Untitled

April 15, 2023

```
[1]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
[12]: import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
[13]: data = load_iris()
[15]: df = pd.DataFrame(data = data.data , columns = data.feature_names)
     df.head()
[15]:
        sepal length (cm) sepal width (cm) petal length (cm) petal width (cm)
                     5.1
                                       3.5
                                                         1.4
                                                                          0.2
                     4.9
                                       3.0
                                                         1.4
                                                                          0.2
     1
                     4.7
     2
                                       3.2
                                                         1.3
                                                                          0.2
     3
                     4.6
                                                         1.5
                                                                          0.2
                                       3.1
                     5.0
                                       3.6
                                                         1.4
                                                                          0.2
[16]: df = pd.DataFrame(data = data.data , columns =
      df.head()
[16]:
        Slength Swidth Plength Pwidth
            5.1
                            1.4
                    3.5
                                    0.2
     0
     1
            4.9
                    3.0
                            1.4
                                    0.2
            4.7
                    3.2
                            1.3
     2
                                    0.2
     3
            4.6
                    3.1
                            1.5
                                    0.2
            5.0
                    3.6
                            1.4
                                    0.2
[17]: df['target'] = pd.DataFrame(data = data.target)
     df.head()
[17]:
        Slength Swidth Plength Pwidth target
            5.1
                    3.5
                            1.4
                                    0.2
            4.9
                                    0.2
     1
                    3.0
                            1.4
                                              0
            4.7
                    3.2
                            1.3
                                    0.2
            4.6
     3
                    3.1
                            1.5
                                    0.2
                                             0
            5.0
                    3.6
                            1.4
                                    0.2
                                             0
```

```
[18]: df['target'].nunique()
[18]: 3
[19]: X = pd.DataFrame(data = data.data , columns =
      y = pd.DataFrame(data = data.target)
[21]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
     neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
     neigh.fit(X, y)
     /home/h/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-
     packages/sklearn/neighbors/_classification.py:198: DataConversionWarning: A
     column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape
     of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().
       return self._fit(X, y)
[21]: KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=3)
[24]: print(neigh.predict([[5.1,3.5,1.4,0.2]]))
     [0]
     /home/h/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/sklearn/base.py:450: UserWarning:
     X does not have valid feature names, but KNeighborsClassifier was fitted with
     feature names
       warnings.warn(
     /home/h/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-
     packages/sklearn/neighbors/_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other
     reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode`
     typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will
     change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which
     the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be
     accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.
       mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
[27]: print(neigh.predict([[6.7,3.0,5.2,2.3]]))
     [2]
     /home/h/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/sklearn/base.py:450: UserWarning:
     X does not have valid feature names, but KNeighborsClassifier was fitted with
     feature names
       warnings.warn(
     /home/h/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-
     packages/sklearn/neighbors/_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other
     reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode`
     typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will
```

change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.

```
mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

```
[28]: X
[28]:
           Slength Swidth Plength Pwidth
               5.1
                        3.5
                                 1.4
                                          0.2
      1
               4.9
                        3.0
                                 1.4
                                          0.2
               4.7
                        3.2
                                          0.2
      2
                                 1.3
      3
               4.6
                        3.1
                                 1.5
                                          0.2
      4
               5.0
                        3.6
                                 1.4
                                          0.2
      145
               6.7
                        3.0
                                 5.2
                                          2.3
      146
               6.3
                                 5.0
                                          1.9
                        2.5
      147
               6.5
                        3.0
                                 5.2
                                          2.0
               6.2
                                 5.4
      148
                        3.4
                                          2.3
      149
               5.9
                                 5.1
                        3.0
                                          1.8
      [150 rows x 4 columns]
[29]: y
[29]:
           0
           0
      0
      1
      2
           0
      3
           0
           0
      145 2
      146 2
      147 2
      148 2
      149 2
      [150 rows x 1 columns]
[31]: A = neigh.kneighbors_graph(X)
      A.toarray()
      Α
[31]: <150x150 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'
              with 450 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>
[32]: print(A)
```

(0, 4) (1, 1) (1, 3) (1, 4) (2, 2) (2, 4) (2, 3) (3, 4) (3, 2) (4, 4) (4, 3) (4, 0) (5, 5) (5, 1) (6, 6) (6, 4) (6, 2) (7, 7) (7, 3)	7)) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (7) (7) (7) (7) (8) (7) (9) (7) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
: (141, (142, (142, (143, (143, (144, (144, (145, (145, (146, (146, (147, (147, (147, (148	: 139) 142) 101) 113) 143) 120) 124) 144) 140) 120) 145) 141) 147) 146) 123) 111) 147) 110) 111) 148) 136) 115)	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0