



Helwan University

Advanced Machine Learning Project



Agenda

■ Introduction

■ Datasets

■ Regression

- Data Description
- Data preparation
- DecisionTree algorithm
- SVM
- ANN

■ Classification

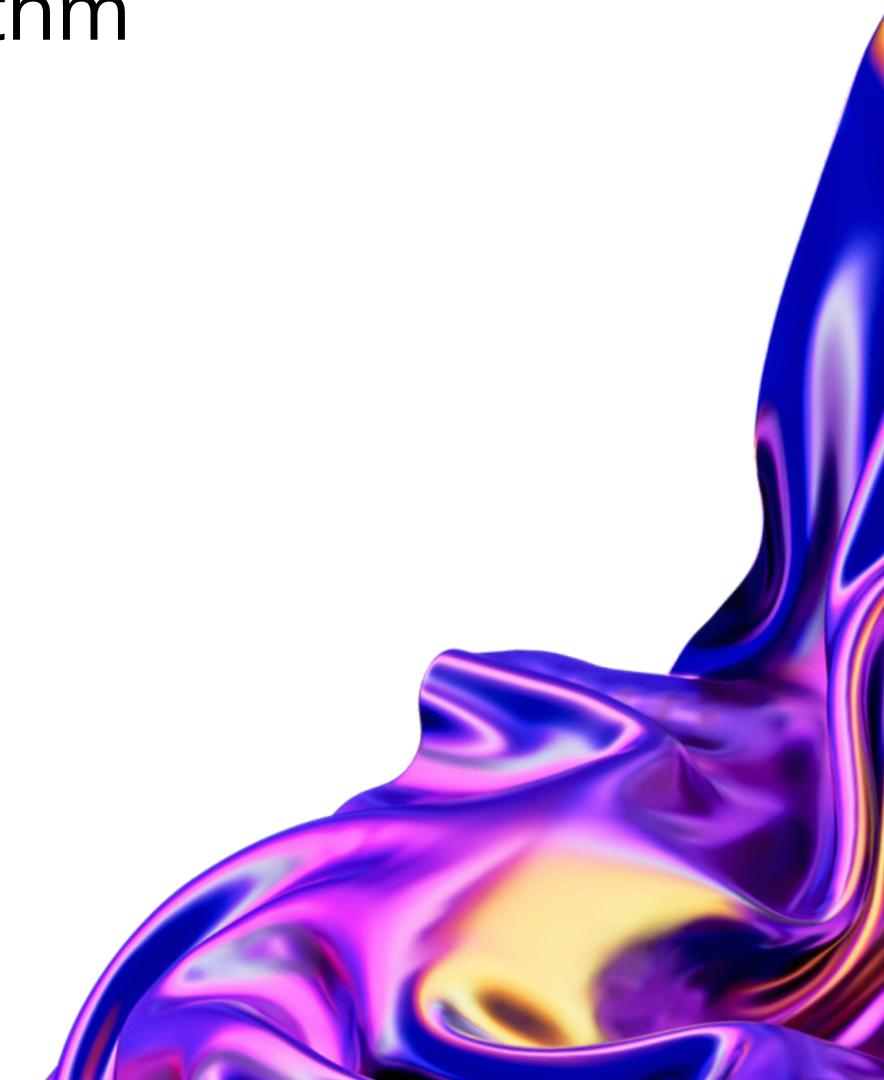
- Data Description
- Data preparation
- DecisionTree algorithm
- SVM
- ANN

■ Application

■ Team

Tip: Use links to go to a different page inside your presentation.

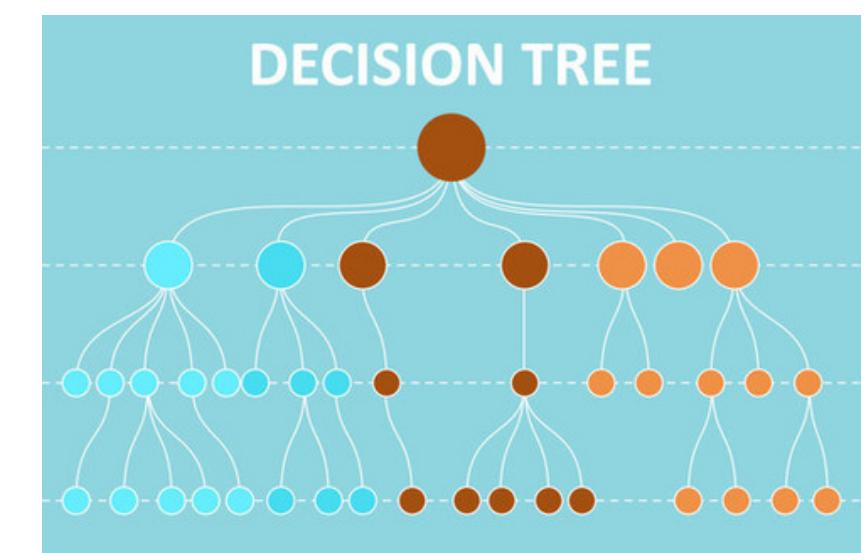
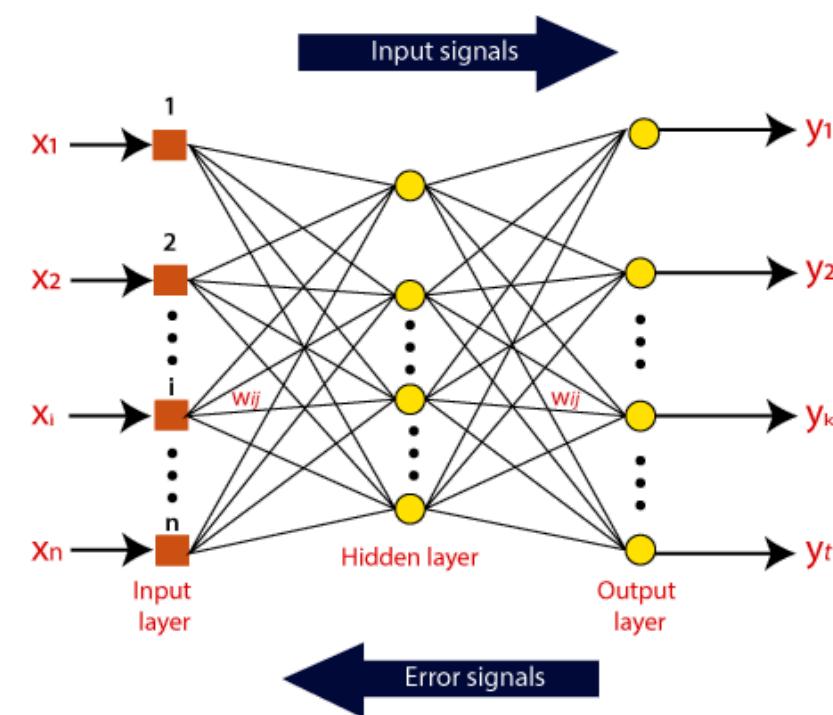
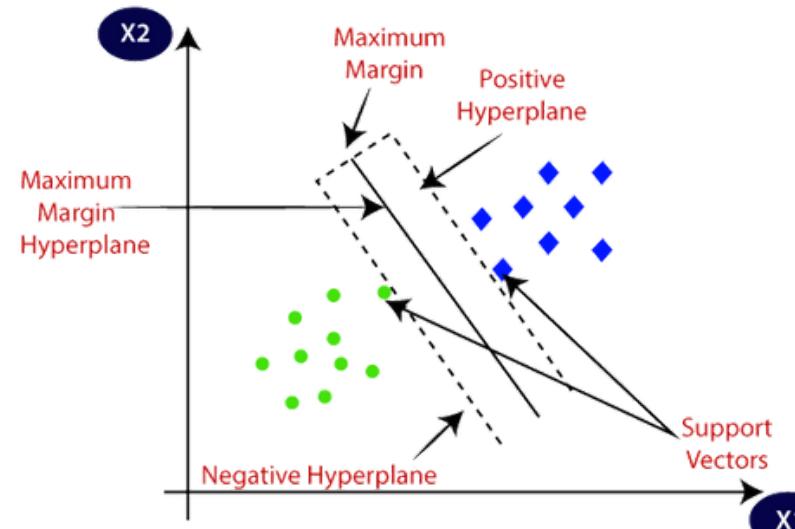
How: Highlight text, click on the link symbol on the toolbar, and select the page in your presentation you want to connect.



Introduction

what we did?

- In this project, we aimed to explore the capabilities of these models in solving real-world problems by working with two distinct datasets. For the classification task, we utilized the heart attack dataset, aiming to predict the likelihood of heart attacks based on various medical attributes. Meanwhile, for the regression task, we employed the house price prediction dataset, seeking to forecast housing prices based on different features.



DataSets

[BACK TO AGENDA PAGE](#)



Regression

House Sales in King County, USA



Classification

Heart Disease Classification Dataset



Regression



House Sales Dataset

Features Description

- **id** - Unique ID for each home sold
- **date** - Date of the home sale
- **price** - Price of each home sold
- **bedrooms** - Number of bedrooms
- **bathrooms** - Number of bathrooms
- **sqft_living** - Square footage of the apartment interior living space
- **sqft_lot** - Square footage of the land space
- **floors** - Number of floors
- **waterfront** - A dummy variable for whether the apartment was overlooking the waterfront or not
- **condition** - An index from 1 to 5 on the condition of the apartment,
- **grade** - An index from 1 to 13, where 1-3 falls short of building construction and design, 7 has an average level of construction and design, and 11-13 have a high quality level of construction and design.

House Sales Dataset

Features Description

- **sqft_above** - The square footage of the interior housing space that is above ground level
- **sqft_basement** - The square footage of the interior housing space that is below ground level
- **yr_built** - The year the house was initially built
- **yr_renovated** - The year of the house's last renovation
- **zipcode** - What zipcode area the house is in
- **lat** - Latitude
- **long** - Longitude
- **sqft_living15** - The square footage of interior housing living space for the nearest 15 neighbors
- **sqft_lot15** - The square footage of the land lots of the nearest 15 neighbors



