

# Experiment 4: K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Classification

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## 1 Aim

To implement the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm for diabetes prediction and evaluate its performance using classification metrics and advanced visualization techniques.

## 2 Implementation

### 2.1 Algorithm Used

K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) is a supervised, instance-based learning algorithm that classifies a data point based on the majority class among its K nearest neighbors using a distance metric.

### 2.2 Steps Involved

1. Load the diabetes dataset
2. Perform train-test split
3. Standardize features
4. Train KNN classifier
5. Predict outcomes
6. Evaluate using metrics and visualizations

### 2.3 Code Implementation

#### 2.3.1 Complete Experiment Code

```
# =====  
# KNN CLASSIFICATION - DIABETES  
# =====  
  
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```

import seaborn as sns
import math

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import (
    accuracy_score,
    confusion_matrix,
    classification_report,
    precision_score,
    recall_score,
    f1_score,
    roc_curve,
    auc
)

STUDENT_NAME = "24BCA7027_SHAIK_BARAKH_CHISHTI"

# -----
# 1. Load Dataset
# -----
df = pd.read_excel("ML_Experiments/diabetes.xlsx")

print("\nDataset Preview:")
print(df.head())

print("\nDataset Info:")
print(df.info())

# -----
# 2. Features & Target
# -----
X = df.drop("Outcome", axis=1)
y = df["Outcome"]

# -----
# 3. Train-Test Split
# -----
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X,
    y,
    test_size=0.2,
    random_state=42,
    stratify=y
)

# -----
# 4. Feature Scaling
# -----
scaler = StandardScaler()

```

```

X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)

# -----
# 5. KNN Model
# -----
k = 5
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k, metric="euclidean")
knn.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

# -----
# 6. Predictions
# -----
y_pred = knn.predict(X_test_scaled)
y_prob = knn.predict_proba(X_test_scaled)[: , 1]

# -----
# 7. Evaluation Metrics
# -----
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred)
recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)
f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred)
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

print("\nKNN_RESULTS_(K=5)")
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
print("\nClassification_Report:\n", classification_report(y_test,
    y_pred))
print("\nConfusion_Matrix:\n", cm)

# =====
# VISUALIZATION SECTION
# =====

# 1          Box Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
df.drop("Outcome", axis=1).boxplot()
plt.title(f"Box_Plot_of_Input_Features_{STUDENT_NAME}")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

# 2          Violin Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 5))
sns.violinplot(x="Outcome", y="BMI", data=df, inner="quartile")
plt.title(f"Violin_Plot:_BMI_vs_Outcome_{STUDENT_NAME}")
plt.xlabel("Outcome")
plt.ylabel("BMI")
plt.show()

```

```

# 3      Hexbin Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
plt.hexbin(df["Glucose"], df["BMI"], gridsize=30, cmap="Blues")
plt.colorbar(label="Density")
plt.xlabel("Glucose")
plt.ylabel("BMI")
plt.title(f"Hexbin_Plot:_Glucose_vs_BMI_    _{STUDENT_NAME}")
plt.show()

# 4      Raincloud Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 5))
sns.violinplot(x="Outcome", y="Glucose", data=df, inner=None,
               color="lightgray")
sns.boxplot(x="Outcome", y="Glucose", data=df, width=0.2)
sns.stripplot(x="Outcome", y="Glucose", data=df, color="black",
              alpha=0.4)
plt.title(f"Raincloud_Plot:_Glucose_vs_Outcome_    _{STUDENT_NAME}")
plt.show()

# 5      Confusion Matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 4))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues")
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.title(f"Confusion_Matrix_    _{STUDENT_NAME}")
plt.show()

# 6      ROC Curve
fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_test, y_prob)
roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)

plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f"AUC=_{roc_auc:.2f}")
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], linestyle="--")
plt.xlabel("False_Positive_Rate")
plt.ylabel("True_Positive_Rate")
plt.title(f"ROC_Curve_    _{STUDENT_NAME}")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

# 7      Radar Plot
labels = ["Accuracy", "Precision", "Recall", "F1-score"]
values = [accuracy, precision, recall, f1]
values += values[:1]

angles = [n / float(len(labels)) * 2 * math.pi for n in range(len(
    labels))]
angles += angles[:1]

