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In [1]: import pandas as pd
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
        from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
        from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, classification report, roc auc
       /Users/manikshakya/anaconda3/envs/hgp/lib/python3.10/site-packages/scipy/__i
       nit__.py:146: UserWarning: A NumPy version >=1.17.3 and <1.25.0 is required
       for this version of SciPy (detected version 1.25.0
         warnings.warn(f"A NumPy version >={np_minversion} and <{np_maxversion}"</pre>
In [2]: # Read the dataset
        df train = pd.read csv('mimic train.csv')
       df test = pd.read csv('mimic test.csv')
In [3]: # Check for Null values and remove the unnecessary rows from training and te
        df_train.drop(['SUBJECT_ID', 'HADM_ID', 'ADMITTIME', 'DISCHTIME', 'DAYS_NEXT
                      'ADMISSION_TYPE', 'DEATHTIME', 'DISCHARGE_LOCATION', 'INSURAN
                      'DIAGNOSIS', 'GENDER', 'DOB'], axis=1, inplace=True)
        df_test.drop(['SUBJECT_ID', 'HADM_ID', 'ADMITTIME', 'DISCHTIME', 'DAYS_NEXT_
                     'ADMISSION_TYPE', 'DEATHTIME', 'DISCHARGE_LOCATION', 'INSURANC
                     'DIAGNOSIS', 'GENDER', 'DOB'], axis=1, inplace=True)
In [4]: # Transform non-numerical features into categorical type
        'pregnancy', 'prenatal', 'respiratory', 'skin']
        df_train[categorical_cols] = df_train[categorical_cols].astype('category')
        df_test[categorical_cols] = df_test[categorical_cols].astype('category')
In [5]: # Select only important features for training and testing purpose
        'pregnancy', 'prenatal', 'respiratory', 'skin']
        X train = df train[selected features]
       y_train = df_train['OUTPUT_LABEL']
        X test = df test[selected features]
       y_test = df_test['OUTPUT_LABEL']
In [6]: # Re-scale the data using StandardScaler
        scaler = StandardScaler()
        X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
       X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)
In [7]: # Train-test split
       X_train_scaled, X_val_scaled, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X_train_scal
In [8]: # Train the models
       models = [
           LogisticRegression(),
           RandomForestClassifier(),
           MLPClassifier()
        ]
```

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In [9]: for model in models:
           model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
           y_pred = model.predict(X_val_scaled)
           y_pred_prob = model.predict_proba(X_val_scaled)[:, 1]
           # Evaluate the model
           print(f"Model: {type(model).__name__}}")
           print("Confusion Matrix:")
           print(confusion_matrix(y_val, y_pred))
           print("Classification Report:")
           print(classification_report(y_val, y_pred))
           print("AUC Score:", roc_auc_score(y_val, y_pred_prob))
           print("-----")
       Model: LogisticRegression
       Confusion Matrix:
       [[142 46]
        [ 95 117]]
       Classification Report:
                   precision recall f1-score support
                      0.60 0.76
0.72 0.55
                                        0.67
                                                   188
                 1
                                        0.62
                                                   212
         macro avg 0.66 0.65 400

ghted avg 0.66 0.65 0.65
       weighted avg
                       0.66
                               0.65
                                        0.64
                                                  400
       AUC Score: 0.7249849458048976
       Model: RandomForestClassifier
       Confusion Matrix:
       [[121 67]
        [ 65 147]]
       Classification Report:
                   precision recall f1-score support
                                        0.65
                        0.65 0.64
                                                  188
                        0.69
                               0.69
                                         0.69
                                                   212
                                         0.67
                                                   400
          accuracy
                       0.67 0.67
0.67 0.67
          macro avg
                      0.67
                                         0.67
                                                   400
       weighted avg
                                         0.67
                                                   400
       AUC Score: 0.7333651144118828
       Model: MLPClassifier
       Confusion Matrix:
       [[120 68]
        [ 85 127]]
       Classification Report:
                   precision recall f1-score support
                              0.64
                      0.59
                 0
                                       0.61
                                                   188
                       0.65
                                         0.62
                               0.60
                                                   212
           accuracy
                                         0.62
                                                   400
          macro avg
                      0.62
                              0.62
                                        0.62
                                                   400
                   0.62 0.62 0.62
       weighted avg
                                                   400
       AUC Score: 0.6680048173424327
```

/Users/manikshakya/anaconda3/envs/hgp/lib/python3.10/site-packages/sklearn/n eural\_network/\_multilayer\_perceptron.py:692: ConvergenceWarning: Stochastic Optimizer: Maximum iterations (200) reached and the optimization hasn't converged yet.

warnings.warn(

## Compare the results and describe which classifier is performing better and why?

Based on the evaluation metrics, RandomForestClassifier outperforms the other classifiers in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. It achieves the highest accuracy of 0.67, indicating that it predicts the output label correctly for approximately 67% of the instances.

In [ ]:	
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