# 資料科學期末報告

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### 大綱

- 專案簡介
- 資料輸入輸出與前處理
- 模型設定及處理
- 實驗結果
- 參考出處



#### 專案簡介

- 若鐵達尼存活預測是
  - 初入資料科學、Kaggle競賽的熱門入門題
  - 初入特徵工程,了解其過程及特徵選取
  - 瞭解資料科學的運作過程
- 那此次的心臟病分類預測競賽就是
  - 正式實作資料科學的流程
  - 較深入進行特徵工程,用各種假設檢定、熵來了解特徵之間對答案及模型的重要性
  - 遇到實務上的問題並嘗試著解決

### 資料輸入輸出

• 共有欄位如下:

Id	Max rate
Age	Exercise angina
Sex	St depression
Chest pain	Slope
Resting bp	Vessels
Cholestoral	Thalium scan
High sugar	Heart disease
Ecg	

#### 資料前處理

- 轉換之前
- 為什麼要轉換
- 如何轉換與處理資料
- 各欄位原始格式
- 預期各欄位轉換後格式
- 資料觀察
- 轉換後的資料
  - 訓練
  - 測試

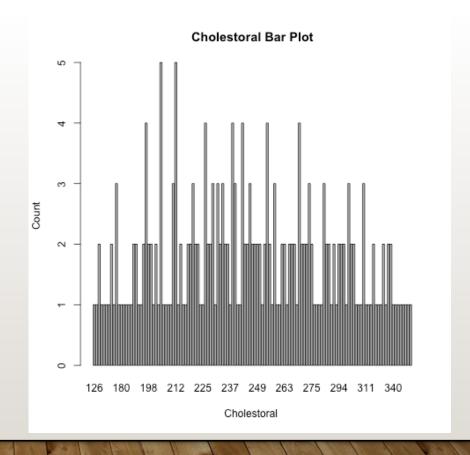
#### 資料前處理 - 轉換之前

- 理解、觀察各欄位資料
- 進行適當的轉換於特定欄位
- 觀察轉換後的分佈,例如
  - 受試者的年龄區間分佈
  - 受試者的性別分佈
  - 受試者的總膽固醇區間分佈
  - 各個欄位與心臟病的關係程度為何
  - ...等



#### 資料前處理 - 為什麼要轉換

- 多數欄位原始型態是數值型
- 資料範圍相當大時,觀察其分佈會有些困難
- 因此需要做適當的資料轉換



#### 資料前處理 - 如何轉換與處理資料

- 前處理:
  - Outlier: ( > 第三四分位 + 0.5\*IQR; < 第一四分位 0.5\*IQR)
    - 將個欄位 outlier 的 index 記錄起來,找將共同的 id 的資料並移除
    - 其他 outlier 則用最大值或最小值補齊,避免訓練時讓模型訓練錯誤
  - NA Numbers :
    - 找到 NA 的欄位資料,並用 median 來填補(因為沒有連續型數值變數有 NA,所以對類別 變數則用 median)
  - Normalize :
    - 這部分未處理,已包含在建模裡面

#### 資料前處理 - 如何轉換與處理資料

- 數值變數:
  - 區間化:利用 kmeans 方法,找到最大組間距離、最小組內距離的 K 點。並利用 cut 針對 K 個中心找到相對應的區間,Label 化
- 類別變數:
  - 連結變數與答案之間的關係,算出 contingency table
  - 變數間的重要性與相關性
    - Chi Square 假設檢定:
      - 當 p value 小於 alpha (0.05),則拒絕 HO,也就是兩變數之間相關;反之則接受 HO,即兩變數獨立
    - Mutual Information :
      - 利用相互資訊熵,來觀察變數對於答案 Label 的重要程度

$$I(X;Y) = \sum_{y \in Y} \sum_{x \in X} p(x,y) \log igg(rac{p(x,y)}{p(x)\,p(y)}igg),$$

### 資料前處理 - 各欄位原始格式

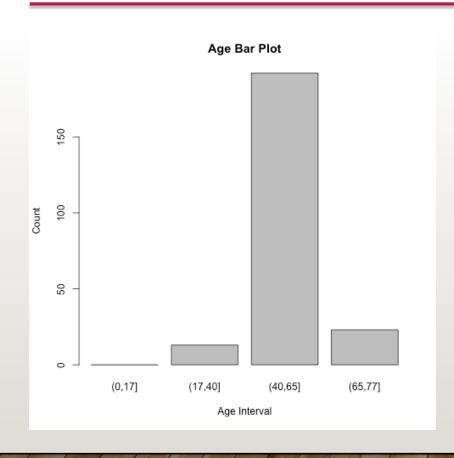
Input	Format
id	integer
age	numeric
sex	binary
chest_pain	multinomial
resting_bp	numeric
cholestoral	numeric
high_sugar	binary
ecg	multinomial

