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Course: CS 634 101 Data Mining

GitHub: https://github.com/andrew-dragoslavic/Dragoslavic\_Andrew\_FinalTermProj

# **Import Packages**

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay, brier_score_loss, roc_curve, roc_auc_
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import svm
from keras.src.models import Sequential
from keras.src.layers import LSTM, Dense, Dropout, Input
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from keras.src.optimizers import Adam
```

# **Metrics and Their Formulas**

**True Positive Rate (TPR)** 

$$TPR = rac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

True Negative Rate (TNR)

$$TNR = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

**False Positive Rate (FPR)** 

$$FPR = rac{FP}{FP + TN}$$

**False Negative Rate (FNR)** 

$$FNR = rac{FN}{TP + FN}$$

**Precision** 

$$Precision = rac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

Recall

$$Recall = rac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

**Accuracy** 

$$Accuracy = rac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

F1 Score

$$F1 = 2 \cdot rac{Precision \cdot Recall}{Precision + Recall} =$$

$$F1 = 2 \cdot rac{TP}{2 \cdot TP + FP + FN}$$

**Error Rate** 

$$Error\ Rate = rac{FP + FN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

### **Balanced Accuracy (BACC)**

$$BACC = rac{TPR + TNR}{2} = rac{1}{2}igg(rac{TP}{TP + FN} + rac{TN}{TN + FP}igg)$$

### **True Skill Statistics (TSS)**

TSS measures the difference between recall and the probability of false detection.

$$TSS = rac{TP}{TP + FN} - rac{FP}{FP + TN}$$

## **Heidke Skill Score (HSS)**

HSS measures the fractional prediction over random prediction.

$$HSS = rac{2(TP \cdot TN - FP \cdot FN)}{(TP + FN) \cdot (FN + TN) + (TP + FP) \cdot (FP + TN)}$$

#### **Brier Score**

$$ext{Brier Score} = rac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

```
In [102...

def calculate_metrics(FP, FN, TP, TN):
    P = TP + FN
    N = TN + FP

TPR = TP/P if P != 0 else 0
    TNR = TN/N if N != 0 else 0
    FPR = FP/N if N != 0 else 0
    FNR = FN/P if P != 0 else 0

recall = TPR
    precision = TP/(TP+FP) if (TP+FP) != 0 else 0
    F1 = (2*TP)/(2*TP+FP+FN) if (2*TP+FP+FN) != 0 else 0
    accuracy = (TP+TN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN) != 0 else 0
    error_rate = (FP+FN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN) != 0 else 0
```

```
BACC = (TPR+TNR)/2
TSS = ((TP / (TP + FN)) - (FP / (FP + TN))) if (TP + FN > 0) and FP + TN > 0) else 0
 HSS = (2*((TP*TN)-(FP*FN)))/(((TP+FN)*(FN+TN))) + ((TP+FP)*(FP+TN))) if ((((TP+FN)*(FN+TN))) + ((TP+FP)*(FN+TN))) if ((((TP+FN)*(FN+TN))) + ((TP+FP)*(TP+TN))) if (((TP+FN)*(TP+TN))) + ((TP+FN)*(TP+TN))) if (((TP+FN)*(TP+TN))) + ((TP+FN)*(TP+TN))) if (((TP+FN)*(TP+TN))) + ((TP+FN)*(TP+TN))) if (((TP+FN)*(TP+TN))) + ((TP+FN)*(TP+TN))) if ((TP+FN)*(TP+TN)) + ((TP+FN)*(TP+TN))) if ((TP+TN)*(TP+TN)) + ((TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN) + ((TP+TN)*(TP+TN)) + ((TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN) + ((TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(TP+TN)*(
return {
                      'TP': TP,
                       'TN': TN.
                      'FP': FP,
                       'FN': FN,
                      'TPR': TPR,
                       'TNR': TNR,
                      'FPR': FPR,
                       'FNR': FNR,
                       'Recall': recall,
                      'Precision': precision,
                       'F1': F1,
                      'Accuracy': accuracy,
                      'Error Rate': error_rate,
                      'BACC': BACC,
                       'TSS': TSS,
                       'HSS': HSS
```

# Function: random\_forest

- Purpose: Trains a Random Forest classifier and evaluates its performance
- Inputs:
  - X\_train , X\_test : Training and test feature sets
  - y\_train , y\_test : Training and test labels
- Steps:
  - Initializes a RandomForestClassifier
  - Fits the classifier to the training data
  - Predicts the class labels ( y\_pred ) for the test data
  - Predicts class probabilities ( y\_prob ) for the test data
  - Calculates the **Brier score** to measure the accuracy of probabilistic predictions
  - Computes the ROC AUC to evaluate classifier performance

### • Outputs:

- A dictionary containing:
  - y\_pred : Predicted class labels
  - y\_prob : Predicted probabilities
  - brier\_score : Brier score for the predicted probabilities
  - roc\_auc : ROC AUC score

