



K Nearest Neighbors Project

Welcome to the KNN Project! This will be a simple project very similar to the lecture, except you'll be given another data set. Go ahead and just follow the directions below.

Import Libraries

Import pandas,seaborn, and the usual libraries.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
In [2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

Get the Data

Read the 'KNN_Project_Data csv file into a dataframe

```
In [3]: df = pd.read_csv('KNN_Project_Data')
```

Check the head of the dataframe.

```
In [4]: df.head()

#As we can see, the data has quite a range so we would need to standardize it in the future
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	XVPM	GWYH	TRAT	TLLZ	IGGA	HYKR	EDFS	GUUB	MGJM	JHJC	TARGET CLASS
0	1636.670614	817.988525	2565.995189	358.347163	550.417491	1618.870897	2147.641254	330.727893	1494.878631	845.136088	0
1	1013.402760	577.587332	2644.141273	280.428203	1161.873391	2084.107872	853.404981	447.157619	1193.032521	861.081809	0
2	1300.035501	820.518697	2025.854469	525.562292	922.206261	2552.355407	818.676686	845.491492	1968.367513	1647.186291	0
3	1059.347542	1066.866418	612.000041	480.827789	419.467495	685.666983	852.867810	341.664784	1154.391368	1450.935357	0
4	1018.340526	1313.679056	950.622661	724.742174	843.065903	1370.554164	905.469453	658.118202	539.459350	1899.850792	0

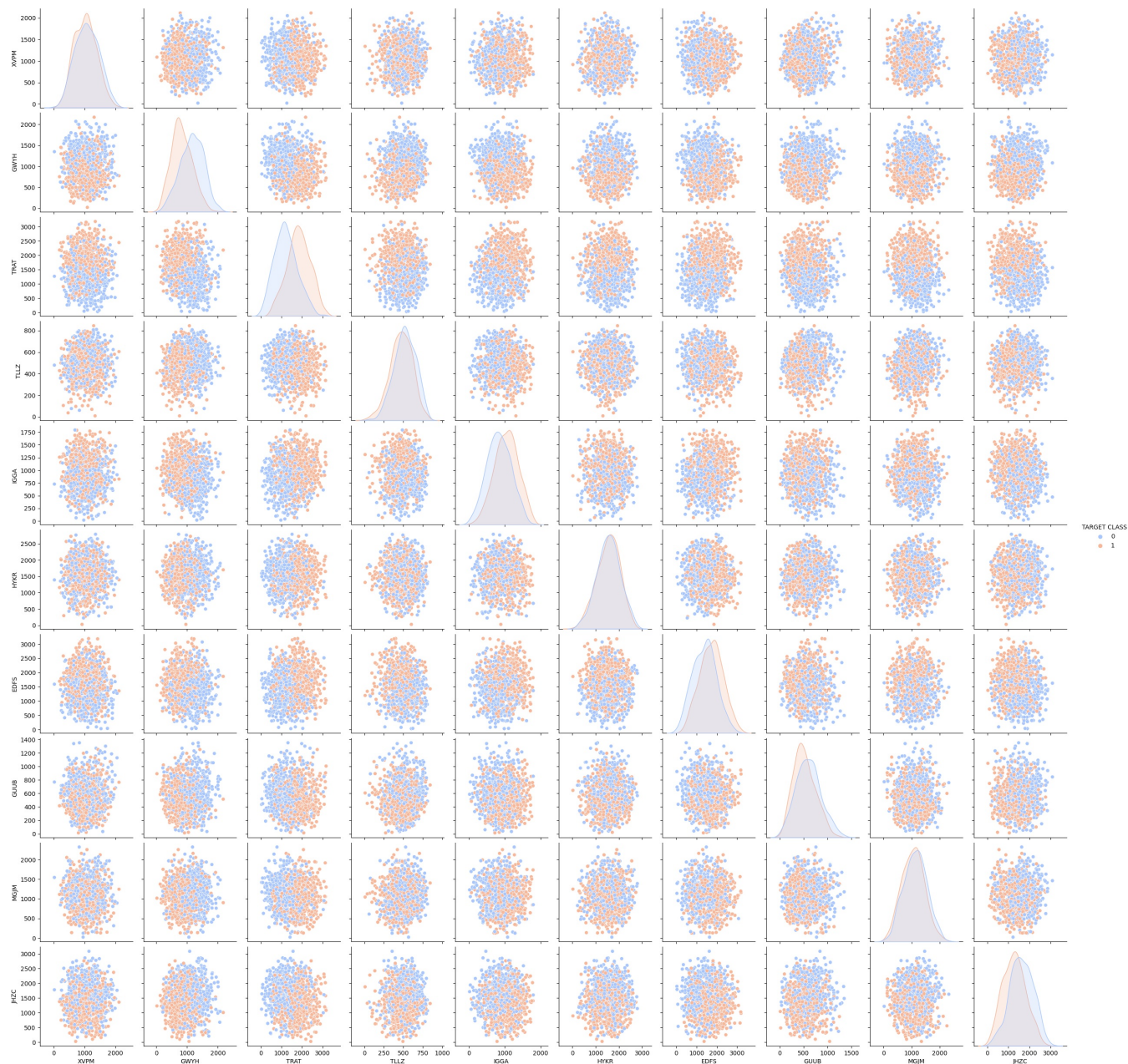
EDA

Since this data is artificial, we'll just do a large pairplot with seaborn.

Use seaborn on the dataframe to create a pairplot with the hue indicated by the TARGET CLASS column.