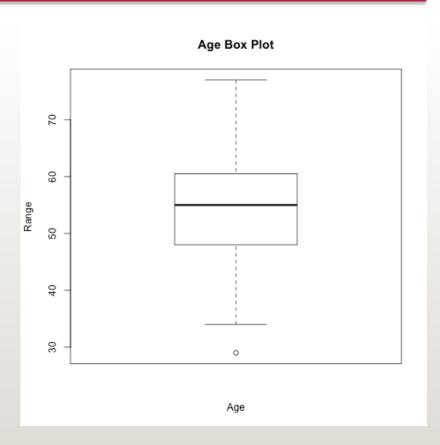
### 資料前處理 - 各欄位原始格式

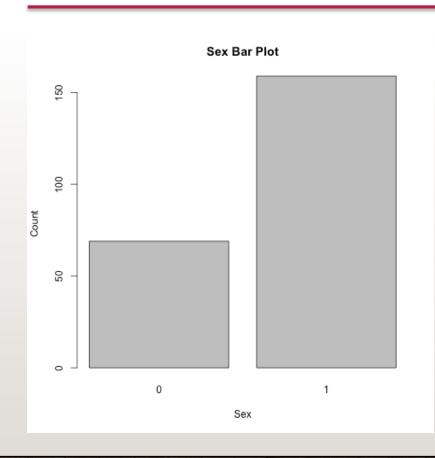
Input	Format
max_rate	numeric
exercise_angina	binary
st_depression	binary
slope	multinomial
vessels	multinomial
thalium_scan	multinomial
Heart_disease	binary

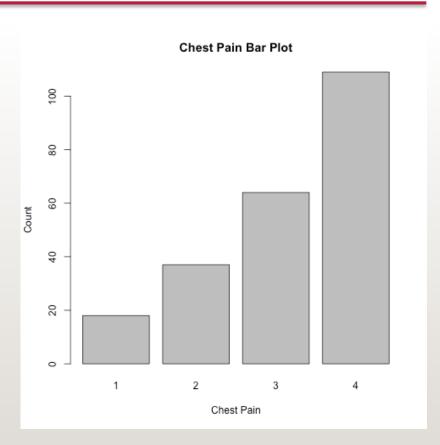
#### 資料前處理 - 預期各欄位轉換後格式

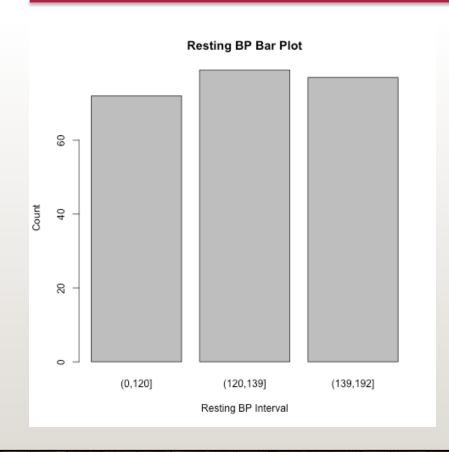
Input	Format	Remark
age_interval	multinomial	利用設定區間進行標籤化 P.S: 0, 17, 40, 65, max_value
resting_bp_interval	multinomial	利用設定區間進行標籤化 P.S: 0, I 20, I 39, max_value
cholestoral_interval	multinomial	利用設定區間進行標籤化 P.S: 0, I 29, 200, 239, max_value
max_rate	multinomial	利用 Kmeans 進行標籤化 P.S: I I 3, I 2 I, I 52, I 77, 202
st_depression	multinomial	利用 Kmeans 進行標籤化 P.S: 0, 0.03, 0.51, 0.81, 1.11, 1.48, 1.97, max_value
vessels	multinomial	Filling up NA

