

Iris Classifier

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As a part of an application for iris enthusiasts, implement the *train_and_predict* function which should be able to classify three types of irises based on four features.

The *train_and_predict* function accepts three parameters:

- *train_input_features* - a two-dimensional NumPy array where each element is an array that contains: sepal length, sepal width, petal length, and petal width.
- *train_outputs* - a one-dimensional NumPy array where each element is a number representing the species of iris which is described in the same row of *train_input_features*. 0 represents Iris setosa, 1 represents Iris versicolor, and 2 represents Iris virginica.
- *prediction_features* - two-dimensional NumPy array where each element is an array that contains: sepal length, sepal width, petal length, and petal width.

The function should train a classifier using *train_input_features* as input data and *train_outputs* as the expected result. After that, the function should use the trained classifier to predict labels for *prediction_features* and return them as an iterable (like list or numpy.ndarray). The nth position in the result should be the classification of the nth row of the *prediction_features* parameter.

Python 3.7.4, Pandas 0.25.1, Numpy 1.16.5, Scipy 1.3.1, Scikit-learn 0.21.3 

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```
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn import metrics
5
6 def train_and_predict(train_input_features, train_outputs, prediction_features):
7     """
8     :param train_input_features: (numpy.array) A two-dimensional NumPy array where each
9         element is an array that contains: sepal length, sepal width, petal length, and petal width.
10    :param train_outputs: (numpy.array) A one-dimensional NumPy array where each element
11        is a number representing the species of iris which is described in the same row of train_input_features.
```

Run

Output

Tests: 3 pass / 0 fail

- ✓ Accuracy on the example case is higher or equal to 80%: Correct answer 
- ✓ Accuracy is higher or equal to 75% on data with noise: Correct answer 
- ✓ Accuracy is higher or equal to 85% on data with noise: Correct answer 

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Tags

PYTHON DATA SCIENCE () **CLASSIFICATION** () **MACHINE LEARNING** () **NUMPY** () **SCIKIT-LEARN** () **PUBLIC** () **NEW** ()

Difficulty: Easy

Duration: 20min

Author: Davor Čulig 

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