

KNN CLASSIFIER- CARET

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KNN

PROPERTIES:

Non parametric classifier Good for small to med size datasets Simple to implement and ease of understanding Closer to Bayes classifier, no need to understand underlying distribution or structure of data No retraining required if new training pattern is added to existing training set. Choice of distance metric

Sensitive to outliers Not scalable for larger datasets; time complexity. For every test data, entire distance calculation needs to be done from scratch again

```
library(caret)
```

```
## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 3.4.4
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

The data set used constitutes data derived from 3 types of wines.

```
dataurl <- "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/wine/wine.data"
download.file(url = dataurl, destfile = "wine.data")
wine_df <- read.csv("wine.data", header = FALSE)
```

The dataset involves 13 attributes describing characteristics of wine and one attribute describing the class label.

```
str(wine_df)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   178 obs. of  14 variables:
## $ V1 : int   1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ V2 : num  14.2 13.2 13.2 14.4 13.2 ...
## $ V3 : num   1.71 1.78 2.36 1.95 2.59 1.76 1.87 2.15 1.64 1.35 ...
## $ V4 : num   2.43 2.14 2.67 2.5 2.87 2.45 2.45 2.61 2.17 2.27 ...
## $ V5 : num  15.6 11.2 18.6 16.8 21 15.2 14.6 17.6 14 16 ...
## $ V6 : int  127 100 101 113 118 112 96 121 97 98 ...
## $ V7 : num   2.8 2.65 2.8 3.85 2.8 3.27 2.5 2.6 2.8 2.98 ...
## $ V8 : num   3.06 2.76 3.24 3.49 2.69 3.39 2.52 2.51 2.98 3.15 ...
## $ V9 : num   0.28 0.26 0.3 0.24 0.39 0.34 0.3 0.31 0.29 0.22 ...
## $ V10: num   2.29 1.28 2.81 2.18 1.82 1.97 1.98 1.25 1.98 1.85 ...
## $ V11: num   5.64 4.38 5.68 7.8 4.32 6.75 5.25 5.05 5.2 7.22 ...
## $ V12: num   1.04 1.05 1.03 0.86 1.04 1.05 1.02 1.06 1.08 1.01 ...
## $ V13: num   3.92 3.4 3.17 3.45 2.93 2.85 3.58 3.58 2.85 3.55 ...
## $ V14: int  1065 1050 1185 1480 735 1450 1290 1295 1045 1045 ...
```

Converting target/label variable into factor. Also, dataset is clean with no missing values.

```
wine_df$V1 <- factor(wine_df$V1)
summary(wine_df)
```

```
## V1          V2          V3          V4          V5
## 1:59   Min.   :11.03   Min.   :0.740   Min.   :1.360   Min.   :10.60
```

```
## 2:71 1st Qu.:12.36 1st Qu.:1.603 1st Qu.:2.210 1st Qu.:17.20
## 3:48 Median :13.05 Median :1.865 Median :2.360 Median :19.50
##      Mean :13.00 Mean :2.336 Mean :2.367 Mean :19.49
##      3rd Qu.:13.68 3rd Qu.:3.083 3rd Qu.:2.558 3rd Qu.:21.50
##      Max. :14.83 Max. :5.800 Max. :3.230 Max. :30.00
##      V6      V7      V8      V9
## Min. : 70.00 Min. :0.980 Min. :0.340 Min. :0.1300
## 1st Qu.: 88.00 1st Qu.:1.742 1st Qu.:1.205 1st Qu.:0.2700
## Median : 98.00 Median :2.355 Median :2.135 Median :0.3400
## Mean : 99.74 Mean :2.295 Mean :2.029 Mean :0.3619
## 3rd Qu.:107.00 3rd Qu.:2.800 3rd Qu.:2.875 3rd Qu.:0.4375
## Max. :162.00 Max. :3.880 Max. :5.080 Max. :0.6600
##      V10      V11      V12      V13
## Min. :0.410 Min. : 1.280 Min. :0.4800 Min. :1.270
## 1st Qu.:1.250 1st Qu.: 3.220 1st Qu.:0.7825 1st Qu.:1.938
## Median :1.555 Median : 4.690 Median :0.9650 Median :2.780
## Mean :1.591 Mean : 5.058 Mean :0.9574 Mean :2.612
## 3rd Qu.:1.950 3rd Qu.: 6.200 3rd Qu.:1.1200 3rd Qu.:3.170
## Max. :3.580 Max. :13.000 Max. :1.7100 Max. :4.000
##      V14
## Min. : 278.0
## 1st Qu.: 500.5
## Median : 673.5
## Mean : 746.9
## 3rd Qu.: 985.0
## Max. :1680.0
```

Lets split data for test train split

```
set.seed(2033)
intrain <- createDataPartition(wine_df$V1, p=0.7,list=FALSE)
training <- wine_df[intrain,]
testing <- wine_df[-intrain,]
```

```
dim(training); dim(testing)
```

```
## [1] 126 14
```

```
## [1] 52 14
```

Trainning KNN

```
trctrl <- trainControl(method = "repeatedcv", number = 10, repeats = 3)
set.seed(3333)
knn_fit <- train(V1 ~., data = training, method = "knn",
  trControl=trctrl,
  preProcess = c("center", "scale"),
  tuneLength = 10)

knn_fit
```

```
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 126 samples
```

```
## 13 predictor
## 3 classes: '1', '2', '3'
##
## Pre-processing: centered (13), scaled (13)
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold, repeated 3 times)
## Summary of sample sizes: 113, 113, 114, 113, 112, 114, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
## k Accuracy Kappa
## 5 0.9623932 0.9436795
## 7 0.9544872 0.9316619
## 9 0.9495726 0.9246369
## 11 0.9440171 0.9164910
## 13 0.9576923 0.9368928
## 15 0.9519231 0.9280726
## 17 0.9632173 0.9450995
## 19 0.9632173 0.9450995
## 21 0.9578755 0.9370980
## 23 0.9578755 0.9370980
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was k = 19.
```

The model performs best at n=19 and lets do prediction for test data set.

```
test <- predict(knn_fit,testing)
```

The model exhibits 96.15 % accuracy.

```
confusionMatrix(test,testing$V1)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction  1  2  3
##           1 17  1  0
##           2  0 19  0
##           3  0  1 14
##
## Overall Statistics
##
##           Accuracy : 0.9615
##           95% CI : (0.8679, 0.9953)
##           No Information Rate : 0.4038
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.9419
##           McNemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##           Class: 1 Class: 2 Class: 3
## Sensitivity          1.0000  0.9048  1.0000
## Specificity          0.9714  1.0000  0.9737
## Pos Pred Value       0.9444  1.0000  0.9333
## Neg Pred Value       1.0000  0.9394  1.0000
```

## Prevalence	0.3269	0.4038	0.2692
## Detection Rate	0.3269	0.3654	0.2692
## Detection Prevalence	0.3462	0.3654	0.2885
## Balanced Accuracy	0.9857	0.9524	0.9868