

## Introduction to Classification: K Nearest Neighbors in Python

Know your neighbors

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Summary: Intro to Classification, K Nearest Neighbors model and practice project.





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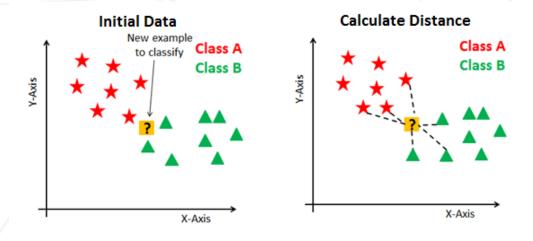
## Contents

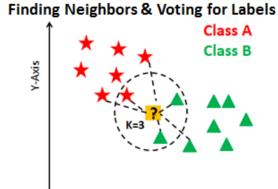
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### Chapter I

#### Foreword

In Machine Learning there's countless models to be used for a variety of tasks. Today we'll be looking into a lightweight but very proven ML model, N Nearest Neighbor. It's one of the many Classification models you'll use in your time with Machine Learning. It's best matching unclassified data with data alike it. You'll learn all about KNN over this PDF with the help of Coursera.





X-Axis

### Chapter II

## Coursera setup

# coursera

We will be continuing to use Coursera. Be sure to login as usual.

We will not be using the Quizzes that are built into the curriculum on Coursera. However do feel free to use the in-video questions to make sure you understand the topic.

## Chapter III

## Ex00: Introduction to K Nearest Neighbors



Introduction to K Nearest Neighbors

Topics to study: Introduction to K Nearest Neighbors on Coursera

Files to turn in : None

Notes: Watch all of the KNN section of week 3 of Coursera.

This will be continuing from the previous PDF. In the first part of Week 3 in Coursera is our current topic, K Nearest Neighbors.

#### Chapter IV

### Ex01: Showcase Project

Run the following command within your working directory to download the dataset.

wget -0 iris.data https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data

Here's the dataset's repository for all the details about this dataset.

We'll be using the same environment for the last Showcase Project in "Introduction to Machine Learning in Python". If you don't have your environment from the previous project refer to chapter 6 of the last PDF "Showcase Project Setup".



#### Showcase Project

Topics to study: Create your Showcase Project

Files to turn in : showcase.py

Notes: This will be what you create for your main grade.

The project when completed should contain the following:

- Accept an input of the 4 measurements of the Iris flower from the user to predict the class of a single observation.
- Display a scatter plot of the data with the classes of flowers color coded.
- Display the Train and Test accuracy.
- Show a read of the data in command line.

There are more details on what exactly to be done below.



If you're stuck, ask a peer!

#### IV.1 Demonstration

The Showcase Project should contain the following.

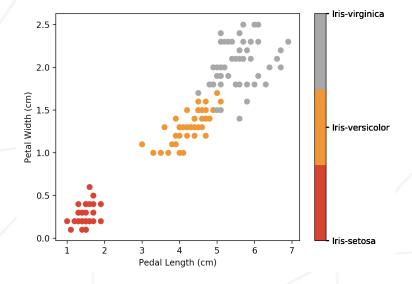
#### IV.1.1 A read of the data in command line

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_widt	th class
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	[ris-virginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	[ris-virginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	[ris-virginica
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	[ris-virginica
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	[ris-virginica

#### IV.1.2 Accuracy tests

Train set Accuracy: 0.9866666666666667 Test set Accuracy: 0.973333333333334

#### IV.1.3 Classified graph comparing Pedal Width and Pedal Length



#### IV.1.4 User input prediction

Input each measurement to predict the class Sepal Length (cm): 1 Sepal Width (cm): 1 Petal Length (cm): 1 Petal Width (cm): 1 Predicted iris class: Iris-setosa

#### IV.1.5 Additional Information

The dataset provided doesn't have the data labeled within the csv you will download. You will have to edit that in yourself!

Coursera doesn't cover classified scatter plots yet. Here is some of the code to make to make it function.

The following snippet of Python will convert the string classifiers to numbered ones instead. This is needed as Matplotlib doesn't take non-numeric class values.

```
typeofiris = np.empty(150, dtype='object')
for label in range(150):
    if y[label] == 'Iris-setosa':
        typeofiris[label] = 0
    if y[label] == 'Iris-versicolor':
        typeofiris[label] = 1
    if y[label] == 'Iris-virginica':
        typeofiris[label] = 2
```

To plot the classes you will need to input "typeofiris" to the "c" parameter of the scatter plot initialization. As well as a color map under the "cmap" parameter.

```
c=typeofiris, cmap=plt.cm.get_cmap('Set1', 3)
```

After that create a color bar and labels.

```
cb = plt.colorbar()
cb.set_ticks(typeofiris)
cb.set_ticklabels(y)
```

That should be all that's new!

## Chapter V

## Turn-in and peer-evaluation

Turn your work in using your GiT repository, as usual. Only work present on your repository will be graded in defense.