ml3

November 3, 2024

Classification Analysis: Implement K-Nearest Neighbors' algorithm on social network ad dataset. Compute confusion matrix, accuracy, error rate, precision and recall on the given dataset. Dataset link: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rakeshrau/socialnetwork-ads

[1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, precision_score,␣
 ↪recall_score

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

[2]:
```
df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\dell\Desktop\DMV and ML\ML␣
 ↪Datasets\Social_Network_Ads.csv")
```

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

[3]:

	User ID	Gender	Age	EstimatedSalary	Purchased
0	15624510	Male	19	19000	0
1	15810944	Male	35	20000	0
2	15668575	Female	26	43000	0
3	15603246	Female	27	57000	0
4	15804002	Male	19	76000	0

[4]:
```
x=df.iloc[:,[2,3]] # Features (Age and EstimatedSalary columns)
y=df["Purchased"] # Target variable
```

[5]:
```
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.
 ↪2,random_state=100)
```

[6]:
```
sc = StandardScaler()
x_train=sc.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test=sc.transform(x_test)
```

[7]:
```
k=5 # Number of neighbors
model= KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)
model.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_pred=model.predict(x_test)
```

[8]:
```
confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
```

[8]:
```
array([[47,  2],
       [ 6, 25]], dtype=int64)
```

[9]:
```
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)

print("Accuracy:", accuracy*100,"%")
print("Error Rate:", error_rate)
print("Precision:", precision)
print("Recall:", recall)
```

```
Accuracy: 90.0 %
Error Rate: 0.09999999999999998
Precision: 0.9259259259259259
Recall: 0.8064516129032258
```

KNN is a supervised machine learning algorithm used for classification and regression tasks. It classifies a data point based on how its neighbors are classified. When given a new data point, the algorithm identifies the 'k' closest points in the training set (based on a distance metric like Euclidean distance) and assigns the most common label (in classification) or the average of the labels (in regression) among those neighbors to the new data point.

[ ]:
```

```