 0\; 1\; 0\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 0\; 2\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 2\; 2\; 0\; 2\; 2\; 0\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 2\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 2\; 0\; 0\; 0]
  Target values:
  [0 1 2 2 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 0 0 2 2 2 0 0
  .
1 1 0 2 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 0 1
  2021102201200221122110102102100112102
  1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 1
  00211022001222222222221011012000111201
  0.9895833333333334
  test-KNN
  0.975
```

#### KNN analysis with parameters:

```
# re-do KNN using some specific parameters.
for k in neighbors:
  knn = KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto',
                                  leaf_size=40,
                                  metric='minkowski',
                                              # p=2 is equivalent to euclidian distance
                                  p=2,
                                  metric params=None,
                                  n_jobs=1,
                                  n_neighbors=k,
                                  weights='uniform')
  print("K-Value :", k)
  knn.fit(train_data, train_labels)
  print("Predictions from the classifier:")
  learn data predicted = knn.predict(train data)
  print(learn data predicted)
  print("Target values:")
  print(train_labels)
  # output accuracy score
  print(accuracy_score(learn_data_predicted, train_labels))
  #Validation
  print("test-KNN")
  score = knn.score(test_data, test_labels)
  scores.append(score)
  print(score)
```

#### **Output:**

```
K-Value : 1
Predictions from the classifier:
   [0 1 2 2 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 0 0 2 2 2 0 0
   .
1 1 0 2 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 0 1
   1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 1
   2020202121011221111120221020121020121
   20122012022222222201201101100111011111
   \begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}
   0\; 2\; 0\; 1\; 0\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 2\; 2\; 2\; 0\; 2\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 2\; 2\; 0\; 2\; 2\; 0\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 2\; 1\; 1\; 1\; 0\; 2\; 0\; 0\; 0]
   Target values:
   [0\;1\;2\;2\;1\;2\;0\;2\;0\;0\;0\;0\;2\;2\;1\;1\;0\;0\;1\;2\;1\;1\;0\;2\;2\;2\;1\;1\;2\;1\;0\;0\;2\;2\;2\;0\;0
   .
1 1 0 2 2 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 0 1
   1 \; 0 \; 0 \; 1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 1 \; 1 \; 2 \; 0 \; 1 \; 1 \; 2 \; 0 \; 0 \; 2 \; 1 \; 0 \; 0 \; 2 \; 2 \; 2 \; 0 \; 0 \; 1 \; 1 \; 2 \; 2 \; 0 \; 0 \; 1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 2 \; 2 \; 1 \; 1
   200202010212001102212001102212001012220001012
   2020202121011221111120221020121020121
   20122012022222222201201101100111011111
   \begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}
   0 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 0]
   1.0
   test-KNN
   0.96666666666666
```

# 3) Output accuracy score:

After the KNN analysis, we get the accuracy of 0.9895833333333334 for the trained data and get an accuracy of 0.975 on the test data without using parameters.

```
0 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 0 2 1 1 1 0.98958333333333334 test-KNN 0.975
```

We get an accuracy of 0.98 for the trained data and get an accuracy of 0.98 with the test data with using parameters.

```
0 2 0 1 0 1 1 1 2 2
0.9854166666666667
test-KNN
0.9833333333333333
```

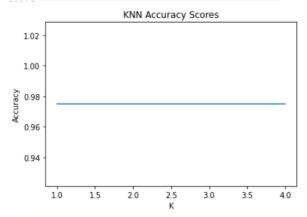
# 4) plot your different results:

Here we have plotted the graphs with K values and test results.

# Without Parameters:

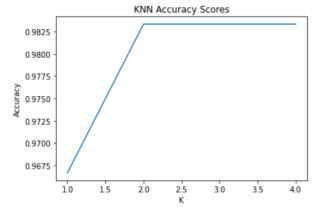
```
# plot your different results

# Plot the accuracy scores for each K value
plt.plot(neighbors, scores)
plt.title("KNN Accuracy Scores")
plt.xlabel("K")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.show()
```



## With Parameters:

```
# plot your different results
# Plot the accuracy scores for each K value
plt.plot(neighbors, scores)
plt.title("KNN Accuracy Scores")
plt.xlabel("K")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.show()
```



#### **Conclusion:**

We can conclude by saying that we have performed a KNN analysis by training and testing the artificially produced dataset with a split of 80 - 20 and acquired the accuracy of about 98% and plotted the respective plots for the same.