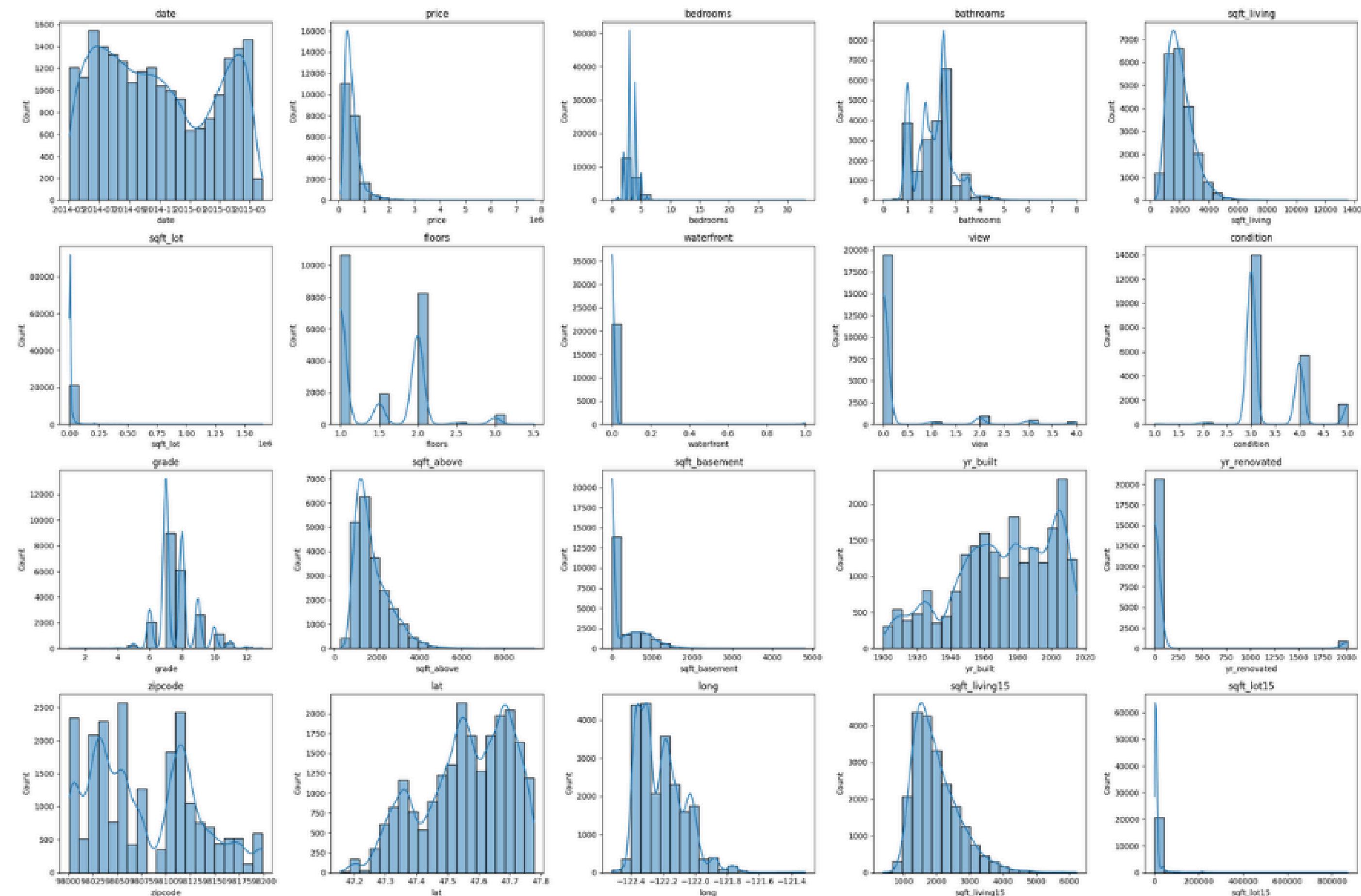
House Sales Dataset

Data Before Preprocessing

- Size of data : 2.52 MB
- Number of features : 21 feature
- Number of samples : 21613 sample



Data Distribution (Before)



Data Preprocessing

```
In [14]: df["yr_renovated"].value_counts().reset_index()
```

Out[14]:

	yr_renovated	count
0	0	20699
1	2014	91
2	2013	37
3	2003	36
4	2005	35
...
65	1954	1
66	1951	1
67	1959	1
68	1934	1
69	1944	1

70 rows × 2 columns

```
In [12]: df["waterfront"].value_counts().reset_index()
```

Out[12]:

	waterfront	count
0	0	21450
1	1	163

```
In [13]: df["view"].value_counts().reset_index()
```

Out[13]:

	view	count
0	0	19489
1	2	963
2	3	510
3	1	332
4	4	319

Most Values of these features (yr_renovated, view, waterfront)
are zero ,so we gonna drop them



House Sales Dataset

Standard Scaler

We scaling data with Standard Scaler To all column and ignore this column:

"grade", "condition", "floors", "bathrooms",
"bedrooms", “date”

Because values in this column is categorical



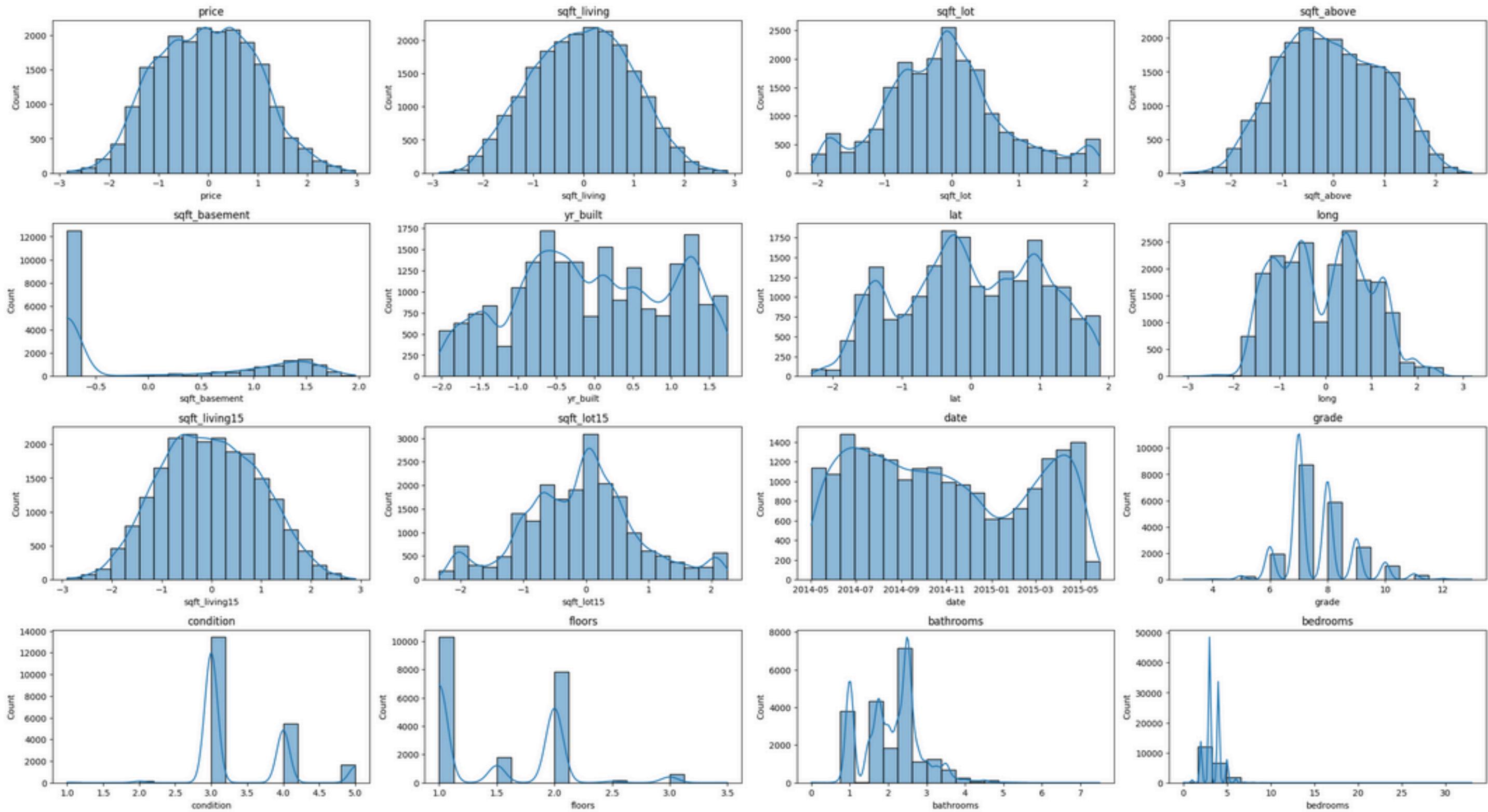
House Sales Dataset

Transform

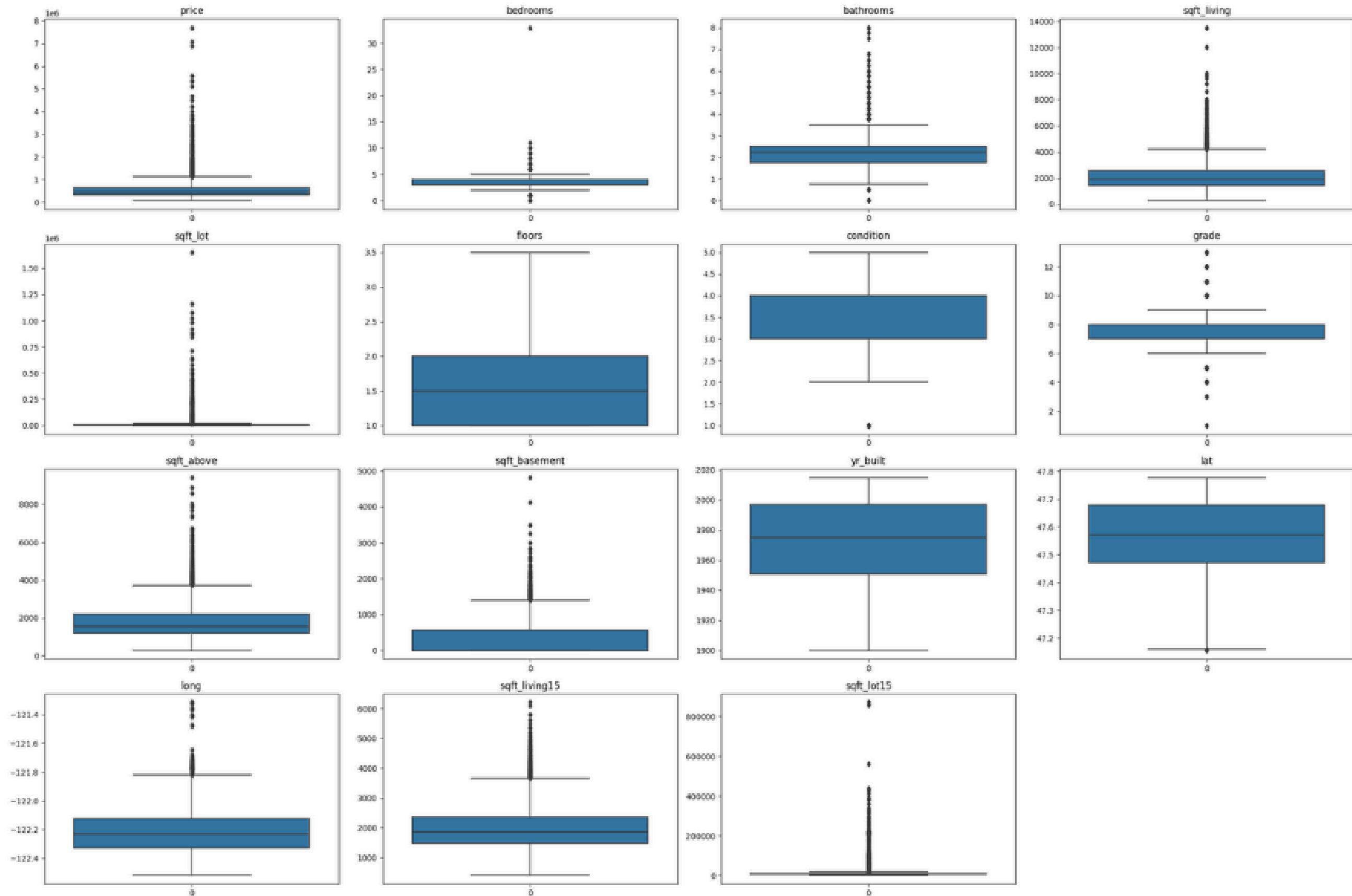
transform data with power transform (method = yeo-johnson) to make distribution of data normalized



Data Distribution (After)



Outliers (Before)



