Model Validation Iris Data using K-Neighbor

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In [1]:
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
iris = load_iris()
X = iris.data
y = iris.target
In [2]:
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
model = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1) #point 1
In [3]:
model.fit(X, y)
y_model = model.predict(X) #point 2
In [4]:
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(y, y_model) #point 3
Out[4]:
1.0
```

โมเดลเราดีขนาดที่สามารถทำนายถูกต้อง 100% เลยหรือ หรือ เราทำอะไรผิดไปหรือเปล่า

1) Holdout

```
In [5]:

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Holdout => split the data with 50% in each set1 แบ่งว่าจะเป็น Training และ Testing data เท่าใ:
X1, X2, y1, y2 = train_test_split(X, y, random_state=0, train_size=0.5)

#X1 => X_train

#X2 => X_test

#y1 => y_train

#y2 => y_test

# fit the model on one set of data

model.fit(X1, y1) #still using n_neighbors=1

# evaluate the model on the second set of data

y2_model = model.predict(X2)

accuracy_score(y2, y2_model)
```

Out[5]:

0.90666666666666

```
In [6]:

y1_model = model.fit(X2, y2).predict(X1)

y2_model = model.fit(X1, y1).predict(X2)
```

Out[6]:

(150,)

```
(0.96, 0.906666666666666)
```

เมื่อใช้ Holdout technique แล้ว ความถูกต้องอยู่ที่ 96 หรือ 90.6 ขึ้นอยู่กับว่าเราเลือกอะไรเป็น Training และ Testing

accuracy_score(y1, y1_model), accuracy_score(y2, y2_model)

2) Cross-validation

```
In [7]:
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5) # cv=5 : 5-fold cross validation
Out[7]:
array([0.96666667, 0.96666667, 0.93333333, 0.93333333, 1.
                               ])
In [8]:
from sklearn.model selection import LeaveOneOut
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
scores = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=LeaveOneOut())
#cv=LeaveOneOut : Leave-One-Out cross-validator
#Each sample is used once as a test set (singleton) while the remaining samples form the tr
scores
Out[8]:
In [9]:
scores.shape
Out[9]:
```

Out[10]:

scores.mean()

0.96