VALIDATION RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ACCURACY AND THE PARAMETER(K VALUE):

Importing the Libraries

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

Loading the dataset

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_csv('cleaned_iris_dataset.csv')
```

Displaying properties of dataset for further processing

```
In [3]: data.info()
    data.head()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 93 entries, 0 to 92
Data columns (total 5 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	sepal_length	93 non-null	float64
1	sepal_width	93 non-null	float64
2	petal_length	93 non-null	float64
3	petal_width	93 non-null	float64
4	species	93 non-null	object
dtynes float64(4)		object(1)	

dtypes: float64(4), object(1)

memory usage: 3.8+ KB

Out[3]:

species	petal_width	petal_length	sepal_width	sepal_length	
Iris-versicolor	1.164924	3.018024	2.508203	5.045070	0
Iris-versicolor	1.413651	4.542052	2.498496	6.325517	1
Iris-setosa	0.395348	1.470660	3.673501	5.257497	2
Iris-virginica	2.362764	5.785461	3.201700	6.675168	3
Iris-versicolor	1.369266	4.077750	2.678166	5.595237	4

```
In [4]: data.tail()
```

Out[4]:

species	petal_width	petal_length	sepal_width	sepal_length	
Iris-setosa	0.123588	1.592887	3.217348	4.874848	88
Iris-versicolor	1.074754	3.483588	2.771731	5.564197	89
Iris-setosa	0.214527	1.453466	3.673501	5.548047	90
Iris-versicolor	1.298032	4.276817	2.652867	5.510482	91
Iris-setosa	0.241424	1.545136	3.056142	4.538713	92

```
In [5]: data.describe()
```

Out[5]:

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width
count	93.000000	93.000000	93.000000	93.000000
mean	5.867894	3.054063	3.808118	1.236858
std	0.892271	0.358692	1.811399	0.770872
min	4.344007	2.498496	1.033031	0.020731
25%	5.152435	2.794790	1.541564	0.343669
50%	5.636744	3.049459	4.192791	1.369266
75%	6.478961	3.239682	5.098860	1.837925
max	7.795561	3.673501	6.768611	2.603123

```
In [6]: data.shape
```

Out[6]: (93, 5)

Training the data classification model:

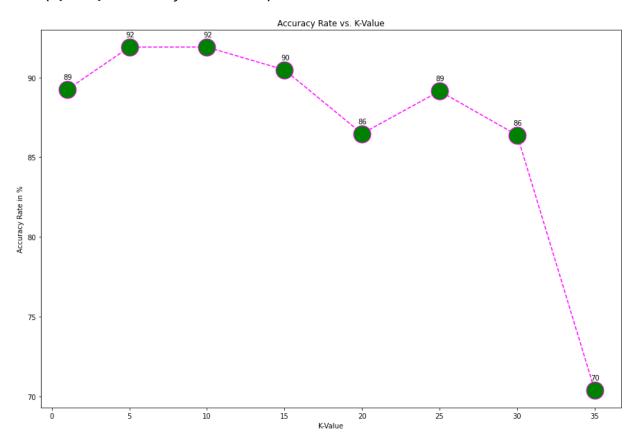
```
In [7]: features_columns = ['sepal_length','sepal_width','petal_length','petal_width']
X = data[features_columns].values
Y = data['species'].values
```

```
In [8]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2, random)
```

Calculating the best fit k value by testing the trained model against the validation set and Plotting the graph for accuracy vs K-values :

```
In [9]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
        from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score,KFold
        kf=KFold(n splits=5,random state=275,shuffle=True)
        validate_score = []
        listk=[1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35]
        for i in listk:
            knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=i)
            score=cross_val_score(knn, X_train, Y_train,cv=kf)
            validate_score.append(score.mean()*100)
        plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
        plt.plot(listk,validate_score,color='magenta', linestyle='dashed', marker='o',
                 markerfacecolor='green', markersize=25)
        for x,y in zip(listk, validate_score):
            label = "{:.0f}".format(y)
            plt.annotate(label,(x,y),textcoords="offset points",xytext=(1,15),ha='center
        plt.title('Accuracy Rate vs. K-Value')
        plt.xlabel('K-Value')
        plt.ylabel('Accuracy Rate in %')
```

Out[9]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Accuracy Rate in %')



From the above plot that depicts the validation relationship of accuracy rate aganist different values of K, it can be inferred that,

The best values for k can be considered are **5** and **10** as the data classification model has achieved max accuracy rate of **"92%"** when compared aganist the accuracy rates of the list of other given k values.

We are considering the value of **k=5** as the best parameter for our classifier model as this would less error rate compared to k=10 when developing the classifer model.