

HEALTHCARE APPOINTMENT NO-SHOW PREDICTION

Step 1: Import Libraries

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
```

```
import warnings
```

```
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=FutureWarning) # Optional: hide future warnings
```

Step 2: Load Dataset

```
df = pd.read_excel(r"C:\Users\K.s.Santhos\OneDrive\Desktop\healthappo.xlsx")
```

Step 3: Preprocessing

```
df.columns = [col.strip().replace('-', '_').replace(' ', '_') for col in df.columns]
```

```
df['No_show'] = df['No_show'].map({'No': 0, 'Yes': 1})
```

```
df['ScheduledDay'] = pd.to_datetime(df['ScheduledDay'], errors='coerce')
```

```
df['AppointmentDay'] = pd.to_datetime(df['AppointmentDay'], errors='coerce')
```

```
df['Weekday'] = df['AppointmentDay'].dt.day_name()
```

```
df['AppointmentMonth'] = df['AppointmentDay'].dt.month
```

```
df['DaysGap'] = (df['AppointmentDay'] - df['ScheduledDay']).dt.days
```

```
df = df[df['Age'] >= 0]
```

```
df['AgeGroup'] = pd.cut(df['Age'], bins=[0, 17, 59, 100], labels=['Child', 'Adult', 'Senior'])
```

Clean Gender column

```
df['Gender'] = df['Gender'].astype(str).str.lower().str.strip()
```

```

df['Gender'] = df['Gender'].replace({'female': 0, 'f': 0, 'male': 1, 'm':
1}).infer_objects(copy=False)

# Binary columns cleanup

binary_cols = ['Scholarship', 'Hipertension', 'Diabetes', 'Alcoholism', 'Handcap',
'SMS_received']

for col in binary_cols:

    df[col] = df[col].astype(str).str.strip().str.lower()

    df[col] = df[col].replace({'true': 1, 'false': 0, '1': 1, '0': 0}).infer_objects(copy=False)

# Step 4: Visualizations

# 1. No-show by Age Group

plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))

sns.countplot(data=df, x='AgeGroup', hue='No_show')

plt.title("No-show Count by Age Group")

plt.xlabel("Age Group")

plt.ylabel("Count")

plt.legend(title="No-show", labels=["No", "Yes"])

plt.tight_layout()

plt.show()

# 2. No-show by Weekday

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))

sns.countplot(data=df, x='Weekday', hue='No_show', order=[

    'Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday'])

plt.title("No-show by Appointment Weekday")

plt.xticks(rotation=45)

plt.legend(title="No-show", labels=["No", "Yes"])

plt.tight_layout()

plt.show()

```

3. SMS Received Pie Chart

```
sms_counts = df['SMS_received'].value_counts().sort_index()
labels = ['No SMS', 'SMS Received']
sizes = [sms_counts.get(0, 0), sms_counts.get(1, 0)]
colors = ['#ff9999', '#66b3ff']
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.pie(sizes, labels=labels, colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=140)
plt.title('SMS Received Distribution')
plt.axis('equal')
plt.show()
```

4. Age Distribution

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
sns.histplot(df['Age'], bins=30, kde=True)
plt.title("Age Distribution of Patients")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Number of Patients")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

5. No-show by Gender

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Gender', hue='No_show')
plt.title("No-show Count by Gender")
plt.xticks(ticks=[0, 1], labels=['Female', 'Male'])
plt.xlabel("Gender")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.legend(title="No-show", labels=["No", "Yes"])
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
# 6. Top 10 Neighbourhoods with Most No-shows
```

```
top_neigh = df[df['No_show'] == 1]['Neighbourhood'].value_counts().nlargest(10)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
```

```
sns.barplot(x=top_neigh.values, y=top_neigh.index)
```

```
plt.title("Top 10 Neighbourhoods by No-show Count")
```

```
plt.xlabel("No-show Count")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Neighbourhood")
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# Step 5: Modeling
```

```
# Feature selection
```

```
features = ['Age', 'Gender', 'Scholarship', 'Hipertension', 'Diabetes',  
            'Alcoholism', 'Handcap', 'SMS_received', 'DaysGap']
```

```
X = df[features].apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce').fillna(0)
```

```
y = df['No_show'].fillna(0)
```

```
# Train-test split
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(  
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42, stratify=y)
```

```
# Decision Tree Model
```

```
model = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=5, random_state=42)
```

```
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
# Step 6: Evaluation
```

