



## **Model Development Phase Template**

| Date          | 25 <sup>th</sup> June 2025   |
|---------------|--|
| Team ID       | LTVIP2025TMID36224   |
| Project Title | Revolutionizing Liver Care: Predicting Liver Cirrhosis Using Advanced Machine Learning Techniques. |
| Maximum Marks | 6 Marks  |

## **Model Selection Report**

In the forthcoming Model Selection Report, various models will be outlined, detailing their descriptions, hyperparameters, and performance metrics, including Accuracy or F1 Score. This comprehensive report will provide insights into the chosen models and their effectiveness.

## **Model Selection Report:**

| Model                        | Description  | Hyperparameters | Performance<br>Metric (e.g.,<br>Accuracy, F1<br>Score) |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Logistic<br>Regression       | A linear model for binary classification, effective for datasets where classes are linearly separable. | -               | 79.47 %  |
| Logistic<br>Regression<br>CV | Logistic regression with built-in cross-validation, optimizes regularization parameter.                | cv = 5          | 86.49%   |
| Naive<br>Bayes               | A probabilistic classifier based on Bayes' theorem, assumes feature independence.                      | -               | 35.79%   |





| XGBoost                         | Gradient boosting with trees, optimizes predictive performance, handles complex relationships.                       | -  | 35.79% |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--------|
| Ridge<br>Classifier             | Linear classifier with L2 regularization, helps to prevent overfitting.  | -  | 84.21% |
| Random<br>Forest                | Ensemble of decision trees, robust, handles complex relationships, reduces overfitting, provides feature importance. | -  | 38.21% |
| Support<br>Vector<br>Classifier | Classifier using hyperplanes to separate classes, effective for high-dimensional spaces.                             | -  | 35.79% |
| K-Nearest<br>Neighbors<br>(KNN) | Classifies based on nearest neighbors, adapts well to data patterns, effective for local variations.                 | n_neighbors =<br><best_param></best_param> | 86.32% |