# KNN + Confusion Matrix + IRIS Data set + Colab CS550 Homework Shoumya Singh ID-19566

#### GitHub Link:

https://github.com/shoumyasingh/Machine-learning/tree/main/Supervised%20Learning/KNN%20%2B%20Confusion%20Matrix%20%2B%20IRIS%20Data%20set%20%2B%20Colab

- 30. KNN + Confusion Matrix + IRIS Data set + Colab
  - o Process of <u>adding notebooks to your portfolio</u>
    - 1. Execute <u>IRIS\_KNN.ipynb</u> on Colab to understand how to apply Confusion matrix on KNN-Classifier using Iris Data set
      - Add more comments to the IRIS KNN.ipynb
        - o Pick an Evaluation Metric: Confusion Matrix
        - KNN + Confusion Matrix
        - Classification
          - Precision and Recall
          - o Precision/Recall Trade-off
    - 2. Follow this procedure to create a PDF file for IRIS KNN.ipynb
    - 3. Add the PDF file to GitHub to improve your portfolio

```
Machine Learning
Supervised Learning
KNN + Confusion Matrix + IRIS Data set + Colab
```

4. Submit the PDF as the answer for the homework.

### **Solution:**

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import sklearn
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn import metrics
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import *
from sklearn.model selection import *
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
iris = pd.read csv('iris.csv')
col list = iris.columns
print(type(col list))
print(col list[:])
iris['species'].value counts()
iris data = iris.iloc[:,0:4] # select all the rows and col indices 0 to 3
iris lables = iris.iloc[:,4:] # select all trhe rows and 4th cloumn
iris data.shape
iris data.head(2)
Output
<class 'pandas.core.indexes.base.Index'>
Index(['sepal_length', 'sepal_width', 'petal_length', 'petal_width',
      'species'],
     dtype='object')
   sepal_length sepal_width petal_length petal_width
0
            5.1
                         3.5
                                      1.4
                                                   0.2
1
            4.9
                         3.0
                                      1.4
                                                   0.2
iris lables.shape
iris lables.head(2)
Output
   species
   Setosa
    Setosa
#standardizing using sklearn pre-processing
```

iris standard = StandardScaler().fit transform(iris data) # this has

#each row in df is a list we will have n inner lists in a outer list, thats

transformed dataframe to numpy N-dimensional array,

why length of iris standard is 150 and

```
#length of each inner list is 4.
print('length of iris_standard is ',len(iris_standard))
print('length of inner list is',len(iris_standard[0]))
print('sample elements are')
print((iris_standard[0:3]))
```

#### **Output**

```
length of iris_standard is 150
length of inner list is 4
sample elements are
[[-0.90068117   1.01900435 -1.34022653 -1.3154443 ]
   [-1.14301691 -0.13197948 -1.34022653 -1.3154443 ]
   [-1.38535265   0.32841405 -1.39706395 -1.3154443 ]]

#splitting dataset into train and test
iris_lables_np = iris_lables.values.reshape(1,150)
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(iris_standard, iris_lables_np[0], test_size=0.33, random_state=42)
print(x_test[0:2], y_test[0:2])
print(len(x_test),len(y_test))
print(len(x_train),len(y_train))
```

### **Output**

```
[[ 3.10997534e-01 -5.92373012e-01 5.35408562e-01 8.77547895e-04]
  [-1.73673948e-01 1.70959465e+00 -1.16971425e+00 -1.18381211e+00]]
['Versicolor' 'Setosa']
50 50
100 100

#Training using K_NN

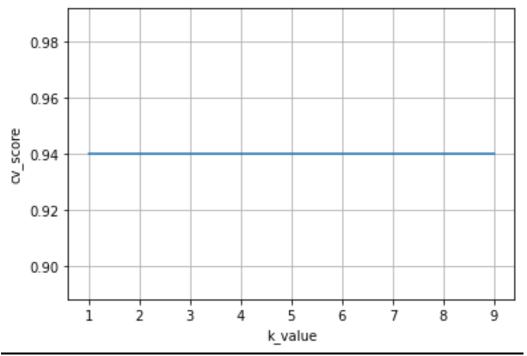
neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
neigh.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

#### **Output**

```
#print(y test[0])
for i in range(len(predict array)):
   if (predict array[i] != y test[i]):
       print('actual is {} but predicted is
{}'.format(y test[i],predict array[i]))
       print('Wrong')
Output
0.98
actual is Virginica but predicted is Versicolor
#prediction on non standardized data
x train, x test, y train, y test = train test split(iris data,
iris lables np[0], test size=0.33, random state=42)
neigh2 = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=5)
neigh2.fit(x train, y train)
predict array = neigh2.predict(x test)
print(metrics.accuracy score(y test, predict array))
Output
0.98
#cross validation using 10 folds,cv=10
k list= [1,3,5,7,9]
cv scores=[]
for i in k list:
    cross neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=i)
    scores = cross val score(cross neigh,x train, y train,cv=10)
    cv_scores.append(np.mean(scores))
print(len(cv scores))
print(cv_scores)
cv_score_zip=zip(k_list,cv_scores)
for i in cv_score_zip:
   print(i)
#plot for K-value and accuracy using 10 fold cv.
```

```
plt.figure('Iris KNN')
plt.xlabel('k value')
plt.ylabel('cv score')
plt.grid()
plt.plot(k list,cv scores)
plt.show()
\# based on above observations we are getting maximum accuracy when k=7,
#So we will use K-value 7 and predict on test dataset and see accuracy.
neigh K7 = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=7)
neigh K7.fit(x train, y train)
predict array k7 = neigh K7.predict(x test)
print(metrics.accuracy score(y test, predict array k7))
predict_probability = neigh_K7.predict_proba(x test)
#zipped pobability = zip(predict array k7,predict probability)
#for i in zipped pobability:
   print(i)
cross predict = cross val predict(cross neigh, x test, y test, cv=10)
print(metrics.accuracy score(y test, cross predict))
Output
[0.940000000000001, 0.9400000000001, 0.9400000000001,
0.940000000000001, 0.940000000000001]
(1, 0.9400000000000001)
(3, 0.9400000000000001)
```

(5, 0.9400000000000001) (7, 0.940000000000001) (9, 0.9400000000000001)



0.98

```
#confusion matrix and classification_report
#precision = TP/TP+FP
#Recall = TP/TP+FN

print(metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test, cross_predict))
print(metrics.classification_report(y_test, cross_predict))
```

## **Output**

[[]	L 9	0	0]
[	0	15	0]
[	0	2	14]

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Setosa Versicolor Virginica	1.00 0.88 1.00	1.00 1.00 0.88	1.00 0.94 0.93	19 15 16
accuracy macro avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	50 50
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	50