

# 4-Vet\_Clinic\_Wait\_Times\_Model

April 29, 2021

## 1 File Information

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Course: DSC680 - Data Science

Assignment: Project2 - Vet Clinic Wait Times

Purpose: Prepare Data for Modeling; Build & Evaluate Models

Usage: Python 3.7.6

Developed using Jupyter Notebook 6.0.3

## 2 Data Source

Proprietary data provided by DoveLewis Animal Hospital, Portland, OR

## 3 References

Albon, C. (2018). Machine learning with Python cookbook practical solutions from preprocessing to deep learning. O'Reilly.

Mithrakumar, M. (2019, November 12). How to tune a Decision Tree? Medium.  
<https://towardsdatascience.com/how-to-tune-a-decision-tree-f03721801680>.

## 4 Part 4

In Part 4, I will prepare the dataset for modeling. I will also build, train, and evaluate a variety of models.

### 4.1 Import required packages

```
[1]: # Suppress Warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

import csv
import pandas as pd
```

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np

from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from datetime import datetime

```

## 5 Prepare Data

```

[2]: # Load data into pandas dataframes
data_file = "Data\modeling_data.csv"
vet_df = pd.read_csv(data_file)

#print(vet_df.columns)
#print(vet_df.dtypes)

```

## 6 Exploratory Data Analysis

### 6.1 Summary Statistics

```

[3]: # Review summary statistics
print("Describe Data")
print(vet_df.describe())

```

Describe Data

	Row ID	Outpatient Count	ICU Patient Count	Weekday \
count	29446.000000	29446.000000	29446.000000	29446.000000
mean	421653.889323	19.620526	19.391157	3.035862
std	8541.990075	8.468209	4.844600	1.993248
min	406905.000000	0.000000	5.000000	0.000000
25%	414266.250000	14.000000	16.000000	1.000000
50%	421627.500000	19.000000	19.000000	3.000000
75%	428988.750000	25.000000	23.000000	5.000000
max	436620.000000	48.000000	35.000000	6.000000

	Month	ecc_dept_cnt	cardio_dept_cnt	im_dept_cnt \
count	29446.000000	29446.000000	29446.000000	29446.000000
mean	2.275895	0.233580	0.011411	0.014841
std	1.039166	0.620678	0.109982	0.138462
min	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	2.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	3.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
max	4.000000	73.000000	3.000000	8.000000

	uc_dept_cnt	aband_cnt	stat_tri_cnt	urg_tri_cnt	stab_tri_cnt	\
count	29446.000000	29446.000000	29446.000000	29446.000000	29446.000000	
mean	0.003498	0.025878	0.041228	0.051824	0.089350	
std	0.059041	0.162996	0.202376	0.225472	0.294969	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
75%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
max	1.000000	5.000000	3.000000	3.000000	7.000000	

	uc_tri_cnt	pts_tri_cnt	non_tri_cnt	Hour	Week_No
count	29446.000000	29446.000000	29446.000000	29446.000000	29446.000000
mean	0.003498	0.008558	0.017286	11.479929	9.079434
std	0.059041	0.092115	0.140856	6.946321	8.671807
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	5.000000	4.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	11.000000	8.000000
75%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	18.000000	12.000000
max	1.000000	1.000000	3.000000	23.000000	53.000000

Notice the outlier of Emergency (ECC) counts. Max value is 73. Upon reviewing the data, there is an almost 24-hour gap in whiteboard data, which resulted in all patients treated during that time to be assigned to the last whiteboard entry. This outlier record will need to be removed.

## 6.2 Histograms

```
[4]: # Plot histograms for waiting roon counts

# Import packages
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Set up the figure size
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20, 10)

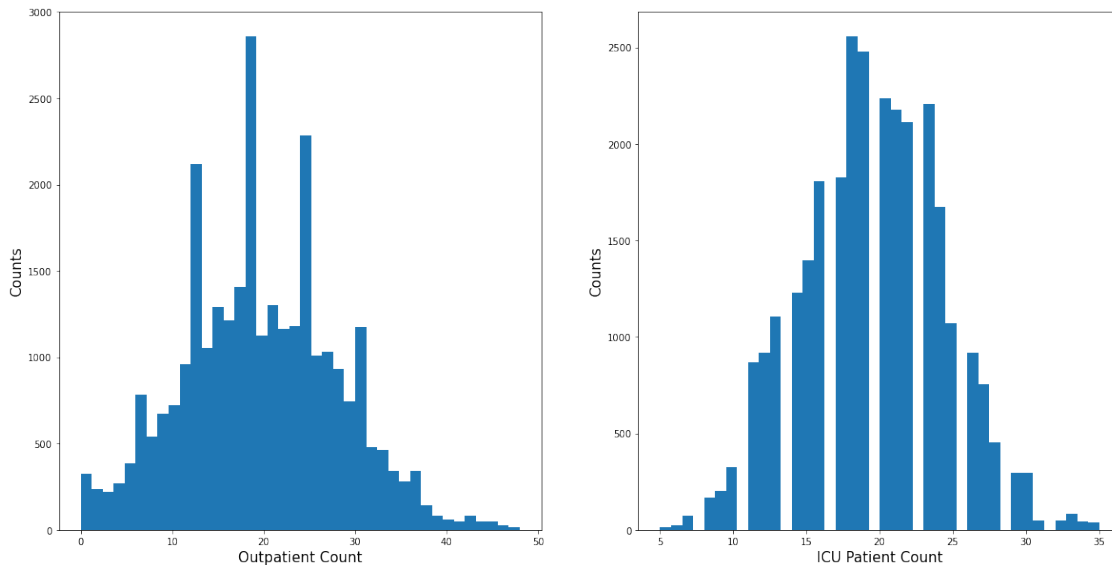
# Make subplots
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows = 1, ncols = 2)

# Specify the features of interest
num_features = ['Outpatient Count', 'ICU Patient Count']
xaxes = num_features
yaxes = ['Counts', 'Counts']

# Draw histograms
axes = axes.ravel()
for idx, ax in enumerate(axes):
    ax.hist(vet_df[num_features[idx]].dropna(), bins=40)
    ax.set_xlabel(xaxes[idx], fontsize=15)
    ax.set_ylabel(yaxes[idx], fontsize=15)
```

```
ax.tick_params(axis='both', labelsize=10)

plt.show()
```



### 6.3 Correlation

```
[5]: # Plot correlation matrix to see if numeric fields are overly correlated
```

```
# Create separate dataset with numeric features
num_df = vet_df.copy()
num_df.drop(['Time Stamp', 'Weekday', 'Month', 'Hour', 'Week_No'],
            axis=1, inplace = True)

# Use Seaborn for Matrix
sns.set_theme(style="white")

# Compute the correlation matrix
corr = num_df.corr()

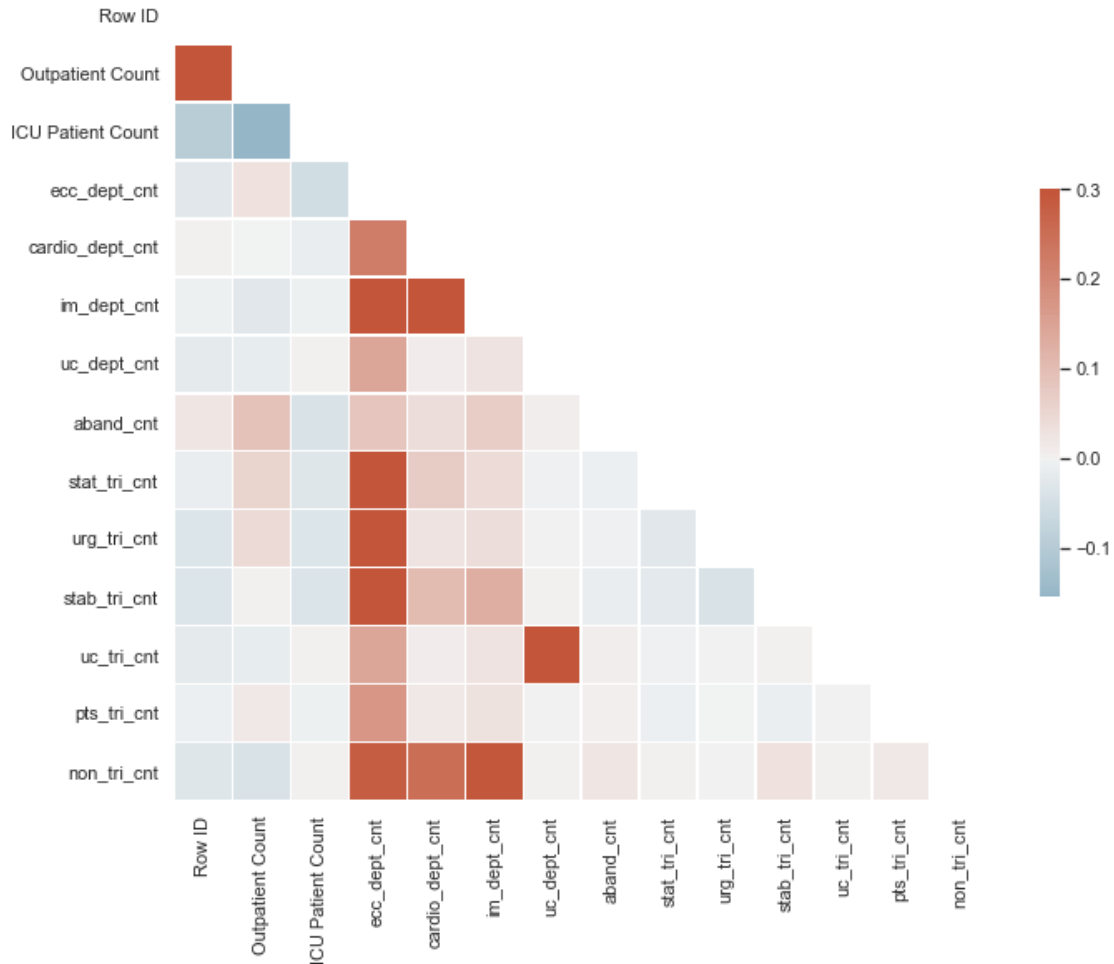
# Generate a mask for the upper triangle
mask = np.triu(np.ones_like(corr, dtype=bool))

# Set up the matplotlib figure
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(11, 9))

# Generate a custom diverging colormap
cmap = sns.diverging_palette(230, 20, as_cmap=True)
```

```
# Draw the heatmap with the mask and correct aspect ratio
sns.heatmap(corr, mask=mask, cmap=cmap, vmax=.3, center=0,
            square=True, linewidths=.5, cbar_kws={"shrink": .5})
```

[5]: <AxesSubplot:>



There is only a small correlation with each of the numeric features, so I will include all in the model.

## 6.4 Determine Target Variable

Use throughput of patients as the target variable. Will need to add a new derived column to store patient change per interval. This will represent the throughput of the treatment area.

```
[6]: # Calculate throughput in minutes and store in df

# Sort dataframe
vet_df.sort_values(by=['Row ID'])
```

```

# Convert TimeStamp field
vet_df['Time Stamp'] = vet_df['Time Stamp'].astype('datetime64')

# Loop through each record in dataframe
last_time = 0
cur_time_int = 0
cum_int = 0
for index, row in vet_df.iterrows():

    # Compute patient count
    patient_cnt = row['ecc_dept_cnt'] + row['cardio_dept_cnt'] +
    → row['im_dept_cnt'] + row['uc_dept_cnt']

    # Convert current time to days since data start date 1Jan2021
    cur_time = (row['Time Stamp'] - np.datetime64('2021-01-01', 'D')) / np.
    → timedelta64(1, 'D')
    cur_time = cur_time * 24 * 60    # Convert to minutes

    # Set time interval since the last patient change
    cur_time_int = cur_time - last_time
    cum_int = cum_int + cur_time_int

    # Calculate Throughput
    if patient_cnt == 0:
        patient_tput = 0
        # print(patient_cnt, cur_time, last_time, cur_time_int, cum_int,
    → patient_tput)
    else:
        patient_tput = patient_cnt / cum_int
        # print(patient_cnt, cur_time, last_time, cur_time_int, cum_int,
    → patient_tput)
        cum_int = 0    #reset

    # Store throughput
    vet_df.at[index, 'patient_tput'] = patient_tput

    # Store current time for next iteration
    last_time = cur_time
    # print(patient_cnt, cum_int, patient_tput)

vet_df.head(10)

```

```

[6]:   Row ID  Outpatient Count  ICU Patient Count      Time Stamp  Weekday \
0  406905                14                23 2021-01-01 00:02:39        4
1  406906                14                23 2021-01-01 00:07:41        4
2  406907                13                23 2021-01-01 00:12:43        4

```

3	406908	13	23	2021-01-01 00:17:45	4
4	406909	12	23	2021-01-01 00:22:47	4
5	406910	13	23	2021-01-01 00:27:50	4
6	406911	13	23	2021-01-01 00:32:52	4
7	406912	14	23	2021-01-01 00:37:54	4
8	406913	13	23	2021-01-01 00:42:56	4
9	406914	13	23	2021-01-01 00:47:58	4

	Month	ecc_dept_cnt	cardio_dept_cnt	im_dept_cnt	uc_dept_cnt	aband_cnt	\
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
3	1	0	0	0	0	0	
4	1	1	0	0	0	0	
5	1	1	0	0	0	0	
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	
7	1	0	0	0	0	0	
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	
9	1	0	0	0	0	0	

	stat_tri_cnt	urg_tri_cnt	stab_tri_cnt	uc_tri_cnt	pts_tri_cnt	\
0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	

	non_tri_cnt	Hour	Week_No	patient_tput
0	0	0	53	0.000000
1	0	0	53	0.000000
2	0	0	53	0.000000
3	0	0	53	0.000000
4	0	0	53	0.043892
5	0	0	53	0.198020
6	0	0	53	0.000000
7	0	0	53	0.000000
8	0	0	53	0.000000
9	0	0	53	0.000000

```
[7]: # Drop records without throughput
vet_df = vet_df[vet_df['patient_tput'] != 0]
```

```

# Drop outlier whiteboard record
vet_df = vet_df[vet_df['Row ID'] != 433472]

# Drop unneeded columns
vet_df.drop(['Row ID', 'Time Stamp'],
            axis=1, inplace = True)

print(vet_df.columns)
vet_df.head()

```

```

Index(['Outpatient Count', 'ICU Patient Count', 'Weekday', 'Month',
      'ecc_dept_cnt', 'cardio_dept_cnt', 'im_dept_cnt', 'uc_dept_cnt',
      'aband_cnt', 'stat_tri_cnt', 'urg_tri_cnt', 'stab_tri_cnt',
      'uc_tri_cnt', 'pts_tri_cnt', 'non_tri_cnt', 'Hour', 'Week_No',
      'patient_tput'],
      dtype='object')

```

```

[7]:
Outpatient Count  ICU Patient Count  Weekday  Month  ecc_dept_cnt  \
4                12                23        4      1            1
5                13                23        4      1            1
12               11                24        4      1            1
28                9                25        4      1            1
57                1                26        4      1            1

cardio_dept_cnt  im_dept_cnt  uc_dept_cnt  aband_cnt  stat_tri_cnt  \
4                0            0            0          0            0
5                0            0            0          0            0
12               0            0            0          0            0
28               0            0            0          0            0
57               0            0            0          0            0

urg_tri_cnt  stab_tri_cnt  uc_tri_cnt  pts_tri_cnt  non_tri_cnt  Hour  \
4            0            0            0            0            0  0
5            0            0            0            0            0  0
12           0            0            0            0            0  1
28           0            0            0            0            0  2
57           0            0            0            0            0  4

Week_No  patient_tput
4        53      0.043892
5        53      0.198020
12       53      0.028382
28       53      0.012412
57       53      0.006849

```



## 6.5 Split Dataset

```
[8]: # Split data into two sets: Training and Testing

# Rename for readability
df = vet_df

# Split out target variable
data_model_y = df.patient_tput

# Remove target variable from feature list
data_model_X = df.drop(['patient_tput'], axis=1, inplace = False)

# Split the data into training and validation datasets
# Save 30% for validation
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(data_model_X, data_model_y,
    ↪test_size =0.3, random_state=7)

