

LP3 Practical 5 Implement K-Nearest Neighbors algorithm on diabetes.csv dataset. Compute confusion matrix, accuracy, error rate, precision and recall on the given dataset. Dataset link : <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/abdallamahgoub/diabetes>

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

```
df=pd.read_csv("diabetes.csv")
df
```

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	Pedigree	Age	Outcome
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	1
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	0
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	1
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	0
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	1
...
763	10	101	76	48	180	32.9	0.171	63	0
764	2	122	70	27	0	36.8	0.340	27	0
765	5	121	72	23	112	26.2	0.245	30	0
766	1	126	60	0	0	30.1	0.349	47	1
767	1	93	70	31	0	30.4	0.315	23	0

768 rows × 9 columns

Next steps:

[Generate code with df](#)

[New interactive sheet](#)

```
print(df.head())
print(df.tail())
print(df.shape)
print(df.size)
```

```
Pregnancies  Glucose  BloodPressure  SkinThickness  Insulin  BMI  \
0             6      148             72             35         0  33.6
1             1       85             66             29         0  26.6
2             8     183             64              0         0  23.3
3             1       89             66             23        94  28.1
4             0     137             40             35       168  43.1

Pedigree  Age  Outcome
0     0.627  50         1
1     0.351  31         0
2     0.672  32         1
3     0.167  21         0
4     2.288  33         1
Pregnancies  Glucose  BloodPressure  SkinThickness  Insulin  BMI  \
763          10      101             76             48       180  32.9
764           2     122             70             27         0  36.8
765           5     121             72             23       112  26.2
766           1     126             60              0         0  30.1
767           1      93             70             31         0  30.4

Pedigree  Age  Outcome
763     0.171  63         0
764     0.340  27         0
765     0.245  30         0
766     0.349  47         1
767     0.315  23         0
(768, 9)
6912
```

```
print(df.info())
print(df.describe)
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column             Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Pregnancies         768 non-null   int64
1   Glucose             768 non-null   int64
```

```

2   BloodPressure  768 non-null   int64
3   SkinThickness  768 non-null   int64
4   Insulin        768 non-null   int64
5   BMI            768 non-null   float64
6   Pedigree       768 non-null   float64
7   Age            768 non-null   int64
8   Outcome        768 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7)
memory usage: 54.1 KB
None
<bound method NDFrame.describe of
0          6      148      72      35      0  33.6
1          1      85      66      29      0  26.6
2          8     183      64       0      0  23.3
3          1      89      66      23     94  28.1
4          0     137      40      35    168  43.1
..      ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...
763        10     101      76      48    180  32.9
764         2     122      70      27      0  36.8
765         5     121      72      23    112  26.2
766         1     126      60       0      0  30.1
767         1      93      70      31      0  30.4

Pedigree  Age  Outcome
0      0.627   50       1
1      0.351   31       0
2      0.672   32       1
3      0.167   21       0
4      2.288   33       1
..      ...   ...     ...
763     0.171   63       0
764     0.340   27       0
765     0.245   30       0
766     0.349   47       1
767     0.315   23       0

[768 rows x 9 columns]>

```

```

# Split features and target
X = df.drop("Outcome", axis=1) # Features
y = df["Outcome"]             # Target

```

```

# Train-test split

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_state=42)

# Feature scaling (important for KNN)
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)

```

```

# Initialize KNN model (k=5 is common, can tune with cross-validation)
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)

```

```

▼ KNeighborsClassifier ⓘ ?
KNeighborsClassifier()

```

```

# Predictions
y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
y_pred

array([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0,
       0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0,
       0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
       0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
       0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1,
       0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
       0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0])

```

```

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score
# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

# Metrics
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
error_rate = 1 - accuracy
precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred)

```

```
recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)

# Display results
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", cm)
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
print(f"Error Rate: {error_rate:.4f}")
print(f"Precision: {precision:.4f}")
print(f"Recall: {recall:.4f}")
```

```
Confusion Matrix:
[[79 20]
 [27 28]]
Accuracy: 0.6948
Error Rate: 0.3052
Precision: 0.5833
Recall: 0.5091
```

