

# Confusion Matrix Documentation

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## Overview

This project implements a **K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)** classifier to predict whether a user will purchase a product based on the features:

- **Age**
- **EstimatedSalary**
- **Gender** (encoded as 0 = Female, 1 = Male)

The model was trained on the `Social_Network_Ads.csv` dataset and evaluated using a test set. The trained model is saved as `models/knn_model.pkl` for reuse in predictions.

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## Confusion Matrix

The confusion matrix for the test set:

		Actual Values	
		Positive (1)	Negative (0)
Predicted Values	Positive (1)	TP	FP
	Negative (0)	FN	TN

```
[[64  4]
 [ 3 29]]
```

## Structure

For a **binary classification problem** (`Purchased = 1`, `Not Purchased = 0`):

	Predicted 0	Predicted 1
Actual 0	True Negative (TN)	False Positive (FP)
Actual 1	False Negative (FN)	True Positive (TP)

- **TN = 64** → Correctly predicted 64 users **did NOT purchase**.
- **FP = 4** → Predicted purchase incorrectly for 4 non-purchasers.
- **FN = 3** → Missed 3 actual purchasers.
- **TP = 29** → Correctly predicted 29 users **did purchase**.

## Key Metrics

### 1. Accuracy:

$$[\text{Accuracy}] = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN} = \frac{29 + 64}{29 + 64 + 4 + 3} = 0.93$$

- The model correctly predicts **93%** of cases.

### 2. Precision (Purchased = 1):

$$[\text{Precision}] = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} = \frac{29}{29 + 4} \approx 0.879$$

- ~88% of predicted purchasers are correct.

### 3. Recall (Purchased = 1):

$$[\text{Recall}] = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} = \frac{29}{29 + 3} \approx 0.906$$

- ~91% of actual purchasers are correctly identified.

### 4. F1-score:

$$[F1] = 2 * \frac{\text{Precision} * \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} \approx 0.892$$

- A balanced measure of precision and recall.

## Interpretation

- The model demonstrates **excellent performance** with high accuracy, precision, and recall.
- Misclassifications are minimal:

- **4 false positives:** non-purchasers predicted as purchasers.
  - **3 false negatives:** purchasers predicted as non-purchasers.
  - High recall indicates the model is effective at detecting buyers.
  - High precision indicates the predictions of purchase are reliable.
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## Usage

- The trained model can be loaded using `pickle`:

```
import pickle

with open('models/knn_model.pkl', 'rb') as file:
    model = pickle.load(file)
```

- Predict for new users:

```
import numpy as np

X_new = np.array([[30, 50000, 1]]) # Age, EstimatedSalary, Gender
prediction = model.predict(X_new)
print("Purchase" if prediction[0] == 1 else "Not Purchase")
```