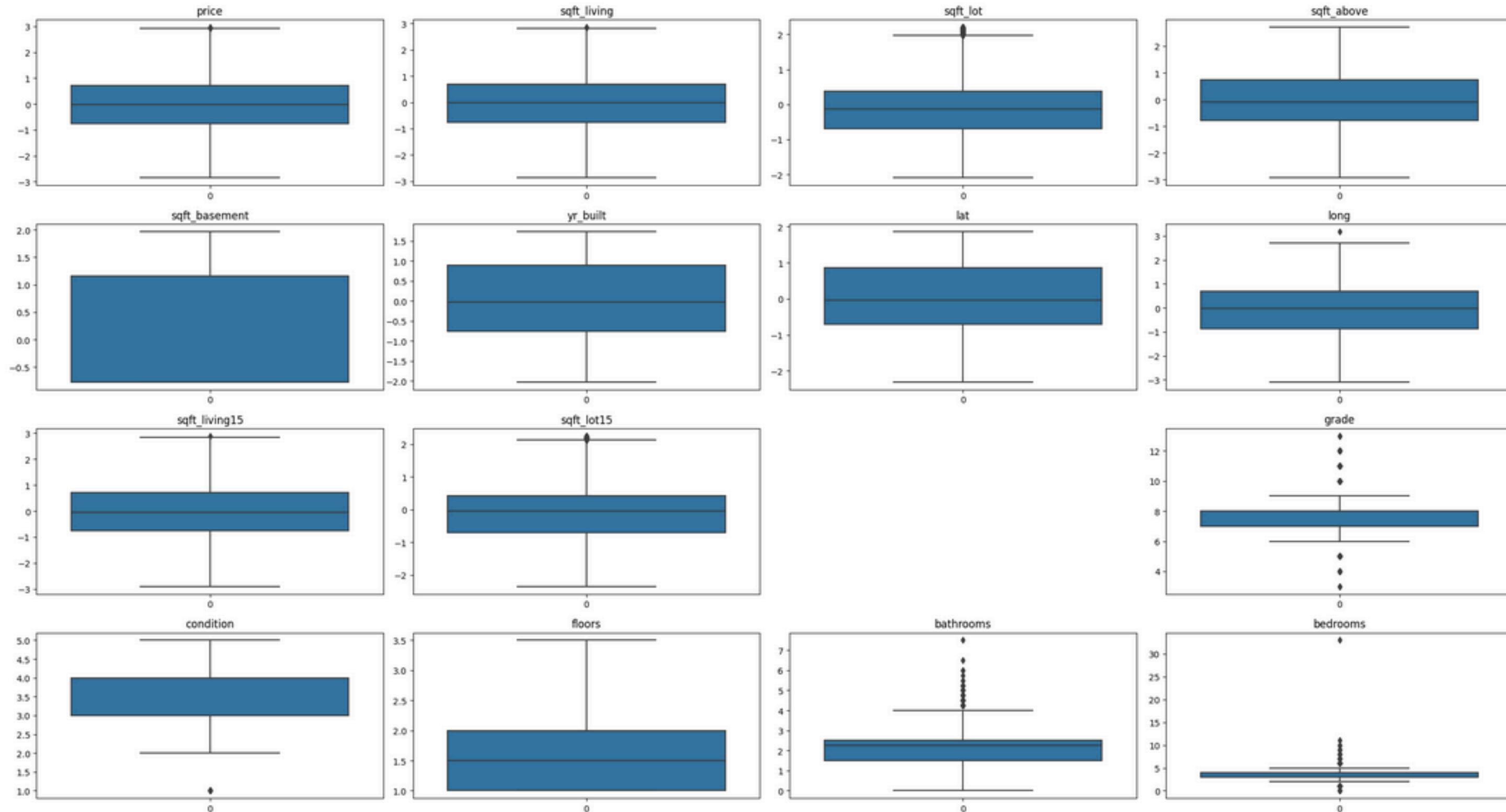
House Sales Dataset

Handle Outliers

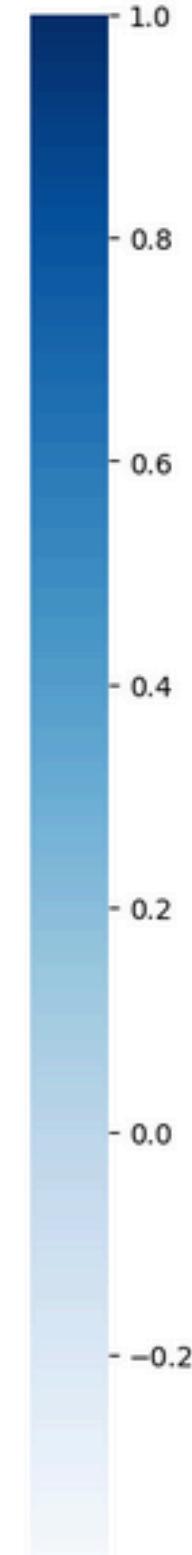
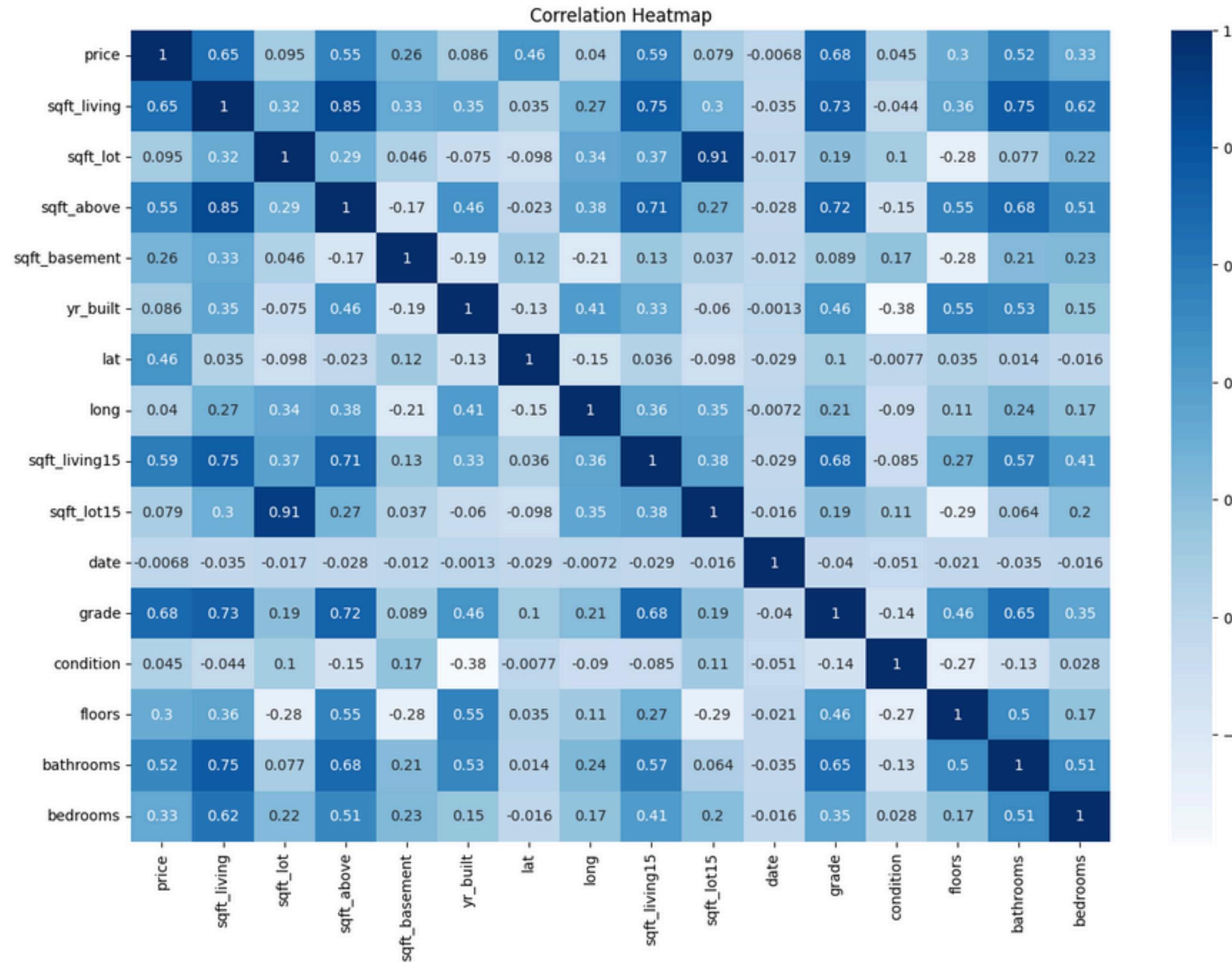
We Are Using IQR Technique To Handle Outliers
And Remove Outliers



Outliers (Before)



correlation (Before)



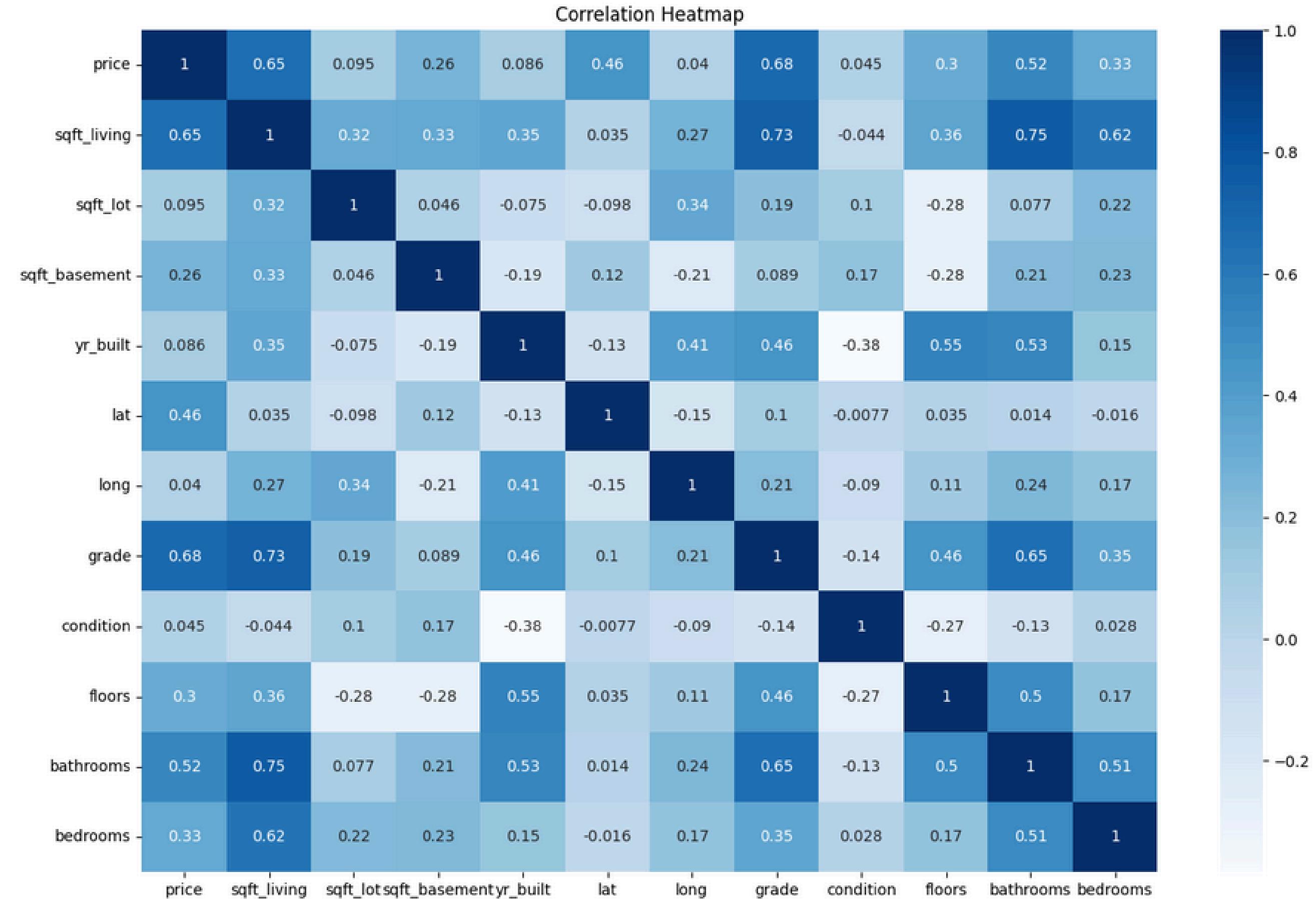
House Sales Dataset

Multicollinearity

- we dropped these columns
'sqft_above','sqft_living15','grade','bathrooms'
- Due to high correlation with each other



correlation (After)



