

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, co
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
```

```
In [2]: zoo_data = pd.read_csv("Zoo.csv")
zoo_data
zoo_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 101 entries, 0 to 100
Data columns (total 18 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   animal name     101 non-null   object
1   hair            101 non-null   int64
2   feathers        101 non-null   int64
3   eggs            101 non-null   int64
4   milk            101 non-null   int64
5   airborne        101 non-null   int64
6   aquatic         101 non-null   int64
7   predator        101 non-null   int64
8   toothed         101 non-null   int64
9   backbone        101 non-null   int64
10  breathes        101 non-null   int64
11  venomous        101 non-null   int64
12  fins            101 non-null   int64
13  legs            101 non-null   int64
14  tail            101 non-null   int64
15  domestic        101 non-null   int64
16  catsize         101 non-null   int64
17  type            101 non-null   int64
dtypes: int64(17), object(1)
memory usage: 14.3+ KB
```

```
In [3]: zoo_data.dtypes
```

```
Out[3]: animal name    object  
        hair           int64  
        feathers       int64  
        eggs           int64  
        milk           int64  
        airborne       int64  
        aquatic        int64  
        predator       int64  
        toothed        int64  
        backbone       int64  
        breathes       int64  
        venomous       int64  
        fins           int64  
        legs           int64  
        tail           int64  
        domestic       int64  
        catsize        int64  
        type           int64  
        dtype: object
```

```
In [4]: zoo_data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[4]: animal name    0  
        hair          0  
        feathers      0  
        eggs          0  
        milk          0  
        airborne      0  
        aquatic       0  
        predator      0  
        toothed       0  
        backbone      0  
        breathes      0  
        venomous      0  
        fins          0  
        legs          0  
        tail          0  
        domestic      0  
        catsize       0  
        type          0  
        dtype: int64
```

```
In [5]: zoo_data.duplicated().sum()
```

```
Out[5]: 0
```

```
In [6]: zoo_data.describe()
```

```
Out[6]:
```

	hair	feathers	eggs	milk	airborne	aquatic	predator
count	101.000000	101.000000	101.000000	101.000000	101.000000	101.000000	101.000000
mean	0.425743	0.198020	0.584158	0.405941	0.237624	0.356436	0.554455
std	0.496921	0.400495	0.495325	0.493522	0.427750	0.481335	0.499505
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
75%	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

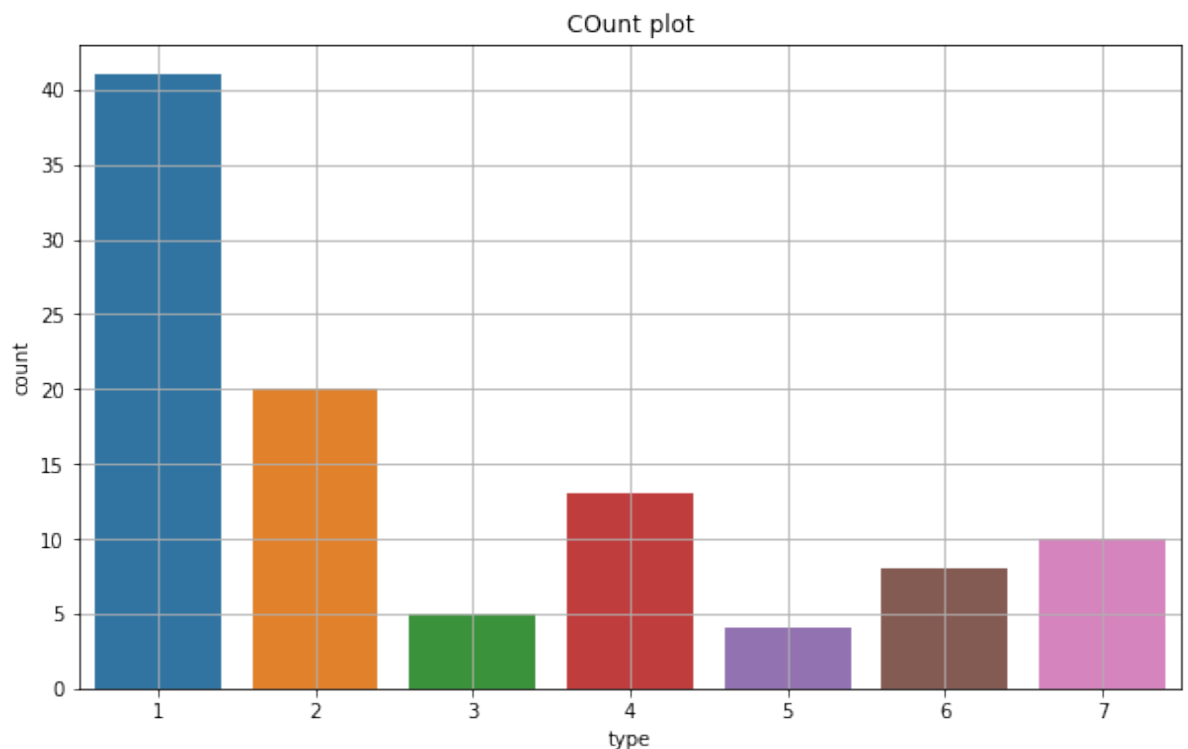
```
In [7]: zoo_data['type'].unique()
```

```
Out[7]: array([1, 4, 2, 7, 6, 5, 3])
```

```
In [8]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.countplot(zoo_data['type'])
plt.title('COunt plot')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x . From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(



```
In [9]: zoo_data.drop('animal name',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

```
In [10]: zoo_data.head()
```

Out[10]:

	hair	feathers	eggs	milk	airborne	aquatic	predator	toothed	backbone	breathes	ve
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	
2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	
3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	
4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	

