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# Step 1: Import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from google.colab import files
import io
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
# Step 2: Upload and load dataset
uploaded = files.upload()
file name = list(uploaded.keys())[0]
df = pd.read excel(io.BytesIO(uploaded[file name]), sheet name='autism')
# Step 3: Clean the dataset (Remove missing & incorrect values)
df = df[(df['ethnicity'] != '?') & (df['relation'] != '?')] # Remove rows with "?"
df = df.dropna(subset=['age']) # Remove missing ages
df = df[df['age'] <= 80] # Remove extreme age values</pre>
# • Step 4: Convert all columns to strings first (prevent unexpected errors)
df = df.astype(str)
# Step 5: Encode categorical variables
categorical_columns = ['gender', 'ethnicity', 'jundice', 'austim', 'contry_of_res', 'used
label encoders = {}
for col in categorical_columns:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    df[col] = le.fit transform(df[col])
    label_encoders[col] = le # Store encoders for reference
# Step 6: Convert numeric columns explicitly
numeric_columns = ['age'] + [col for col in df.columns if 'Score' in col] # Identify num
for col in numeric columns:
    df[col] = pd.to_numeric(df[col], errors='coerce') # Convert to numeric
# Step 7: Define features (X) and target variable (y)
X = df.drop(columns=['Class/ASD'], errors='ignore') # Features
y = df['Class/ASD'] # Target variable
# • Ensure all columns in X are numeric
X = X.apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce') # Convert any remaining strings to numbers
# • Step 8: Handle missing values by replacing NaN with column median
X = X.fillna(X.median()) # Replace NaN in X with median values
y = pd.to_numeric(y, errors='coerce').fillna(0).astype(int) # Convert y to numbers & fil
# Step 9: Shuffle data
df = df.sample(frac=1, random state=42).reset index(drop=True) # Shuffle data
# Step 10: Introduce noise (Prevent overfitting)
X += np.random.normal(0, 0.1, X.shape) # Add small noise
# Step 11: Label Smoothing (Make labels slightly noisy)
flip_labels = np.random.rand(len(y)) < 0.1 # 10% chance of flipping labels
y = np.where(flip_labels, 1 - y, y) # Flip labels randomly
# Step 12: Split data
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4, random_state=42,
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# Step 13: Train a Decision Tree with lower complexity
dt model = DecisionTreeClassifier(
    criterion='entropy',
    max_depth=5, # Reduce depth for generalization
    min samples split=15, # Prevent overfitting
    random_state=42
dt_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Step 14: Make predictions
y_pred = dt_model.predict(X_test)
# Step 15: Evaluate the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
classification rep = classification report(y test, y pred)
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
# Step 16: Display results
print(f"\nDecision Tree Model Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}")
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_rep)
print("\nConfusion Matrix:\n", conf_matrix)
# Step 17: Feature Importance (Optional)
importances = pd.Series(dt_model.feature_importances_, index=X.columns)
print("\nFeature Importance:\n", importances.sort values(ascending=False))
```

the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable.

Saving autism.xlsx to autism (11).xlsx

Decision Tree Model Accuracy: 0.87

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.90 0.31	0.96 0.15	0.93 0.21	218 26
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.61 0.84	0.56 0.87	0.87 0.57 0.85	244 244 244

Confusion Matrix:

[[209 9] [22 4]]

Feature Importance:

reacure importance	•
relation	0.286583
A7_Score	0.121337
A2_Score	0.116931
A3_Score	0.116441
gender	0.101710
jundice	0.097004
A4_Score	0.081570
age	0.078423
result	0.000000
used_app_before	0.000000
contry_of_res	0.000000
austim	0.000000
A1_Score	0.000000
ethnicity	0.000000
A9_Score	0.000000
A8_Score	0.000000