Project Development Phase
Model Performance Test

Date	19 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID47257
Project Name	Project – Early Detection of Chronic Kidney Disease using Machine Learning
Maximum Marks	10 Marks

Model Performance Testing:

Project team shall fill the following information in model performance testing template.

S.No.	Parameter	Values	Screenshot
1.	Metrics	**Regression Model:** MAE - , MSE - , RMSE - , R2 score - **Classification Model:** Confusion Matrix - , Accuracy Score- & Classification Report -	See Below
2.	Tune the Model	Hyperparameter Tuning - Validation Method -	See Below

1. Metrics

Model: Random Forest Classifier

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
model = RandomForestClassifier()
model.fit(x_train , y_train)
prediction = model.predict(x_test)
print(prediction)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
print('RandomForest\n')
print('confusion_matrix')
print(confusion_matrix(prediction,y_test))
print('\n')
print('accuracy_score')
print(accuracy_score(prediction,y_test))
print('\n')
```

```
[0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1
 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1
 0 0 0 0 1 0]
RandomForest

confusion_matrix
[[52  1]
 [ 2 25]]


accuracy_score
0.9625
```

2. Tune the Model

Hyperparameter Tuning:

- The number of features is important and should be tuned in random forest classification.
- Initially all parameters in the dataset are taken as independent values to arrive at the dependent decision of Chronic Kidney Disease or No Chronic Kidney Disease.
- But the result was not accurate so used only 8 more correlated values as independent values to arrive at the dependent decision of Chronic Kidney Disease or not.

Validation Method:

It involves **partitioning the training data set into subsets, where one subset is held out to test the performance of the model**. This data set is called the validation data set.

Cross validation is to use different models and identify the best:

Logistic Regression Model performance values:

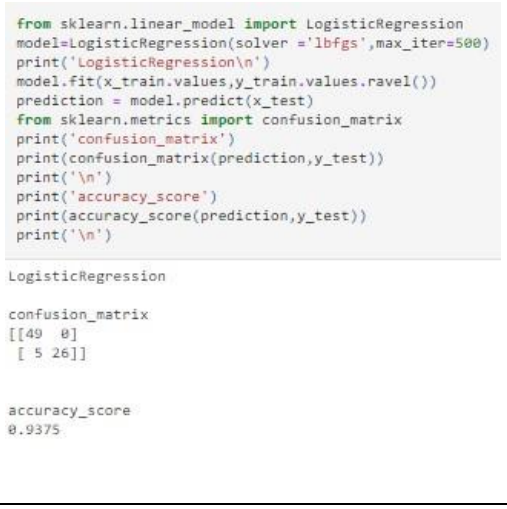
```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
model=LogisticRegression(solver ='lbfgs',max_iter=500)
print('LogisticRegression\n')
model.fit(x_train.values,y_train.values.ravel())
prediction = model.predict(x_test)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
print('confusion_matrix')
print(confusion_matrix(prediction,y_test))
print('\n')
print('accuracy_score')
print(accuracy_score(prediction,y_test))
print('\n')
```

```
LogisticRegression

confusion_matrix
[[49  0]
 [ 5 26]]


accuracy_score
0.9375
```

Hence we tested with Logistic regression and Random Forest Classification wherein the accuracy of Random Forest classification is 95% compared with Logistic Regression.

Metric	Logistic Regression	Random Forest Classification
Accuracy	0.9375	0.9625
Other metrics		

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print('LogisticRegression\n')
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prediction = model.predict(x_test)
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print('confusion_matrix')
print(confusion_matrix(prediction,y_test))
print('\n')
print('accuracy_score')
print(accuracy_score(prediction,y_test))
print('\n')
```

```
LogisticRegression

confusion_matrix
[[49  0]
 [ 5 26]]


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```
[0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1
 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1
 0 0 0 0 1 0]
RandomForest

confusion_matrix
[[52  1]
 [ 2 25]]


accuracy_score
0.9625
```

The above table shows that Random Forest Classification gives better results over Logistic Regression.