```
In [ ]:
          2
                    Problem: To Predict How many points NBA players scores in 2013-2014 session
                               using Knn Algoritm
          5
            # Step0: To import packages and Load Data
            import numpy as np
            import pandas as pd
         10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         11 %matplotlib inline
         12 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
         13 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
         14 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
            from sklearn.metrics import r2 score,mean squared error
         15
            from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
         16
         17
         18
            import seaborn as sns
         19
             # Loading the Data by using pandas
         20
         21
             player Data = pd.read csv("nba 2013.csv")
         22
         23
             print(" The NBA Player Data is \n",'-'*80)
         24
             print(player Data.head())
         25
         26
         27
```

```
In [ ]:
          1 # Step1: To Analyse the Data
          2
            # To know the Shape of the Data , number of rows and columns
             print(player Data.shape)
             print('-'*80)
          7
             # to know the information of each feature and data types
             print(player Data.describe())
             print('-'*80)
         10
             print(player Data.info())
         11
             print('-'*80)
         12
         13
         14
             # to check if any values missing or nulls in the Dataset
         15
             print(player Data.isnull().sum())
         16
             print('-'*80)
         17
         18
         19
          1 # Setp2: preprocessing the Data
In [ ]:
             # We observe from step2 , that , there are nulls in few records so we will impute and replace by mean
          3
          4
             player Data = player Data.fillna(player Data.mean())
             # to check if all thr nulls are replaced after imputing
          6
          7
             # converting Categorical fields to numerical by using LabelEncoder
          8
             le = LabelEncoder()
         10
             player Data['pos'] = le.fit transform(player Data['pos'].astype(str))
         11
             player Data['bref team id'] = le.fit transform(player Data['bref team id'].astype(str))
         13
             print(player Data.isnull().sum())
         14
             print(player Data.columns)
         15
         16
```

```
In [ ]:
          1 # Step3: Visualisation of Data
          2
            features= ['pos', 'age', 'bref_team_id','g', 'gs', 'mp', 'fg', 'fga', 'fg.',
                    'x3p', 'x3pa', 'x3p.', 'x2p', 'x2pa', 'x2p.', 'efg.', 'ft', 'fta',
                    'ft.', 'orb', 'drb', 'trb', 'ast', 'stl', 'blk', 'tov', 'pf']
          5
          6
             print(features)
             print('-'*80)
             print("Visualising the Atrributes of the DataSet with respect to the Point scored by Player")
             v = 'pts'
         10 \mid X = features
         11 \mid i = 1
         12
         13 | columncnt = len(features)
             while i < (columncnt-2):</pre>
         14
                 sns.pairplot(player Data,x vars=X[i:i+5],y vars=y,kind="reg")
         15
                 i = i+5
         16
         17
In [ ]:
          1 | # Step4: Train test split of Data
            features = ['g', 'gs', 'mp', 'fg', 'fga', 'x3p', 'x3pa', 'x2p', 'x2pa', 'ft', 'fta', 'orb', 'drb', 'trb', 'ast',
                         'stl', 'blk', 'tov', 'pf']
          3
             X = player Data[features]
             y = player_Data[v]
          8
             y = y.values.reshape(-1,1)
          9
         10 # splitting the data into training and test Data set for 30 percent testing Data
         11 X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.30, random state=2)
         12 print(X train.shape)
             print(X test.shape)
         13
         14
         15
             print(y train.shape)
             print(y test.shape)
         16
         17
         18
```

```
In [ ]:
            # Step5: Model Building - Using Knn algorithm , finding the least K value
             myList = list(range(1,25))
              # subsetting just the odd ones
             #neighbors = filter(lambda x: x % 2 != 0, myList)
          7
             print(" Finding the Accuracy and error for k values\n",'-'*80)
          9
         10
         11
             errlist = []
             for k in range(1,20):
         12
                 knn = KNeighborsRegressor(n neighbors=k)
         13
                 knn.fit(X train,y train)
         14
                 y pred = knn.predict(X test)
         15
                 acc = r2 score(y test,y pred)
         16
                 err = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test,y_pred))
         17
                 errlist.append((k,err,acc))
         18
                 print(" k = {} : The Accuracy score = {} and error is = {} ".format(k,acc,err))
         19
         20
         21
```

```
In [ ]:
          1 # Step6: Model Evaluation
          2 # visualising the error with respect to k value to identify the least k value to get best accuracy
          3
             # unzipping the K and error lists to separate lists
             k, err,acc = zip(*errlist)
            minerror = min(err)
            for erritm in errlist:
                if (erritm[1] == minerror):
          9
                    kmin = round(erritm[0],3)
         10
         11
                     accmax = round(erritm[2],3)
                     break
         12
         13
         14 plt.plot(list(k), list(err))
         15 plt.ylabel('Error')
         16 plt.xlabel('K')
            print(" From the Graph of Error for various values of K,\n we observe error is least = {} at k = {} ".format(round)
         18 print('-'*80)
         19 print(" The scores of NBA players can be predicted by Knn at K=4 at {} % ".format((accmax*100)))
```