Predicting Heart failure in patients with commorbidities using deep learning model

1. Introduction

Heart failure prediction in patients with comorbidities is essential for optimizing clinical care and improving patient outcomes. Comorbid conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, and chronic kidney disease significantly impact the management and prognosis of heart failure. Deep learning models offer a promising approach to analyze the intricate interactions between various risk factors and predict heart failure risk accurately. By leveraging large datasets containing diverse patient information, including medical history, demographic data, and laboratory results, these models can uncover complex patterns and provide valuable insights into individual patient risk profiles.

In this study, we develop and assess the performance of a deep learning model specifically tailored to predict heart failure in patients with comorbidities. Through comprehensive data preprocessing and model training, we aim to enhance the accuracy and reliability of heart failure risk predictions. By integrating deep learning techniques into clinical practice, we strive to empower healthcare professionals with advanced tools for early detection and proactive management of heart failure in patients with complex health conditions.

2. Research Design

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- 1. Research Design
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Data Collection

- · Import modules
- Accessing

Import modules

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, recall_score, precision_score, f1_score, con
from tensorflow import keras
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
Accessing
```

```
In [2]: heart = pd.read_csv('heart.csv')
heart.head()
```

Out[2]:		Age	Sex	ChestPainType	RestingBP	Cholesterol	FastingBS	RestingECG	MaxHR	ExerciseAngina	Oldpea
	0	40	М	ATA	140	289	0	Normal	172	N	0
	1	49	F	NAP	160	180	0	Normal	156	N	1
	2	37	М	ATA	130	283	0	ST	98	N	0
	3	48	F	ASY	138	214	0	Normal	108	Υ	1
	4	54	М	NAP	150	195	0	Normal	122	N	0

```
In [3]: heart.shape
```

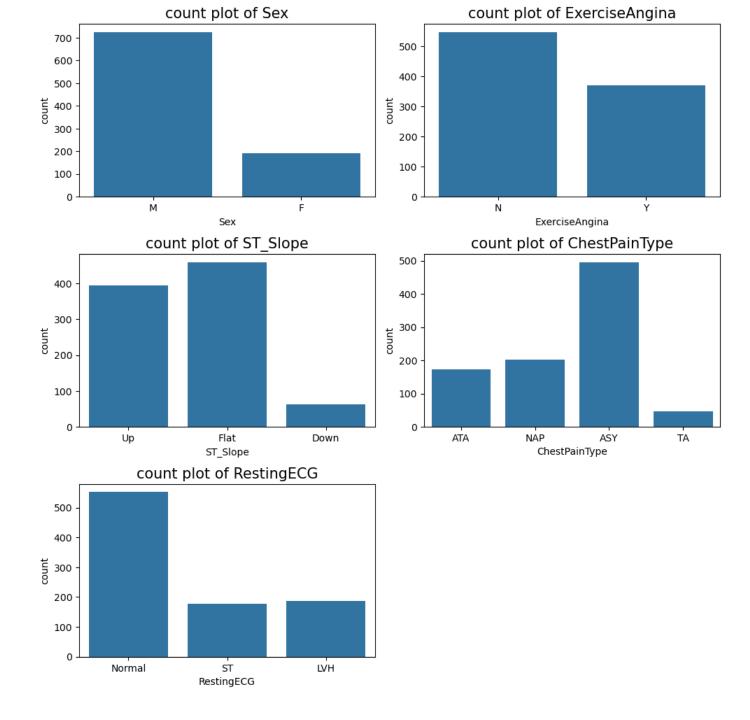
Out[3]: (918, 12)

In [4]: heart.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 918 entries, 0 to 917
Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
Θ	Age	918 non-null	int64
1	Sex	918 non-null	object
2	ChestPainType	918 non-null	object
3	RestingBP	918 non-null	int64
4	Cholesterol	918 non-null	int64
5	FastingBS	918 non-null	int64
6	RestingECG	918 non-null	object
7	MaxHR	918 non-null	int64
8	ExerciseAngina	918 non-null	object
9	Oldpeak	918 non-null	float64
10	ST_Slope	918 non-null	object
11	HeartDisease	918 non-null	int64
dtyp	es: float64(1),	int64(6), object	(5)
memo	ry usage: 86.2+	KB	