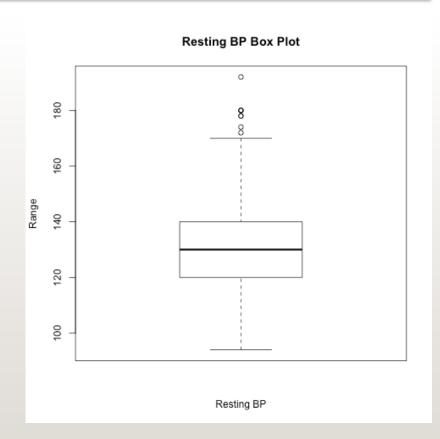


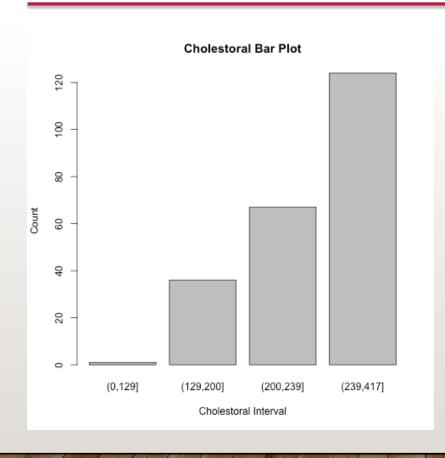


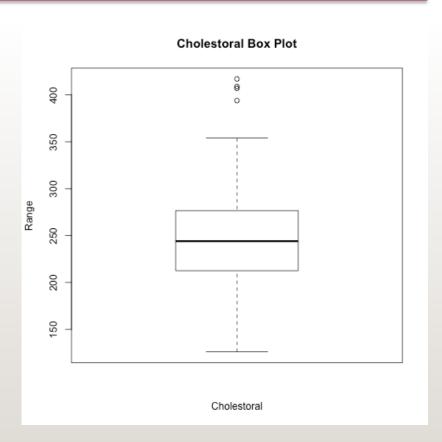


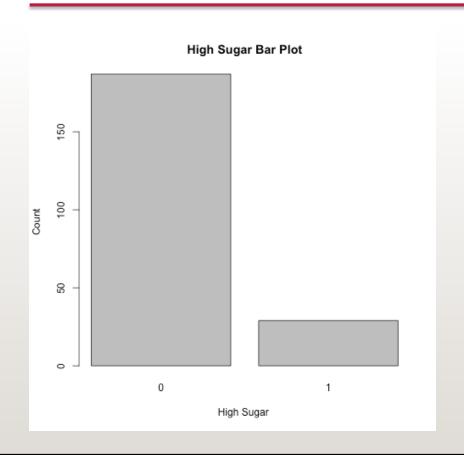


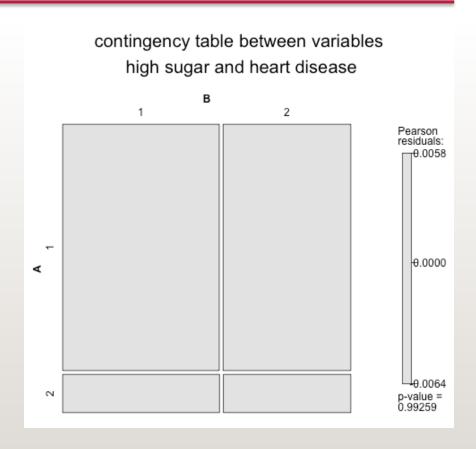


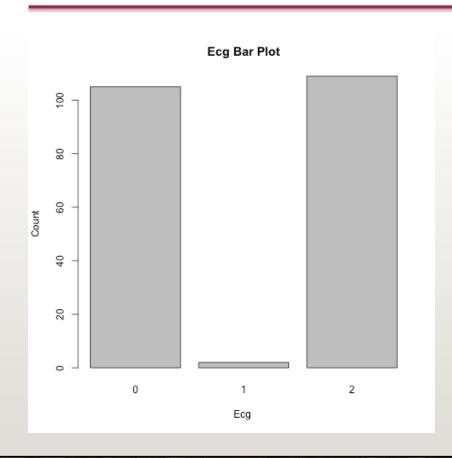


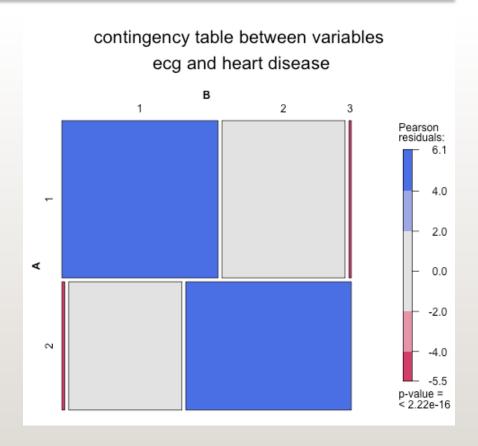


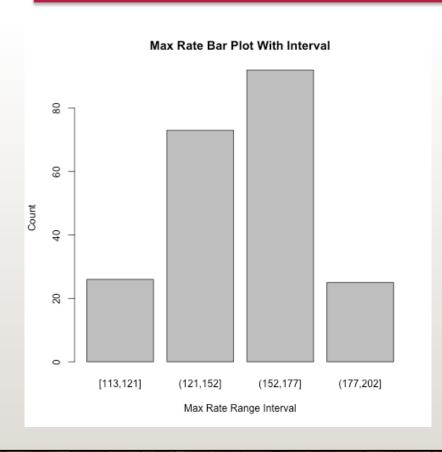


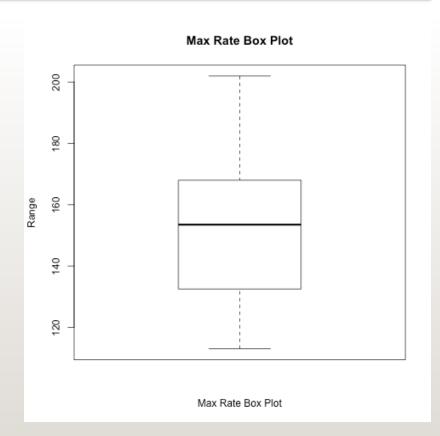


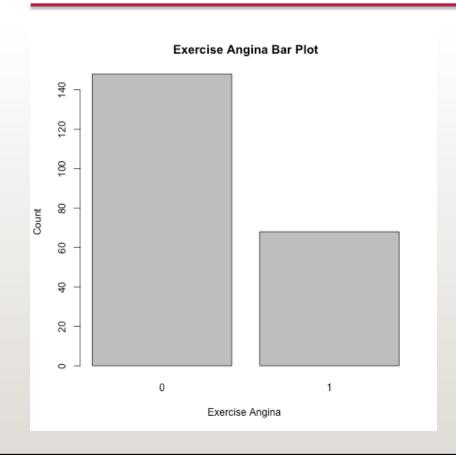


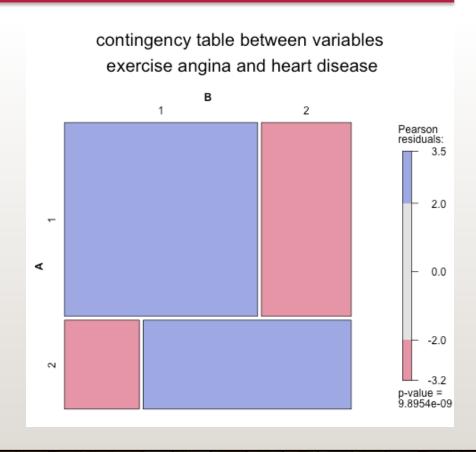


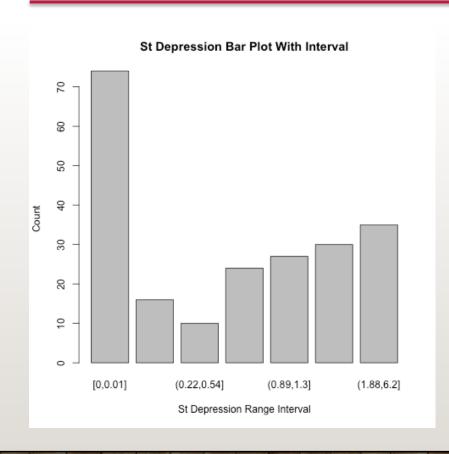


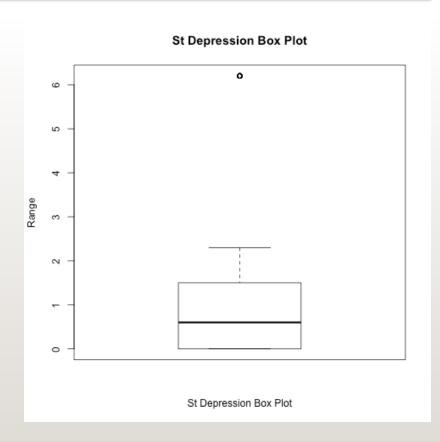


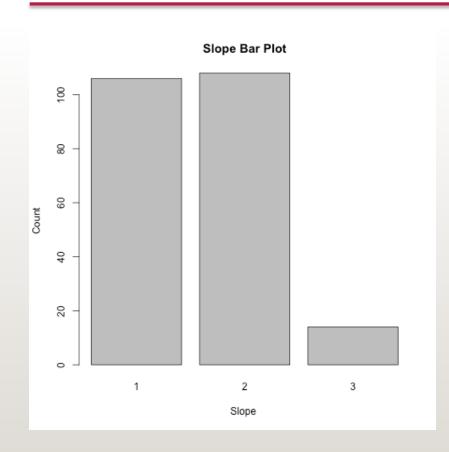


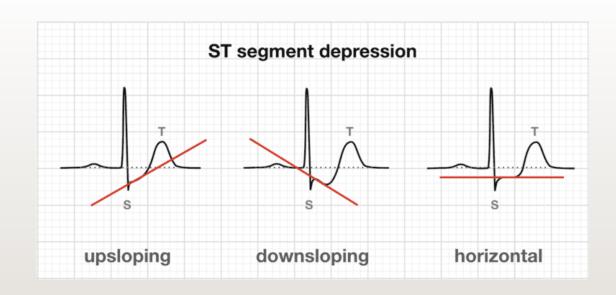


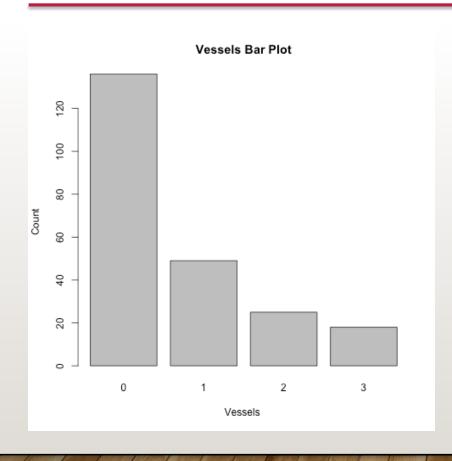


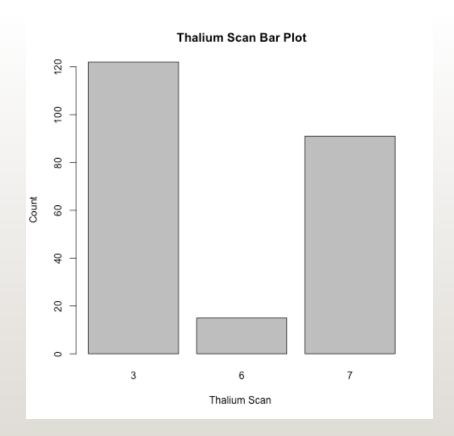


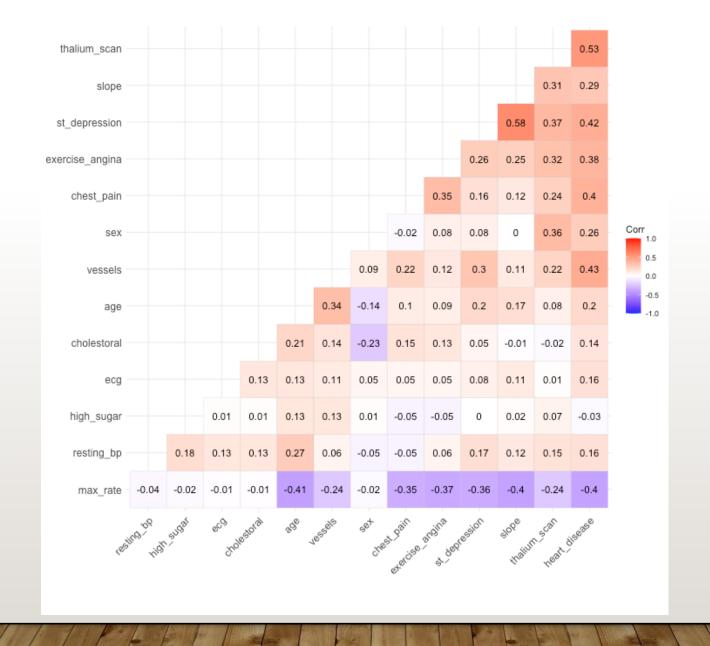












### 資料前處理 - 轉換後的訓練資料

id	cholestoral	cholestoral_with_label	cholestoral_without_label	high_sugar	ecg	max_rate	max_rate_with_label	max_rate_without_label	exercise_angina	st_depression	st_depression_with_label	st_depression_without_label	heart_disease