```

```

plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
ax = plt.subplot(111, polar=True)
ax.plot(angles, values)
ax.fill(angles, values, alpha=0.25)
ax.set_thetagrids(np.degrees(angles[:-1]), labels)
plt.title(f"Model Performance Radar Plot_{STUDENT_NAME}")
plt.show()

# 8 Bar Graph
metrics = ["Accuracy", "Precision", "Recall", "F1-score"]
scores = [accuracy, precision, recall, f1]

plt.figure(figsize=(7, 5))
bars = plt.bar(metrics, scores)
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.ylabel("Score")
plt.title(f"Bar Graph of Model Performance_{STUDENT_NAME}")

for bar in bars:
    height = bar.get_height()
    plt.text(bar.get_x() + bar.get_width()/2,
             height + 0.02,
             f"{height:.2f}",
             ha="center")

plt.show()

# -----
# 9. Elbow Method
# -----
error_rates = []

for k in range(1, 21):
    knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)
    knn.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
    pred_k = knn.predict(X_test_scaled)
    error_rates.append(np.mean(pred_k != y_test))

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.plot(range(1, 21), error_rates, marker="o")
plt.xlabel("K Value")
plt.ylabel("Error Rate")
plt.title(f"Elbow Method for Optimal K_{STUDENT_NAME}")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

best_k = error_rates.index(min(error_rates)) + 1
print("\nBest K Value:", best_k)
print("Minimum Error Rate:", min(error_rates))

```

Listing 1: KNN Diabetes Classification – Full Implementation

### 2.3.2 KNN Algorithm Code (Core Logic)

```
def knn_predict(X_train, y_train, x_test, k):
    distances = []

    for i in range(len(X_train)):
        dist = euclidean_distance(X_train[i], x_test)
        distances.append((dist, y_train[i]))

    distances.sort(key=lambda x: x[0])
    neighbors = distances[:k]

    votes = {}
    for _, label in neighbors:
        votes[label] = votes.get(label, 0) + 1

    return max(votes, key=votes.get)
```

Listing 2: K-Nearest Neighbors Algorithm Logic

## 3 Outcome / Results

### 3.1 Performance Metrics

Dataset Preview:

	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

	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	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

Dataset Information:

RangeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767

Data columns (total 9 columns):

Pregnancies	int64
Glucose	int64
BloodPressure	int64
SkinThickness	int64

```

Insulin          int64
BMI              float64
DiabetesPedigreeFunction float64
Age              int64
Outcome          int64
memory usage: 54.1 KB

```

The KNN classifier with an initial value of  $K = 5$  achieved an accuracy of approximately 70%. Performance metrics indicated a reasonable balance between precision and recall, with better classification of non-diabetic cases compared to diabetic cases.

### KNN Results ( $K = 5$ ):

Accuracy: 0.7012987012987013

#### Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.75	0.80	0.78	100
1	0.58	0.52	0.55	54
accuracy			0.70	154
macro avg	0.67	0.66	0.66	154
weighted avg	0.69	0.70	0.70	154

### Confusion Matrix:

```

[[80 20]
 [26 28]]

```

Further optimization using the elbow method revealed that the minimum error rate was achieved at  $K = 12$ , indicating that a higher number of neighbors improved generalization on the test set.

### Elbow Method Results:

Best K Value: 12  
Minimum Error Rate: 0.22727272727272727

## 4 Visualization

### 4.1 Input and Output Parameters

- **Input Features:** Pregnancies, Glucose, Blood Pressure, Skin Thickness, Insulin, BMI, Diabetes Pedigree Function, Age
- **Output Variable:** Diabetes Outcome (0 = Non-Diabetic, 1 = Diabetic)