```
print(heart.isnull().sum().any())
          print(heart.duplicated().any())
          False
          False
          categorical = heart.select_dtypes(exclude = 'int')
 In [6]:
          numerical = heart.select_dtypes(include = 'int')
          categorical.head()
 In [7]:
            Sex ChestPainType RestingECG ExerciseAngina Oldpeak ST_Slope
 Out[7]:
          0
                          ATA
                                   Normal
                                                            0.0
              Μ
                                                     Ν
                                                                      Up
              F
          1
                         NAP
                                   Normal
                                                            1.0
                                                                     Flat
          2
              M
                          ATA
                                      ST
                                                     Ν
                                                            0.0
                                                                      Up
                         ASY
          3
                                   Normal
                                                            1.5
                                                                     Flat
                         NAP
                                   Normal
                                                            0.0
                                                                      Up
              Μ
 In [8]:
          pd.DataFrame(categorical.nunique(), columns = ["Number of unique values"])
                        Number of unique values
 Out[8]:
                   Sex
                                           2
          ChestPainType
                                           4
                                           3
             RestingECG
          ExerciseAngina
                                           2
                Oldpeak
                                          53
               ST_Slope
                                           3
          categorical.Oldpeak.head()
 In [9]:
               0.0
 Out[9]:
               1.0
          2
               0.0
               1.5
          4
               0.0
          Name: Oldpeak, dtype: float64
          Oldpeak is a numerical feature
          categorical = categorical.drop('Oldpeak', axis = 1)
In [10]:
          numerical['Oldpeak'] = heart['Oldpeak']
          fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 3, ncols = 2, figsize = (10, 10))
In [11]:
          for idx, col in enumerate(categorical.columns):
              axes = ax[(idx) % 3][(idx) % 2]
              sns.countplot(data = categorical, x = col, ax = axes)
              ax[2][1].axis('off')
              axes.set_title(f'count plot of {col}', fontsize = 15)
              fig.tight_layout(pad = 1)
          plt.savefig('plots/cat_countplot.png')
```



Data Preprocessing

Numerical Preprocessing

- · Removal of outliers
- · Standard Scaling
- · Label Encoding

In [12]: numerical.head()

0 40 140 289 0 172 0 0.0 1 49 160 180 0 156 1 1.0 2 37 130 283 0 98 0 0.0 3 48 138 214 0 108 1 1.5	Out[12]:		Age	RestingBP	Cholesterol	FastingBS	MaxHR	HeartDisease	Oldpeak
2 37 130 283 0 98 0 0.0		0	40	140	289	0	172	0	0.0
		1	49	160	180	0	156	1	1.0
3 48 138 214 0 108 1 1.5		2	37	130	283	0	98	0	0.0
		3	48	138	214	0	108	1	1.5

```
54 150 195 0 122 0 0.0
```

```
pd.DataFrame(numerical.nunique(), columns = ["Number of unique values"])
In [13]:
                       Number of unique values
Out[13]:
                  Age
                                          50
             RestingBP
                                          67
            Cholesterol
                                         222
             FastingBS
                                           2
                MaxHR
                                         119
                                           2
          HeartDisease
              Oldpeak
                                          53
```

FastingBS and HeartDisease are categorical with just two unique values

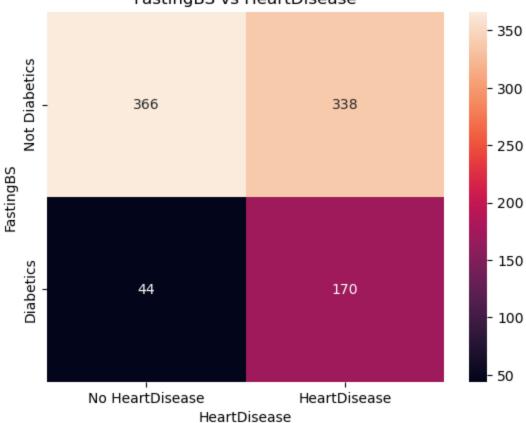
```
In [14]: categorical[['FastingBS', 'HeartDisease']] = numerical[['FastingBS', 'HeartDisease']]
numerical.drop(['FastingBS', 'HeartDisease'], axis = 1, inplace = True)