House Sales Dataset

Data After Preprocessing

Features : 11

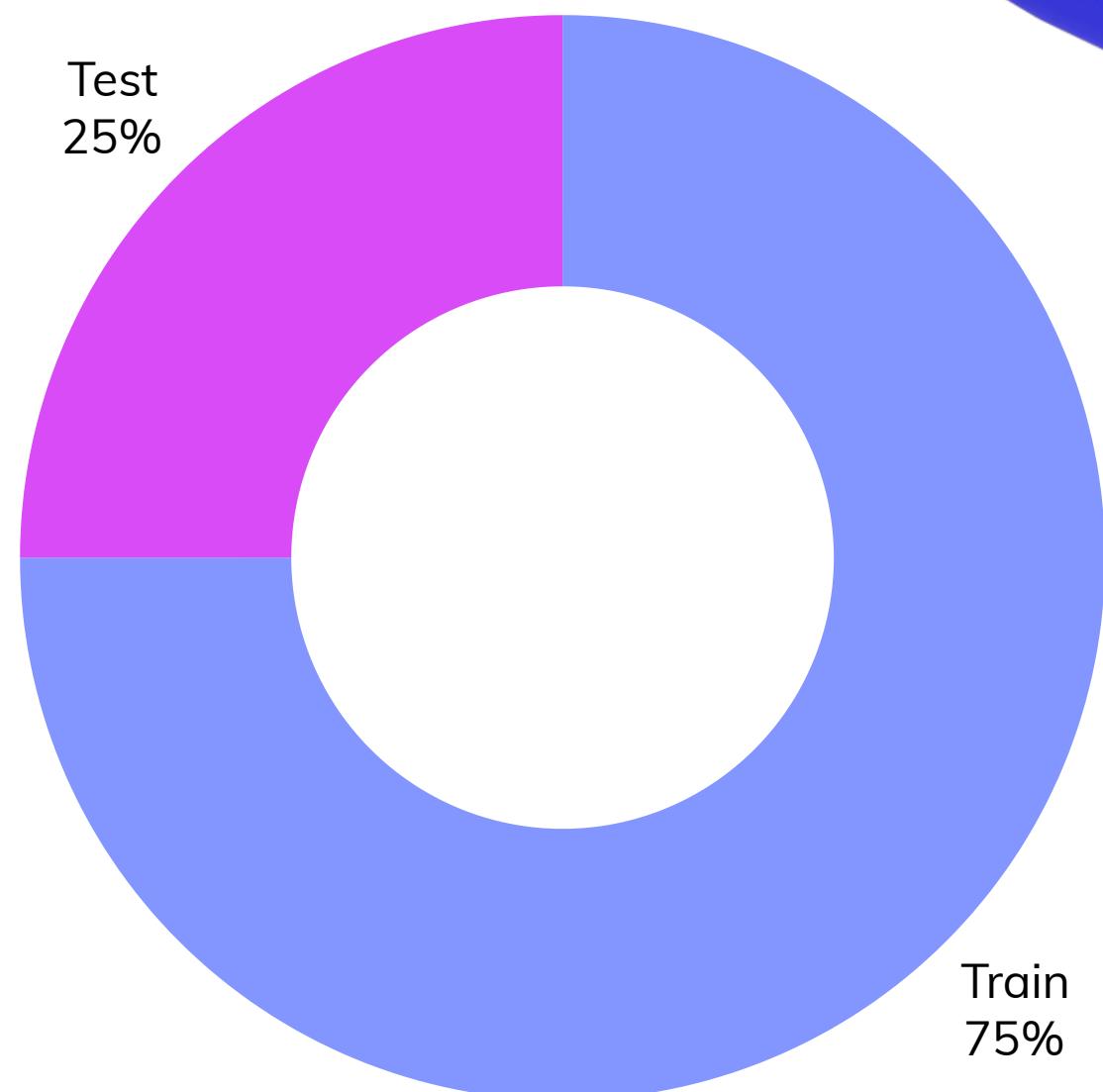
Samples : 20698



House Sales Dataset

Split Data

we split data using 75% for train
and 25% for test



House Sales Model

DecisionTree

- Train R2_score : 88.14
- Test R2_score : 83.57
- Train mean_squared_error : 11.68
- Test mean_squared_error : 16.26



House Sales Model

DecisionTree

Cross validation score cv = 15

```
array([0.82339137, 0.84145324, 0.83847831, 0.81951225, 0.83881084,
       0.82822249, 0.80122555, 0.83946381, 0.83421607, 0.84117978,
       0.83576592, 0.84415746, 0.83293164, 0.85319055, 0.82760834])
```

- the mean of cross_val_score is 0.8333071743655895



House Sales Model

SVM

- Train R2_score : 85.25
- Test R2_score : 85.27
- Train mean_squared_error : 14.54
- Test mean_squared_error : 14.57



House Sales Model

SVM

Cross validation score cv = 3

```
array([0.84456054, 0.84268922, 0.85224156])
```

- the mean of cross_val_score is 0.8464971035615894



House Sales Model

ANN Model structure

we use 40 epochs ,
batch size is 16 ,
validation_split 20% and
optimizer adam

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	768
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	4,160
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65

Total params: 4,993 (19.50 KB)

Trainable params: 4,993 (19.50 KB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)



House Sales Model

we use Early Stop in val_loss with 5 patience

ANN Model Fit

```
Epoch 1/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1182 - val_loss: 0.1269  
Epoch 2/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1191 - val_loss: 0.1271  
Epoch 3/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1177 - val_loss: 0.1284  
Epoch 4/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1166 - val_loss: 0.1253  
Epoch 5/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1176 - val_loss: 0.1251  
Epoch 6/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1156 - val_loss: 0.1220  
Epoch 7/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1159 - val_loss: 0.1222  
Epoch 8/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1136 - val_loss: 0.1243  
Epoch 9/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1156 - val_loss: 0.1232  
Epoch 10/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1149 - val_loss: 0.1254  
Epoch 11/40  
777/777 ━━━━━━━━━━━━ 2s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1135 - val_loss: 0.1264
```



House Sales Model

ANN

- Train R2_score : 88.62
- Test R2_score : 88.34
- Train mean_squared_error : 11.21
- Test mean_squared_error : 11.53



House Sales Model

DecisionTree VS SVM VS ANN

	Model	R2 Train	R2 Test	mean_squared_error score for train	mean_squared_error score for test
0	SVM	85.246213	85.277726	14.545559	14.577484
1	Decision Tree	88.148927	83.575063	11.683812	16.263402
2	ANN	88.629284	88.346384	11.210234	11.539006



Classification



Heart Disease Classification Dataset

Dataset Description

- The size of the dataset is **1319 samples**, which have nine fields, where eight fields are for input fields and one field for an output field. **Age, gender(0 for Female, 1 for Male) , heart rate (impulse), systolic BP (pressure-hight), diastolic BP (pressure-low), blood sugar(glucose), CK-MB (kcm), and Test-Troponin (troponin)** are representing the input fields, while the output field pertains to the presence of **heart attack** (class), which is divided into two categories (negative and positive); negative refers to the absence of a heart attack, while positive refers to the presence of a heart attack



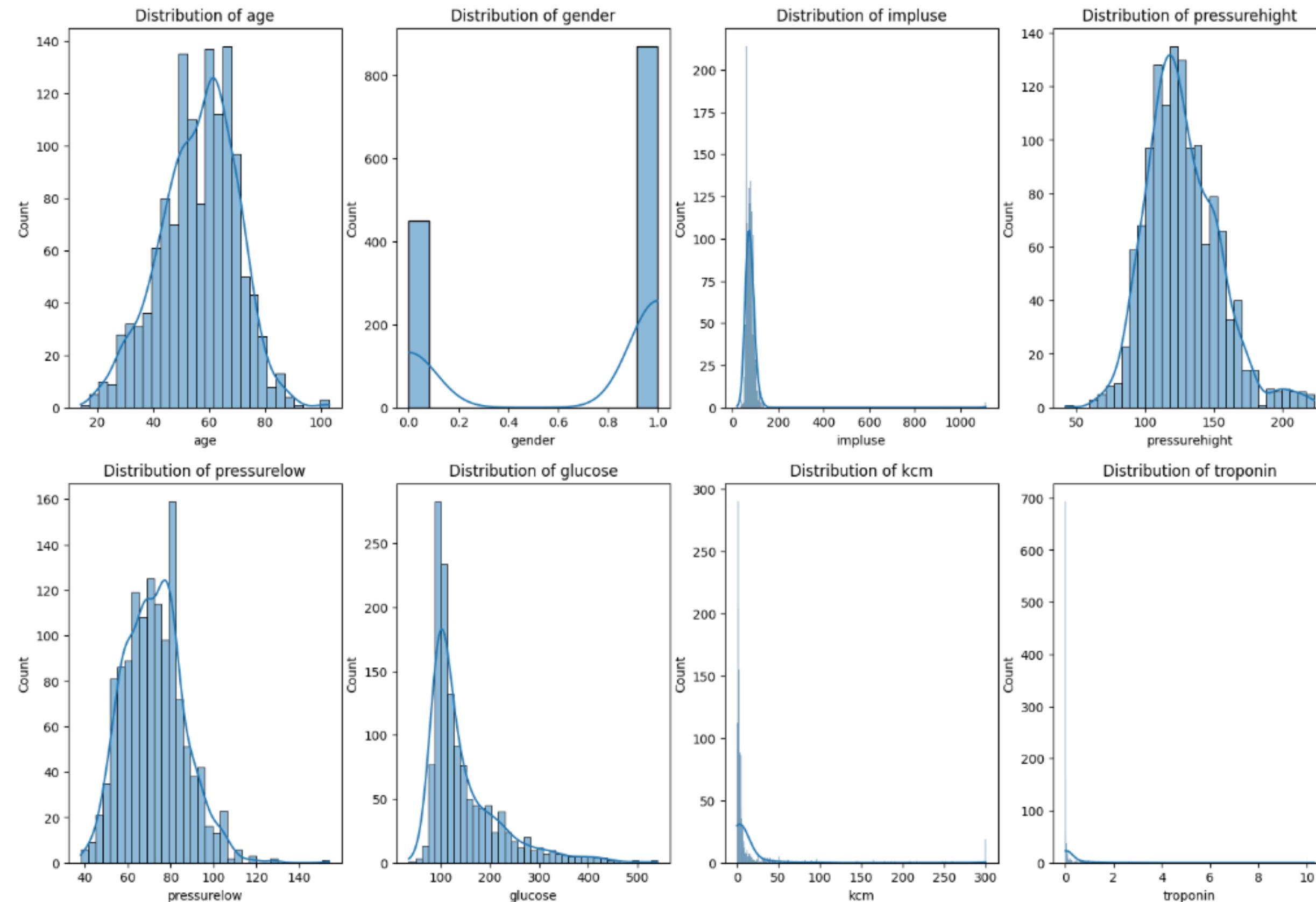
Data PreProcessing

we worked on data pre-processing by focusing on:

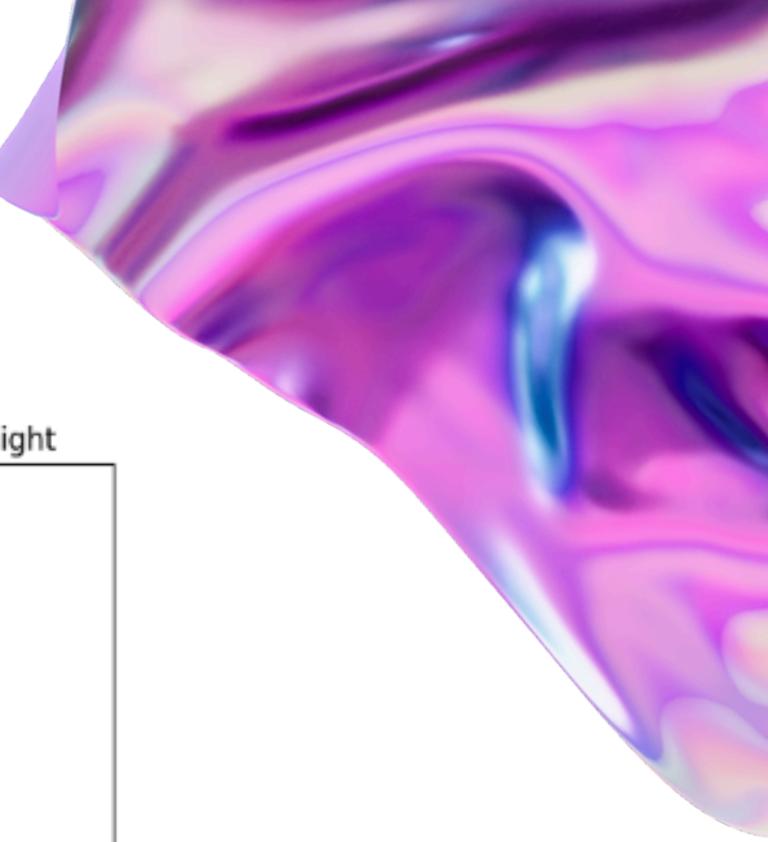
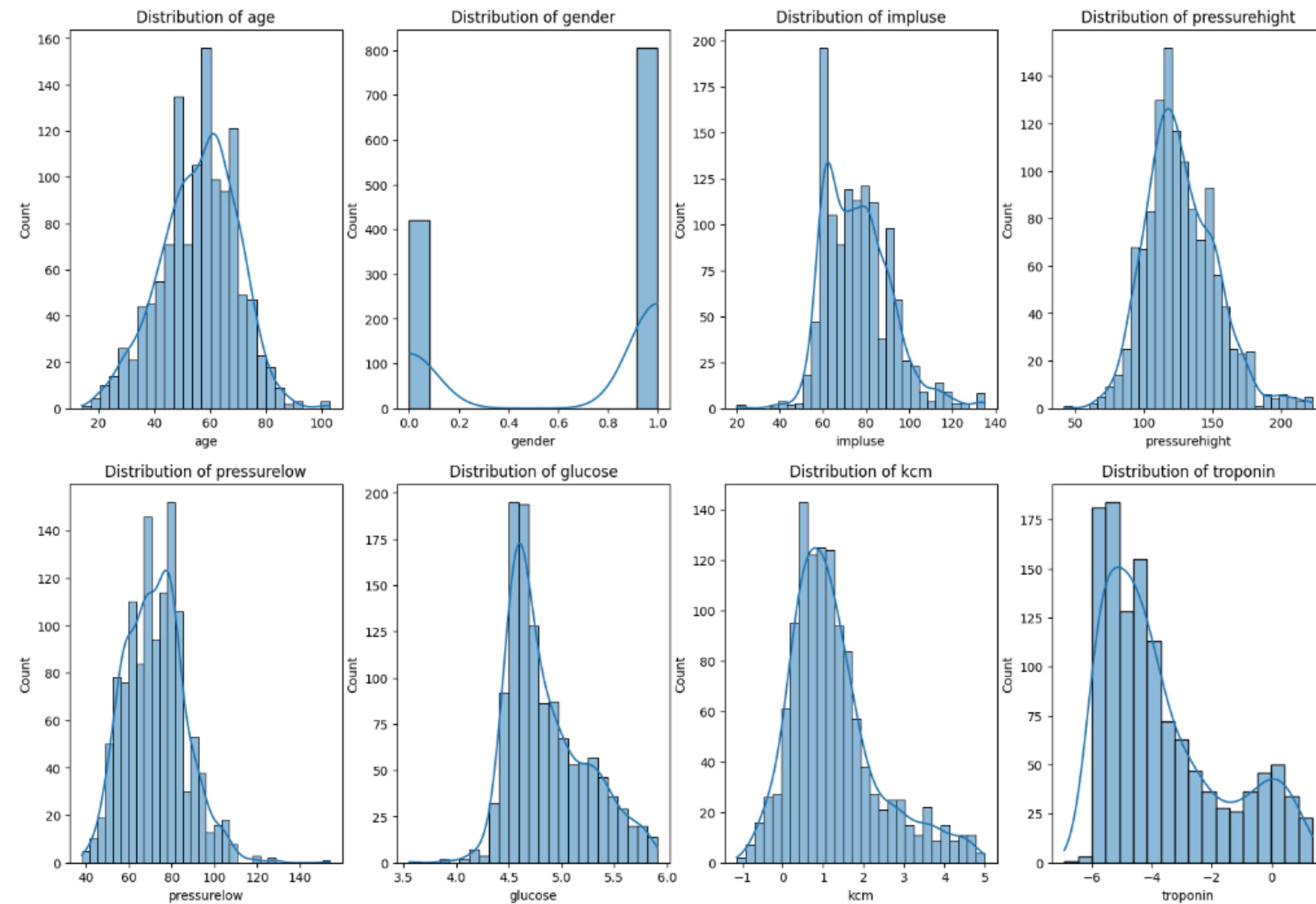
- **Data Skew (log transform)**
- **removing outliers**
- **make sure there are not any null values**
- **Solve implanted classes problem,**



Data Distribution Example (Before)

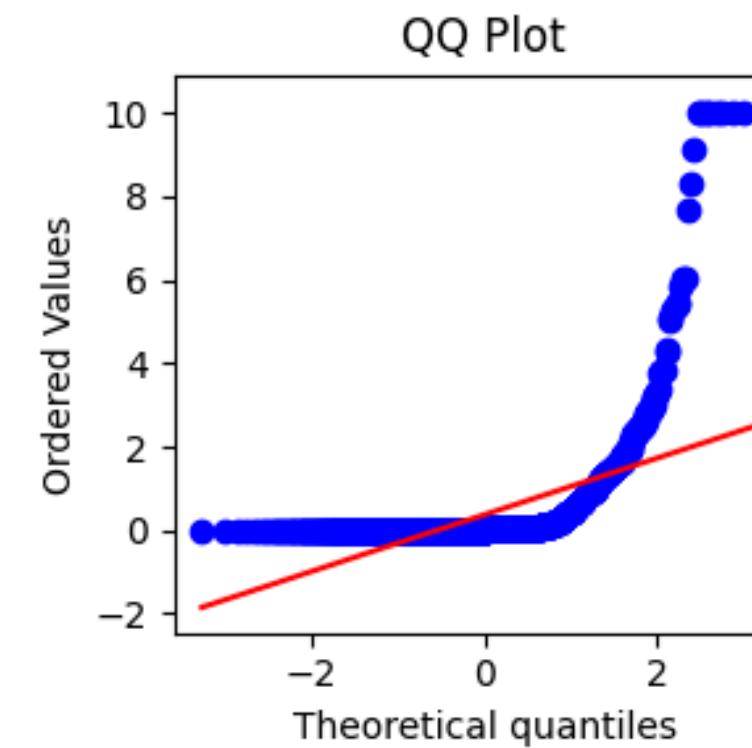
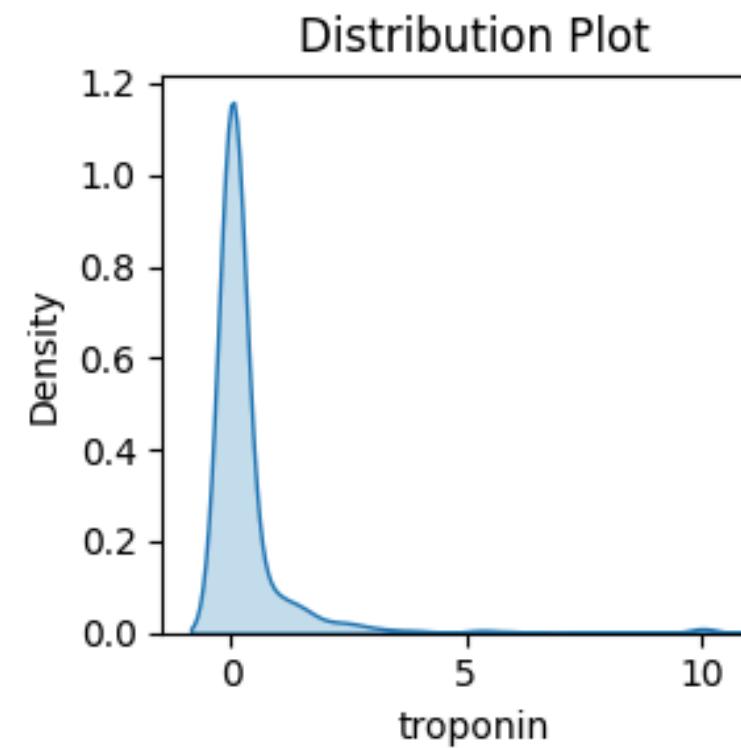
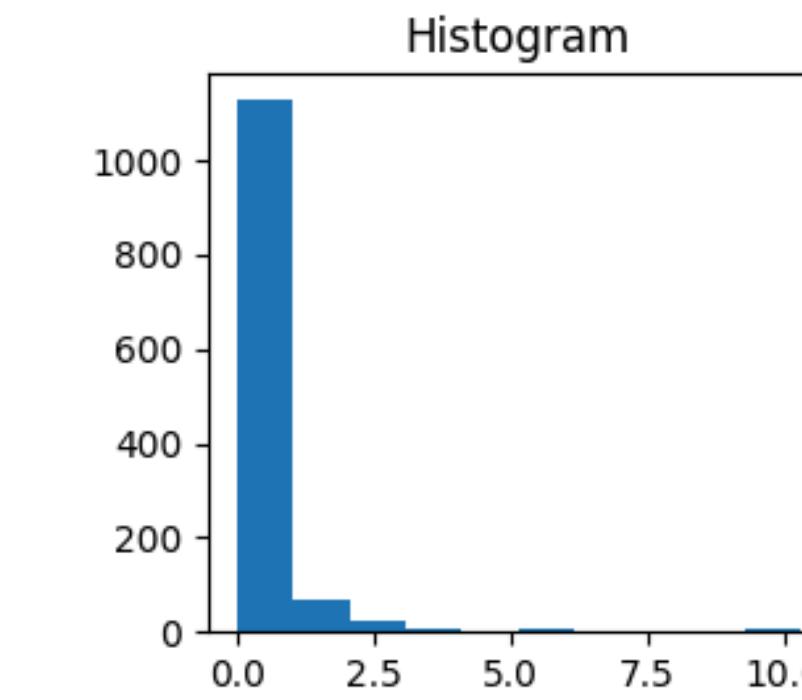
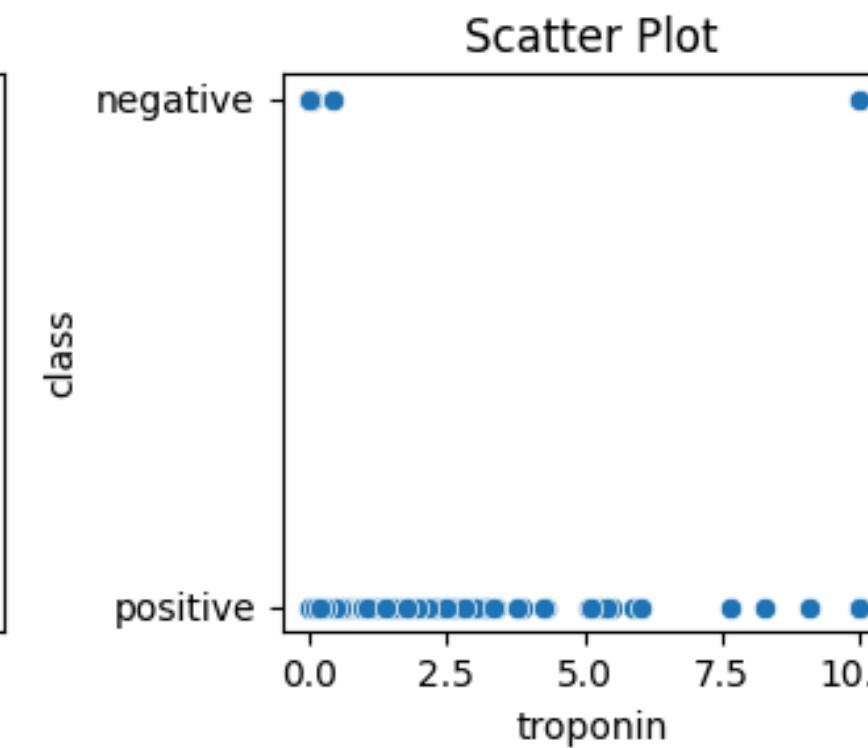
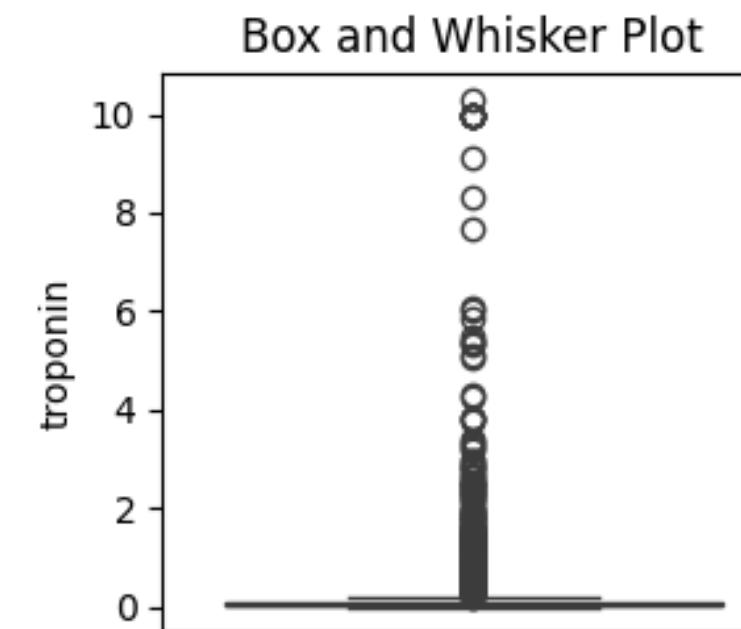