## 4.2 Visual Analysis and Interpretation

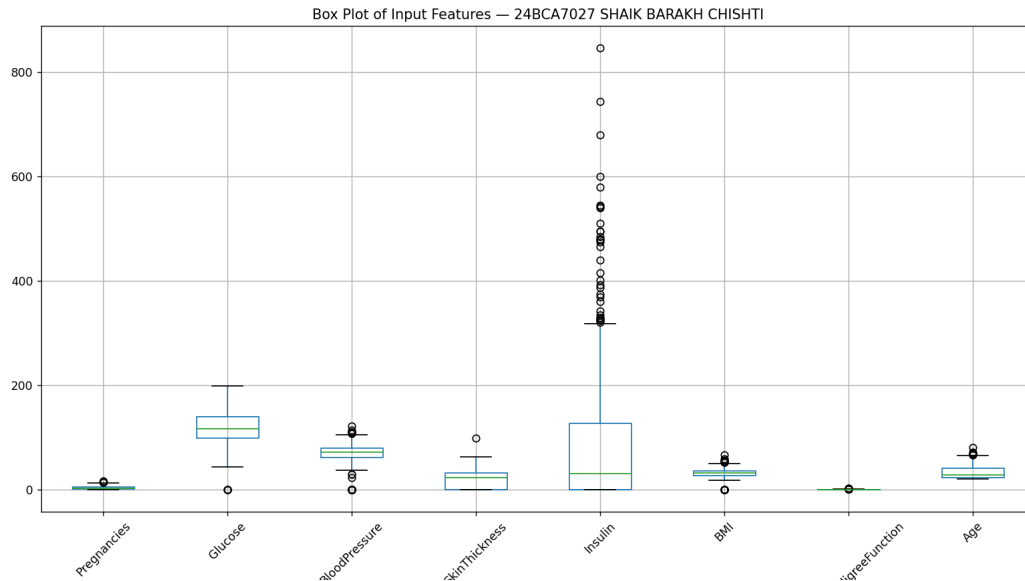


Figure 1: Box Plot of Input Features

**Box Plot:** This plot visualizes the distribution, spread, and presence of outliers across all input features. It helps identify skewness and abnormal values (such as zero insulin or skin thickness), which are common in medical datasets and may affect distance-based algorithms like KNN.

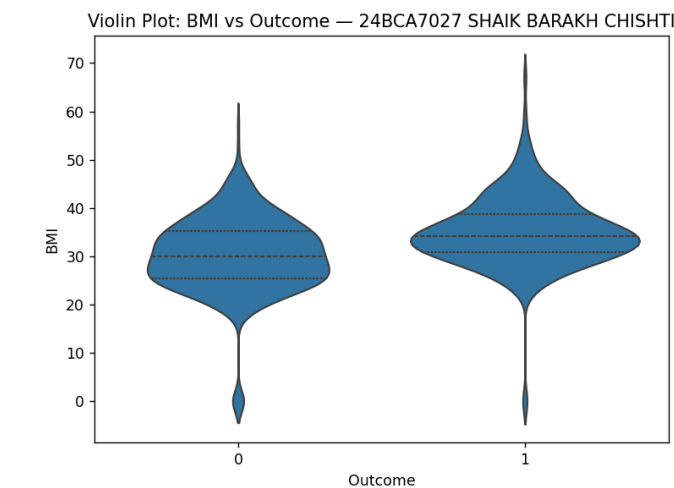


Figure 2: Violin Plot of BMI vs Diabetes Outcome

**Violin Plot:** The violin plot combines density estimation with quartile information to show how BMI values differ between diabetic and non-diabetic patients. A higher median BMI for Outcome = 1 indicates a strong relationship between BMI and diabetes risk.



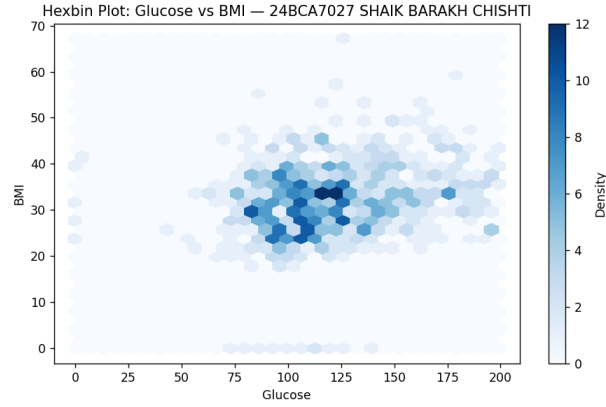


Figure 3: Hexbin Plot of Glucose vs BMI

**Hexbin Plot:** This plot represents the density of data points between Glucose and BMI. Darker regions indicate higher concentration, revealing that diabetic cases are more frequent in regions with elevated glucose and BMI values.