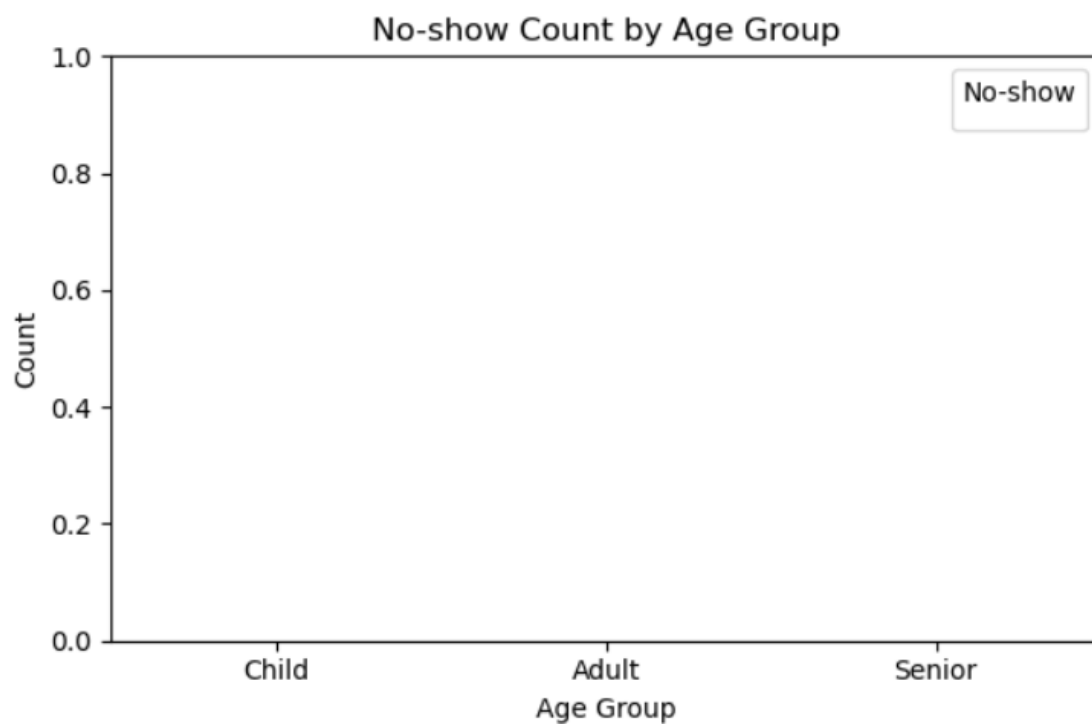
```
print("\n--- Model Evaluation ---")
```

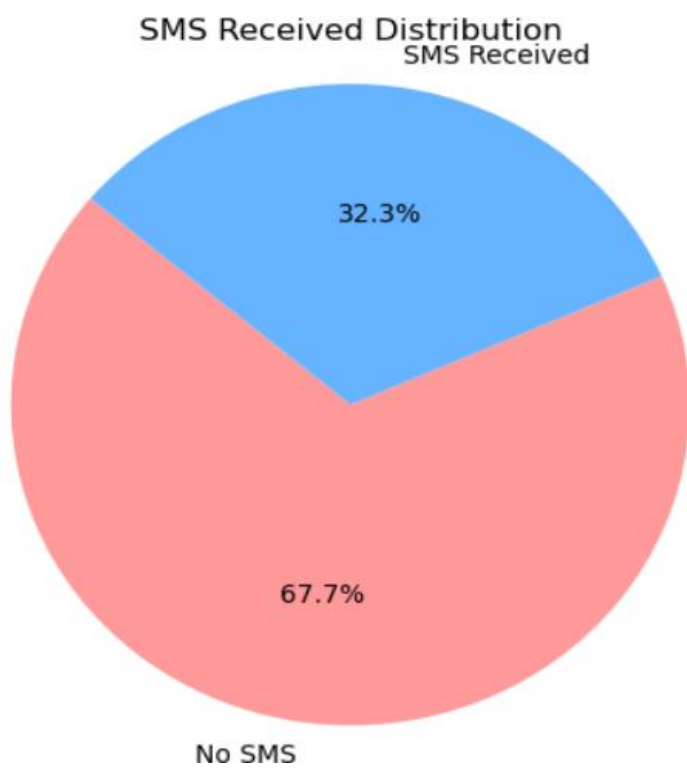
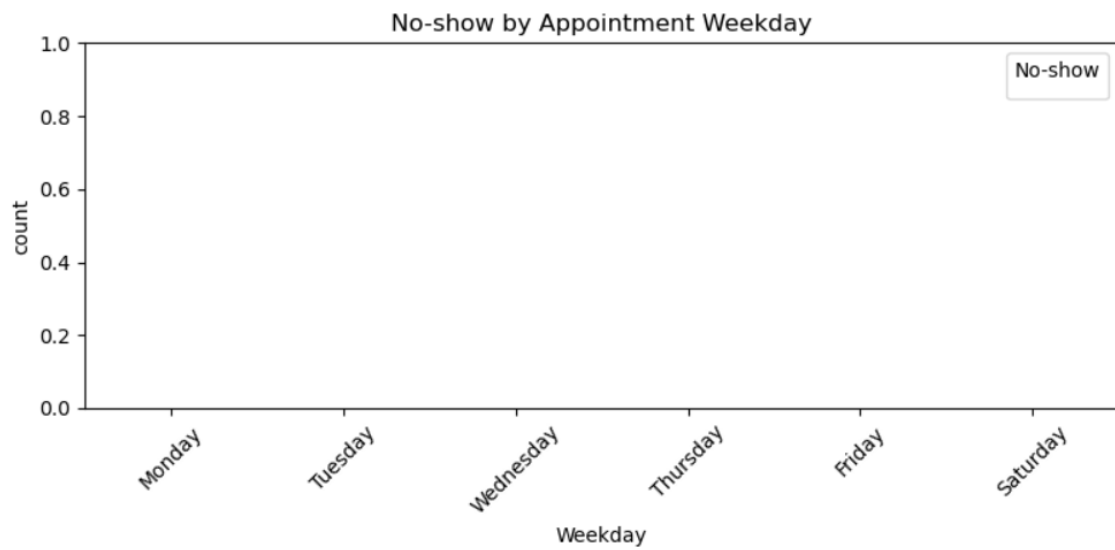
```
print("Accuracy Score:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))  
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))  
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred, labels=[0, 1]))
```