Data Distribution Example (After)



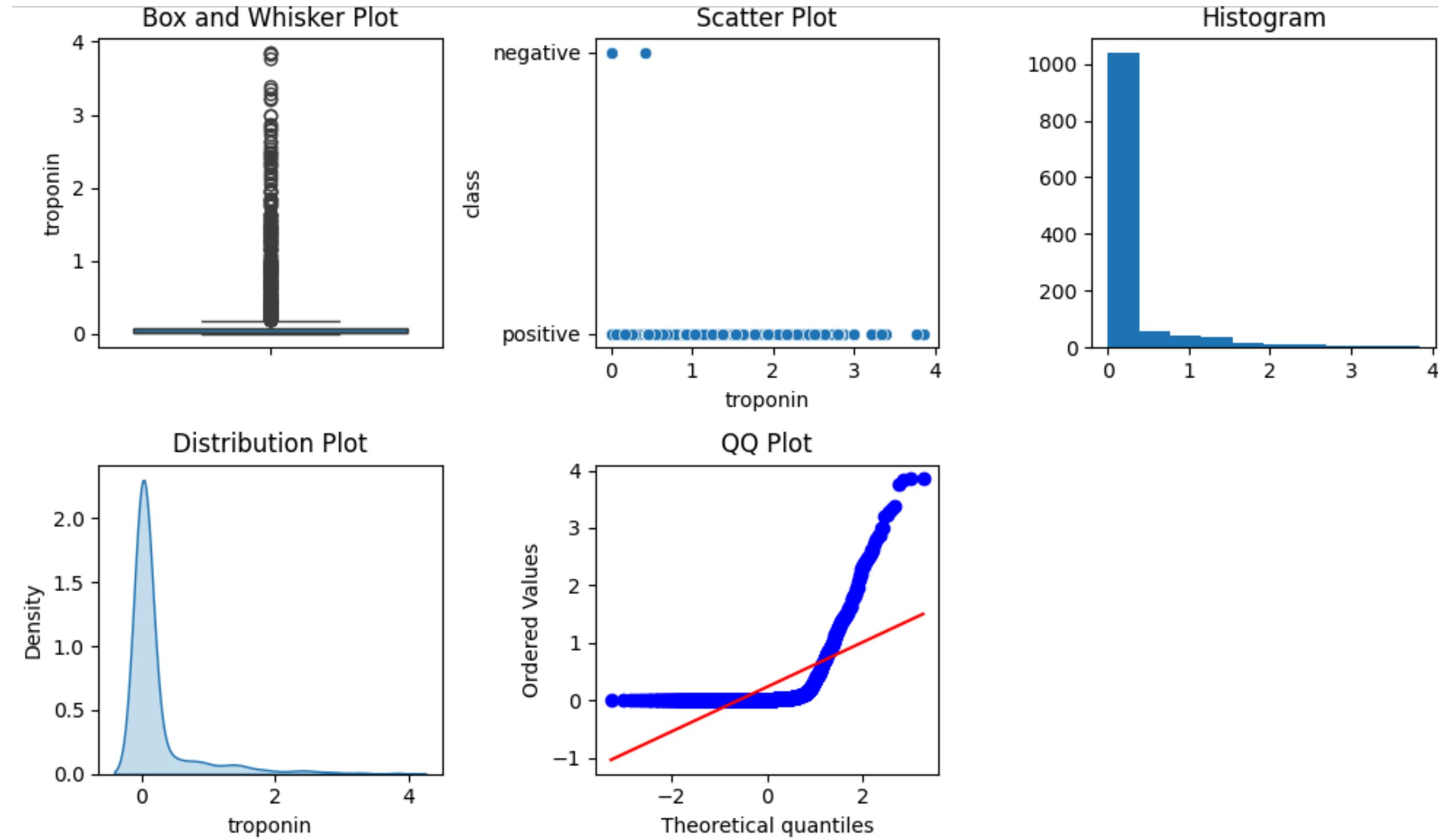
The process on 1 feature

Normal Column "troponin"



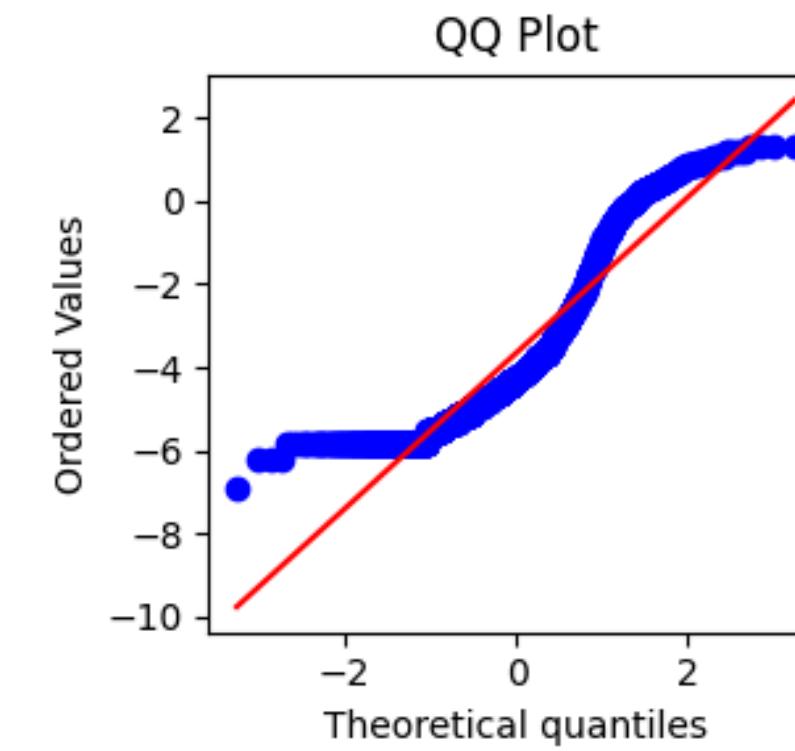
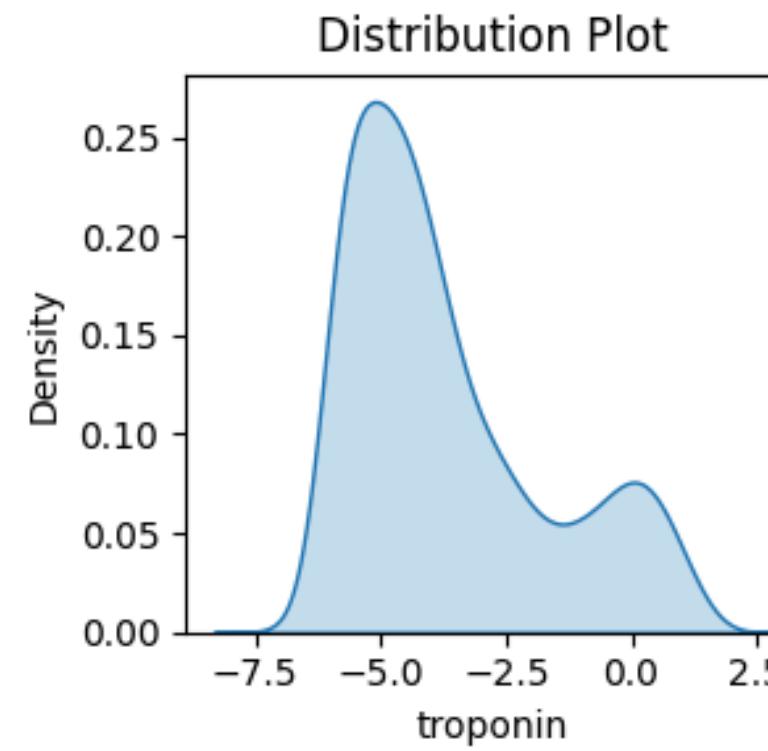
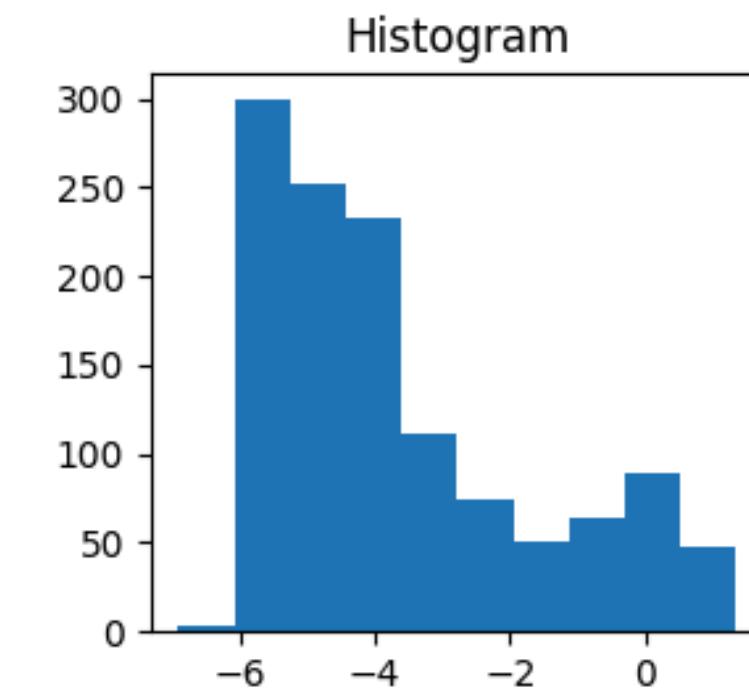
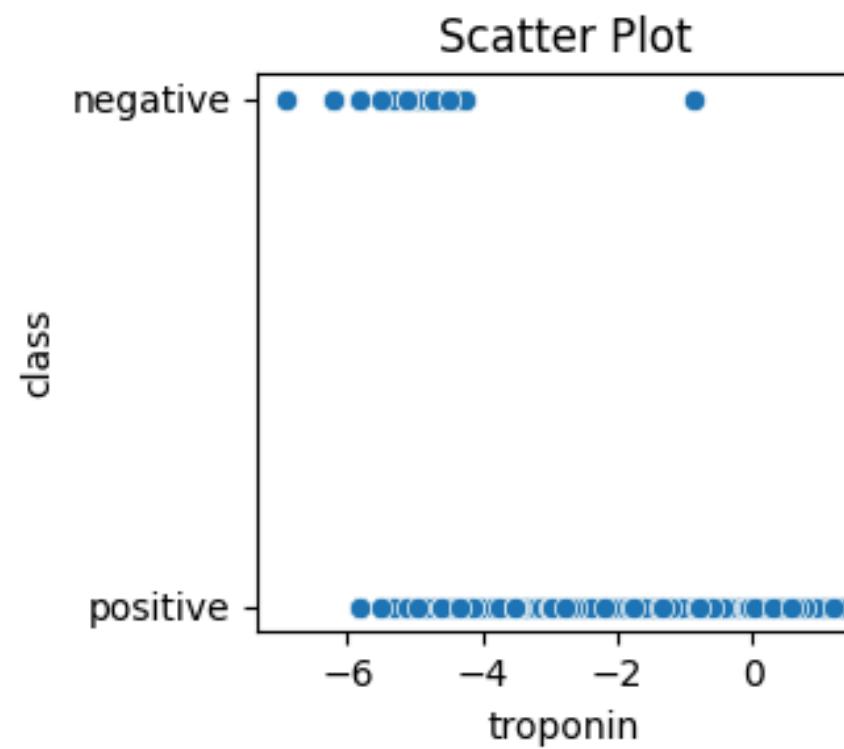
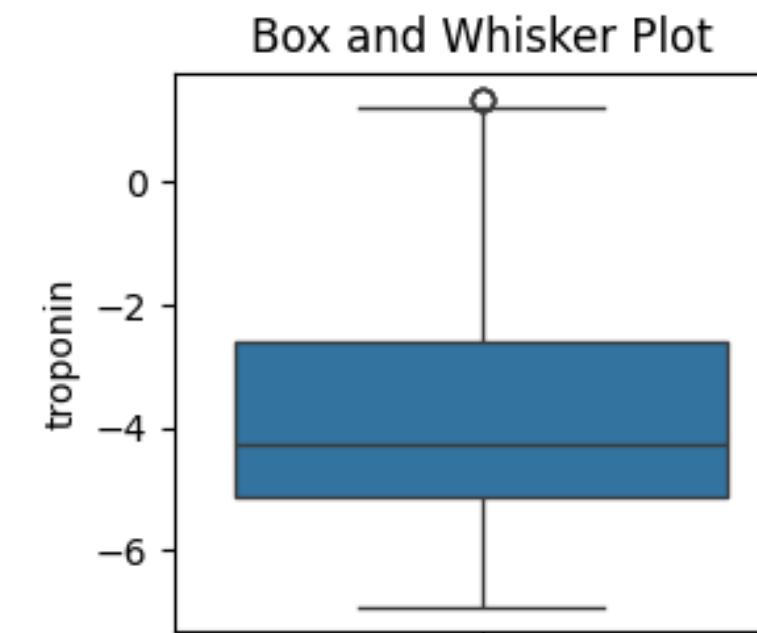
The process on 1 feature