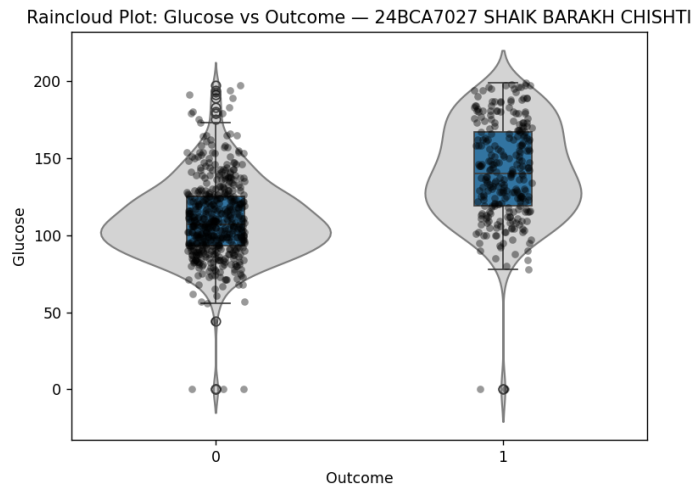


Figure 4: Raincloud Plot of Glucose vs Outcome

**Raincloud Plot:** The raincloud plot combines violin, box, and scatter plots to provide a comprehensive view of glucose distribution across outcomes. It clearly shows that diabetic patients tend to have higher glucose levels with less overlap.

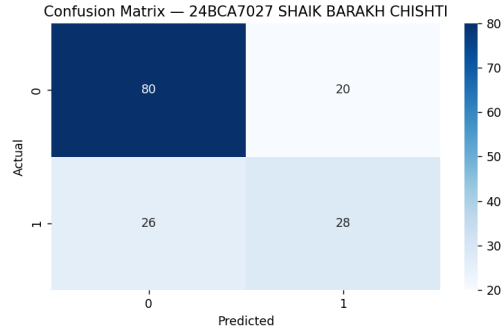


Figure 5: Confusion Matrix Heatmap

**Confusion Matrix:** This heatmap illustrates the classification performance of the KNN model by comparing actual and predicted outcomes. It helps identify false positives and false negatives, which are critical in medical diagnosis scenarios.

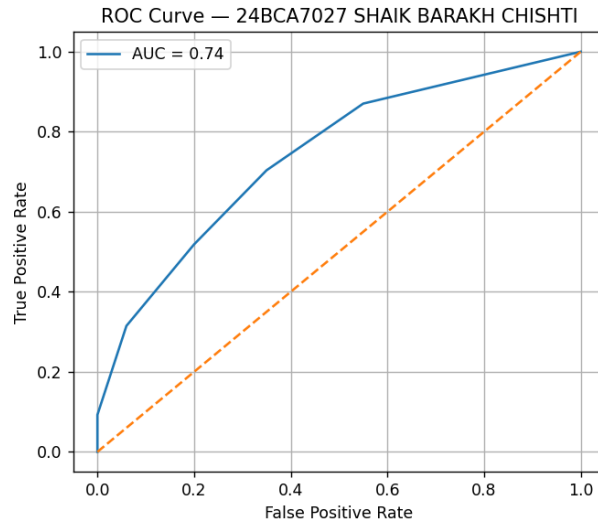


Figure 6: ROC Curve for KNN Classifier

**ROC Curve:** The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve visualizes the trade-off between true positive rate and false positive rate. The Area Under the Curve (AUC) reflects the model's ability to distinguish between diabetic and non-diabetic patients.

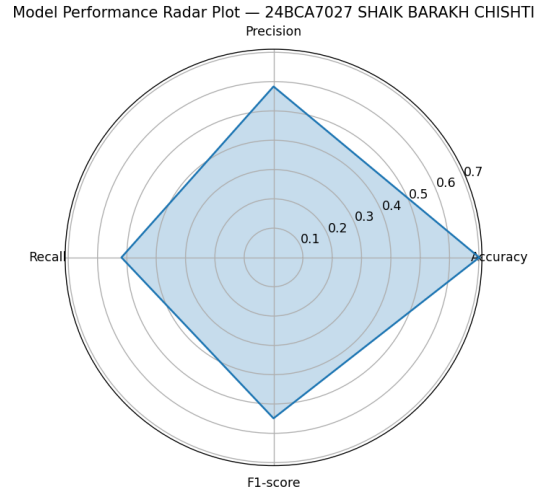


Figure 7: Radar Plot of Performance Metrics

**Radar Plot:** This plot provides a multi-dimensional comparison of Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-score. It allows quick visual assessment of overall model balance rather than relying on a single metric.

