



## **Model Optimization and Tuning Phase Template**

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Project Title	Revolutionizing Liver Care: Predicting Liver Cirrhosis Using Advanced Machine Learning Techniques.

## **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	
Naive Bayes	No hyperparameters to tune for GaussianNB, directly fitting and scoring	Train score: 0.8353096179183136 Test score: 0.7789473684210526 Accuracy on test set: 0.7789473684210526	
Random Forest	<pre>rf = RandomForestClassifier()  # Hyperparameter grid param_dist = {     'n_estimators': [100, 200, 300, 400, 500],     'max_depth': [None, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50],     'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10],     'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4],     'bootstrap': [True, False] }</pre>	print("Sext Hyperparameters for Random Forest:", rf_best_params) print("Train score:", rf_train_score) print("Train score:", rf_test_score)  / 62x x puramers + log Sext Hyperparameters for Random Forest: ('n_estimators': 440, 'min_samples_split': 10, Train score: 0.930171277997955 Test score: 0.930642165363158	





Logistic Regression CV	Logistic Regression CV automatically handles hyperparameter tuning with cross-validation	Initial Train score: 0.8840579710144928 Initial Test score: 0.8157894736842105
Ridge Classifier	<pre># Hyperparameter grid for tuning param_grid = {'alpha': [0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100]}  # GridSearchCV for hyperparameter tuning grid_search_rg = GridSearchCV(rg, param_grid, cv=5, n_jobs=-1) grid_search_rg.fit(X_train, y_train)  # Get the best parameters rg_best_params = grid_search_rg.best_params_</pre>	Optimal hyperparameters for Ridge Classifier: ('alpha': 100) Accuracy on test set: 0.8210526315789474
Support Vector Classifier	<pre># Reduced hyperparameter grid for quicker tuning param_grid = {     'C': [0.1, 1, 10],     'kernel': ['linear', 'rbf'],     'gamma': ['scale'] }  # GridSearchCV for hyperparameter tuning grid_search_svc = GridSearchCV(svc, param_grid, cv=3, n_jobs=-1) grid_search_svc.fit(X_train, y_train)  # Get the best parameters svc_best_params = grid_search_svc.best_params_</pre>	Accuracy on test set: 0.64 Initial Train score: 0.7127799736495388 Initial Test score: 0.6421052631578947
Logistic Regression	<pre># Hyperparameter grid for tuning param_grid = ('C': [0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100], 'penalty': ['11', '12', 'elasticnet', 'none']) # GridSearch(V for hyperparameter tuning grid_search_log = GridSearch(V(log, param_grid, cv=5, n_jobs=-1) grid_search_log.fit(X_train, y_train) # Get the best parameters log_best_params = grid_search_log.best_params_ # Make predictions on the test data with the tuned model y_pred_log = grid_search_log.predict(X_test)</pre>	Optimal hyperparameters for Logistic Regression: {'C': 0.01, 'penalty': 'l1'} Accuracy on test set: 0.805269157894788
XG Boost	<pre># Simplified hyperparameter grid for tuning param_dist = {     'n_estimators': [100, 150],     'max_depth': [3, 6],     'learning_rate': [0.01, 0.1],     'subsample': [0.7, 1.0] }  # RandomizedSearchCV for hyperparameter tuning with fewer iterations random_search_xgb = RandomizedSearchCV(model, param_dist, n_iter=5, cv=3, n_jobs=-1, verbose=1) random_search_xgb.fit(\( \)_train, y_train\)  # Get the best parameters xgb_best_params = random_search_xgb.best_params_</pre>	Initial Train score: 0.9920948616600791 Initial Test score: 0.8421052631578947 Accuracy on test set: 0.84





```
# HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

k = np.random.randint(1,50,60)
params = {'n_neighbors' : k}

random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(knn, params, n_iter=5, cv=5, n_jobs=-1, verbose = 0)
random_search.fit(X_train, y_train)

print('train_score - '+ str(random_search.score(X_train, y_train)))
print('test_score- ' + str(random_search.score(X_test,y_test)))

knn.get_params()
```

### **Performance Metrics Comparison Report (2 Marks):**

Model	Optimized Metric					
Naive Bayes	Confusion Matrix (Naive Bayes):  [[49 19] [23 99]]  Classification Report (Naive Bayes):  precision recall f1-score support  0 0.68 0.72 0.70 68					
	1 0.84 0.81 0.82 122  accuracy 0.78 190  macro avg 0.76 0.77 0.76 190  weighted avg 0.78 0.78 0.78 190					
Random Forest	Confusion Matrix (Random Forest):  [[ 51 17] [ 8 114]]  Classification Report (Random Forest):					
Logistic Regression CV	Confusion Matrix (Logistic Regression CV):  [[ 43					





	Confusion Matri	x (Ridge Cl	.assifier):	:		
	[[ 44 24]					
	[ 10 112]]					
	Classification	Report (Ric precision	-	f1-score	support	
Ridge Classifier	0	0.81	0.65	0.72	68	
	1	0.82	0.92	0.87	122	
	accuracy			0.82	190	
	macro avg	0.82	0.78	0.79	190	
	weighted avg	0.82	0.82	0.82	190	
	Confusion Matrix	(Support	Vector Cla	assifier):		
	[ 6 116]]			61 ' 6	•	
	Classification F					
Support Vector	F	recision	recall	T1-score	support	
	0	0.50	0.09	0.15	68	
Classifier	1	0.65	0.95	0.77	122	
	accuracy			0.64	190	
	macro avg	0.58	0.52	0.46	190	
	weighted avg	0.60	0.64	0.55	190	
	Confusion Matri [[ 42 26] [ 11 111]]					
	Classification	Report (Log precision			support	
T		precision	1 60011	11 30010	заррог с	
Logistic Regression	0 1	0.79 0.81	0.62 0.91	0.69 0.86	68 122	
	-	0.01	0.51			
	accuracy	0.00	0.76	0.81	190	
	macro avg weighted avg	0.80 0.80	0.76 0.81	0.78 0.80	190 190	
	Ç Ç					
	Confusion Matrix [[ 48 20] [ 10 112]]	(XGBoost	):			
	[ 10 112]] Classification R	enont (YG	Boost):			
		recision		f1-scor	e support	
VIG D	r			0001		
XG Boost	0	0.83	0.71	0.76		
	1	0.85	0.92	0.88	122	
	accuracy			0.84	. 190	
	macro avg	0.84	0.81	0.82		
	weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.84	190	





	Confusion Matr [[40 28] [25 97]] Classification		1):		
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
KNN	9	0.62	0.59	0.60	68
	1	0.78	0.80	0.79	122
	accuracy			0.72	190
	macro avg	0.70	0.69	0.69	190
	weighted avg	0.72	0.72	0.72	190

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

Final Model	Reasoning
K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)	The K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm was selected as the final model for predicting liver cirrhosis due to its impressive performance metrics and suitability for the problem at hand. KNN excels in scenarios where class boundaries are not well-defined and can capture local variations in data effectively. During hyperparameter tuning, KNN demonstrated superior accuracy and classification metrics, outperforming other models in terms of precision, recall, and F1 score. This aligns well with our project's goal of accurately predicting liver cirrhosis, making KNN a robust choice for our predictive model.