

## Model Optimization and Tuning Phase Report


Date	20 June 2025
Team ID	SWTID1751617613
Project Title	Auto Insurance Fraud
Maximum Marks	10 Marks

### Model Optimization and Tuning Phase

The Model Optimization and Tuning Phase involves refining machine learning models for peak performance. It includes optimized model code, fine-tuning hyperparameters, comparing performance metrics, and justifying the final model selection for enhanced predictive accuracy and efficiency.

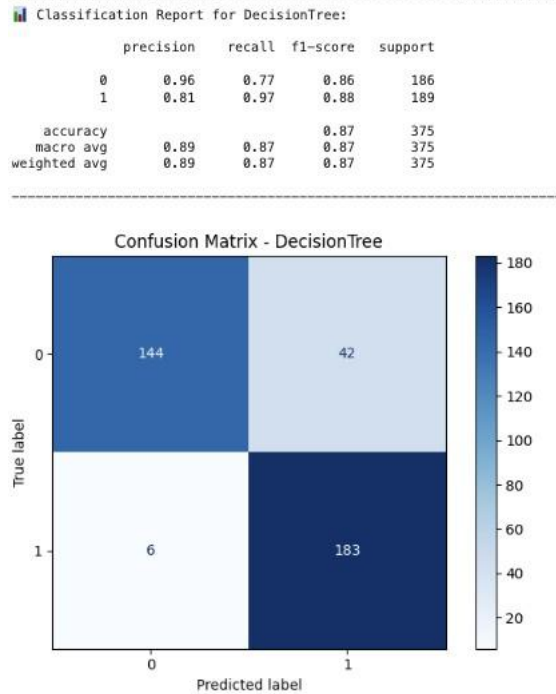
### Hyperparameter Tuning Documentation (6 Marks):

Model	Tuned Hyperparameters	Optimal Values
Decision Tree	<pre>'DecisionTree': {   'model': DecisionTreeClassifier(),   'params': {'max_depth': [3, 5, 10], 'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10]} },</pre>	
Random Forest	<pre>'RandomForest': {   'model': RandomForestClassifier(),   'params': {'n_estimators': [100, 200], 'max_depth': [5, 10], 'max_features': ['sqrt']} },</pre>	<pre>RandomForest {'max_depth': 10, 'max_features': 'sqrt', 'n_estimators': 100} 83.73</pre>

KNN	<pre>'KNN': {   'model': KNeighborsClassifier(),   'params': {'n_neighbors': [3, 5, 7], 'weights': ['uniform', 'distance']} },</pre>	 <p>KNN</p> <p>{ 'n_neighbors': 7, 'weights': 'uniform' }</p> <p>77.87</p>
Logistic Regression	<pre>'LogisticRegression': {   'model': LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000),   'params': {'C': [0.1, 1, 10]} },</pre>	 <p>LogisticRegression</p> <p>{ 'C': 0.1 }</p> <p>85.87</p>
Gaussian NB	<pre>'GaussianNB': {   'model': GaussianNB(),   'params': {} # No tuning needed },</pre>	
SVC	<pre>'SVC': {   'model': SVC(),   'params': {'C': [0.1, 1, 10], 'kernel': ['linear', 'rbf']} },</pre>	
AdaBoost	<pre>'AdaBoost': {   'model': AdaBoostClassifier(),   'params': {'n_estimators': [50, 100, 200], 'learning_rate': [0.01, 0.1, 1]} },</pre>	
Gradient Boosting	<pre>'GradientBoosting': {   'model': GradientBoostingClassifier(),   'params': {'n_estimators': [100, 200], 'learning_rate': [0.05, 0.1], 'max_depth': [3, 5]} },</pre>	
XG Boost	<pre>'XGBoost': {   'model': XGBClassifier(eval_metric='logloss', use_label_encoder=False),   'params': {'n_estimators': [100, 200], 'learning_rate': [0.05, 0.1], 'max_depth': [3, 5]} },</pre>	

