

```
# Implement K-Nearest Neighbors algorithm on diabetes.csv dataset. Compute confusion
# matrix, accuracy, error rate, precision and recall on the given dataset.
# Dataset link : https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/abdallahmahgoub/diabetes
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
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, f1_score
```

```
data=pd.read_csv("diabetes.csv")
data
```

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	1
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	0
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	1
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	0
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	1
...
763	10	101	76	48	180	32.9	0.171	63	0
764	2	122	70	27	0	36.8	0.340	27	0
765	5	121	72	23	112	26.2	0.245	30	0
766	1	126	60	0	0	30.1	0.349	47	1
767	1	93	70	31	0	30.4	0.315	23	0

768 rows × 9 columns

Next steps:

[Generate code with data](#)[View recommended plots](#)[New interactive sheet](#)

```
X = data.drop("Outcome", axis=1) # Features
y = data["Outcome"] # Target variable
```

X

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32
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768 rows × 9 columns

Next steps:

[Generate code with X](#)[View recommended plots](#)[New interactive sheet](#)

```
# 2. Split the dataset into training and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
# 3. Normalize the data
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

X_train

```
array([[ -0.52639686, -1.15139792, -3.75268255, ..., -4.13525578,
        -0.49073479, -1.03594038],
       [ 1.58804586, -0.27664283,  0.68034485, ..., -0.48916881,
        2.41502991,  1.48710085],
       [-0.82846011,  0.56687102, -1.2658623 , ..., -0.42452187,
        0.54916055, -0.94893896],
       ...,
       [ 1.8901091 , -0.62029661,  0.89659009, ...,  1.76054443,
        1.981245   ,  0.44308379],
       [-1.13052335,  0.62935353, -3.75268255, ...,  1.34680407,
        -0.78487662, -0.33992901],
       [-1.13052335,  0.12949347,  1.43720319, ..., -1.22614383,
        -0.61552223, -1.03594038]])
```

4. Implement K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

k = 3 # Choose the number of neighbors (k) based on your needs

knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)

knn.fit(X_train, y_train)

```
KNeighborsClassifier
KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
```

5. Predict and Evaluate

y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)

y_pred

```
array([0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0,
       0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
       0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1,
       0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
       0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1,
       0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
       0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0])
```

Compute the confusion matrix

conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

Calculate accuracy, error rate, precision, and recall

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("Confusion Matrix:")

print(conf_matrix)

print("Accuracy:", accuracy)

print("Error Rate:", error_rate)

print("Precision:", precision)

print("Recall:", recall)

```
Confusion Matrix:
[[81 18]
 [27 28]]
Accuracy: 0.7077922077922078
Error Rate: 0.29220779220779225
Precision: 0.6086956521739131
Recall: 0.509090909090909
```

Accuracy: This measures the overall correctness of the classifier's predictions. In this case, the model is about 70.78% accurate.

Error Rate: The error rate is the complement of accuracy (1 - accuracy), representing the proportion of incorrect predictions. Here, 1

Precision: Precision measures the ratio of true positive predictions to the total number of positive predictions (true positives + fal

Recall: Recall measures the ratio of true positive predictions to the total number of actual positive instances (true positives + fal