In [15]: conf_mat = confusion_matrix(categorical['FastingBS'], categorical['HeartDisease'])
sns.heatmap(conf_mat, annot = True, fmt = '.0f')
plt.title('FastingBS vs HeartDisease')
plt.xlabel('HeartDisease')
plt.ylabel('FastingBS')

plt.xticks([0.5,1.5], ['No HeartDisease', 'HeartDisease'])
plt.yticks([0.5,1.5], ['Not Diabetics', 'Diabetics'])

plt.show()
plt.savefig("plots/fastingbs_heartdisease.png")
```

FastingBS vs HeartDisease



<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

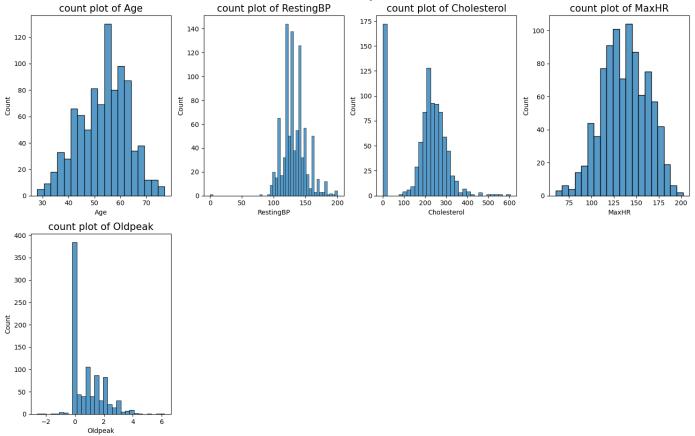
```
In [16]: numerical.head()
```

Out[16]:		Age	RestingBP	Cholesterol	MaxHR	Oldpeak
	0	40	140	289	172	0.0
	1	49	160	180	156	1.0
	2	37	130	283	98	0.0
	3	48	138	214	108	1.5
	4	54	150	195	122	0.0

```
In [17]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 2, ncols = 4, figsize = (15, 10))
for idx, col in enumerate(numerical.columns):
    axes = ax[idx // 4][idx % 4]
    sns.histplot(data = numerical, x = col, ax = axes)
    axes.set_title(f'count plot of {col}', fontsize = 15)
    fig.tight_layout(pad = 1)
    plt.suptitle('Counts plot', fontsize = 30)
for idx in range(1,4):
    axes = ax[1][idx].axis('off')

plt.savefig('plots/countplot.png')
```

Counts plot



FastingBS and HeartDisease are categorical

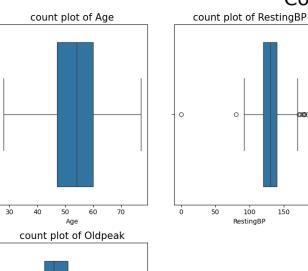
Checking for outliers

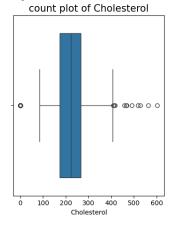
```
In [18]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 2, ncols = 4, figsize = (15, 10))
for idx, col in enumerate(numerical.columns):
    axes = ax[idx // 4][idx % 4]
    sns.boxplot(data = numerical, x = col, ax = axes)
    axes.set_title(f'count plot of {col}', fontsize = 15)
    fig.tight_layout(pad = 1)
    plt.suptitle('Counts plot', fontsize = 30)
for idx in range(1,4):
    axes = ax[1][idx].axis('off')