# Check details of the datasets
print("No. of samples in original set: ", data_model_X.shape[0])
print("No. of samples in training set: ", X_train.shape[0])
print("No. of samples in validation set: ", X_val.shape[0])
print("No. of features: ", X_train.shape[1])
```

No. of samples in original set: 6627  
 No. of samples in training set: 4638  
 No. of samples in validation set: 1989  
 No. of features: 17

```
[9]: #data_model_y
data_model_X
```

```
[9]:
```

	Outpatient Count	ICU Patient Count	Weekday	Month	ecc_dept_cnt	\
4	12	23	4	1	1	
5	13	23	4	1	1	
12	11	24	4	1	1	
28	9	25	4	1	1	
57	1	26	4	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
28120	23	12	6	4	1	
28122	27	12	6	4	1	
28123	27	13	6	4	2	
28129	28	13	6	4	1	
28133	27	14	6	4	1	

	cardio_dept_cnt	im_dept_cnt	uc_dept_cnt	aband_cnt	stat_tri_cnt	\
4	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	

12		0		0		0		0	
28		0		0		0		0	
57		0		0		0		0	
...	...		...		...		...		
28120		0		0		0		0	
28122		0		0		0		0	
28123		0		0		0		0	
28129		0		0		0		0	
28133		0		0		0		0	

	urg_tri_cnt	stab_tri_cnt	uc_tri_cnt	pts_tri_cnt	non_tri_cnt	Hour	\
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28120	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
28122	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
28123	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
28129	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
28133	0	0	0	0	0	0	23

	Week_No
4	53
5	53
12	53
28	53
57	53
...	...
28120	14
28122	14
28123	14
28129	14
28133	14

[6627 rows x 17 columns]

## 7 Model Evaluation and Selection

### 7.1 Decision Tree Regressor

No need to encode or scale data for Decision Trees. This will make results more explainable for customer.

### 7.1.1 Build Model

```
[10]: # Load libraries
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn import datasets

# Create decision tree regressor object
# Use Mean Absolute Error (MAE) for metric since not concerned about smaller
↳ errors
decisiontree = DecisionTreeRegressor(criterion="mae", random_state=0)
# max_depth - Maximum depth of the tree
# min_impurity_split - Minimum impurity decrease required before a split is
↳ performed.

# Train model
tree_model = decisiontree.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

### 7.1.2 Model Evaluation

```
[11]: # Return the coefficient of determination of predictions
tree_model.score(X_val, y_val, sample_weight=None)
```

```
[11]: -0.378654953986185
```

```
[12]: print('Tree depth:', tree_model.get_depth())
print('Number of leaves:', tree_model.get_n_leaves())
```

```
Tree depth: 51
```

```
Number of leaves: 4252
```

## 7.2 Random Forest Regressor

### 7.2.1 Build Model

```
[13]: # Create random forest regressor object
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
randomforest = RandomForestRegressor(random_state=0, n_jobs=-1)
# max_features - maximum number of features to consider at each node. Defaults
↳ to number of features
# bootstrap - indicates whether or not to sample with replacement. Defaults to
↳ True.
# n_estimators - number of decision trees to construct. Defaults to 10.

# Train model
forest_model = randomforest.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

### 7.2.2 Model Visualization