1	233	2	(198,239]	1	2	150	2	(121,152]	0	2.3	7	(1.88,6.2]	0
2	286	4	(282,417]	0	2	113	1	[113,121]	1	1.5	6	(1.3,1.88]	1
3	229	2	(198,239]	0	2	129	2	(121,152]	1	6.2	7	(1.88,6.2]	1
5	204	2	(198,239]	0	2	172	3	(152,177]	0	1.4	6	(1.3,1.88]	0
6	236	2	(198,239]	0	0	178	4	(177,202]	0	0.8	4	(0.54,0.89]	0
8	417	4	(282,417]	0	0	163	3	(152,177]	1	0.6	4	(0.54,0.89]	0
9	254	3	(239,282]	0	2	147	2	(121,152]	0	1.4	6	(1.3,1.88]	1
10	203	2	(198,239]	1	2	155	3	(152,177]	1	6.2	7	(1.88,6.2]	1
11	192	1	[182,198]	0	0	148	2	(121,152]	0	0.4	3	(0.22,0.54]	0
12	294	4	(282,417]	0	2	153	3	(152,177]	0	1.3	5	(0.89,1.3]	0
15	199	2	(198,239]	1	0	162	3	(152,177]	0	0.5	3	(0.22,0.54]	0
17	229	2	(198,239]	0	0	168	3	(152,177]	0	1	5	(0.89,1.3]	1
18	239	3	(239,282]	0	0	160	3	(152,177]	0	1.2	5	(0.89,1.3]	0
19	275	3	(239,282]	0	0	139	2	(121,152]	0	0.2	2	(0.01,0.22]	0