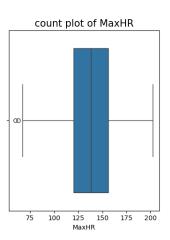
plt.savefig('plots/boxplots.png')
```

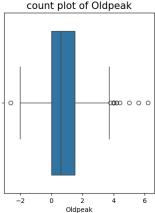
Counts plot

100000









there are some outliers in Cholesterol, MaxHR, Oldpeak and RestingBP

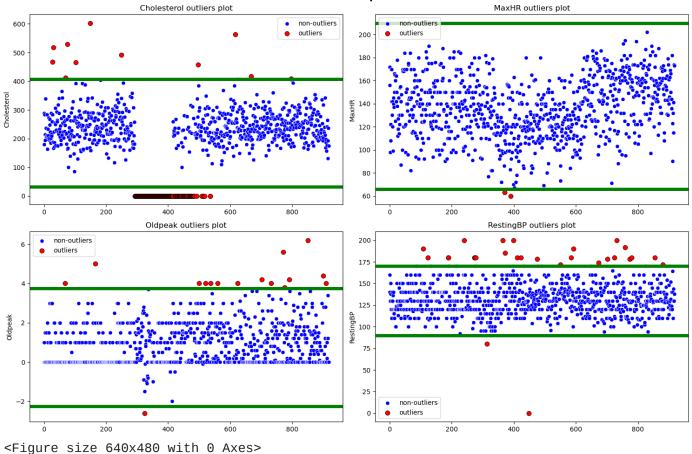
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 2, ncols = 2, figsize = (15, 10))
In [19]:
         for idx, col in enumerate(['Cholesterol', 'MaxHR', 'Oldpeak', 'RestingBP']):
             axes = ax[idx // 2][idx % 2]
             q1 = numerical[col].quantile(0.75)
             q3 = numerical[col].quantile(0.25)
             iqr = q3 - q1
             upperlimit = q1 - 1.5*iqr
             lowerlimit = q3 + 1.5 * iqr
             outliers = numerical[col][(numerical[col] < lowerlimit) | (numerical[col] > upperlim
             sns.scatterplot(numerical[col], label = 'non-outliers', color = 'blue', ax = axes)
             sns.scatterplot(outliers, label = 'outliers', color = 'red', edgecolors='black', s=5
             axes.axhline(upperlimit, color = 'green', linewidth = 5)
             axes.axhline(lowerlimit, color = 'green', linewidth = 5)
             axes.set_title(f'{col} outliers plot')
             fig.tight_layout(pad = 1)
             plt.suptitle('Outliers plot', fontsize = 30)
             plt.legend()
         plt.show()
         plt.savefig('plots/outliers.png')
```

No artists with labels found to put in legend. Note that artists whose label start with an underscore are ignored when legend() is called with no argument.

No artists with labels found to put in legend. Note that artists whose label start with an underscore are ignored when legend() is called with no argument.

No artists with labels found to put in legend. Note that artists whose label start with an underscore are ignored when legend() is called with no argument.

Outliers plot



removing the outliers

```
for col in numerical.columns:
    numerical[col] = numerical[col][(numerical[col] > lowerlimit) | (numerical[col] < up</pre>
```

scaling the features

```
In [21]: ss = StandardScaler()
  numerical = pd.DataFrame(ss.fit_transform(numerical))
```

