

	Total Charges 0 0.0 4733 float64 Emergency Department Indicator 0 0.0 2 object Source of Payment 1 0 0.0 9 object APR Risk of Mortality 0 0.0 4 object APR Severity of Illness Description 0 0.0 4 object APR Severity of Illness Code 0 0.0 4 int64 APR MDC Description 0 0.0 1 object APR DRG Code 0 0.0 75 object
	CCS Procedure Code 0 0.0 75 int64 CCS Diagnosis Description 0 0.0 4 object CCS Diagnosis Code 0 0.0 17 object Patient Disposition 0 0.0 17 object Type of Admission 0 0.0 3 object Length of Stay 0 0.0 47 float64 Ethnicity 0 0.0 4 object Race 0 0.0 4 object Gender 0 0.0 47 object Zip Code - 3 digits 0 0.0 4733 float64
	<pre>#selecting all categorical columns fields = [] for col in train.columns: if train[col].dtype == 'object': fields.append(col) print(fields) ['Age Group', 'Zip Code - 3 digits', 'Gender', 'Race', 'Ethnicity', 'Type of Admission', 'Patient Disposi 'CCS Diagnosis Description', 'CCS Procedure Description', 'APR MDC Description', 'APR Severity of Illness iption', 'APR Risk of Mortality', 'Source of Payment 1', 'Emergency Department Indicator']</pre>
	<pre>train['Length_of_Stay'] = train['Length of Stay'] train.drop('Length of Stay', axis = 1,inplace = True) train['Total_Costs'] = train['Total Costs'] train.drop('Total Costs', axis = 1,inplace = True) train['Total_Charges'] = train['Total Charges'] train.drop('Total Charges', axis = 1,inplace = True) train['Total_Costs'][17]</pre>
######################################	<pre>#transforming the 'timeline' columns into gaussian distibution - NOT NEEDED FOR TREE BASED MODELS #train['timeline'] = np.log(train['timeline']).values #tabel encoding the target variables: 'Total Cost' Length_of_Stay_map =['>12','10-12','6-10','<6'] Total_Cost_map=['>19000','17,000-19,000','11,000-17,000','<11,000'] #manual mapping #fields = ['Length_of_Stay', 'Total_Costs'] for index in list(train.index): if (train['Total_Costs'][index] <= 11000): train['Total_Costs'][index] >= 11000) & (train['Total_Costs'][index] <= 17000): train['Total_Costs'][index] >= 17000) & (train['Total_Costs'][index] <= 19000): train['Total_Costs'][index] >= 190</pre>
	<pre>#label encoding the target variables: 'Length_of_Stay' #Length_of_Stay_map =['>12','10-12','6-10','<6'] #Total_Cost_map=['>34000','17,000-19,000','11,000-17,000','<11,000'] #manual mapping for index in list(train.index): if (train['Length_of_Stay'][index] <= 6): train['Length_of_Stay'][index] = 1 elif (train['Length_of_Stay'][index] >= 6)&(train['Length_of_Stay'][index] <= 10): train['Length_of_Stay'][index] > 2 elif (train['Length_of_Stay'][index] > 10)&(train['Length_of_Stay'][index] <= 12): train['Length_of_Stay'][index] > 3 elif (train['Length_of_Stay'][index] > 12): train['Length_of_Stay'][index] > 12): train['Length_of_Stay'][index] = 4 else: index+1</pre>
1 4 2 3 N	<pre>#representatinon of the four categories of Total Costs train['Total_Costs'].value_counts() .0</pre>
	4.0 426 3.0 214 Name: Length_of_Stay, dtype: int64 quality_report(train) Total NaN
	Source of Payment 1 0 0.0 9 object APR Risk of Mortality 0 0.0 4 object APR Severity of Illness Description 0 0.0 4 object APR Severity of Illness Code 0 0.0 4 int64 APR MDC Description 0 0.0 1 object APR DRG Code 0 0.0 1 int64 CCS Procedure Description 0 0.0 75 object CCS Procedure Code 0 0.0 75 int64 CCS Diagnosis Description 0 0.0 4 object CCS Diagnosis Code 0 0.0 4 int64 Patient Disposition 0 0.0 17 object Type of Admission 0 0.0 3 object Ethnicity 0 0.0 4 object Race 0 0.0 4 object