```
In [103... def random_forest(X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test):
    rf = RandomForestClassifier()
    rf.fit(X_train, y_train)

    y_pred = rf.predict(X_test)
    y_prob = rf.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1]
    brier_score = brier_score_loss(y_test,y_prob)
    roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_prob)

return {
        'y_pred': y_pred,
        'y_prob': y_prob,
        'brier_score': brier_score,
        'roc_auc': roc_auc
}
```

# Function: support\_vector\_machine

- **Purpose**: Trains a Support Vector Classifier and evaluates its performance.
- Inputs:
  - X\_train, X\_test: Training and test feature sets.
  - y\_train , y\_test : Training and test labels.
- Steps:
  - Initializes a SVC with kernel=linear
  - Fits the classifier to the training data
  - Predicts the class labels ( y\_pred ) for the test data
  - Predicts class probabilities ( y\_prob ) for the test data
  - Calculates the **Brier score** to measure the accuracy of probabilistic predictions

Computes the ROC AUC to evaluate classifier performance

## • Outputs:

- A dictionary containing:
  - y\_pred : Predicted class labels
  - y\_prob : Predicted probabilities
  - brier\_score : Brier score for the predicted probabilities
  - o roc auc: ROC AUC score

```
In [104...

def support_vector_machine(X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test):
    clf = svm.SVC(kernel='linear', probability=True)
    clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
    y_prob = clf.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1]
    brier_score = brier_score_loss(y_test, y_prob)
    roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_prob)

return {
        'y_pred': y_pred,
        'y_prob': y_prob,
        'brier_score': brier_score,
        'roc_auc': roc_auc
}
```

# Function: lstm

This function trains an LSTM model for binary classification. The steps are:

- Standardize the Input:
  - Applies StandardScaler to normalize X\_train and X\_test.
- Reshape Data:
  - Reshapes the data to 3D format ([samples, time steps, features]) for LSTM input.
- Define the LSTM Model:
  - Creates an LSTM model with:
    - An input layer for time series data.

- An LSTM layer with 50 units and ReLU activation.
- Dropout regularization to prevent overfitting.
- A Dense output layer with a sigmoid activation for binary classification.

#### Compile the Model:

Optimized using the Adam optimizer and binary cross-entropy loss.

#### • Train the Model:

• Trains the model using the provided training data for 50 epochs and a batch size of 32.

#### Generate Predictions:

- Predicts probabilities ( y prob ) for the test data.
- Converts probabilities to binary class predictions (y\_pred) using a threshold of 0.5.

#### Calculate Metrics:

- Computes:
  - Brier Score: Measures the accuracy of predicted probabilities.
  - **ROC AUC:** Evaluates the model's ability to distinguish between classes.

#### Return Values:

- Returns a dictionary containing:
  - y\_pred : Predicted binary classes.
  - y\_prob : Predicted probabilities.
  - brier\_score : Brier score for predictions.
  - o roc\_auc : ROC AUC score for the model.

```
Input(shape=(X train.shape[1], X train.shape[2])),
    LSTM(50, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.2),
    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
1)
lstm model.compile(optimizer=Adam(), loss='binary crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
# Train the LSTM model
lstm model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=50, batch size=32, verbose=0)
# Predict and convert probabilities to binary labels
y pred prob = lstm model.predict(X test)
brier score = brier score loss(y test, y pred prob)
roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred_prob)
y pred = (y pred prob > 0.5).astype(int).flatten()
return {
    'y_pred': y_pred,
    'y prob': y pred prob,
    'brier score': brier score,
    'roc auc': roc auc
```

# Function: plot\_roc

This function plots the ROC Curve for each model and diplay the AUC value. The steps are

- plt.figure(): Initialize the figure
- plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='blue', label=f'ROC curve (AUC = {roc auc:.2f})')
  - Plots the ROC curve using the fpr (False Positive Rate) on the x-axis and the tpr (True Positive Rate) on the y-axis
  - Label with the roc auc (Area Under Curve) value rounded to 2 decimal places
- plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='gray', linestyle='--')
  - Plots a diagnoal dashed line starting at the origin (0,0) and goes to (1,1)

```
In [106... def plot_roc(fpr, tpr, roc_auc, model_name):
    plt.figure()
    plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='blue', label=f'ROC curve (AUC = {roc_auc:.2f})')
    plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='gray', linestyle='--')
```