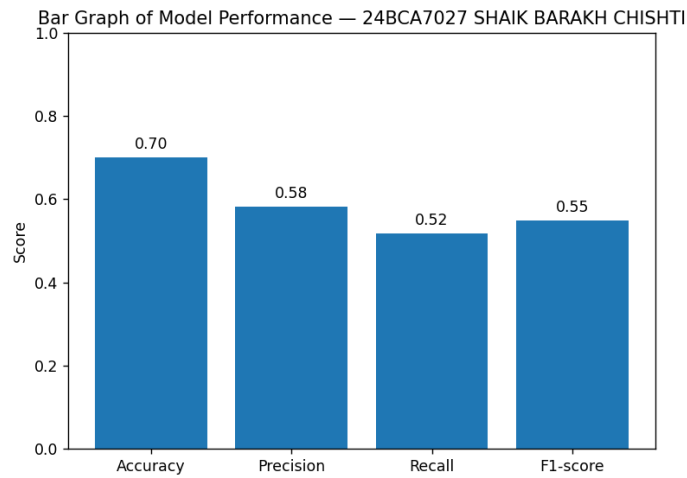


Figure 8: Bar Graph of Model Performance Metrics

**Bar Graph:** The bar chart compares key evaluation metrics numerically, making it easy to interpret the strengths and weaknesses of the classifier.

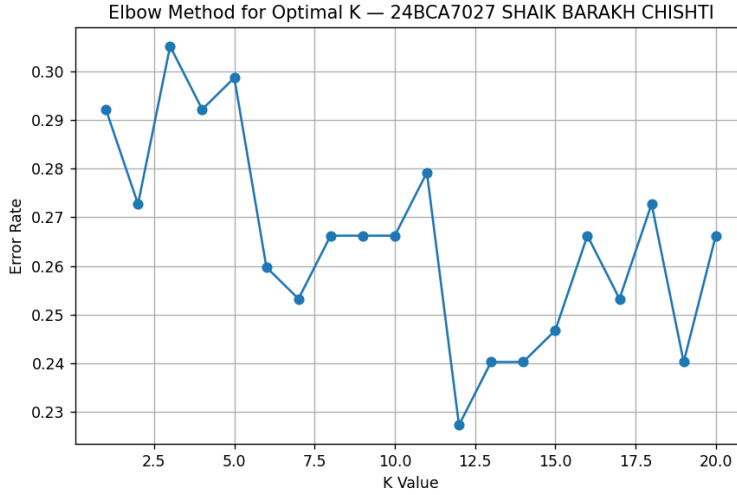


Figure 9: Elbow Method for Optimal K Selection

**Elbow Method:** This plot shows the error rate for different values of K. The optimal K is selected at the point where the error rate stabilizes, balancing bias and variance in the KNN model.

## 5 Conclusion

The K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) classifier was applied to the diabetes dataset consisting of 768 records and 9 attributes. The dataset contained no missing values and included both integer and floating-point medical parameters. Initial data inspection and visualization helped in understanding the distribution and scale of input features prior to model training.

The KNN classifier with an initial value of  $K = 5$  achieved an accuracy of approximately 70%. Performance metrics indicated a reasonable balance between precision and recall, with better classification of non-diabetic cases compared to diabetic cases.

### KNN Results ( $K = 5$ ):

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Classification Report:

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### **Confusion Matrix:**

```
[[80 20]
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```

Further optimization using the elbow method revealed that the minimum error rate was achieved at  $K = 12$ , indicating that a higher number of neighbors improved generalization on the test set.

### **Elbow Method Results:**

Best K Value: 12

Minimum Error Rate: 0.22727272727272727

## **6 Summary**

Overall, the experiment demonstrates that KNN is a reliable and interpretable classification algorithm for medical datasets when combined with proper feature scaling, visualization, and hyperparameter tuning.

## **7 Source**

Link to my overleaf document:

<https://www.overleaf.com/read/nxgqbpzcdppj#82a672>

## **8 Github**

Link to my github repo:

<https://github.com/chishtil1730/IML-LAB>