```
In [5]: sns.pairplot(df, hue = 'TARGET CLASS', palette = 'coolwarm')
```

```
Out[5]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x29320092100>
```



Standardize the Variables

Time to standardize the variables.

Import StandardScaler from Scikit learn.

```
In [6]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

Create a StandardScaler() object called scaler.

```
In [7]: scaler = StandardScaler()
```

Fit scaler to the features

Fit scaler to the features.

```
In [9]: #We want to fit it to our data while avoiding the target class
scaler.fit(df.drop('TARGET CLASS',axis=1))
```

```
Out[9]: StandardScaler()
```

Use the `.transform()` method to transform the features to a scaled version.

```
In [10]: scaled_features = scaler.transform(df.drop('TARGET CLASS',axis=1))
```

Convert the scaled features to a dataframe and check the head of this dataframe to make sure the scaling worked.

```
In [13]: #Let's convert the scaled features to a df and check the head of the df
# To make sure the scaling worked

df_feat = pd.DataFrame(scaled_features,columns=df.columns[:-1])
df_feat.head(3)
```

```
Out[13]:
```

	XVPM	GWYH	TRAT	TLLZ	IGGA	HYKR	EDFS	GUUB	MGJM	JHZC
0	1.568522	-0.443435	1.619808	-0.958255	-1.128481	0.138336	0.980493	-0.932794	1.008313	-1.069627
1	-0.112376	-1.056574	1.741918	-1.504220	0.640009	1.081552	-1.182663	-0.461864	0.258321	-1.041546
2	0.660647	-0.436981	0.775793	0.213394	-0.053171	2.030872	-1.240707	1.149298	2.184784	0.342811

Train Test Split

Use `train_test_split` to split your data into a training set and a testing set.

```
In [14]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
In [15]: X = df_feat
y = df['TARGET CLASS']
```

```
In [16]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split( X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=101)
```

Using KNN

Import `KNeighborsClassifier` from `scikit learn`.

```
In [17]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

Create a KNN model instance with `n_neighbors=1`

```
In [19]: knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
```

Fit this KNN model to the training data.

```
In [20]: knn.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[20]: KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
```

Predictions and Evaluations

Let's evaluate our KNN model!

Use the `predict` method to predict values using your KNN model and `X_test`.

```
In [21]: pred = knn.predict(X_test)
```

```
C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors\_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other
reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it
acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the
`axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set
`keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.
mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

Create a confusion matrix and classification report.

```
In [23]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix
```

```
In [24]: print(confusion_matrix(y_test,pred))
```

```
[[109  43]
 [ 41 107]]
```

```
In [25]: print(classification_report(y_test,pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.73	0.72	0.72	152
1	0.71	0.72	0.72	148
accuracy			0.72	300
macro avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	300
weighted avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	300

Choosing a K Value

Let's go ahead and use the elbow method to pick a good K Value!

Create a for loop that trains various KNN models with different k values, then keep track of the error_rate for each of these models with a list. Refer to the lecture if you are confused on this step.