```
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title(f'Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve - {model_name}')
plt.legend(loc="lower right")
plt.show()
```

# Function: eval model

- model\_function(X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test)
  - Calls the specified model function either Random Forest, SVM, or LSTM
- y pred , y prob , brier score , and roc auc
  - Get the results from the model function that was called and store them in the respective variables
- all\_y\_true.extend(y\_test) and all\_y\_prob.extend(y\_prob)
  - Take the test values from each fold and store them in an array as well as the predicted probabilities and store them in an array
- cm = confusion\_matrix(y\_test, y\_pred, labels=[1,0])
  - Create and confusion matrix using the test and predicted values and store the values from the confusion matrix inFP , FN , TP , TN
  - Add the confusion matrix from each fold to cumulative\_cm
- fold\_metrics = calculate\_metrics(FP,FN,TP,TN)
  - Use the calculate\_metrics function to get all the metrics and store them in fold\_metrics
  - Add brier\_score, roc\_auc, and the current fold the the dictionary of all the metrics
- metrics\_dict and metrics\_list
  - Store all the values from the fold\_metrics into the dictionary at model\_name except the fold number
  - Append the fold metrics to the list to display the information for all folds

```
def eval_model(model_name, model_function, X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test, all_y_true, all_y_prob, cumulares = model_function(X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test)
    y_pred = res['y_pred']
    y_prob = res['y_prob']
    brier_score = res['brier_score']
    roc_auc = res['roc_auc']
    all_y_true.extend(y_test)
    all_y_prob.extend(y_prob)
    cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred, labels=[1,0])
```

```
TP, FN, FP, TN = cm[0,0], cm[0,1], cm[1,0], cm[1,1]
cumulative_cm += cm
fold_metrics = calculate_metrics(FP,FN,TP,TN)
fold_metrics['Brier Score'] = brier_score
fold_metrics['AUC'] = roc_auc
fold_metrics['Fold'] = i
metrics_dict[model_name] = {key: value for key, value in fold_metrics.items() if key != 'Fold'}
metrics_list.append(fold_metrics)

return fold_metrics
```

# Function: process metrics dataframe

This function processes a list of metrics dictionaries from cross-validation results, calculates the average of all numeric metrics, and appends these averages as a new row labeled "Average." The function returns a DataFrame with the fold-specific metrics and their averages

- Input:
  - A list of dictionaries (metrics\_list), where each dictionary contains the metrics for a specific fold
- Process:
  - 1. Convert to DataFrame:
    - The input list of dictionaries is converted into a pandas DataFrame, where each row represents a fold, and each column represents a metric
  - 2. Set Fold Column Type:
    - The Fold column is converted to an object type to handle numeric folds and the Average label
  - 3. Calculate Averages:
    - The mean is computed for all numeric columns in the DataFrame, ignoring non-numeric data and these averages are stored in a new row
  - 4. Add the Average Row:
    - The calculated averages are appended as a new row labeled Average
  - 5. Set Fold as the Index:
    - The Fold column is set as the DataFrame's index for better organization and readability

```
In [108...

def process_metrics_dataframe(metrics_list):
    df = pd.DataFrame(metrics_list)
    df["Fold"] = df["Fold"].astype(object)
    averages = df.mean(numeric_only=True)
    averages["Fold"] = "Average"
    df = pd.concat([df, pd.DataFrame([averages])], ignore_index=True)
    df.set_index("Fold", inplace=True)
    return df
```

# Function: k\_fold

- KFold(n\_splits=K, shuffle = True, random\_state=42)
  - Use built in function to divide the dataset into K number of splits
- Initialize lists, dictionaries, and confusion matrices for each model
  - Make sure each model has a metrics\_list to help make the data frame after all folds
  - Create a cumulative cm for each model to display after all folds
  - Store prediction results and actual values in all\_y\_true and all\_y\_prob
- · Create the train and test data
  - The kf.split(X) method to assign certain indices to the train index and test index for each fold
  - Use the \_iloc method to index the values set from splitting the data to get the training data and the testing data
- Getting Results from each Model
  - Call the eval model function passing in each models specific parameters in order to get the results for each fold
- DataFrame Information
  - Use metrics dict which has the metrics for each model and convert it to a DataFrame
  - Print the data frame with the current fold to see the performance of each model after each fold
- Getting DataFrame of Each Model
  - Use the process\_metrics\_dataframe function to convert each models metrics\_list into a DataFrame
  - Print the DataFrame for each model after all folds execute
- Displaying ROC Curves and Confusion Matrices
  - Go through models list and use the y\_true and y\_prob values in each tuple to find the fpr, tpr and the roc\_auc values
  - Call the plot\_roc function in order to plot the ROC curve for each model passing in the previously calculated values

 Call the ConfusionMatrixDisplay function and pass in the cumulative\_cm for each model to see the confusion matrix for each model