```
In [11]: data.drop('type',axis=1)
         data[['type']]
         train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.20,random_state=42)
         ('X_train_shape :',X_train.shape , '\ny_train_shape :',y_train.shape)
         ('X_test_shape :',X_test.shape , '\ny_test_shape :',y_test.shape)

X_train_shape : (80, 16)
y_train_shape : (80, 1)
X_test_shape : (21, 16)
y_test_shape : (21, 1)
```

```
In [12]: model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
         model.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/sklearn/neighbors/_classification.py:215: 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)
```

```
Out[12]: KNeighborsClassifier
         KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
```

```
In [13]: pred_y= model.predict(X_train)
```

```
In [14]: accuracy_score(y_train,pred_y)
```

```
Out[14]: 1.0
```

```
In [15]: confusion_matrix(y_train,pred_y)
```

```
Out[15]: array([[34,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
                [ 0, 17,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0],
                [ 0,  0,  4,  0,  0,  0,  0],
                [ 0,  0,  0,  9,  0,  0,  0],
                [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  3,  0,  0],
                [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  6,  0],
                [ 0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  0,  7]])
```

```
In [16]: print(classification_report(y_train,pred_y))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	34
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	17
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	4
4	1.00	1.00	1.00	9
5	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	6
7	1.00	1.00	1.00	7
accuracy			1.00	80
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	80
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	80

```
In [17]: y_pred=model.predict(X_test)
```

```
In [18]: accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[18]: 0.9523809523809523
```

```
In [19]: confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
Out[19]: array([[7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
                [0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
                [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
                [0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0],
                [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0],
                [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0],
                [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2]])
```

```
In [20]: print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

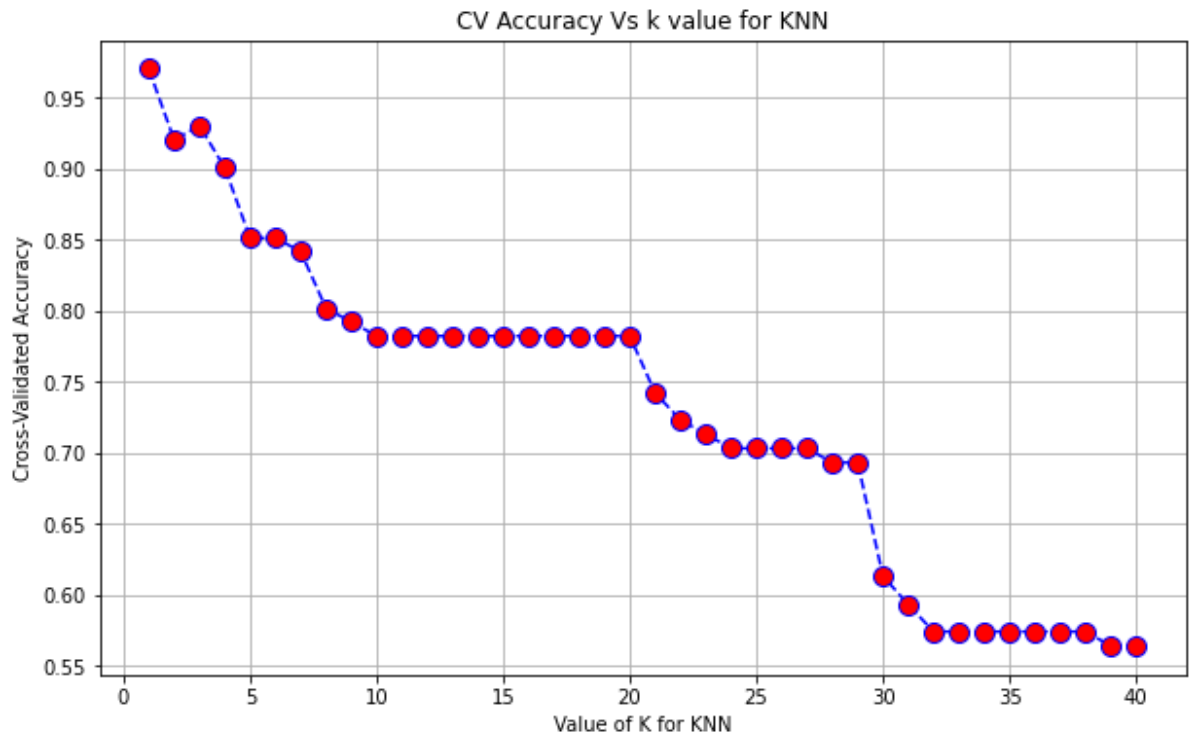
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	7
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1
4	1.00	1.00	1.00	4
5	0.50	1.00	0.67	1
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	2
7	1.00	0.67	0.80	3
accuracy			0.95	21
macro avg	0.93	0.95	0.92	21
weighted avg	0.98	0.95	0.96	21

```

In [21]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
# choose k between 1 to 41
k_range = range(1, 41)
k_scores = []
# use iteration to calculator different k in models, then return th
for k in k_range:
    knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)
    scores = cross_val_score(knn, X, y, cv=5)
    k_scores.append(scores.mean())
/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.9/site-packages/sklearn/neighbors/_clas
sification.py:215: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was pa
ssed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to
(n_samples,), for example using ravel().
    return self._fit(X, y)
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ssed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to
(n_samples,), for example using ravel().
    return self._fit(X, y)

```

```
In [22]: # plot to see clearly
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(k_range, k_scores,color='blue',linestyle='dashed',marker='o')
plt.grid(True)
plt.title('CV Accuracy Vs k value for KNN')
plt.xlabel('Value of K for KNN')
plt.ylabel('Cross-Validated Accuracy')
plt.show()
```



In []: