

K Nearest Neighbors with Python

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1 K Nearest Neighbors with Python

You've been given a classified data set from a company! They've hidden the feature column names but have given you the data and the target classes.

We'll try to use KNN to create a model that directly predicts a class for a new data point based off of the features.

Let's grab it and use it!

1.1 Import Libraries

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
%matplotlib inline
```

1.2 Get the Data

Set `index_col=0` to use the first column as the index.

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv("Classified Data", index_col=0)
```

```
In [3]: df.head()
```

```
Out[3]:
```

	WTT	PTI	EQW	SBI	LQE	QWG	FDJ	\
0	0.913917	1.162073	0.567946	0.755464	0.780862	0.352608	0.759697	
1	0.635632	1.003722	0.535342	0.825645	0.924109	0.648450	0.675334	
2	0.721360	1.201493	0.921990	0.855595	1.526629	0.720781	1.626351	
3	1.234204	1.386726	0.653046	0.825624	1.142504	0.875128	1.409708	
4	1.279491	0.949750	0.627280	0.668976	1.232537	0.703727	1.115596	

	PJF	HQE	NXJ	TARGET CLASS
0	0.643798	0.879422	1.231409	1
1	1.013546	0.621552	1.492702	0
2	1.154483	0.957877	1.285597	0
3	1.380003	1.522692	1.153093	1
4	0.646691	1.463812	1.419167	1

1.3 Standardize the Variables

```
In [4]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
In [5]: scaler = StandardScaler()
```

```
In [6]: scaler.fit(df.drop('TARGET CLASS',axis=1))
```

```
Out[6]: StandardScaler(copy=True, with_mean=True, with_std=True)
```

```
In [7]: scaled_features = scaler.transform(df.drop('TARGET CLASS',axis=1))
```

```
In [8]: df_feat = pd.DataFrame(scaled_features,columns=df.columns[:-1])
df_feat.head()
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	WTT	PTI	EQW	SBI	LQE	QWG	FDJ	\
0	-0.123542	0.185907	-0.913431	0.319629	-1.033637	-2.308375	-0.798951	
1	-1.084836	-0.430348	-1.025313	0.625388	-0.444847	-1.152706	-1.129797	
2	-0.788702	0.339318	0.301511	0.755873	2.031693	-0.870156	2.599818	
3	0.982841	1.060193	-0.621399	0.625299	0.452820	-0.267220	1.750208	
4	1.139275	-0.640392	-0.709819	-0.057175	0.822886	-0.936773	0.596782	

	PJF	HQE	NXJ
0	-1.482368	-0.949719	-0.643314
1	-0.202240	-1.828051	0.636759
2	0.285707	-0.682494	-0.377850
3	1.066491	1.241325	-1.026987
4	-1.472352	1.040772	0.276510

1.4 Train Test Split

```
In [9]: from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
```

```
In [21]: X=df_feat
```

```
        y=df['TARGET CLASS']
```

```
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.30, random_state =101)
```

1.5 Other Alternative

```
In [10]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(scaled_features,df['TARGET CLASS'],
                                                             test_size=0.30)
```

1.6 Using KNN

Remember that we are trying to come up with a model to predict whether someone will TARGET CLASS or not. We'll start with k=1.

```
In [11]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
In [12]: knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)
```

```
In [13]: knn.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[13]: KNeighborsClassifier(algorithm='auto', leaf_size=30, metric='minkowski',
                               metric_params=None, n_jobs=1, n_neighbors=1, p=2,
                               weights='uniform')
```

```
In [14]: pred = knn.predict(X_test)
```

1.7 Predictions and Evaluations

Let's evaluate our KNN model!

```
In [15]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
```

```
In [16]: print(confusion_matrix(y_test, pred))
```

```
[[127  12]
 [ 12 149]]
```

```
In [17]: print(classification_report(y_test, pred))
```

precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.91	0.91	139
1	0.93	0.93	161
avg / total	0.92	0.92	300

1.8 Choosing a K Value

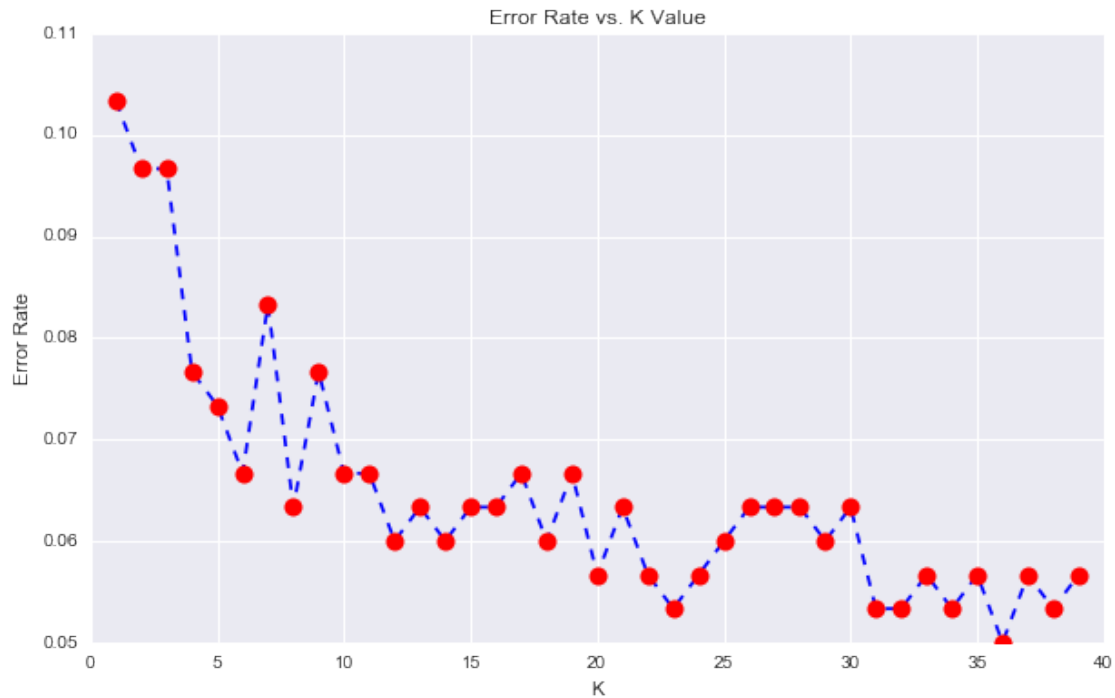
```
In [98]: error_rate = []
```

```
for i in range(1,40):

    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))
```

```
In [99]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(range(1,40), error_rate, color='blue', linestyle='dashed', marker='o',
         markerfacecolor='red', markersize=10)
plt.title('Error Rate vs. K Value')
plt.xlabel('K')
plt.ylabel('Error Rate')
```

```
Out[99]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x11ca82ba8>
```



At K value of 23 we notice a lower error rate. Rerun KNN with $k = 23$

```
In [100]: knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1)

knn.fit(X_train,y_train)
pred = knn.predict(X_test)

print('WITH K=1')
print('\n')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,pred))
print('\n')
print(classification_report(y_test,pred))
```

WITH K=1

```
[[125  18]
 [ 13 144]]
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.91	0.87	0.89	143
1	0.89	0.92	0.90	157
avg / total	0.90	0.90	0.90	300

```
In [22]: knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=17)

knn.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```

pred = knn.predict(X_test)

print('WITH K=1')
print('\n')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,pred))
print('\n')
print(classification_report(y_test,pred))

```

WITH K=1

```

[[153  6]
 [ 9 132]]

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.94	0.96	0.95	159
1	0.96	0.94	0.95	141
avg / total	0.95	0.95	0.95	300

```

In [23]: # NOW WITH K=23
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=23)

knn.fit(X_train,y_train)
pred = knn.predict(X_test)

print('WITH K=23')
print('\n')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,pred))
print('\n')
print(classification_report(y_test,pred))

```

WITH K=23

```

[[150  9]
 [ 10 131]]

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.94	0.94	0.94	159
1	0.94	0.93	0.93	141
avg / total	0.94	0.94	0.94	300