```
In [109... def k fold(X, Y, K):
             kf = KFold(n splits=K, shuffle = True, random state=42)
             metrics list rf, metrics list clf, metrics list lstm = [], [], []
             metrics dict = {}
             cumulative cm rf, cumulative cm clf, cumulative cm lstm = np.zeros((2, 2), dtype=int), np.zeros((2, 2), dtype=int)
             all_y_true_rf, all_y_true_clf, all_y_true_lstm = [], [], []
             all y prob rf, all y prob clf, all y prob lstm = [], [], []
             for i, (train index, test index) in enumerate(kf.split(X), start = 1):
                 X train, X test = X.iloc[train index], X.iloc[test index]
                 y train, y test = Y.iloc[train index], Y.iloc[test index]
                 eval model(
                     model name='Random Forest', model function=random forest,
                     X train=X train, X test=X test, y train=y train, y test=y test,
                     all y true=all y true rf, all y prob=all y prob rf, cumulative cm=cumulative cm rf,
                     metrics_dict=metrics_dict, metrics_list=metrics_list_rf, i = i
                 eval model(
                     model name='SVM', model function=support vector machine,
                     X_train=X_train, X_test=X_test, y_train=y_train, y_test=y_test,
                     all y true=all y true clf, all y prob=all y prob clf, cumulative cm=cumulative cm clf,
                     metrics dict=metrics dict, metrics list=metrics list clf, i = i
                 eval model(
                     model name='LSTM', model function=lstm,
                     X_train=X_train, X_test=X_test, y_train=y_train, y_test=y_test,
                     all_y_true=all_y_true_lstm, all_y_prob=all_y_prob_lstm, cumulative_cm=cumulative_cm_lstm,
                     metrics dict=metrics dict, metrics list=metrics list lstm, i = i
                  df = pd.DataFrame(metrics dict)
                 print(f"\nFold {i}:\n{df}")
             df rf = process metrics dataframe(metrics list rf)
             df_clf = process_metrics_dataframe(metrics_list_clf)
```

```
df lstm = process metrics dataframe(metrics list lstm)
print(f"\nRandom Forest Metrics:\n{df rf}")
print(f"\nSVM Metrics:\n{df clf}")
print(f"\nLSTM Metrics:\n{df lstm}")
models = [
    ('Random Forest', all_y_true_rf, all_y_prob_rf, cumulative_cm_rf),
    ('SVM', all_y_true_clf, all_y_prob_clf, cumulative_cm_clf),
    ('LSTM', all_y_true_lstm, all_y_prob_lstm, cumulative_cm_lstm)
1
for model_name, y_true, y_prob, cm in models:
    fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_true, y_prob)
    roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_true, y_prob)
    plot roc(fpr,tpr, roc auc, model name)
    disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion_matrix=cm, display_labels=[1,0])
    disp.plot(cmap='Blues')
    plt.title(f'Cumulative Confusion Matrix After All Folds - {model name}')
    plt.show()
```

### **Execution**

- Read the Data
  - Get the data from CSV file and store in data variable
- Display Setting
  - Make sure all rows and columns are displayed on execution
- Splitting Data
  - Set the X variable to all the values in the DataFrame excluding the target column
  - Set the Y variable to the values in the target column
- Executing
  - Call the k fold function to run all the model on the data and set the number of folds to 10

```
In [110... data = pd.read_csv("Data/heart.csv")
    pd.set_option('display.width', 100)
    pd.set_option('display.max_rows', None) # Show all rows
    pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
```

```
X = data.drop('target', axis=1)
Y = data['target']
k_fold(X,Y,10)
```

1/1 0	S	46ms/ste	эp
		<b>,</b> -	

Fold 1:			
	Random Forest	SVM	LSTM
TP	14.000000	15.000000	15.000000
TN	10.000000	11.000000	11.000000
FP	4.000000	3.000000	3.000000
FN	3.000000	2.000000	2.000000
TPR	0.823529	0.882353	0.882353
TNR	0.714286	0.785714	0.785714
FPR	0.285714	0.214286	0.214286
FNR	0.176471	0.117647	0.117647
Recall	0.823529	0.882353	0.882353
Precision	0.777778	0.833333	0.833333
F1	0.800000	0.857143	0.857143
Accuracy	0.774194	0.838710	0.838710
Error Rate	0.225806	0.161290	0.161290
BACC	0.768908	0.834034	0.834034
TSS	0.537815	0.668067	0.668067
HSS	0.541226	0.672304	0.672304
Brier Score	0.151010	0.134325	0.153349
AUC	0.873950	0.890756	0.873950
1/1 ———	0s	46ms/step	

# Fold 2:

	Random Forest	SVM	LSTM
TP	15.000000	15.000000	15.000000
TN	14.000000	14.000000	14.000000
FP	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
FN	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
TPR	0.937500	0.937500	0.937500
TNR	0.933333	0.933333	0.933333
FPR	0.066667	0.066667	0.066667
FNR	0.062500	0.062500	0.062500
Recall	0.937500	0.937500	0.937500
Precision	0.937500	0.937500	0.937500
F1	0.937500	0.937500	0.937500
Accuracy	0.935484	0.935484	0.935484
Error Rate	0.064516	0.064516	0.064516
BACC	0.935417	0.935417	0.935417
TSS	0.870833	0.870833	0.870833
HSS	0.870833	0.870833	0.870833

Brier Score AUC 1/1	0.074929 0.977083 ———— <b>0s</b>		
Fold 3:			
	Random Forest	SVM	LSTM
TP	15.000000	16.000000	
TN	8.000000	7.000000	8.000000
FP	4.000000	5.000000	4.000000
FN	4.000000	3.000000	2.000000
TPR	0.789474	0.842105	0.894737
TNR	0.666667	0.583333	0.666667
FPR	0.333333	0.416667	0.333333
FNR	0.210526	0.157895	0.105263
Recall	0.789474	0.842105	0.894737
Precision	0.789474	0.761905	0.809524
F1	0.789474	0.800000	0.850000
Accuracy	0.741935		0.806452
Error Rate	0.258065		
BACC	0.728070		
TSS	0.456140	0.425439	
HSS	0.456140	0.438914	
Brier Score		0.178654	
AUC	0.844298	0.776316	0.828947
1/1 ———	0s	47ms/step	
E 1 L 4			
Fold 4:	D   E	C) MA	LCTM
TD	Random Forest		
TP	15.000000	16.000000	
TN FP	11.000000	9.000000	
	1.000000	3.000000	
FN	3.000000	2.000000	
TPR TNR	0.833333		
FPR	0.916667 0.083333	0.750000 0.250000	0.833333
	0.00000	0.20000	0.166667
FNR	0.166667	0.111111	0.055556
Recall	0.833333	0.888889	0.944444
Precision F1	0.937500 0.882353	0.842105 0.864865	0.894737 0.918919
	0.866667	0.833333	0.910919
Accuracy Error Rate	0.133333	0.166667	0.100000
	0.133333	0.100007	
BACC	טששכ/ס₌ש	v.o19444	0.888889

TSS HSS Brier Score AUC 1/1	0.916667	0.647887 0.140802	0.788732 0.117556
Fold 5:  TP TN FP FN TPR TNR FPR FNR Recall Precision F1 Accuracy Error Rate BACC TSS HSS Brier Score AUC 1/1	0.882353	0.923077 0.764706 0.235294 0.076923 0.923077 0.750000	12.000000 15.000000 2.000000 1.000000 0.923077 0.882353 0.117647 0.076923 0.923077 0.857143 0.888889 0.90000 0.100000 0.902715 0.805430 0.798206 0.115090
Fold 6: TP TN FP	Random Forest 16.000000 8.000000 4.000000	SVM 17.000000 9.000000	16.000000 9.000000
FN TPR TNR FPR FNR Recall Precision F1 Accuracy	2.00000 0.888889 0.666667 0.333333 0.111111 0.888889 0.800000 0.842105 0.800000		2.000000 0.888889 0.750000 0.250000 0.111111 0.888889 0.842105 0.864865 0.833333

Error Rate BACC TSS HSS Brier Score AUC	0.571429 0.116813		0.819444 0.638889 0.647887 0.142347
1/1 —		50ms/step	0.079030
<b>-</b> / <b>-</b>	03	30m3, 3 ccp	
Fold 7:			
	Random Forest	SVM	LSTM
TP	13.000000	13.000000	13.000000
TN	9.000000	9.000000	9.000000
FP	6.000000	6.000000	6.000000
FN	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000
TPR	0.866667	0.866667	0.866667
TNR	0.600000	0.600000	0.600000
FPR	0.400000	0.400000	0.400000
FNR	0.133333	0.133333	0.133333
Recall	0.866667	0.866667	0.866667
Precision	0.684211	0.684211	0.684211
F1	0.764706	0.764706	0.764706
Accuracy	0.733333		0.733333
Error Rate	0.266667	0.266667	0.266667
BACC	0.733333	0.733333	
TSS		0.466667	
HSS	0.466667	0.466667	0.466667
Brier Score		0.160855	
AUC	0.806667		0.857778
1/1	0s	47ms/step	
Fold 8:		C) #4	
TD	Random Forest		
TP	16.000000		
TN			8.000000
FP	4.000000	5.000000	4.000000
FN	2.000000	0.000000	2.000000
TPR	0.888889	1.000000	0.888889
TNR	0.666667	0.583333	0.666667
FPR	0.333333	0.416667	0.333333
FNR	0.111111	0.000000	0.111111
Recall	0.888889	1.000000	0.888889
Precision	0.800000	0.782609	0.800000

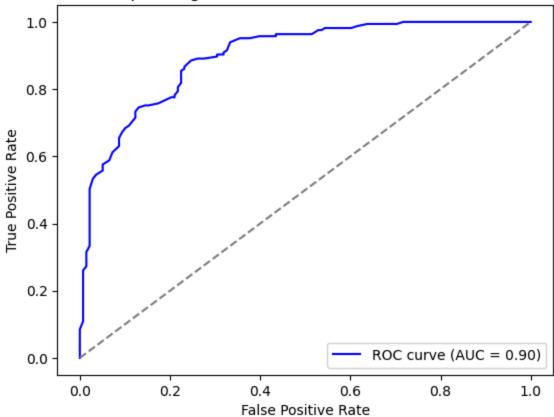
F1	0.842105	0.878049	0.842105
Accuracy	0.800000	0.833333	0.800000
Error Rate	0.200000	0.166667	0.200000
BACC	0.777778	0.791667	0.777778
TSS	0.555556	0.583333	0.555556
HSS	0.571429	0.626866	0.571429
Brier Score			
AUC	0.900463		
1/1 ———		47ms/step	0.0===00
_, _		.,, 5 10	
Fold 9:			
10ta 5.	Random Forest	SVM	LSTM
TP	13.000000		
TN	14.000000	13.000000	
FP		2.000000	
	1.000000		
FN	2.000000	2.000000	
TPR	0.866667		
TNR	0.933333		
FPR	0.066667		
FNR	0.133333	0.133333	
Recall	0.866667	0.866667	
Precision	0.928571	0.866667	0.866667
F1	0.896552	0.866667	0.866667
Accuracy	0.900000	0.866667	0.866667
Error Rate	0.100000	0.133333	0.133333
BACC	0.900000	0.866667	0.866667
TSS	0.800000	0.733333	0.733333
HSS	0.800000	0.733333	0.733333
Brier Score	0.105333	0.108705	0.104338
AUC	0.942222	0.928889	
1/1		51ms/step	
•			
Fold 10:			
	Random Forest	SVM	LSTM
TP	14.000000		
TN	11.000000	11.000000	11.000000
FP	3.000000	3.000000	3.000000
FN	2.000000	1.000000	2.000000
TPR	0.875000	0.937500	0.875000
TNR	0.785714	0.785714	0.785714
	0.765714 0.214286		0.765714
FPR		0.214286	
FNR	0.125000	0.062500	0.125000

					Drago	oslavi
Recall	0.	87500	0 (	0.937500	0.875000	
Precision	0.	82352	9 (	833333	0.823529	
F1	0.	84848	5 (	882353	0.848485	
Accuracy	0.	83333	3 (	866667	0.833333	
Error Rate	0.	16666	7 (	133333	0.166667	
BACC	0.	83035	7 (	0 <b>.</b> 861607	0.830357	
TSS	0.	66071	4 (	723214	0.660714	
HSS	0.	66367	7 (	0.729730	0.663677	
Brier Score	0.	11102	7 (	0.087940	0.105430	
AUC	0.	93973	2 (	946429	0.919643	
Random Forest	Metric	s:				
TP	TN	FP	FN	TPR	TNR	
Fold						
1 14.0	10.0	4.0	3.0	0.823529	0.714286	0.
2 15.0	14.0	1.0	1.0	0.937500	0.933333	0.
3 15.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	0.789474	0.666667	0.
4 15.0	11.0	1.0	3.0	0.833333	0.916667	0.

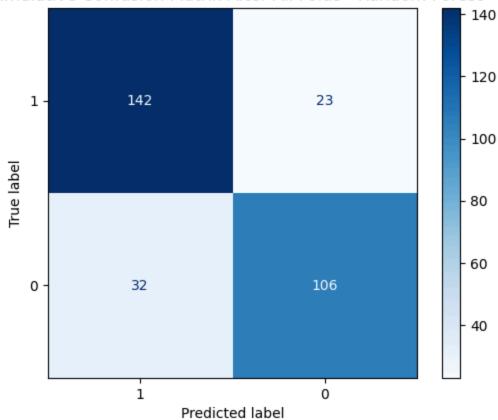
Fold										
1	15.0	11.0	3.0	2.0	0.882353	0.785714	0.214286	0.117647	0.882353	0.833333
2	15.0	14.0	1.0	1.0	0.937500	0.933333	0.066667	0.062500	0.937500	0.937500
3	16.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	0.842105	0.583333	0.416667	0.157895	0.842105	0.761905
4	16.0	9.0	3.0	2.0	0.888889	0.750000	0.250000	0.111111	0.888889	0.842105
5	12.0	13.0	4.0	1.0	0.923077	0.764706	0.235294	0.076923	0.923077	0.750000
6	17.0	9.0	3.0	1.0	0.944444	0.750000	0.250000	0.055556	0.944444	0.850000
7	13.0	9.0	6.0	2.0	0.866667	0.600000	0.400000	0.133333	0.866667	0.684211
8	18.0	7.0		0.0	1.000000	0.583333	0.416667	0.000000	1.000000	0.782609
9	13.0	13.0	2.0	2.0	0.866667	0.866667	0.133333	0.133333	0.866667	0.866667
10	15.0	11.0	3.0	1.0	0.937500	0.785714	0.214286	0.062500	0.937500	0.833333
Average	15.0	10.3	3.5	1.5	0.908920	0.740280	0.259720	0.091080	0.908920	0.814166
		F1	Accura	су Е	rror Rate	BACC	TSS	HSS	Brier Sco	re AUC
Fold										
1	0.857		0.8387		0.161290	0.834034	0.668067	0.672304	0.1343	
2	0.937		0.9354		0.064516	0.935417	0.870833	0.870833	0.0752	
3	0.800		0.7419		0.258065	0.712719	0.425439	0.438914	0.1786	
4	0.864		0.8333		0.166667	0.819444	0.638889	0.647887	0.1408	
5	0.827		0.8333		0.166667	0.843891	0.687783	0.669604	0.1185	
6	0.894		0.8666		0.133333	0.847222	0.694444	0.714286	0.1281	
7	0.764		0.7333		0.266667	0.733333	0.466667	0.466667	0.1608	
8	0.878		0.8333		0.166667	0.791667	0.583333	0.626866	0.1209	
9	0.866		0.8666		0.133333	0.866667	0.733333	0.733333	0.1087	
10	0.882		0.8666		0.133333	0.861607	0.723214	0.729730	0.0879	
Average	0.857	361	0.8349	46	0.165054	0.824600	0.649200	0.657042	0.1254	13 0.899852
LCTM Mo+	riccı									
LSTM Met	TP	TN	l FP	FN	TPR	TNR	FPR	FNR	Recall	Precision \
Fold	117	111	ı ir	1 11	IFN	IIVIN	IFN	LINE	Necati	Precision \
1	15.0	11.0	3.0	2.0	0.882353	0.785714	0.214286	0.117647	0.882353	0.833333
2	15.0	14.0		1.0	0.002555	0.703714	0.066667	0.062500	0.002555	0.937500
3	17.0	8.0		2.0	0.894737	0.666667	0.333333	0.105263	0.894737	0.809524
4	17.0	10.0		1.0	0.094737	0.833333	0.333333	0.105205	0.094737	0.894737