20	266	3	(239,282]	0	0	171	3	(152,177]	0	0.6	4	(0.54,0.89]	0
21	211	2	(198,239]	0	2	144	2	(121,152]	1	1.8	6	(1.3,1.88]	0
24	224	2	(198,239]	0	2	173	3	(152,177]	0	6.2	7	(1.88,6.2]	1
27	417	4	(282,417]	0	0	172	3	(152,177]	0	0	1	[0,0.01]	0
28	226	2	(198,239]	0	0	114	1	[113,121]	0	6.2	7	(1.88,6.2]	0
29	247	3	(239,282]	0	0	171	3	(152,177]	0	1.5	6	(1.3,1.88]	0
31	239	3	(239,282]	0	0	151	2	(121,152]	0	1.8	6	(1.3,1.88]	0
33	417	4	(282,417]	0	0	158	3	(152,177]	0	0	1	[0,0.01]	1

#### 資料前處理 - 轉換後的測試資料

id	cholestoral	cholestoral_with_label	cholestoral_without_label	high_sugar	ecg	max_rate	max_rate_with_label	max_rate_without_label	exercise_angina	st_depression	st_depression_with_label	st_depression_without_label
179	564	6	(287,564]	0	0	162	6	(161,166]	0	1.9	3	(1.26,2.15]
14	263	5	(260,287]	0	0	173	8	(172,187]	0	0	1	[0,0.14]
195	211	3	(209,234]	0	2	131	1	[131,132]	0	1.5	3	(1.26,2.15]
118	183	1	[177,186]	0	0	187	8	(172,187]	0	1.4	3	(1.26,2.15]