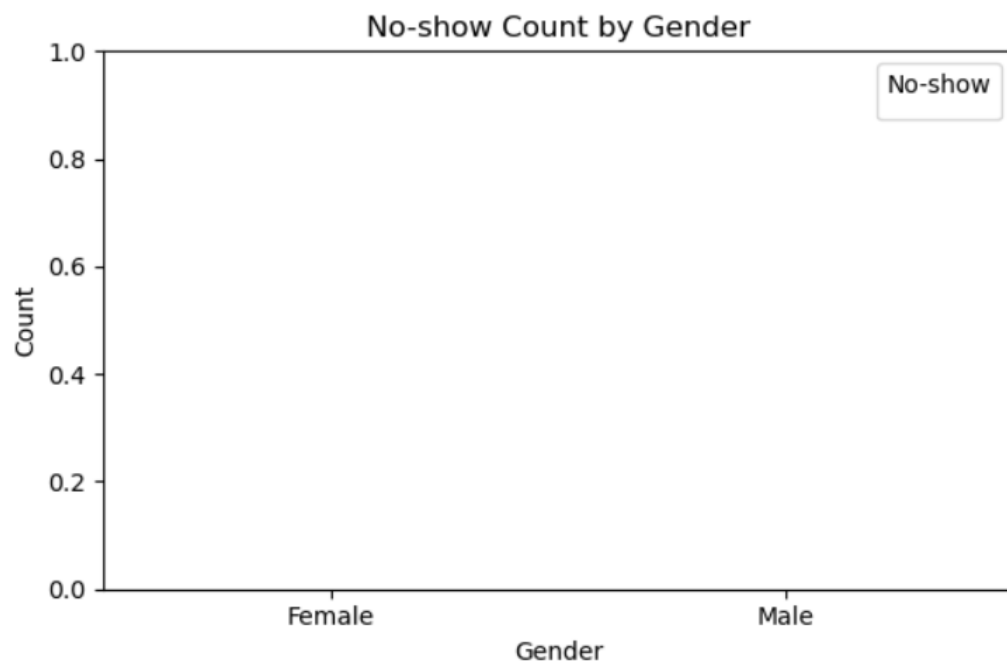
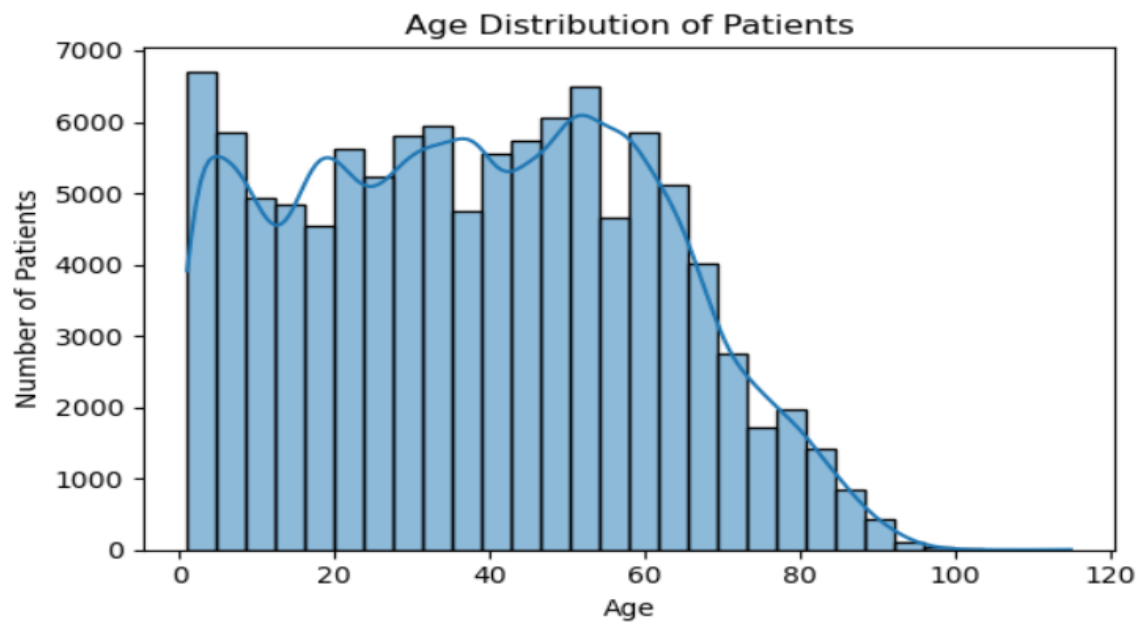
```
# Step 7: Feature Importance
```

