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KNN algorithm on diabetes dataset
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import seaborn as sns
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        %matplotlib inline
        import warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from sklearn.svm import SVC
        from sklearn import metrics
In [2]: df=pd.read csv('diabetes.csv')
In [3]: df.columns
Out[3]: Index(['Pregnancies', 'Glucose', 'BloodPressure', 'SkinThickness', 'Insulin',
                'BMI', 'Pedigree', 'Age', 'Outcome'],
               dtype='object')
        Check for null values. If present remove null values from the dataset
In [4]: | df.isnull().sum()
Out[4]: Pregnancies
                          0
        Glucose
                          0
        BloodPressure
                          0
        SkinThickness
                          0
        Insulin
                          0
        BMI
        Pedigree
        Age
                          0
        Outcome
                          0
        dtype: int64
        Outcome is the label/target, other columns are features
In [7]: | X = df.drop('Outcome', axis = 1)
        y = df['Outcome']
In [8]: | from sklearn.preprocessing import scale
        X = scale(X)
        # split into train and test
        X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size = 0.3, ran
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In [9]: | from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
          knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=7)
         knn.fit(X train, y train)
         y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
In [17]: | print("Confusion matrix: ")
         cs = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
         print(cs)
         Confusion matrix:
          [[123 28]
           [ 37 43]]
In [12]: print("Acccuracy ",metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
         Acccuracy 0.7186147186147186
          Classification error rate: proportion of instances misclassified over the whole set of instances.
          Error rate is calculated as the total number of two incorrect predictions (FN + FP) divided by the
          total number of a dataset (examples in the dataset.
         Also error rate = 1- accuracy
In [29]: total_misclassified = cs[0,1] + cs[1,0]
          print(total_misclassified)
         total_examples = cs[0,0]+cs[0,1]+cs[1,0]+cs[1,1]
          print(total examples)
          print("Error rate",total_misclassified/total_examples)
         print("Error rate ",1-metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred))
          65
          231
          Error rate 0.2813852813852814
          Error rate 0.2813852813852814
In [13]: |print("Precision score",metrics.precision_score(y_test,y_pred))
          Precision score 0.6056338028169014
In [14]: print("Recall score ",metrics.recall_score(y_test,y_pred))
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Recall score 0.5375

In [15]: print("Classification report ",metrics.classification_report(y_test,y_pred))

| Classification report | | | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|-----------------------|------|------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 0 | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 151 | | |
| 1 | 0.61 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 80 | | |
| accuracy | | | 0.72 | 231 | | |
| macro avg | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 231 | | |
| weighted avg | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 231 | | |