1. removing outliers



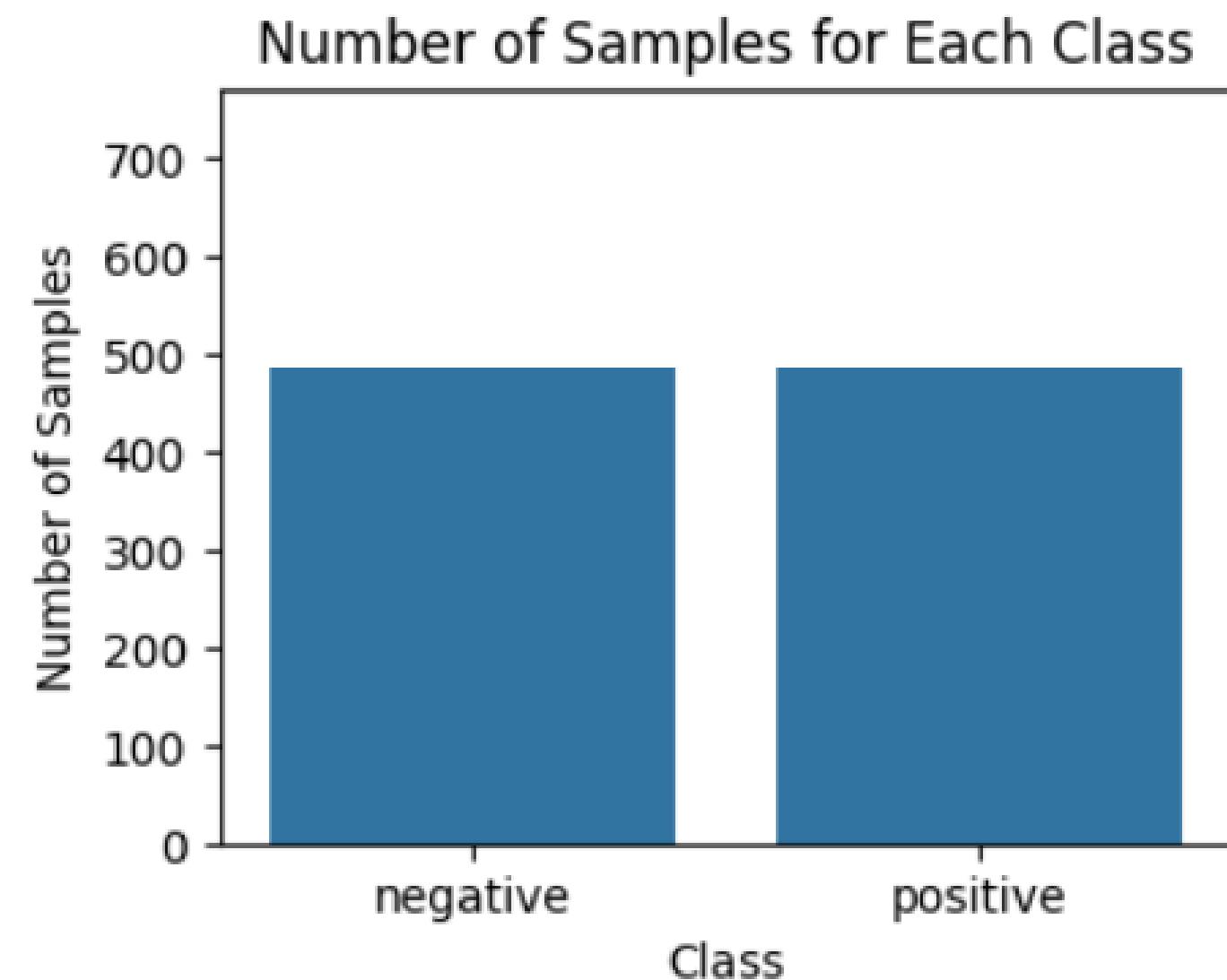
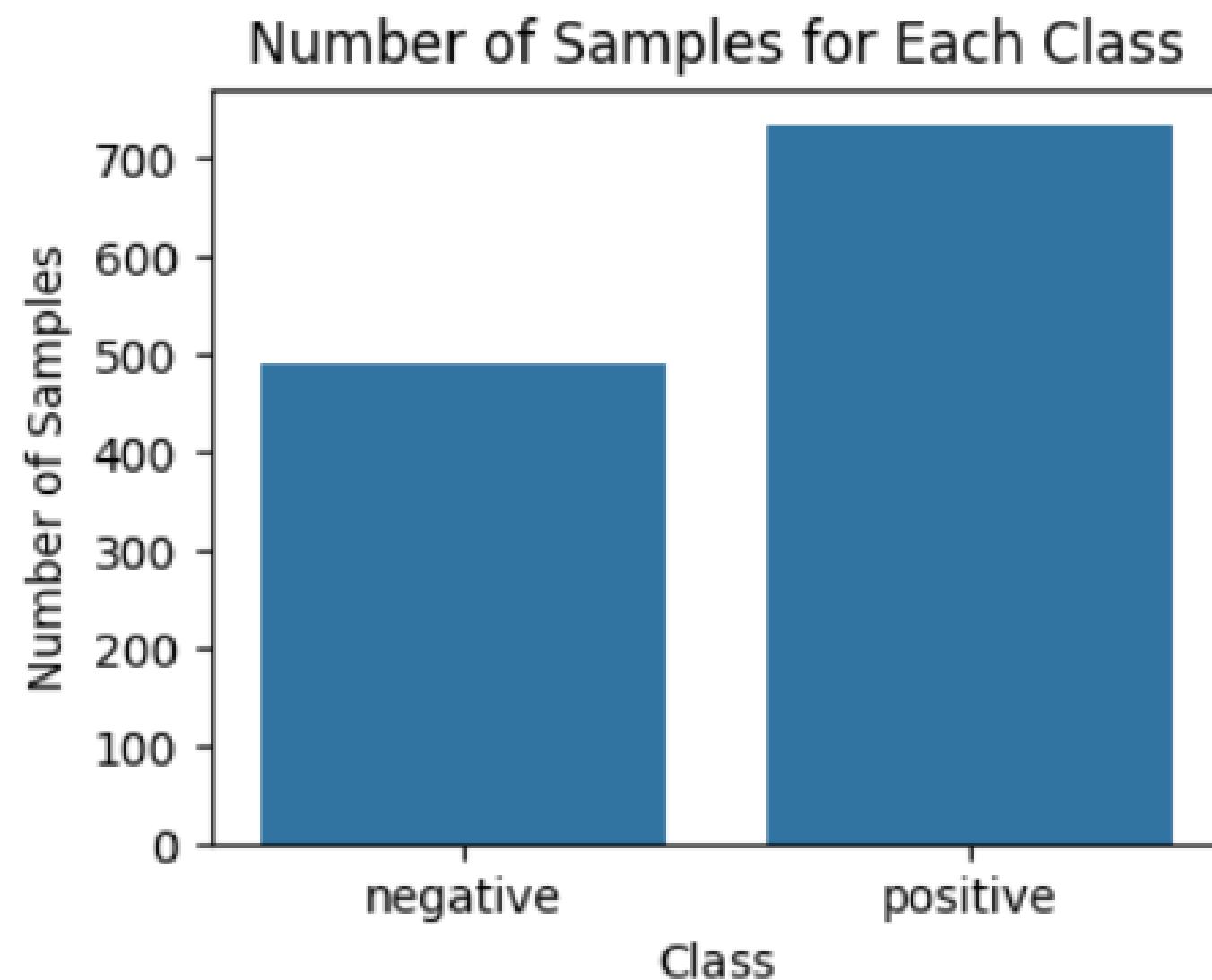
The process on 1 feature