Categorical Preprocessing

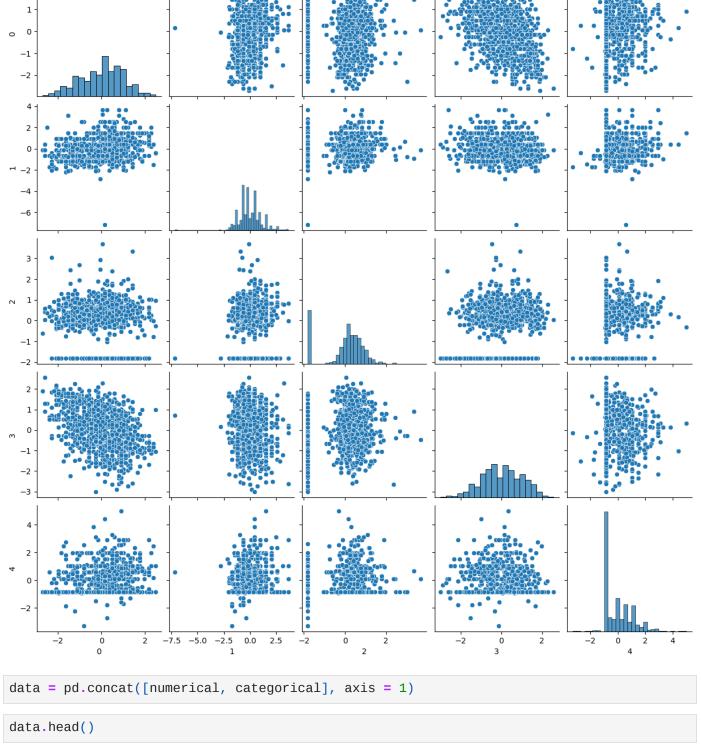
Label Encoding

label encoding the features

```
In [22]: le = LabelEncoder()
    for i in categorical.columns:
        categorical[i] = le.fit_transform(X = categorical[i])

In [23]: categorical[['FastingBS', 'HeartDisease']] = heart[['FastingBS', 'HeartDisease']]

In [24]: sns.pairplot(numerical)
    plt.savefig('plots/numerical_scatter.png')
```



In [25]:

In [26]:

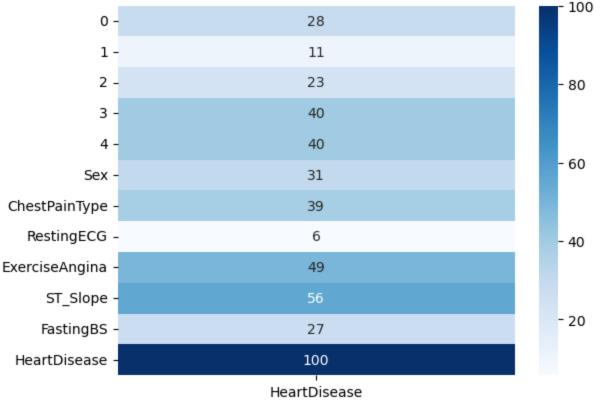
Out[26]:		0	1	2	3	4	Sex	ChestPainType	RestingECG	ExerciseAngina	ST
	0	-1.433140	0.410909	0.825070	1.382928	-0.832432	1	1	1	0	
	1	-0.478484	1.491752	-0.171961	0.754157	0.105664	0	2	1	0	
	2	-1.751359	-0.129513	0.770188	-1.525138	-0.832432	1	1	2	0	
	3	-0.584556	0.302825	0.139040	-1.132156	0.574711	0	0	1	1	
	4	0.051881	0.951331	-0.034755	-0.581981	-0.832432	1	2	1	0	

assert (numerical.shape[0], categorical.shape[1] + numerical.shape[1]) == (data.shape[0]
print('correctly merged') In [27]:

correctly merged

In [28]: sns.heatmap((data.corr().abs()*100)[['HeartDisease']], annot = True, cmap = 'Blues', fmt
 plt.title('Correlation of different feature columns with HeartDisease', fontsize = 15)
 plt.savefig('plots/correlation_plot.png')

