# ML - KNN Algorithm

Mohammad Mahdi Salmani

```
In []: import numpy as np
   import pandas as pd
   import seaborn as sns
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
```

#### 1. Create KNN class.

```
In [ ]: class KNN:
            def __init__(self, k=3):
                self.k = k
            def fit(self, X_train, y_train):
                self.X train = np.array(X train)
                self.y train = np.array(y train)
            def predict(self, X_test):
                X_test = np.array(X_test)
                predictions = []
                for sample in X_test:
                    distances = np.linalg.norm(self.X_train - sample, axis=1)
                    nearest neighbors = np.argsort(distances)[:self.k]
                    k nearest labels = self.y train[nearest neighbors]
                    unique_labels, counts = np.unique(k_nearest_labels, return_counts=True)
                    predicted label = unique labels[np.argmax(counts)]
                    predictions.append(predicted_label)
                return np.array(predictions)
```

### 2. Load dataset and pre-process

```
In []: iris = load_iris()
    iris_df = pd.DataFrame(iris.data, columns=iris.feature_names)
    iris_df["target"] = iris.target

In []: print("Data scale: ", iris.data.shape)
    print("Feature names: ", iris.feature_names)
    print("Target names: ", iris.target_names)
    print("Data info:")
```

```
idth (cm)'l
      Target names: ['setosa' 'versicolor' 'virginica']
      Data info:
In [ ]: print(iris df.info())
      <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
      RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
      Data columns (total 5 columns):
                            Non-Null Count Dtype
         Column
       #
                            -----
       0
         sepal length (cm) 150 non-null float64
       1 sepal width (cm) 150 non-null
                                         float64
       2 petal length (cm) 150 non-null float64
       3 petal width (cm) 150 non-null float64
       4 target
                           150 non-null int64
      dtypes: float64(4), int64(1)
      memory usage: 6.0 KB
      None
```

Feature names: ['sepal length (cm)', 'sepal width (cm)', 'petal length (cm)', 'petal w

#### In [ ]: iris\_df.describe()

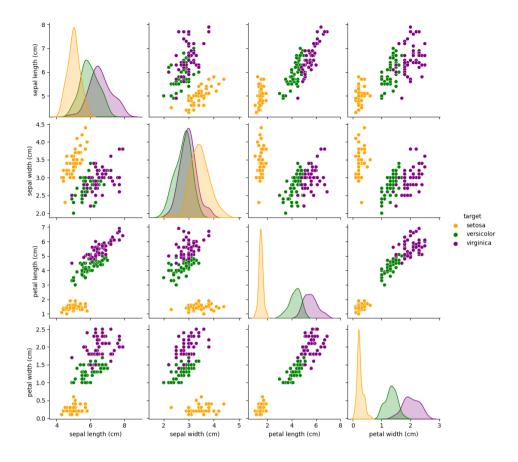
Data scale: (150, 4)

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target
count	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
mean	5.843333	3.057333	3.758000	1.199333	1.000000
std	0.828066	0.435866	1.765298	0.762238	0.819232
min	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000	0.000000
25%	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000	0.000000
50%	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.300000	1.000000
75%	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000	2.000000
max	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000	2.000000

Draw scatter plot.

```
In []: # Convert to DataFrame for easier plotting
    iris_df = pd.DataFrame(data=iris.data, columns=iris.feature_names)
    iris_df["target"] = iris.target

# Use seaborn's pairplot for a scatter plot matrix
    vis_iris = iris_df.copy()
    vis_iris['target'].replace({0:'setosa', 1:'versicolor', 2:'virginica'}, inplace=True)
    palette = {'setosa': 'orange', 'versicolor': 'green', 'virginica': 'purple'}
    sns.pairplot(vis_iris, hue="target", palette=palette)
    plt.show()
```



Split the dataset into training and testing sets.

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(iris.data, iris.target, test_size=0
```

### 3. Train, Prediction, Evaluation

```
In []: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report

# Instantiate the KNN classifier
knn_classifier = KNN(k=5)

# Train the classifier
knn_classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions
y_train_pred = knn_classifier.predict(X_train)
y_test_pred = knn_classifier.predict(X_test)

# Calculate accuracy
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_train, y_train_pred)
```

```
print(f"\nTrain accuracy:\t{accuracy:.2f}")
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_test_pred)
print(f"\nTest accuracy:\t{accuracy:.2f}")
print("\nTest classification report:\n")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_test_pred, target_names = iris.target_names))
Train accuracy: 0.98
```

Test accuracy: 0.93

Test classification report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
setosa	1.00	1.00	1.00	10
versicolor	1.00	0.83	0.91	12
virginica	0.80	1.00	0.89	8
accuracy			0.93	30
macro avg	0.93	0.94	0.93	30
weighted avg	0.95	0.93	0.93	30

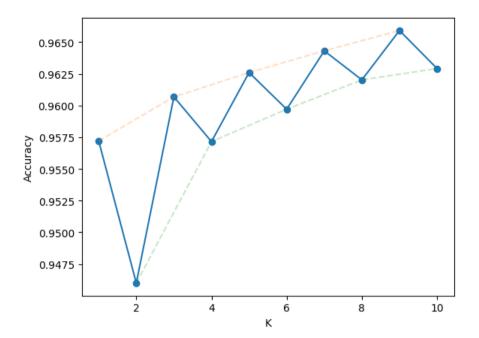
## 4. Accuracy for each K

```
In [ ]: accuracies = np.zeros(10)
        for _ in range(1000):
            # Split the dataset into training and testing sets
            X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(iris.data, iris.target, test si
            for i in range(10):
                # Instantiate the KNN classifier
                knn classifier = KNN(k=i + 1)
                # Train the classifier
                knn_classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
                # Make predictions
                predictions = knn classifier.predict(X test)
                # Calculate accuracy
                accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, predictions)
                accuracies[i] += accuracy
        # Calculate mean of accuracies for each K
        accuracies /= 1000
```

```
In []: print(accuracies)
   plt.plot(range(1, 11), accuracies, marker="o")
   plt.plot(range(1, 11, 2), accuracies[::2], linestyle="dashed", alpha= 0.25)
   plt.plot(range(2, 11, 2), accuracies[1::2], linestyle="dashed", alpha= 0.25)

plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
   plt.xlabel("K")
   plt.show()
```

[0.95721053 0.946 0.96068421 0.95715789 0.96260526 0.95971053 0.96431579 0.96202632 0.96592105 0.96292105]



### Report best K: