



Comparison of Machine Learning Methods for Classification and Regression

A decorative border composed of a grid of squares in two shades of orange, surrounding a central white area.

Classification

Dataset:

Diabetes was the 7th leading cause of death in the US in 2023. The Diabetes Prediction Database includes 100,000 patient medical records and their diabetic status. There are 8 features:

- **Categorical:** Age, Smoking History
- **Binary:** Hypertension (high blood pressure) and Heart Disease status
- **Numerical:** BMI Index, HbA1c levels (average blood sugar level over the past 2 to 3 months) and *Blood Glucose level*.

These features can help Medical Professionals to classify whether a patient is at risk of developing diabetes.

	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	smoking_history	bmi	HbA1c_level	blood_glucose_level	diabetes
0	Female	80.0	0	1	never	25.19	6.6	140	0
1	Female	54.0	0	0	No Info	27.32	6.6	80	0
2	Male	28.0	0	0	never	27.32	5.7	158	0
3	Female	36.0	0	0	current	23.45	5.0	155	0
4	Male	76.0	1	1	current	20.14	4.8	155	0

Hyperparameter Tuning + Training

K-NN

K=13

MLP

Hidden Node=
30
Hidden Layer = 1
Activation
Function = relu

RF

Trees = 100
Max. Depth=20
Min Leaves =5

SVC

Kernel Function=
rbf
C=100

Performance

MLP led performance with Random Forest just slightly under

Logistic Regression slightly Underperformed

Interestingly,
The other models performed substantially Better than the Naive Algorithm and Although RF had a high accuracy across different parameters, MLP had a higher accuracy

	Algorithm	Mean Accuracy on Test Set	Mean Accuracy on Train Set
1	MLP	0.97325	0.972113
2	Random Forest	0.97320	0.973250
3	SVC	0.97165	0.972850
0	K-NN	0.96365	0.964475
4	Logistic Regression	0.96040	0.960475
5	Native	0.91500	0.000000

Regression

Intro

Dataset

The LasVegasTripAdvisorReviews dataset consists of 504 hotel reviews on Tripadvisor, all collected between January and August of 2015.

Features used:

Nominal: 'Traveler type', 'User continent', 'Hotel name', 'User country', 'Period of stay'.

Ordinal: 'Hotel stars', 'Score'

Numeric: 'Nr. rooms', 'Nr. reviews', 'Nr. hotel reviews', 'Helpful votes'

Binary: 'Pool', 'Gym', 'Tennis court', 'Spa', 'Casino', 'Free internet'

Target: 'Member years'

Dropped: 'Review month', 'Review weekday'

The goal of the regression problem is to predict Member years, the number of years a user has been active on TripAdvisor, based on the features.

[illegible]

Hyperparameter Tuning + Training

K-NN

Best K=41

MPR

Hidden Node=
10
Hidden Layer = 1
Activation
Function =
logistic

RF

Trees = 200
Max. Depth=20
Min Leaves =5

SVR

Kernel Function=
rbf
C=10
Epsilon=0.5

Performance

Random Forest: had the lowest test RMSE, indicating it generalizes best.

MLP and SVR: also showed ok test performance, though with slightly higher RMSE.

KNN and Linear Regression: underperformed, likely due to limitations in handling complex patterns in the data.

	Model	Train RMSE	Test RMSE	Rank (Test RMSE)
0	k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)	2.8263	2.7235	4
1	Multilayer Perceptron Regressor	2.5984	2.6090	2
2	Random Forest	1.9240	2.5552	1
3	Support Vector Regressor	2.4300	2.6290	3
4	Multiple Linear Regression	2.4554	2.7333	5

Principal Components Regression
=

PCR Train RMSE: 2.6937

PCR Test RMSE: 2.6426

PCR Train R-squared: 0.1699

PCR Test R-squared: 0.1194

Second-Order
Multiple Linear
Regression=
Train RMSE: 0.0000
Test RMSE: 22.2491

Interesting Facts

Outliers

Support Vector Regressor

Ordinal treated as string

Correlation



Questions?