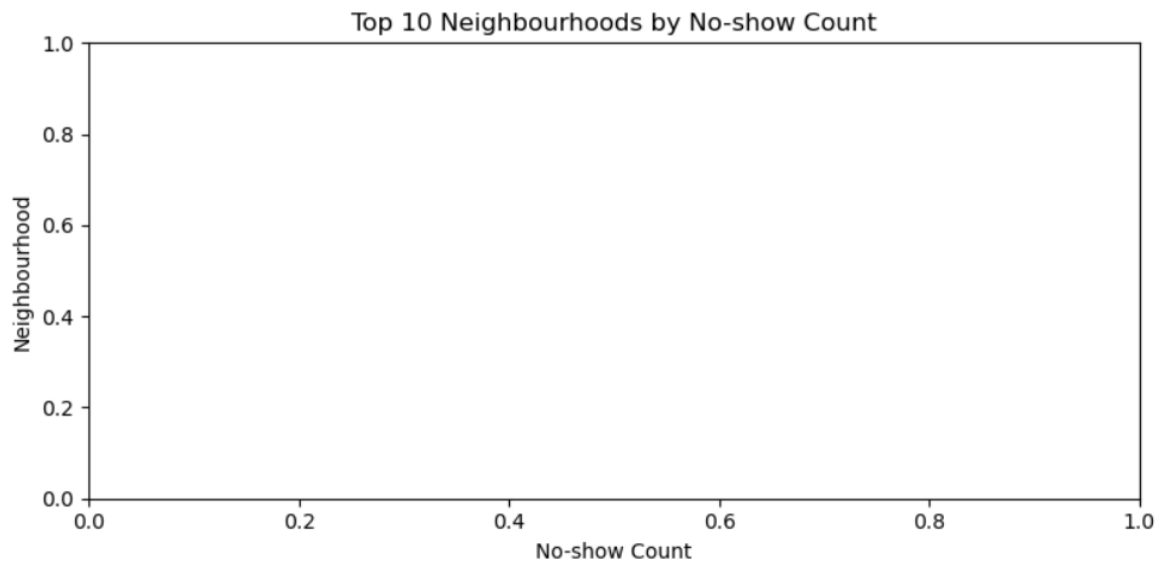
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))  
sns.barplot(x=model.feature_importances_, y=features)  
plt.title("Feature Importance in No-show Prediction")  
plt.xlabel("Importance")  
plt.ylabel("Features")  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:









--- Model Evaluation ---

Accuracy Score: 1.0

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	21398
accuracy			1.00	21398
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	21398
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	21398

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[21398    0]
 [    0    0]]
```