```
[14]: # Find most important features in Random Forest model

# Set up the figure size
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10, 5)

# Calculate feature importances
importances = forest_model.feature_importances_

# Sort feature importances in descending order
indices = np.argsort(importances)[::-1]

# Rearrange feature names so they match the sorted feature importances
names = [X_train.columns[i] for i in indices]

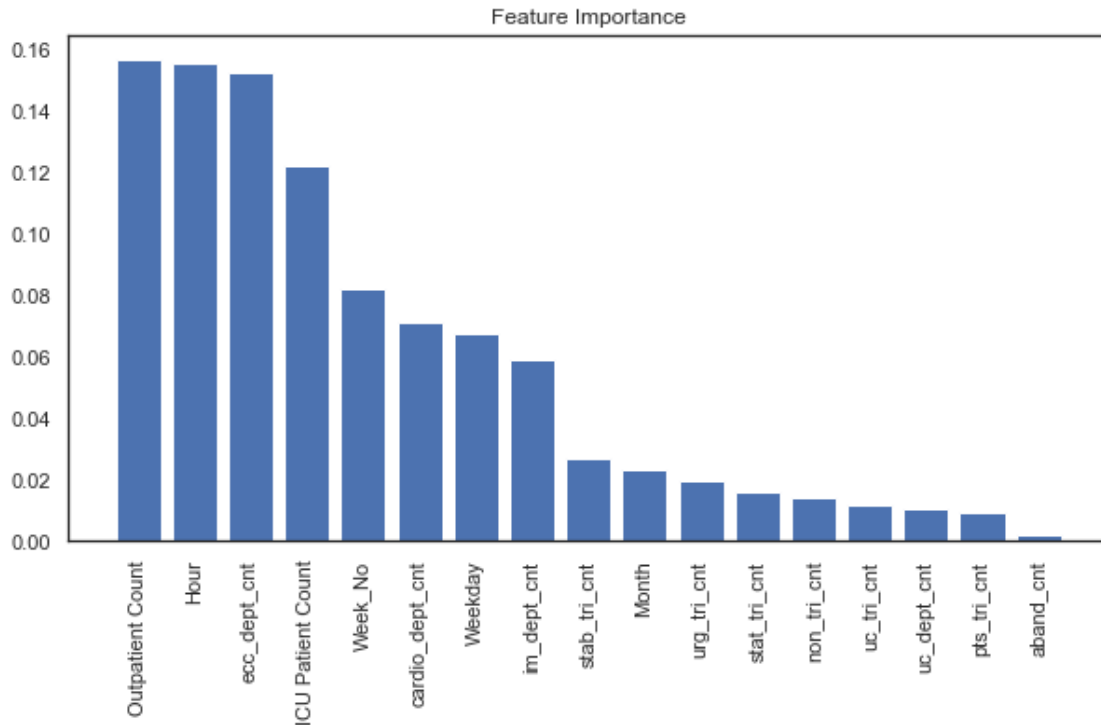
# Create plot
plt.figure()

# Create plot title
plt.title("Feature Importance")

# Add bars
plt.bar(range(X_train.shape[1]), importances[indices])

# Add feature names as x-axis labels
plt.xticks(range(X_train.shape[1]), names, rotation=90)

# Show plot
plt.show()
```



### 7.2.3 Re-Train

```
[15]: # Retrain the model using only the most important features
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectFromModel
selector = SelectFromModel(randomforest, threshold=0.04)

# Create new feature matrix using selector
features_important = selector.fit_transform(X_train, y_train)

# Train random forest using most important features
forest_model = randomforest.fit(features_important, y_train)
```

### 7.2.4 Model Evaluation

```
[16]: # Remove non-important features from validation dataset
forest_X_val = X_val.drop(['stab_tri_cnt', 'Month',
    ↳ 'urg_tri_cnt', 'uc_tri_cnt', 'stat_tri_cnt', 'non_tri_cnt', 'uc_dept_cnt', 'pts_tri_cnt', 'aband_
    ↳ axis=1, inplace = False)
```

```
[17]: # Return the coefficient of determination of predictions
forest_model.score(forest_X_val, y_val, sample_weight=None)
```

```
[17]: 0.09620358586505828
```

## 7.3 AdaBoost Regressor

### 7.3.1 Build Model

```
[18]: # Create random forest regressor object
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostRegressor
adaboost = AdaBoostRegressor(random_state=0)
# n_estimators - number of models to iteratively train
# learning_rate - contribution of each model to the weights - defaults to 1 -
    ↳ Reduce slower but better perf

# Train model
boost_model = adaboost.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

### 7.3.2 Model Evaluation

```
[19]: # Return the coefficient of determination of the prediction.
boost_model.score(X_val, y_val, sample_weight=None)
```

```
[19]: 0.023139914620062152
```

## 8 Model Tuning

Optimize the highest performing model. Decision Tree model far outperformed the others.