299	264	5	(260,287]	0	0	132	2	(132,142]	0	1.2	2	(0.14,1.26]
229	206	2	(186,209]	0	2	131	1	[131,132]	1	0	1	[0,0.14]
244	234	3	(209,234]	0	0	145	3	(142,151]	0	2.6	4	(2.15,4]
302	236	4	(234,260]	0	2	174	8	(172,187]	0	0	1	[0,0.14]
153	564	6	(287,564]	0	2	160	5	(156,161]	0	1.6	3	(1.26,2.15]
90	256	4	(234,260]	0	2	149	3	(142,151]	0	0.5	2	(0.14,1.26]
91	564	6	(287,564]	0	2	151	4	(151,156]	0	0.4	2	(0.14,1.26]
256	209	2	(186,209]	0	0	173	8	(172,187]	0	0	1	[0,0.14]
197	234	3	(209,234]	1	2	131	1	[131,132]	0	0.1	1	[0,0.14]
26	219	3	(209,234]	0	0	158	5	(156,161]	0	1.6	3	(1.26,2.15]
7	268	5	(260,287]	0	2	160	5	(156,161]	0	4	4	(2.15,4]
289	221	3	(209,234]	0	2	163	6	(161,166]	0	0	1	[0,0.14]
254	295	6	(287,564]	0	2	157	5	(156,161]	0	0.6	2	(0.14,1.26]
211	215	3	(209,234]	0	0	170	7	(166,172]	0	0	1	[0,0.14]
78	564	6	(287,564]	0	2	142	3	(142,151]	0	1.5	3	(1.26,2.15]
81	208	2	(186,209]	0	2	148	3	(142,151]	1	4	4	(2.15,4]
43	564	6	(287,564]	0	0	162	6	(161,166]	0	0.4	2	(0.14,1.26]