	Total_Charges 0 0.0 47 object #for object classes le = LabelEncoder() for col in train.columns: if train[col].dtype == 'object': train[col]=le.fit_transform(train[col]).astype(float) #reviewing the transformations quality_report(train) Total NaN
	Age Group 0 0.0 5 float64 Total_Costs 0 0.0 4 float64 Length_of_Stay 0 0.0 4 float64 Emergency Department Indicator 0 0.0 2 float64 Source of Payment 1 0 0.0 9 float64 APR Risk of Mortality 0 0.0 4 float64 APR Severity of Illness Description 0 0.0 4 int64 APR MDC Description 0 0.0 1 float64
	APR DRG Code 0 0.0 1 int64 CCS Procedure Description 0 0.0 75 float64 CCS Procedure Code 0 0.0 75 int64 CCS Diagnosis Description 0 0.0 4 float64 CCS Diagnosis Code 0 0.0 17 float64 Patient Disposition 0 0.0 3 float64 Type of Admission 0 0.0 4 float64 Race 0 0.0 4 float64 Gender 0 0.0 2 float64
	Total_Charges 0 0.0 473 float64 #renaming some columns #train['Total_Costs']=train['Total_Costs'] #train.drop('Total_Costs',axis =1,inplace = True) #train['Total_Charges']=train['Total_Charges'] #train.drop('Total_Charges',axis =1,inplace = True) train.head(6)
	Facility Age Code Group Code Group Code Group Code Group Code Co
	<pre>poly_feature_2 = ['CCS Diagnosis Code', 'CCS Diagnosis Description', 'CCS Procedure Code', 'CCS Procedure I poly_feature_3 = ['APR DRG Code', 'APR MDC Description', 'APR Severity of Illness Code', 'APR Severity of from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures poly = PolynomialFeatures(degree=2, interaction_only=True, include_bias=False) poly1 = poly.fit_transform(train[poly_feature_1]) poly2 = poly.fit_transform(train[poly_feature_2]) poly3 = poly.fit_transform(train[poly_feature_3]) df_poly1 = pd.DataFrame(poly1, columns=[f"poly1_{i}" for i in range(poly1.shape[1])]) df_poly2 = pd.DataFrame(poly2, columns=[f"poly2_{i}" for i in range(poly2.shape[1])]) df_poly2 = pd.DataFrame(poly2, columns=[f"poly2_{i}" for i in range(poly2.shape[1])])</pre>
	<pre>df_poly3 = pd.DataFrame(poly3, columns=[f"poly3_{i}" for i in range(poly3.shape[1])]) train.columns Index(['Facility ID', 'Age Group', 'Zip Code - 3 digits', 'Gender', 'Race',</pre>
	<pre>new_data = pd.concat([new_data, df_poly2], axis = 1) new_data = pd.concat([new_data, df_poly3], axis = 1) new_data.columns Index(['Facility ID', 'Age Group', 'Zip Code - 3 digits', 'Gender', 'Race',</pre>
	<pre>'poly3_13', 'poly3_14'], dtype='object') new_data['geography'] = new_data[poly_feature_1].sum(axis = 1) new_data['CCS Profile'] = new_data[poly_feature_2].sum(axis = 1) new_data['APR Profile'] = new_data[poly_feature_3].sum(axis = 1) # bin_label = [1,2,3,4,5] new_data['Total_Charges_binned'] = pd.qcut(new_data.Total_Charges, q = [0, .2, .4, .6, .8, 1],duplicates= #new_data.drop('Total_Charges',axis =1,inplace = True) new_data.columns Index(['Facility ID', 'Age Group', 'Zip Code - 3 digits', 'Gender', 'Race',</pre>
	'Ethnicity', 'Type of Admission', 'Patient Disposition', 'CCS Diagnosis Code', 'CCS Diagnosis Description', 'CCS Procedure Code', 'CCS Procedure Description', 'APR DRG Code', 'APR MDC Description', 'APR Severity of Illness Code', 'APR Severity of Illness Description', 'APR Risk of Mortality', 'Source of Payment 1', 'Emergency Department Indicator', 'Length_of_Stay', 'Total_Costs', 'Total_Charges', 'poly1_0', 'poly1_1', 'poly1_2', 'poly1_3', 'poly1_4', 'poly1_5', 'poly2_0', 'poly2_1', 'poly2_2', 'poly2_3', 'poly2_4', 'poly2_5', 'poly2_6', 'poly2_7', 'poly2_8', 'poly2_9', 'poly3_0', 'poly3_1', 'poly3_2', 'poly3_3', 'poly3_4', 'poly3_5', 'poly3_6', 'poly3_7', 'poly3_8', 'poly3_9', 'poly3_1', 'poly3_11', 'poly3_12', 'poly3_13', 'poly3_14', 'geography', 'CCS Profile', 'APR Profile', 'Total_Charges_binned'], dtype='object')
	<pre>#splitting the data into train and test features # randomly predicting on 10% of the data set test = new_data.sample(frac = 0.10) #dropping the prediction set from the data to ensure unique training data train = new_data.drop(list(test.index),axis = 0) new_data.shape (4749, 57) test.shape</pre>
	train.shape (4274, 57) features = train.select_dtypes(include = 'number').columns features Index(['Facility ID', 'Age Group', 'Zip Code - 3 digits', 'Gender', 'Race',
	'APR Severity of Illness Code', 'APR Severity of Illness Description', 'APR Risk of Mortality', 'Source of Payment 1', 'Emergency Department Indicator', 'Length_of_Stay', 'Total_Costs', 'Total_Charges', 'poly1_0', 'poly1_1', 'poly1_2', 'poly1_3', 'poly1_4', 'poly1_5', 'poly2_0', 'poly2_1', 'poly2_2', 'poly2_3', 'poly2_4', 'poly2_5', 'poly2_6', 'poly2_7', 'poly2_8', 'poly2_9', 'poly3_0', 'poly3_1', 'poly3_2', 'poly3_3', 'poly3_4', 'poly3_5', 'poly3_6', 'poly3_7', 'poly3_8', 'poly3_9', 'poly3_10', 'poly3_11', 'poly3_12', 'poly3_13', 'poly3_14', 'geography', 'CCS Profile', 'APR Profile', 'Total_Charges_binned'], dtype='object') train.head(7) Type of Patient Diagnosis Diagnosis Procedure Procedure DRG Diagnosis Diagnosis Diagnosis Procedure Procedure DRG Description Code Descript
	Facility Age Code Gender Pace Ethnicity Type of Patient Diagnosis Diagnosis Procedure Procedure DRG AF
	train.dropna(axis = 0,inplace= True) train.shape (4255, 57) Modelling from catboost import CatBoostClassifier from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold from sklearn.metrics import log_loss, f1_score from xgboost import XGBClassifier from lightgbm import LGBMClassifier from sklearn.model selection import train test split, cross val score
	<pre>#defining both length of stay and total costs X = train[features] X.drop('Length_of_Stay',axis =1,inplace=True) #X.drop('Total_Costs',axis =1,inplace=True) target = 'Length_of_Stay' #target = 'Total_Costs' y = train[target] X.columns Index(['Facility ID', 'Age Group', 'Zip Code - 3 digits', 'Gender', 'Race',</pre>
	<pre>Index(['Facility ID', 'Age Group', 'Zip Code - 3 digits', 'Gender', 'Race',</pre>
	<pre>X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42) X_train.columns Index(['Facility ID', 'Age Group', 'Zip Code - 3 digits', 'Gender', 'Race',</pre>
	<pre>'poly3_2', 'poly3_3', 'poly3_4', 'poly3_5', 'poly3_6', 'poly3_7', 'poly3_8', 'poly3_9', 'poly3_10', 'poly3_11', 'poly3_12', 'poly3_13', 'poly3_14', 'geography', 'CCS Profile', 'APR Profile', 'Total_Charges_binned'], dtype='object') Baseline Models: for length of stay prediction MODEL 1 XGBClassifier #Benchmark Accuracy: 84.86% from xgboost.sklearn import XGBClassifier #initial model xgb1 = XGBClassifier(learning_rate=0.01,</pre>
	<pre>gamma=0, average = 'micro', subsample=0.8, colsample_bytree=0.8, objective='multi:softmax', nthread=4, num_class=4, seed=27) xgbl.fit(X_train, y_train) prediction = xgbl.predict(X_test) [12:41:53] WARNING: C:/Users/Administrator/workspace/xgboost-win64_release_1.4.0/src/learner.cc:573: Parameters: { "average" } might not be used. This may not be accurate due to some parameters are only used in language bindings but passed down to XGBoost core. Or some parameters are not used but slip through this</pre>
(passed down to XGBoost core. Or some parameters are not used but slip through this verification. Please open an issue if you find above cases. [12:41:53] WARNING: C:/Users/Administrator/workspace/xgboost-win64_release_1.4.0/src/learner.cc:1095: Sta in XGBoost 1.3.0, the default evaluation metric used with the objective 'multi:softprob' was changed from or' to 'mlogloss'. Explicitly set eval_metric if you'd like to restore the old behavior. #uncomment to see the real value predictions #print(prediction) accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, prediction) #f1_score = f1_score(prediction, y_test,average='micro') print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (accuracy * 100.0)) #print("f1_score: %.2f%%" % (f1_score * 100.0)) Accuracy: 85.33%
	<pre>#MODEL 1 XGBClassifier #Benchmark f1 score 0.450828729281768 model = XGBClassifier (max_depth = 8, n_estimators = 500, num_class=4, objective='multi:softmax', learning_ramodel.fit(X_train, y_train) prediction = model.predict(X_test) #print(f1_score(prediction, y_test)) # evaluate predictions accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, prediction) print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (accuracy * 100.0)) [12:42:47] WARNING: C:/Users/Administrator/workspace/xgboost-win64_release_1.4.0/src/learner.cc:1095: Stain XGBoost 1.3.0, the default evaluation metric used with the objective 'multi:softprob' was changed from or' to 'mlogloss'. Explicitly set eval metric if you'd like to restore the old behavior.</pre>
(<pre>in XGBoost 1.3.0, the default evaluation metric used with the objective 'multi:softprob' was changed from or' to 'mlogloss'. Explicitly set eval_metric if you'd like to restore the old behavior. Accuracy: 84.86% # evaluate predictions #print(y_test) print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (accuracy * 100.0))</pre>
	#defining both length of stay and total costs X = train[features] X.drop('Iength_of_Stay',axis =1,inplace=True) #X.drop('Irotal_Costs',axis =1,inplace=True) target = 'Iength_of_Stay' #target = 'Total_Costs' y = train[target] #undersampling #from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler #rus = RandomUnderSampler(random_state = 0) #X_train_res, y_train_res = rus.fit_resample(X, y) X.columns
	#defining both length of stay and total costs X = train[features] X.drop('Iength_of_Stay',axis =1,inplace=True) #X.drop('Total_Costs',axis =1,inplace=True) target = 'Iength_of_Stay' #target = 'Total_Costs' y = train[target] #undersampling #from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler #rus = RandomUnderSampler(random_state = 0) #X_train_res, y_train_res = rus.fit_resample(X, y) X.columns
	<pre>X = train[features] X.drop('Length_of_Stay',axis =1,inplace=True) #X.drop('Total_Costs',axis =1,inplace=True) target = 'Length_of_Stay' #target = 'Total_Costs' y = train[target] #undersampling #from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler #rus = RandomUnderSampler(random_state = 0) #X_train_res, y_train_res = rus.fit_resample(X, y) X.columns Index(['Facility ID', 'Age Group', 'Zip Code = 3 digits', 'Gender', 'Race',</pre>





