

Klasifikasi Penderita Diabetes dengan KNN

April 11, 2022

0.1 Tugas Pertemuan Minggu ke-6 - Klasifikasi Penderita Diabetes dengan KNN

Nama : Wahyu Adi Nugroho NIM : A11.2019.12310 Kelp : 46UG

Kerjakan Latihan tahapan klasifikasi dengan knn pada latihan sebelumnya, dataset bisa diganti / dimodifikasi, simpan dalam knn.py atau knn.ipynb, repositorikan file pada github.com dan kirimkan URL github melalui Assignment pada kulino (Pada blok Minggu ke-6).

Link Github : <https://github.com/wahyu-adi-n/tugas-data-mining/tree/master/T6>

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
[2]: dataset = pd.read_csv("diabetes.csv")
dataset.head()
```

```
[2]:
```

	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

```
[3]: dataset.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767
```

```
Data columns (total 9 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Pregnancies	768 non-null	int64
1	Glucose	768 non-null	int64

```

2   BloodPressure          768 non-null    int64
3   SkinThickness          768 non-null    int64
4   Insulin                768 non-null    int64
5   BMI                    768 non-null    float64
6   DiabetesPedigreeFunction 768 non-null    float64
7   Age                    768 non-null    int64
8   Outcome                768 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7)
memory usage: 54.1 KB

```

```
[4]: x = dataset.iloc[:, :-1].values
     y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```
[5]: print(x)
```

```

[[ 6.   148.   72.   ...  33.6    0.627  50.   ]
 [ 1.    85.   66.   ...  26.6    0.351  31.   ]
 [ 8.   183.   64.   ...  23.3    0.672  32.   ]
 ...
 [ 5.   121.   72.   ...  26.2    0.245  30.   ]
 [ 1.   126.   60.   ...  30.1    0.349  47.   ]
 [ 1.    93.   70.   ...  30.4    0.315  23.   ]]

```

```
[6]: print(y)
```

```

[1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0
 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0
 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0
 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1
 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1
 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0
 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0
 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1
 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]

```

```

[7]: print(f"Number of elemen x data : {len(x)}")
     print(f"Number of elemen y data : {len(y)}")

```

Number of elemen x data : 768

Number of elemen y data : 768

```
[8]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.25,
↳random_state=0)
```

```
[9]: print(f"Number of elemen x_train : {len(x_train)}")
print(f"Number of elemen x_test : {len(x_test)}")
print(f"Number of elemen y_train : {len(y_train)}")
print(f"Number of elemen y_train : {len(y_test)}")
```

Number of elemen x_train : 576

Number of elemen x_test : 192

Number of elemen y_train : 576

Number of elemen y_train : 192

```
[10]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
x_train = sc.fit_transform(x_train)
x_test = sc.transform(x_test)
```

```
[11]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5, metric='minkowski', p=2)
classifier.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[11]: KNeighborsClassifier()
```

```
[12]: y_pred = classifier.predict(x_test)
```

```
[13]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(cm)
```

```
[[114  16]
 [ 22  40]]
```

```
[14]: accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f"Akurasi = {accuracy*100} %")
```

Akurasi = 80.20833333333334 %