### 模型設定及處理

- Logistic Regression
- XGBoost

#### 模型設定及處理

- 對於此次比賽我們使用模型有: XGBoost / Logistic Regression
- 針對模型訓練,我們採取以下方式:
  - 利用 xgb.importance 找出較重要的特徵並訓練模型
  - 相對於 Null Model,我們有針對飽和模型進行 Baseline 模型之前的訓練,並利用 T Test 找到較重要的特徵後,進行該特徵的強化與處理
  - 用 try and error 的精神,根據不同且較重要的特徵選取(結合),進行訓練,挑選較好的模型
  - 根據 proposed-final 模型,我們設不同的 seed 來訓練模型
- 我們使用 K-Fold Cross Validation 來進行模型驗證

- 特徵選取與特徵轉換:
  - 原始資料:
    - 根據全部資料,利用 student t test 來找到對應的 t 值 ( P value ) ,選取重要特徵:
      - chest\_pain
      - vessels
      - thalium\_scan

```
Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
               -8.198600
                          4.765700 -1.720 0.085372
(Intercept)
               -0.003836
                          0.043680 -0.088 0.930025
age
               1.204706
                          0.847649 1.421 0.155249
               0.631230
chest_pain
                          0.319222 1.977 0.047997 *
              0.035300
                          0.019485 1.812 0.070037 .
resting bp
               0.004815
cholestoral
                          0.007044 0.684 0.494254
                          0.853651 -0.286 0.774708
high sugar
               -0.244334
ecq
              0.377170
                          0.315155 1.197 0.231394
              -0.029827
                          0.017083 -1.746 0.080815 .
max rate
exercise angina -0.055663
                          0.689874 -0.081 0.935691
st depression 0.302998
                          0.404717 0.749 0.454058
slope
               -0.235356
                          0.639480 -0.368 0.712842
vessels
              1.402988
                          0.404926 3.465 0.000531 ***
thalium scan
             0.537693
                          0.179171
                                   3.001 0.002691 **
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
```

Null deviance: 181.047 on 132 degrees of freedom Residual deviance: 81.029 on 119 degrees of freedom AIC: 109.03

- 特徵選取與特徵轉換:
  - 轉換後資料(非最終模型):
    - One hot encoding
      - 各別考慮 chest\_pain, ecg, slope, thalium\_scan : 0/1
    - Age:
      - cut into bins => nonsignificant
    - linear combinations
      - examine p-value

- 特徵選取與特徵轉換:
  - 轉換後資料(最終模型):
    - 以decision tree, 拿沒有 NA 的 column 項來預測遺失值
      - Vessels ; thalium scan
    - resting\_bp\_without\_label :
      - 用kmeans 跑區間,最後分出5個區間: (93, 113, 133, 160, 192)

- 轉換後資料(最終模型,承上):
  - slope\_label:
    - origin category: 0,1,2
    - Since distribution like the table
      - category = 0 => 0; category = 1,2 => 1
  - thalium\_scan
    - Origin: 3,6,7 => transform to 1,2,3
    - One hot encoding
      - 雖然有三類,但實際上只需要用兩類來概括資料:thalium\_scan\_1, thalium\_scan\_3 as feature
- 實驗設定:
  - Cross Validation: 5~10
  - 根據 proposed-final 模型,我們設不同的 seed

	slope	Heart_disease
0	I	0.283
I	2	0.657
2	3	0.500

### 實驗結果 – LOGISTIC REGRESSION

model	Item set	Private Score	Public Score
Baseline (特徵未經處理)	chest_pain \ vessels \ thalium_scan \ resting_bp \ max_rate	0.75471	0.86363
Proposed-A (Slope_label 改為二類)	resting_bp_without_label \ slope_label \ vessels \ chest_pain \ thalium_scan	0.81132	0.90909
Proposed-C (chest_pain 改為 one-hot encoding)	resting_bp_without_label \ slope_label \ vessels \ chest_pain_2 \ chest_pain_3 \ chest_pain_4 \ thalium_scan	0.77358	0.86363
Proposed-Final (thalium_scan 改為 one- hot encoding)	resting_bp_without_label \ slope_label \ vessels \ chest_pain \ thalium_scan_l \ thalium_scan_3	0.86792	0.90909