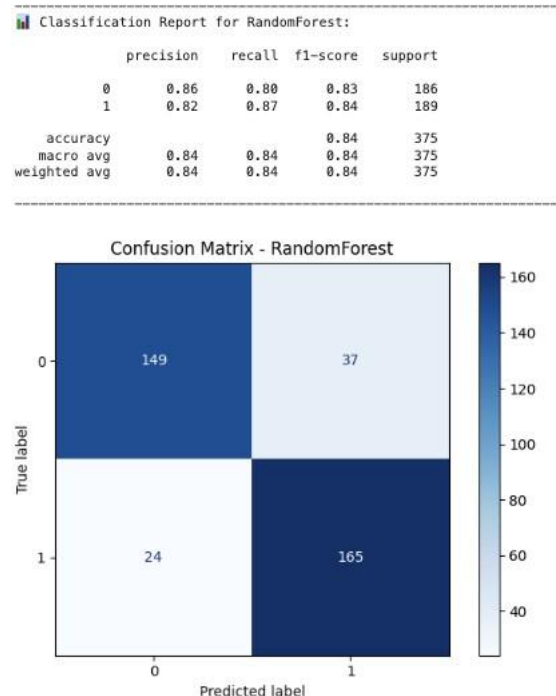
Model	Optimized Metric
-------	------------------

## Decision Tree

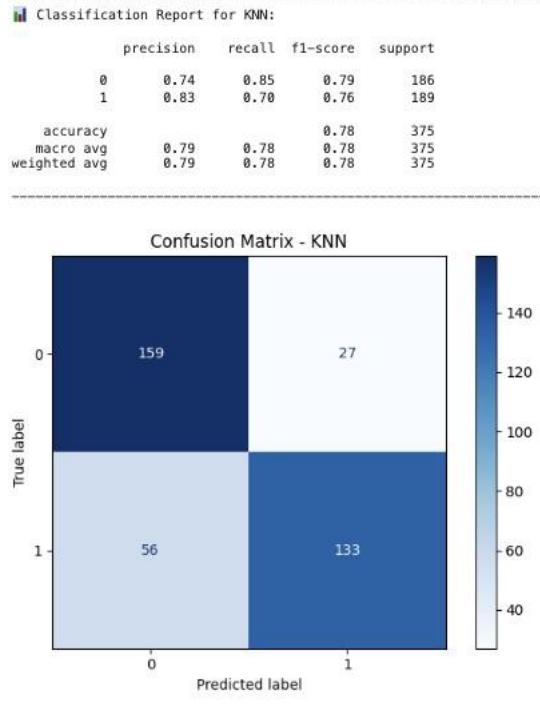


## Performance Metrics Comparison Report (2 Marks):

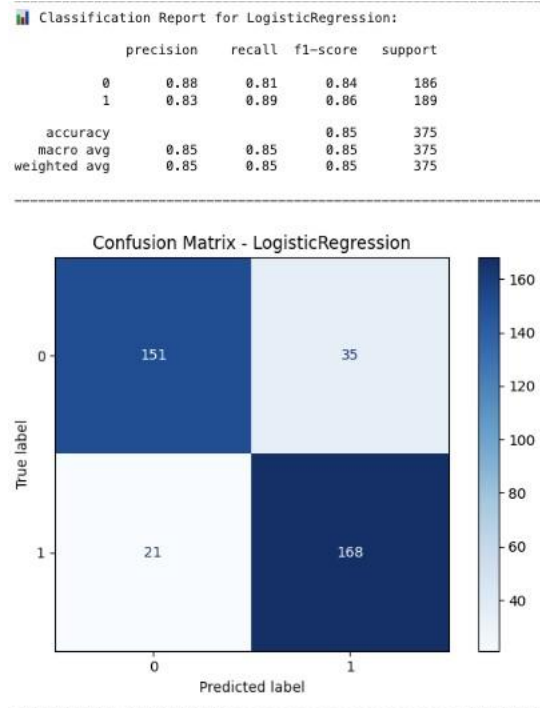
## Random Forest



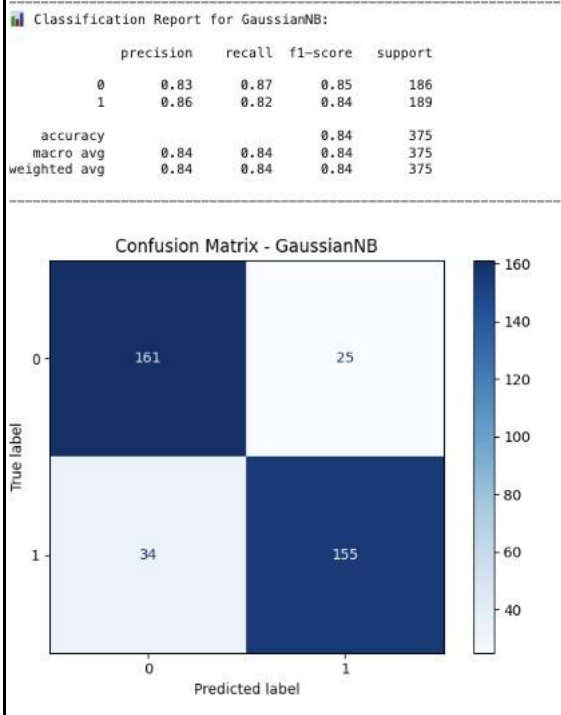
KNN



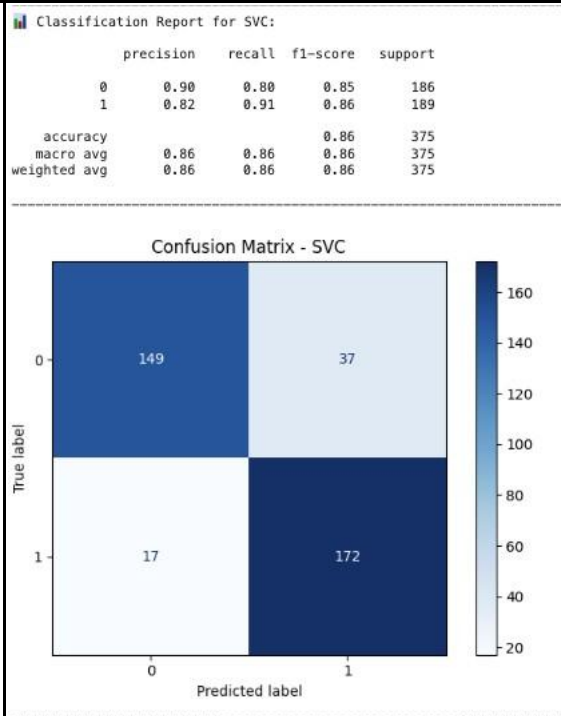
Logistic Regression



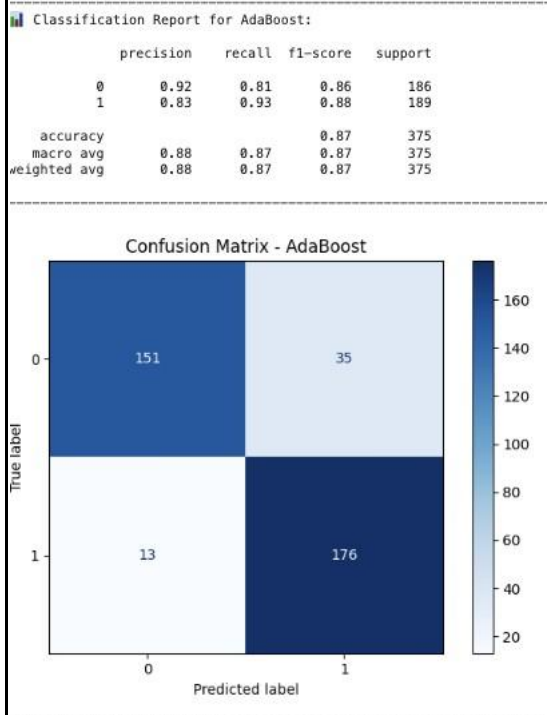
## Gaussian NB



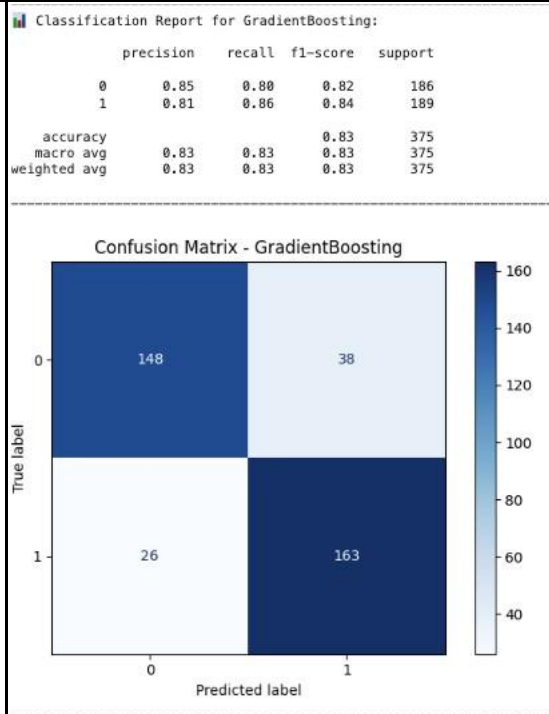
## SVC

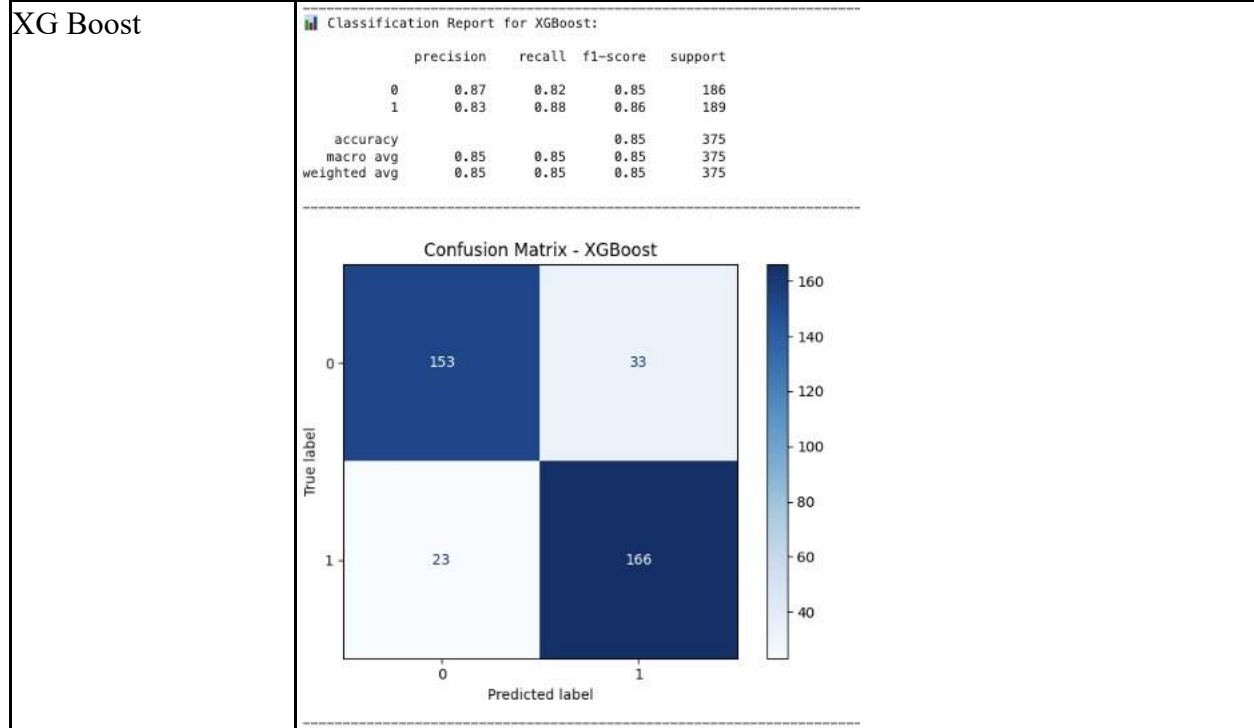


## Ada Boost



## Gradient Boosting





### Final Model Selection Justification (2 Marks):

Final Model	Reasoning
Decision Tree	<p>The Decision Tree classifier is a strong choice for this fraud detection task due to its balanced and interpretable performance. It achieved the highest F1 score (0.5926) among all models tested, indicating a solid balance between precision and recall — both critical metrics in detecting fraud. With a recall of 0.6531, it successfully identifies a significant portion of fraudulent cases, helping minimize the risk of missed frauds. Additionally, Decision Trees are inherently easy to understand and visualize, making them highly suitable in domains like insurance and finance where model transparency and explainability are essential. Although it shows signs of overfitting (perfect training accuracy), its relatively high test accuracy (0.78) suggests it still generalizes well. Overall, the Decision Tree offers a practical trade-off between performance, interpretability, and implementation simplicity.</p>