Correlation of different feature columns with HeartDisease



Model training

```
X = data.drop('HeartDisease', axis = 1)
In [29]:
         y = data['HeartDisease']
         train_test_split
In [30]:
         <function sklearn.model_selection._split.train_test_split(*arrays, test_size=None, train</pre>
Out[30]:
         _size=None, random_state=None, shuffle=True, stratify=None)>
In [31]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y)
         X_val, X_test, y_val, y_test = train_test_split(X_test, y_test)
In [32]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize = (10, 5))
         pd.Series(y\_train).value\_counts().plot(kind = 'bar', ax = ax[0])
         pd.Series(y_test).value_counts().plot(kind = 'bar', ax = ax[1])
         ax[0].set_title('train data target distribution')
         ax[1].set_title('test data target distribution')
         plt.savefig('plots/train_test_distribution.png')
```

train data target distribution test data target distribution 350 30 300 25 250 20 -200 15 150 10 100 5 50 0 0 0 0 L HeartDisease HeartDisease model = keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(units = 50, activation = 'relu'), keras.layers.Dense(units = 32, activation = 'relu'), keras.layers.Dense(units =1, activation = 'sigmoid')]) model.compile(optimizer = 'Adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = 'accuracy')

```
In [33]:
   history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data = (X_val, y_val), epochs = 100, ve
In [34]:
   Epoch 1/100
   - val_loss: 0.5545 - val_accuracy: 0.8140
   Epoch 2/100
   - val_loss: 0.4013 - val_accuracy: 0.8372
   val_loss: 0.3586 - val_accuracy: 0.8779
   Epoch 4/100
   val_loss: 0.3576 - val_accuracy: 0.8721
   Epoch 5/100
   - val_loss: 0.3614 - val_accuracy: 0.8721
   Epoch 6/100
   - val_loss: 0.3731 - val_accuracy: 0.8779
   Epoch 7/100
   val_loss: 0.3570 - val_accuracy: 0.8895
   Epoch 8/100
   - val_loss: 0.3635 - val_accuracy: 0.8837
   Epoch 9/100
   - val_loss: 0.3864 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
   Epoch 10/100
   - val_loss: 0.3658 - val_accuracy: 0.8953
```

```
Epoch 11/100
- val_loss: 0.3737 - val_accuracy: 0.8779
Epoch 12/100
val_loss: 0.3799 - val_accuracy: 0.9012
Epoch 13/100
val_loss: 0.3752 - val_accuracy: 0.9012
Epoch 14/100
- val_loss: 0.4040 - val_accuracy: 0.8895
Epoch 15/100
- val_loss: 0.4244 - val_accuracy: 0.8779
Epoch 16/100
val_loss: 0.4936 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
Epoch 17/100
- val_loss: 0.4643 - val_accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 18/100
val_loss: 0.4412 - val_accuracy: 0.8779
Epoch 19/100
val_loss: 0.4844 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
Epoch 20/100
- val_loss: 0.4634 - val_accuracy: 0.8837
Epoch 21/100
val_loss: 0.4819 - val_accuracy: 0.8779
Epoch 22/100
val_loss: 0.5250 - val_accuracy: 0.8547
Epoch 23/100
val_loss: 0.5122 - val_accuracy: 0.8779
Epoch 24/100
val_loss: 0.5667 - val_accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 25/100
val_loss: 0.6317 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
Epoch 26/100
val_loss: 0.6149 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
Epoch 27/100
val_loss: 0.5961 - val_accuracy: 0.8837
Epoch 28/100
val_loss: 0.6680 - val_accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 29/100
val_loss: 0.6441 - val_accuracy: 0.8895
Epoch 30/100
22/22 [============== ] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.1113 - accuracy: 0.9593 -
val_loss: 0.7219 - val_accuracy: 0.8547
Epoch 31/100
val_loss: 0.7850 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
Epoch 32/100
```