#### 實驗結果 – LOGISTIC REGRESSION

#### • 不同的 seed:

seed	public score	private score
4	0.86792	0.90909
10	0.83018	0.81818

predict_final.csv	0.86792	0.90909
34 minutes ago by 流		
check - seed: 4 (prev: 10)		

The way we cut into fold is important, it can be improved if we make some tricks before cut

#### 模型設定及處理 – XGBOOST

- 特徵選取與特徵轉換:
  - 將 slope 轉換成「binary」型式
  - 將 thalium\_scan 轉換成「one-hot encoding」
  - 利用 xgb.importance 的套件,找出較重要的特徵,並訓練模型

#### • 實驗設定:

• max\_depth : 5

• eta: 0.3

• n\_rounds: 20

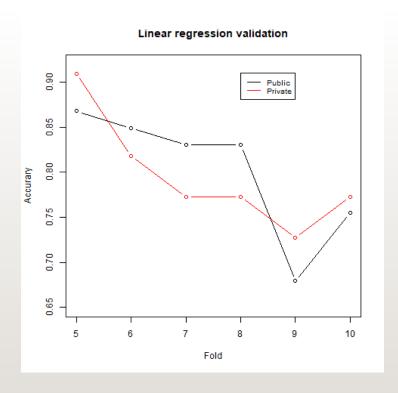
Feature	Gain	Frequency
thalium_scan	0.275342017	0.01639344
chest_pain	0.133716699	0.06557377
cholestoral	0.114106357	0.19672131
exercise_angina	0.010420478	0.01639344
High_sugar	0.007573798	0.01639344

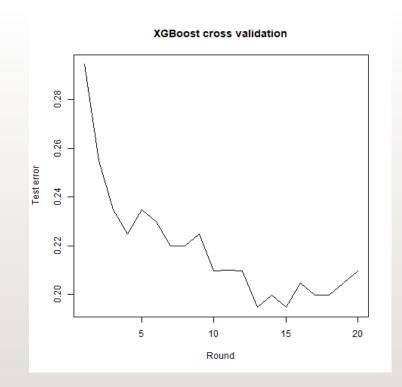
#### 實驗結果 – XGBOOST

• With feature engineer



### 實驗結果





#### 實驗結果

#### 小結:

- 我們使用了 Accuracy, Test Error 來進行衡量,以找到最佳之模型
- 針對不同的資料處理及標籤設定,會有不同訓練結果。加上我們採取不同標籤的結合來訓練模型,以及改變 seed 也會影響結果。綜合以上,我們最後且最佳模型有很大進步
- 對於此次比賽的結果,我們認為資料的特徵工程及選擇較為困難,因為不知道何者是最重要且必要的特徵。此外,訓練時的抽樣方法也需多加要研究

#### 參考出處

- Age interval (年龄區間劃分)
  - 出自《老年性生理學和老年的性生活》一書
- Blood pressure interval (血壓區間劃分)
- Cholestoral interval (總膽固醇區間劃分)
  - 啟新診所
  - 馬偕醫院
- 資料處理:
  - https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/contingency-tables-r
  - https://www.pluralsight.com/guides/cleaning-up-data-from-outliers
  - <a href="https://www.gastonsanchez.com/r4strings/formatting.html">https://www.gastonsanchez.com/r4strings/formatting.html</a>
  - https://www.guru99.com/r-data-frames.html

#### 參考出處

- 套件引用:
  - https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/hash/hash.pdf
  - <a href="https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23765996/get-all-keys-from-ruby-hash">https://stackoverflow.com/questions/23765996/get-all-keys-from-ruby-hash</a>
  - https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/tibble/versions/1.4.2/topics/add\_column
  - <a href="https://stackoverflow.com/questions/45741498/add-column-in-tibble-with-variable-column-name">https://stackoverflow.com/questions/45741498/add-column-in-tibble-with-variable-column-name</a>
  - https://statmath.wu.ac.at/projects/vcd/
  - https://rdrr.io/cran/infotheo/man/mutinformation.html
  - https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/infotheo/infotheo.pdf
  - https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/stringr
  - https://stringr.tidyverse.org/reference/str\_detect.html
  - https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/vcd/

# ANY QUESTIONS

**END**