5	12.0	15.0		1.0	0.923077	0.882353	0.100007	0.076923	0.944444	0.857143
		9.0			0.888889	0.750000	0.117047	0.070923	0.888889	0.842105
6 7	16.0 13.0	9.0		2.0 2.0	0.866667	0.730000	0.400000	0.133333	0.866667	0.684211
	16.0							0.133333		
8		8.0		2.0	0.888889	0.666667	0.333333 0.133333		0.888889	0.800000
9	13.0	13.0		2.0	0.866667	0.866667		0.133333	0.866667	0.866667
10	14.0	11.0		2.0	0.875000	0.785714	0.214286	0.125000	0.875000	0.823529
Average	14.8	10.8	3.0	1.7	0.896822	0.777045	0.222955	0.103178	0.896822	0.834875

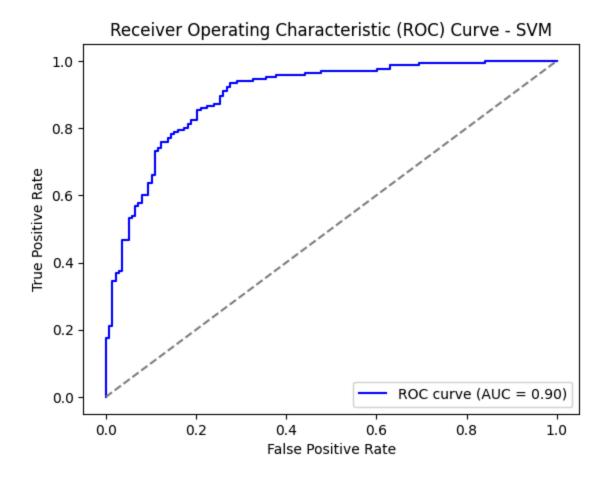
	F1	Accuracy	Error Rate	BACC	TSS	HSS	Brier Score	AUC
Fold								
1	0.857143	0.838710	0.161290	0.834034	0.668067	0.672304	0.153349	0.873950
2	0.937500	0.935484	0.064516	0.935417	0.870833	0.870833	0.068951	0.966667
3	0.850000	0.806452	0.193548	0.780702	0.561404	0.579186	0.153632	0.828947
4	0.918919	0.900000	0.100000	0.888889	0.777778	0.788732	0.117556	0.916667
5	0.888889	0.900000	0.100000	0.902715	0.805430	0.798206	0.115090	0.927602
6	0.864865	0.833333	0.166667	0.819444	0.638889	0.647887	0.142347	0.879630
7	0.764706	0.733333	0.266667	0.733333	0.466667	0.466667	0.179734	0.857778
8	0.842105	0.800000	0.200000	0.777778	0.555556	0.571429	0.115959	0.921296
9	0.866667	0.866667	0.133333	0.866667	0.733333	0.733333	0.104338	0.928889
10	0.848485	0.833333	0.166667	0.830357	0.660714	0.663677	0.105430	0.919643
Average	0.863928	0.844731	0.155269	0.836934	0.673867	0.679225	0.125639	0.902107

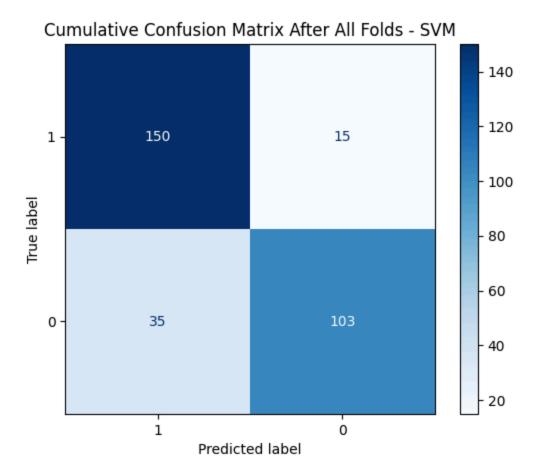
# Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve - Random Forest

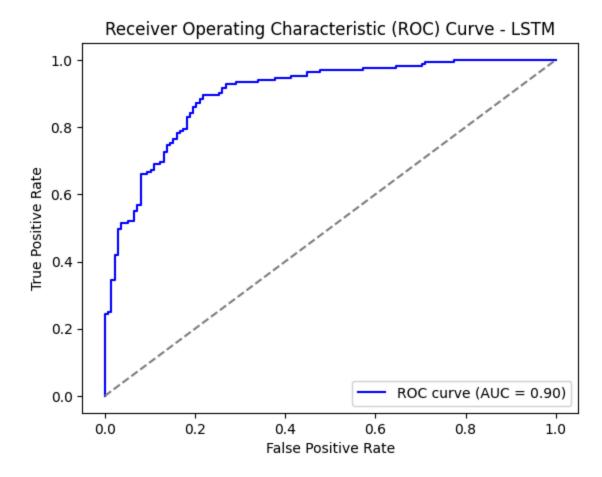


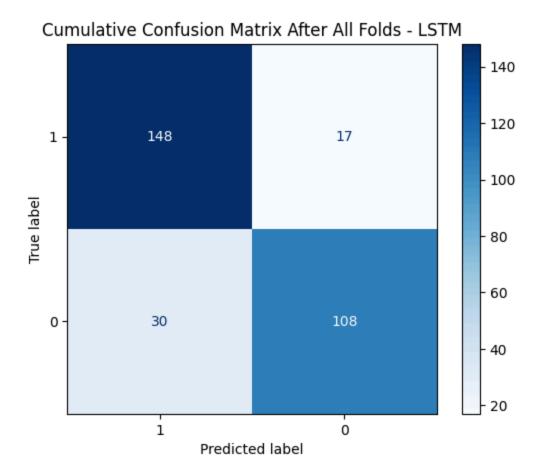












## Results

Overall I think the best model is the Random Forest Classifier. After looking at all the metrics from each model through all folds they perform very similar to each other. In addition to this the Confusion Matrix for all the models are also very similar in terms of the amount of FP, FN, TP, and TN. And the last comparison through all folds all 3 models have a very similar ROC curve. So because of this I think the Random Forest Classifier is the best choice due to time. The random forest is able to execute significantly faster than either the Support Vector Machine or the LSTM model and there is no significant decline in any of the measured metrics. This was tested on a dataset with only 13 features and around 300 rows of data so it is possible that with more features one of the models may excel over the other two but based on the heart dataset being used with only 300 rows the Random Forest matches the other models performance and excels over the other two in execution time on such a small dataset so as the dataset grows the execution time difference will be even greater.