

Model Development Phase Template

Date	15 March 2024
Team ID	740009
Project Title	Student Adaptability Level of Online Education
Maximum Marks	10 Marks

Initial Model Training Code, Model Validation and Evaluation Report

```
[25]: rf = RandomForestClassifier()
      rf.fit(X_train,y_train)
      y_predict = rf.predict(X_test)
      print('confusion matrix:')
      print(confusion_matrix(y_predict,y_test))
      print()
      print('classification report:')
      print(classification_report(y_predict,y_test))
```

confusion matrix:

```
[[ 15  2  0]
 [  0 97  8]
 [  8  4 107]]
```

classification report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.65	0.88	0.75	17
1	0.94	0.92	0.93	105
2	0.93	0.90	0.91	119
accuracy			0.91	241
macro avg	0.84	0.90	0.87	241
weighted avg	0.92	0.91	0.91	241

```
[22]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
      print(classification_report(Y_test,predictions_2))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.88	0.65	0.75	23
1	0.93	0.94	0.94	103
2	0.90	0.94	0.92	115
accuracy			0.91	241
macro avg	0.91	0.84	0.87	241
weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	241

```
[23]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
      print("Accuracy_test:",accuracy_score(predictions_2,Y_test))
      print("Accuracy_train:",accuracy_score(pred_train2,Y_train))
```

Accuracy_test: 0.9128630705394191
Accuracy_train: 0.9346473029045643

Initial Model Training Code (5 marks):

```
47: ### Train Test Split
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)

Building a model

48: ##### Model selection
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier,AdaBoostClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix,classification_report

models = {'LogisticRegression':LogisticRegression(),
          'svm':SVC(),
          'DecisionTree':DecisionTreeClassifier(),
          'RandomForestClassifier':RandomForestClassifier()}

49: for i in range(len(models)):
    model=list(models.values())[i]
    model.fit(X_train,y_train)
    print(list(models.keys())[i]+' score: ',model.score(X_test,y_test))
    cros_score = cross_val_score(model,X_train,y_train,cv=5)
    print(list(models.keys())[i]+' Cross_Val : ',list(cros_score))
    print('mean : ',np.mean(cros_score))
    print('___'*40)

LogisticRegression score: 0.6887966804979253
LogisticRegression Cross_Val : [0.7489326424870466, 0.6994818652849741, 0.6839378238341969, 0.6321243523316062, 0.65625]
mean : 0.6825453367875648

svm score: 0.7717842323651453
svm Cross_Val : [0.7875647668393783, 0.7512953367875648, 0.7385699481865285, 0.6787564766839378, 0.6927883333333334]
mean : 0.7281789723661485

DecisionTree score: 0.9887136929460581
DecisionTree Cross_Val : [0.8704663212435233, 0.927461139896373, 0.9222797927461139, 0.89119170984445595, 0.9114583333333334]
mean : 0.9045714594127807
```

Model Validation and Evaluation Report (5 marks):

Model	Summary	Training and Validation Performance Metrics
Random Forest Classification	A function named random forest regressor is created and train and test data are passed as the parameters, inside the function, random forest regressor is initialized and training data is passed to the model with the .fit() function. Test data is predicted with .predict () function and saved in a new variable. For evaluating the model with R2_score.	<pre>Random Forest (21): rf = RandomForestClassifier() rf.fit(X_train,y_train) y_predict = rf.predict(X_test) print('Confusion matrix:') print(confusion_matrix(y_predict,y_test)) print() print('Classification report:') print(classification_report(y_predict,y_test)) Confusion matrix: [[33 2 0] [0 87 0] [8 4 187]] Classification report: precision recall f1-score support 0 0.45 0.00 0.39 17 1 0.34 0.02 0.33 185 2 0.93 0.08 0.31 119 accuracy: 0.84 macro avg: 0.60 0.37 0.41 weighted avg: 0.92 0.02 0.31 242</pre>

<p>Decision Tree Classification</p>	<p>A function named decision tree regressor is created and train and test data are passed as the parameters, inside the function, decision tree regressor is initialized and training data is passed to the model with the .fit() function. Test data is predicted with .predict () function and saved in a new variable. For evaluating the model with R2_score.</p>	<pre> Decision Tree [10]: dt = DecisionTreeClassifier() dt.fit(X_train,y_train) y_pred = dt.predict(X_test) print('confusion matrix:') print(confusion_matrix(y_pred,y_test)) print() print('classification report:') print(classification_report(y_pred,y_test)) confusion matrix: [[15 2 1] [0 83 0] [0 0 180]] classification report: precision recall f1-score support 0 0.65 0.83 0.73 18 1 0.98 0.92 0.95 181 2 0.92 0.87 0.89 122 accuracy: 0.95 0.95 0.95 241 macro avg: 0.85 0.87 0.85 241 weighted avg: 0.89 0.89 0.89 241 </pre>
<p>Xg Boost</p>	<p>A function named xg boost is created and train and test data are passed as the parameters, inside the function, Gradient boosting regressor is initialized and training data is passed to the model with the .fit() function. Test data is predicted with .predict () function and saved in a new variable. For evaluating the model with R2_score.</p>	<pre> XGB Booster [10]: from xgboost import XGBClassifier xgb = XGBClassifier() xgb.fit(X_train,y_train) y_pred = xgb.predict(X_test) print('confusion matrix:') print(confusion_matrix(y_pred,y_test)) print() print('classification report:') print(classification_report(y_pred,y_test)) confusion matrix: [[15 2 0] [0 85 1] [0 0 180]] classification report: precision recall f1-score support 0 0.95 0.88 0.91 17 1 0.92 0.91 0.91 182 2 0.94 0.89 0.91 122 accuracy: 0.94 0.90 0.90 241 macro avg: 0.91 0.90 0.91 241 weighted avg: 0.91 0.90 0.91 241 </pre>