val_loss: 0.7874 - val_accuracy: 0.8488

```
Epoch 33/100
val_loss: 0.7110 - val_accuracy: 0.8779
Epoch 34/100
val_loss: 0.8575 - val_accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 35/100
- val_loss: 0.9410 - val_accuracy: 0.8140
Epoch 36/100
- val_loss: 0.7739 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
Epoch 37/100
val_loss: 0.8231 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
Epoch 38/100
val_loss: 0.8540 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 39/100
val_loss: 0.8734 - val_accuracy: 0.8547
Epoch 40/100
val_loss: 1.0080 - val_accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 41/100
val_loss: 0.9231 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
Epoch 42/100
val_loss: 0.9735 - val_accuracy: 0.8547
Epoch 43/100
val_loss: 1.0920 - val_accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 44/100
val_loss: 1.0856 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 45/100
- val_loss: 0.9830 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
Epoch 46/100
22/22 [============== ] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0495 - accuracy: 0.9840 -
val_loss: 1.1420 - val_accuracy: 0.8547
Epoch 47/100
val_loss: 1.2391 - val_accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 48/100
val_loss: 1.1699 - val_accuracy: 0.8547
Epoch 49/100
val_loss: 1.1406 - val_accuracy: 0.8547
Epoch 50/100
- val_loss: 1.3217 - val_accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 51/100
val_loss: 1.2615 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
Epoch 52/100
val_loss: 1.0898 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
Epoch 53/100
val_loss: 1.1762 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
Epoch 54/100
```

val_loss: 1.2317 - val_accuracy: 0.8663

```
Epoch 55/100
val_loss: 1.3156 - val_accuracy: 0.8547
Epoch 56/100
val_loss: 1.3116 - val_accuracy: 0.8547
Epoch 57/100
val_loss: 1.4931 - val_accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 58/100
val_loss: 1.4536 - val_accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 59/100
val_loss: 1.5411 - val_accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 60/100
val_loss: 1.3595 - val_accuracy: 0.8721
Epoch 61/100
val_loss: 1.6943 - val_accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 62/100
val_loss: 1.3586 - val_accuracy: 0.8837
Epoch 63/100
22/22 [============== ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0404 - accuracy: 0.9826 -
val_loss: 1.7207 - val_accuracy: 0.8140
Epoch 64/100
val_loss: 1.4496 - val_accuracy: 0.8314
Epoch 65/100
val_loss: 1.3803 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 66/100
val_loss: 1.2212 - val_accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 67/100
val_loss: 1.2279 - val_accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 68/100
- val_loss: 1.3129 - val_accuracy: 0.8663
Epoch 69/100
val_loss: 1.3992 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
Epoch 70/100
val_loss: 1.5793 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
Epoch 71/100
val_loss: 1.5288 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 72/100
val_loss: 1.4953 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 73/100
val_loss: 1.6332 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
Epoch 74/100
22/22 [============== ] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0068 - accuracy: 0.9985 -
val_loss: 1.6138 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 75/100
val_loss: 1.6298 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 76/100
```

val_loss: 1.6421 - val_accuracy: 0.8488

```
Epoch 77/100
val_loss: 1.6312 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 78/100
val_loss: 1.7480 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 79/100
val_loss: 1.7667 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 80/100
val_loss: 1.6669 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 81/100
val_loss: 1.7943 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 82/100
val_loss: 1.7702 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 83/100
val_loss: 1.7833 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 84/100
- val_loss: 1.8413 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 85/100
val_loss: 1.8531 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 86/100
val_loss: 1.8312 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 87/100
val_loss: 1.9058 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 88/100
val_loss: 1.9091 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 89/100
- val_loss: 1.9471 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
Epoch 90/100
- val_loss: 1.8918 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 91/100
- val_loss: 1.9731 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 92/100
val_loss: 1.9588 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 93/100
- val_loss: 1.9909 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 94/100
val_loss: 2.0315 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
Epoch 95/100
- val_loss: 2.0031 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 96/100
- val_loss: 2.0306 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 97/100
val_loss: 2.0338 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 98/100
```

