

## Recap

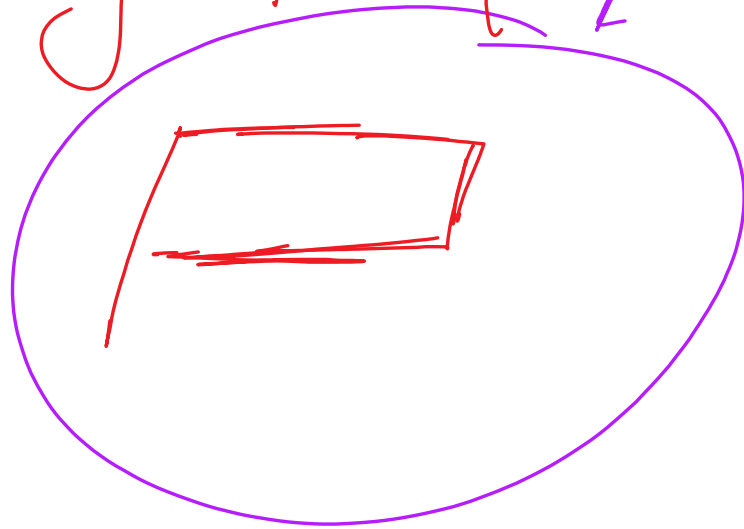
- \* Practical Imp. of Logistic Regression
- \* StandardScaler  $\rightarrow$  feature Scaling Technique
- \* Practical Imp. Stan. Scaler =

Agenda:

- \* KNN ML Algo.
- \* Practical Imp
- \* --- ?

Standard Scaler :

\* feature Scaling Technique



## Step

- (i) Import standard scaler
- (ii) Create object (sc)
- (iii) apply fit() function on X-train
- (iv) apply transform() function on X-train & X-test both

$$\text{list 1} = \left[ \frac{100}{10}, \frac{200}{10}, \frac{300}{10}, \frac{400}{10}, \frac{500}{10} \right]$$

$$\text{list 2} = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50] \leftarrow \text{Same Important}$$

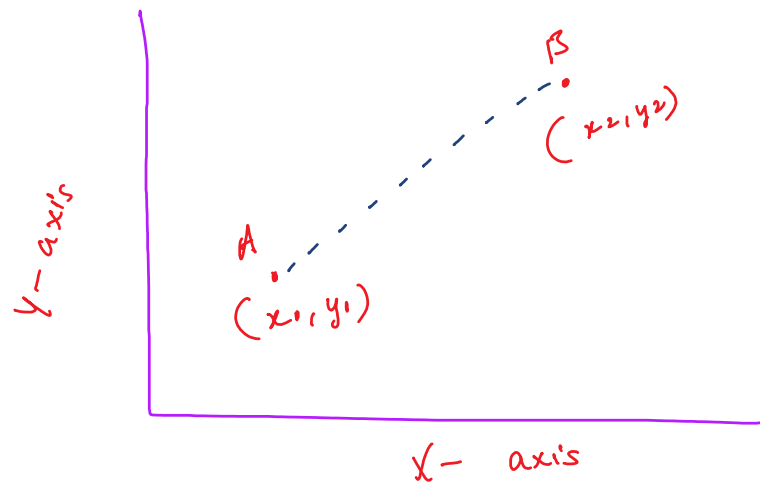
formula:

$$\text{new value} = \frac{\text{old value} - \text{mean}}{\text{standard deviation } (\sigma)}$$

## KNN ML Model

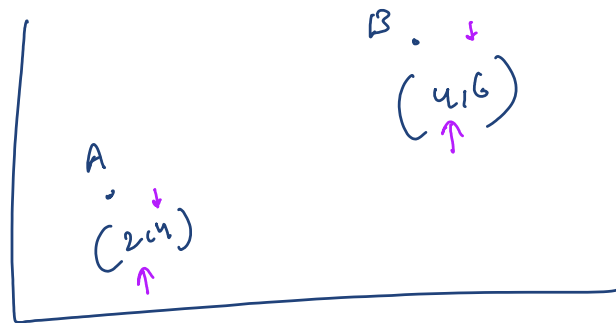
- \* It is a supervised ML Algorithm.
- \* It is used to solve both Classification and Regression type of problem.
- \* KNN stands for K-Nearest Neighbour.

# How KNN works?



eucledian distance = 
$$\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

ex



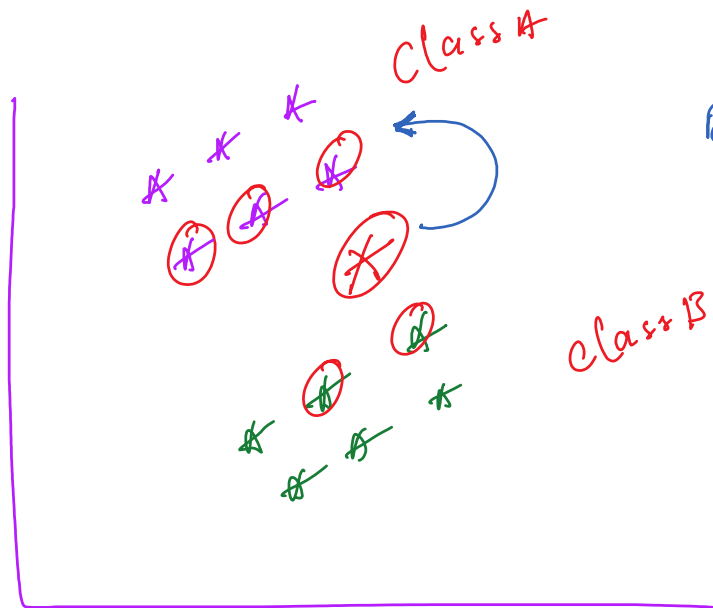
$$\text{dis}(A \& B) = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (6-4)^2} = \sqrt{4+4} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

Ans

# Classification

$k = \text{value}$

let's say  $k=5$   
Nearest



Eucledian distance

Class B

Class A  $\rightarrow$  3

Class B  $\rightarrow$  2

Step 2 Majority Voting Technique

Regression :- Target Value  $\rightarrow$  Continuous

ex

Size

Room

Price (C/P)