```
In [32]: #Getting a better K value;
```

```
error_rate = []

for i in range(1,60):

    knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=i)
    knn.fit(X_train,y_train)
    pred_i = knn.predict(X_test)
    error_rate.append(np.mean(pred_i != y_test))
```

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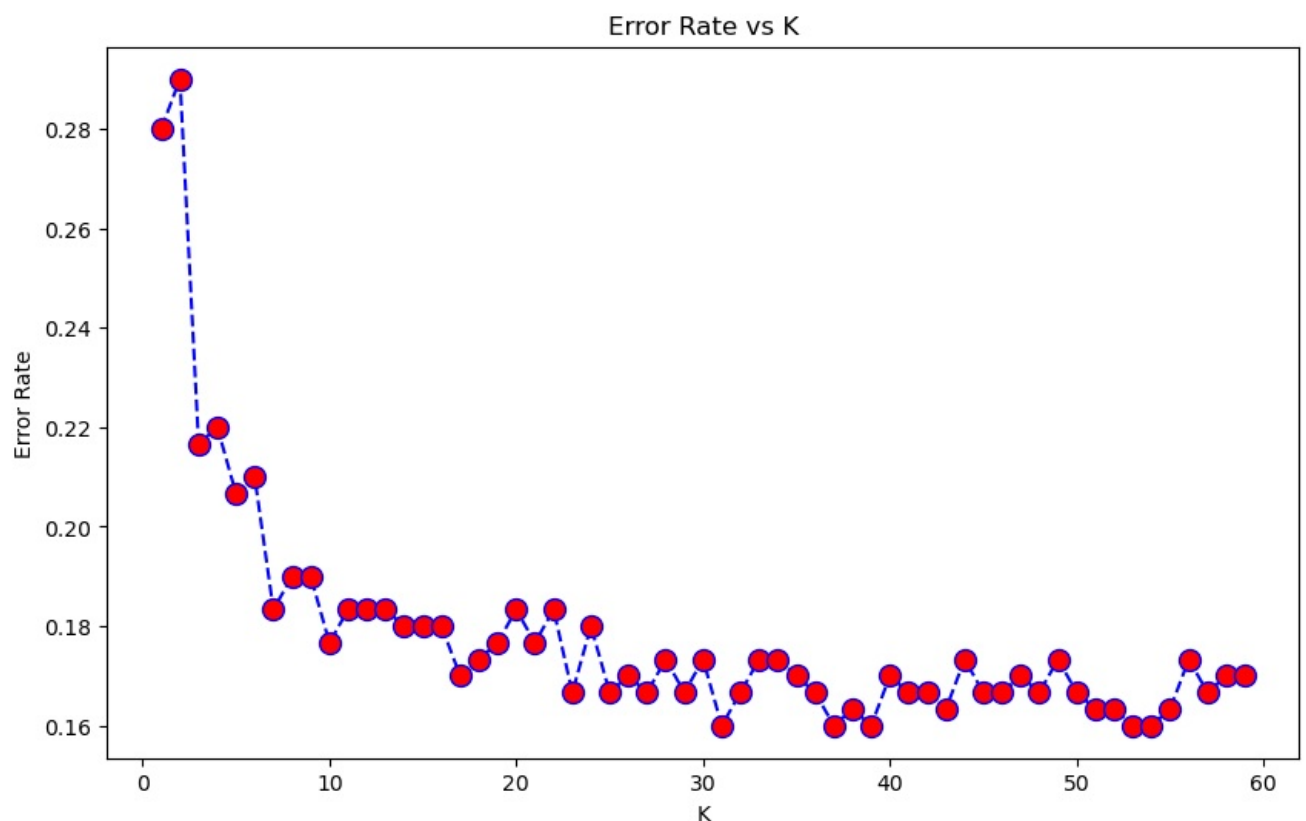
[illegible]


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mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

Now create the following plot using the information from your for loop.

```
In [33]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(range(1,60),error_rate,color='blue',linestyle='--',marker='o',
         markerfacecolor='red',markersize=10)
plt.title('Error Rate vs K')
plt.xlabel('K')
plt.ylabel('Error Rate')
```

```
Out[33]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Error Rate')
```



Retrain with new K Value

Retrain your model with the best K value (up to you to decide what you want) and re-do the classification report and the

confusion matrix.

```
In [35]: knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=30)
knn.fit(X_train,y_train)
pred = knn.predict(X_test)
print(classification_report(y_test,pred))
print('\n')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.84	0.82	0.83	152
1	0.82	0.84	0.83	148
accuracy			0.83	300
macro avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	300
weighted avg	0.83	0.83	0.83	300

```
[[124  28]
 [ 24 124]]
```

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```
mode, _ = stats.mode(_y[neigh_ind, k], axis=1)
```

Great Job!

Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js