val_loss: 2.0889 - val_accuracy: 0.8372

```
val_loss: 2.0779 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
       Epoch 100/100
       00 - val_loss: 2.0878 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
In [35]:
       model.summary()
       Model: "sequential"
        Layer (type)
                                Output Shape
                                                       Param #
        ______
                                                      ========
        dense (Dense)
                                (None, 50)
        dense_1 (Dense)
                                (None, 32)
                                                      1632
        dense_2 (Dense)
                                (None, 32)
                                                      1056
        dense_3 (Dense)
                                (None, 32)
                                                      1056
        dense_4 (Dense)
                                (None, 32)
                                                      1056
        dense_5 (Dense)
                                (None, 1)
                                                      33
        ______
       Total params: 5,433
       Trainable params: 5,433
       Non-trainable params: 0
In [36]:
       history.history.keys()
        dict_keys(['loss', 'accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_accuracy'])
        figure, ax = plt.subplots(nrows = 1, ncols = 2, figsize = (15,5))
In [37]:
        sns.lineplot(x = np.arange(0, 100), y = history.history['loss'], ax = ax[0], color = 'r'
        sns.lineplot(x = np.arange(0, 100), y = history.history['accuracy'], ax = ax[0], color =
        sns.lineplot(x = np.arange(0, 100), y = history.history['val_loss'], ax = ax[1], color =
        sns.lineplot(x = np.arange(0, 100), y = history.history['val_accuracy'], ax = ax[1], col
        ax[0].set_title('Loss plot')
        ax[0].set_xlabel('Epochs')
        ax[1].set_xlabel('Epochs')
        ax[1].set_title('Accuracy plot')
        plt.savefig('plots/loss_acc_plot.png')
                        Loss plot
                                                              Accuracy plot
        1.0
                                               2.00
                                               1.75
                                                             0.8
                                               1.50
        0.6
                                               1.25
        0.4
                                               1.00
                                               0.75
        0.2
                                               0.50
        0.0
                 20
                             60
                                         100
                                                                                100
                                   80
                                                        20
                                                              40
                                                                           80
                         Epochs
```

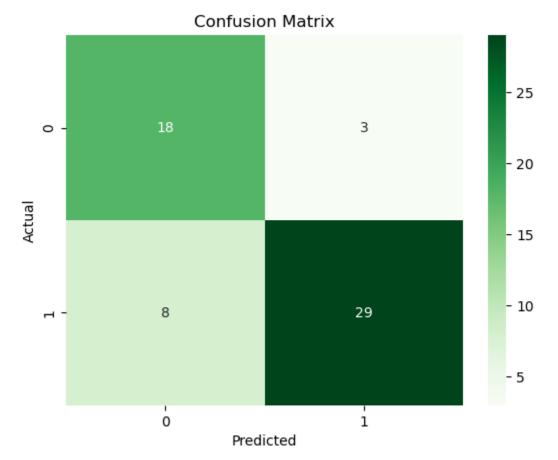
Epoch 99/100

Out[36]:

Evaluation

- · Accuracy Score
- Recall Score
- · Precision Score
- F1 Score
- Confusion Matrix

```
prediction = model.predict(X_test)
In [38]:
         prediction = np.round(prediction)
         2/2 [======== ] - 0s 8ms/step
In [39]:
         print(f'accuracy score: {accuracy_score(prediction, y_test)}')
         print(f'recall score: {recall_score(prediction, y_test)}')
         print(f'precision score: {precision_score(prediction, y_test)}')
         print(f'f1 score: {f1_score(prediction, y_test)}')
         accuracy score: 0.8103448275862069
         recall score: 0.7837837837837838
         precision score: 0.90625
         f1 score: 0.8405797101449275
         conf_mat = confusion_matrix(prediction, y_test)
In [40]:
         sns.heatmap(conf_mat, annot = True, fmt = '.0f', cmap = 'Greens')
In [41]:
         plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
         plt.xlabel('Predicted')
         plt.ylabel('Actual')
         plt.show()
         plt.savefig('plots/conf_matrix.png')
```



<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In []:			