### 8.0.1 Build Model

```
[20]: # Train with important features as identified by Random Forest model
imp_X_train = X_train.drop(['stab_tri_cnt', 'Month',
    ↳ 'urg_tri_cnt', 'uc_tri_cnt', 'stat_tri_cnt', 'non_tri_cnt', 'uc_dept_cnt', 'pts_tri_cnt', 'aband_
    ↳ axis=1, inplace = False)
imp_X_val = X_val.drop(['stab_tri_cnt', 'Month',
    ↳ 'urg_tri_cnt', 'uc_tri_cnt', 'stat_tri_cnt', 'non_tri_cnt', 'uc_dept_cnt', 'pts_tri_cnt', 'aband_
    ↳ axis=1, inplace = False)
```

```
[21]: # Create decision tree regressor object - Optimized to R2=0.51
decisiontree2 = DecisionTreeRegressor(
    criterion="poisson",
    random_state=0,
    splitter="random",
    max_features="sqrt"
)
# max_depth - Maximum depth of the tree
# min_impurity_split - Minimum impurity decrease required before a split is
    ↳ performed.

# Train model
tree_model2 = decisiontree2.fit(imp_X_train, y_train)
```

### 8.0.2 Model Evaluation

```
[22]: # Return the coefficient of determination of predictions
tree_model2.score(imp_X_val, y_val, sample_weight=None)
```

```
[22]: -0.5875260985662087
```

Limiting features increased coefficient from -0.38 to -0.44. Changing the criterion metric from mae to poisson increased further to -0.49. Selecting the best random split increased to -0.51. Considering the square root of the number of features at each decision increased further to -0.59.

```
[23]: print('Tree depth:', tree_model2.get_depth())
print('Number of leaves:', tree_model2.get_n_leaves())
```

```
Tree depth: 32
```

```
Number of leaves: 3970
```

### 8.0.3 Model Visualization

```
[24]: import pydotplus
from IPython.display import Image
from sklearn import tree

# Create DOT data
dot_data = tree.export_graphviz(decisiontree,
                                out_file=None)

# Draw graph
graph = pydotplus.graph_from_dot_data(dot_data)

# Save image
graph.write_png("tree_viz.png")
```

```
dot: graph is too large for cairo-renderer bitmaps. Scaling by 0.227615 to fit
```

```
[24]: True
```

## 9 Model Deployment

```
[25]: # Review features
imp_X_val.head()
y_val.head()
```

```
[25]: 13179    0.396040
4498     0.066225
9151     0.066152
11561    0.198020
17713    0.024763
```

Name: patient\_tput, dtype: float64

```
[28]: # Prompt for feature values
p_out_wait_cnt = input('Enter number of patients currently waiting in the
↳Outpatient Waiting Room ')
p_icu_wait_cnt = input('Enter number of patients currently waiting in the ICU
↳Waiting Room ')
p_ecc_cnt = input('Enter number of patients checked in for the ECC Dept ')
p_cardio_cnt = input('Enter number of patients checked in for the CARDIO Dept
↳')
p_im_cnt = input('Enter number of patients checked in for the IM Dept ')

# Derived date features based on current time
now = datetime.now()
p_week_no = now.isocalendar()[1]
p_week_day = now.weekday()
p_hour = now.hour

# Pass parameters into dataframe
df = pd.DataFrame({'Outpatient Count':p_out_wait_cnt,
                  'ICU Patient Count':p_icu_wait_cnt,
                  'Weekday':p_week_no,
                  'ecc_dept_cnt':p_ecc_cnt,
                  'cardio_dept_cnt':p_cardio_cnt,
                  'im_dept_cnt':p_im_cnt,
                  'Hour':p_hour,
                  'Week_No':p_week_no},
                  index=[0])

# Predict throughput for provided feature values
v_throughput = tree_model2.predict(df)
print()
print('Throughput is expected to be', int(round(float(v_throughput)*60,0)),
↳'patients per hour.')

# Calculate estimated wait time
v_wait_cnt = int(p_out_wait_cnt) + int(p_icu_wait_cnt)
v_wait_time = v_wait_cnt / v_throughput
print('Current wait time is estimated to be', int(round(float(v_wait_time),0)),
↳'minutes.')
```

```
Enter number of patients currently waiting in the Outpatient Waiting Room 12
Enter number of patients currently waiting in the ICU Waiting Room 12
Enter number of patients checked in for the ECC Dept 1
Enter number of patients checked in for the CARDIO Dept 1
Enter number of patients checked in for the IM Dept 0
```



Throughput is expected to be 8 patients per hour.  
Current wait time is estimated to be 182 minutes.

[ ]: