



Model Optimization and Tuning Phase Template

Date	15 March 2024
Team ID	739802
Project Title	Disease Prediction Using Machine Learning
Maximum Marks	10 Marks

Model Optimization and Tuning Phase

The Model Optimization and Tuning Phase involves refining machine learning models for peak performance. It includes optimized model code, fine-tuning hyperparameters, comparing performance metrics, and justifying the final model selection for enhanced predictive accuracy and efficiency.

Hyperparameter Tuning Documentation (6 Marks):

Model	Tuned Hyperparameters	Optimal Values
KNN		
SVC		
Decision Tree		
Random Forest		

Performance Metrics Comparison Report (2 Marks):

Model	Optimized Metric





```
[75] knn=KNeighborsClassifier()
                                     knn.fit(X1_train, y1_train)
                                     y_pred_knn = knn.predict(X1_val)
                               [76] y_pred = rfc.predict(X1_val)
                                     yt_pred = rfc.predict(X1_train)
                                     y_pred1 = rfc.predict(x1_test)
KNN
                                     print('the Training Accuracy of the algorithm is',accuracy_score(y1_train,yt_pred
                                     print('the Validation Accuracy of the algorithm is',accuracy_score(y1_val,y_pred
                                     print('the Testing Accuracy of the algorithm is',accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred1))
                                ₹ the Training Accuracy of the algorithm is 0.9930313588850174
                                     the Validation Accuracy of the algorithm is 0.9959349593495935 the Testing Accuracy of the algorithm is 1.0 \,
                                [89] from sklearn.svm import SVC
                                      svm1=SVC(C=1)
                                      svm1.fit(X1_train,y1_train)
                                     y_pred_svc = svm1.predict(X1_val)
                                     y_pred = svm1.predict(X1_val)
                                     yt_pred = svm1.predict(X1_train)
                                     y_pred1 = svm1.predict(x1_test)
SVC
                                     print('the Training Accuracy of the algorithm is',accuracy_score(y1_train,yt_pred))
                                      print('the Validation Accuracy of the algorithm is',accuracy_score(y1_val,y_pred))
                                     print('the Testing Accuracy of the algorithm is',accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred1))
                                 the Training Accuracy of the algorithm is 0.9930313588850174
                                      the Validation Accuracy of the algorithm is 0.9959349593495935
                                      the Testing Accuracy of the algorithm is 1.0
```





```
Random Forest

[73] # Train a Random Forest Classifier and calculate accuracy rfc = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42) rfc.fit(X1_train, y1_train) y_pred_rfc = rfc.predict(X1_val)

[74] y_pred = rfc.predict(X1_val) yt_pred = rfc.predict(X1_train) y_pred1 = rfc.predict(X1_train) y_pred1 = rfc.predict(X1_test) print('the Training Accuracy of the algorithm is',accuracy_score(y1_train,yt_pred)) print('the Validation Accuracy of the algorithm is',accuracy_score(y1_val,y_pred)) print('the Testing Accuracy of the algorithm is 0.9930313588850174 the Validation Accuracy of the algorithm is 0.9959349593495935 the Testing Accuracy of the algorithm is 1.0
```

Final Model Selection Justification (2 Marks):

Final Model	Reasoning
	KNN was chosen based on its demonstrated high accuracy in
	capturing intricate patterns within the dataset. Its ability to directly
	reflect the underlying structure of the data and adapt to varying
	complexities without assuming specific distributions made it the
	optimal choice. This aligns with the task's need for robust
	performance across different scenarios, ensuring reliable predictions
KNN	with minimal computational overhead.