3. Log transformation



Solve imbalanced classes

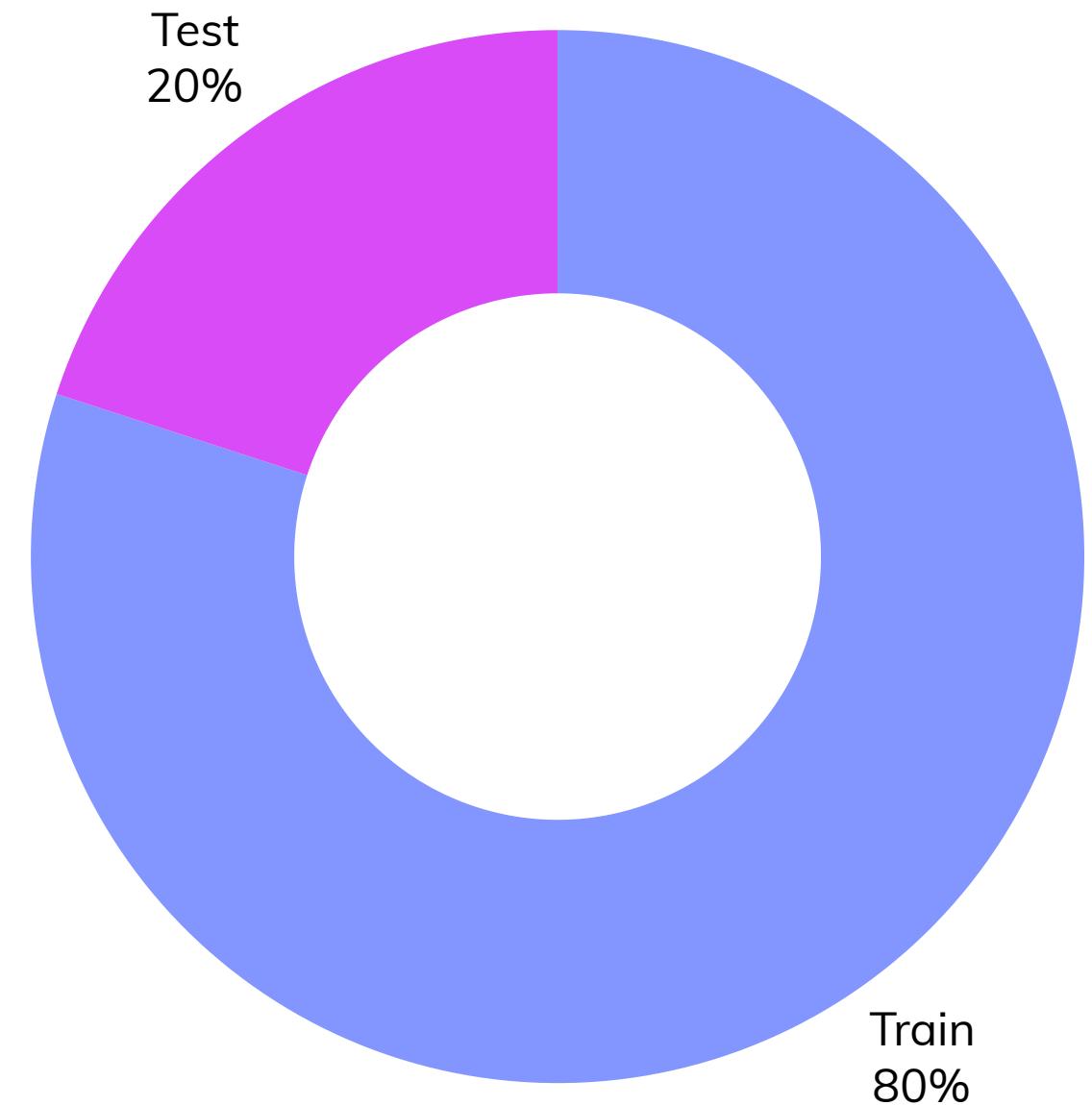
we did it by do Down sampling



Heart Disease Classification Dataset

Split Data

we split data using **80%** for training and **20%** for testing



Model Train

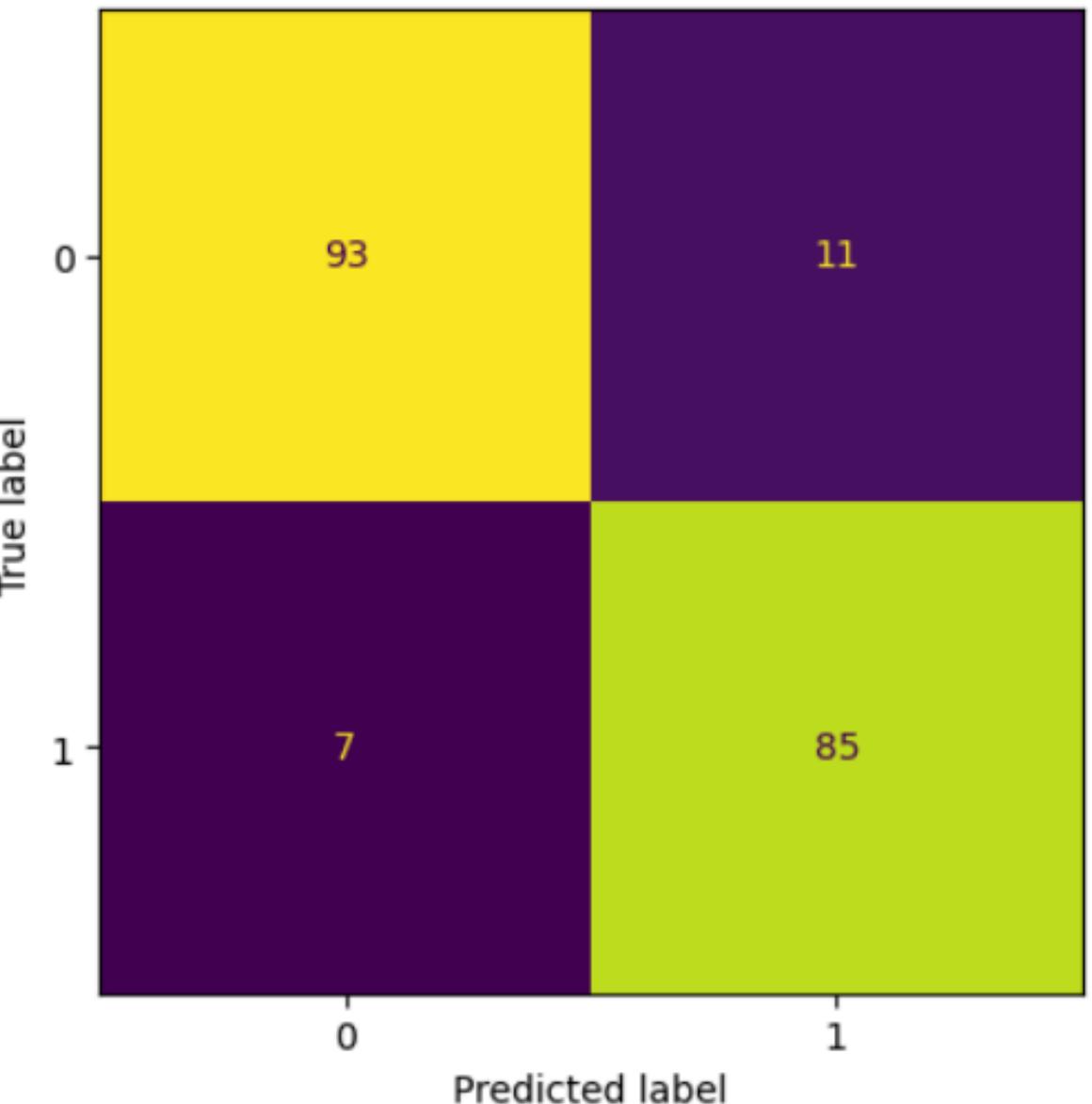
Support Vector Machines (SVC)

- Accuracy score: 90.81%
- Evaluation

```
param_grid = {  
    'C': [9,10,12,13],  
    'gamma': ['scale', 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.01],  
}  
  
# Create the SVM model  
svm_2 = SVC(kernel='rbf')  
  
# Perform Grid Search Cross-Validation to find the best parameters  
grid_search = GridSearchCV(svm_2, param_grid, cv=10)  
grid_search.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
```

Best parameters: {'C': 10, 'gamma': 0.1}

Test set score with best parameters: 0.9030612244897959

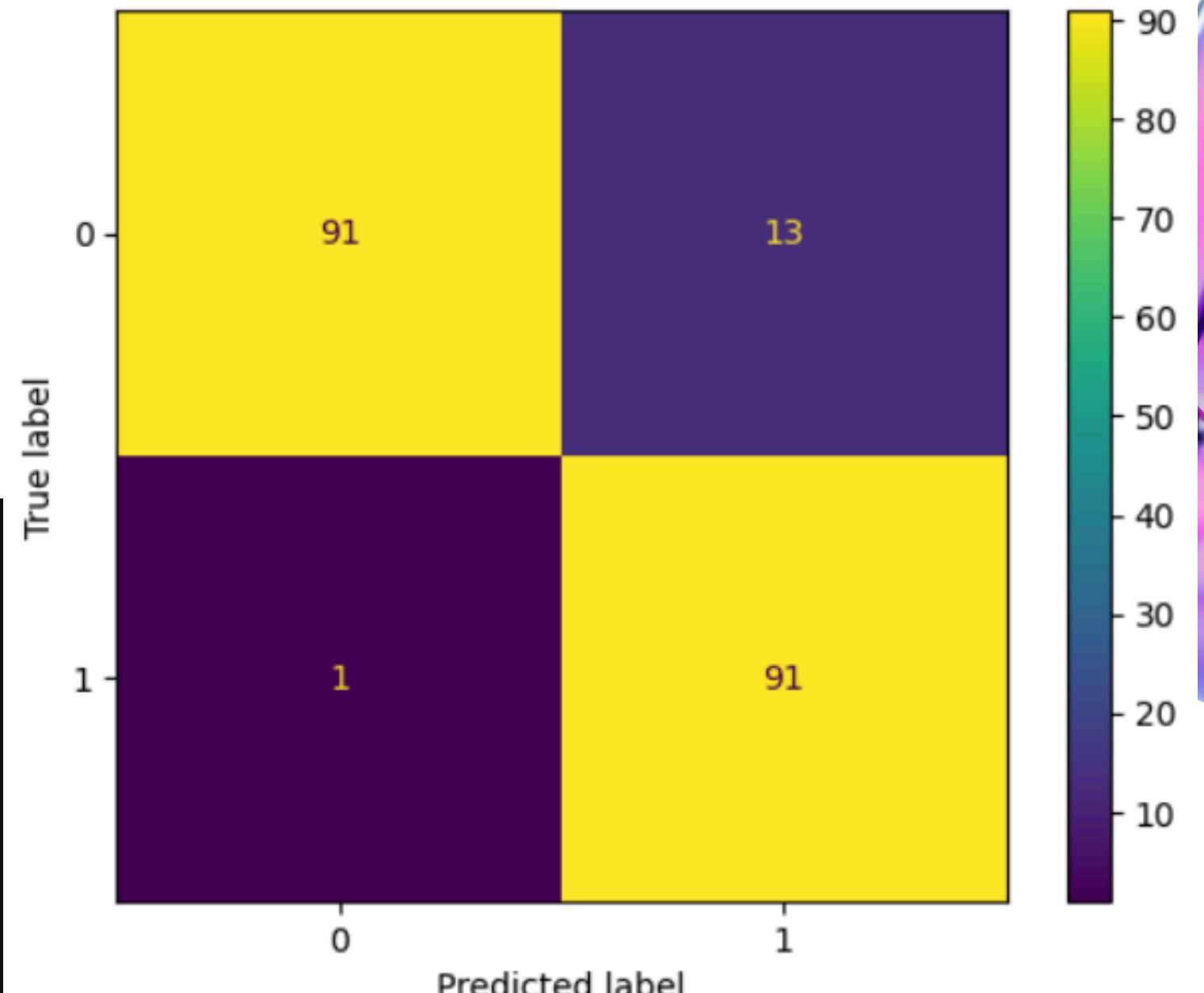


Model Train

Decision Tree Classifier (DT)

- Accuracy score: 92.85%
- Evaluation

```
param_grid = {  
    'max_depth': [None, 10, 20, 30],  
    'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10],  
    'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4]  
}  
  
# Initialize Decision Tree Classifier  
DT_2 = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)  
  
# Initialize GridSearchCV  
grid_search = GridSearchCV(DT_2, param_grid, cv=5, scoring='accuracy')  
  
# Perform Grid Search to find the best hyperparameters  
grid_search.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
```



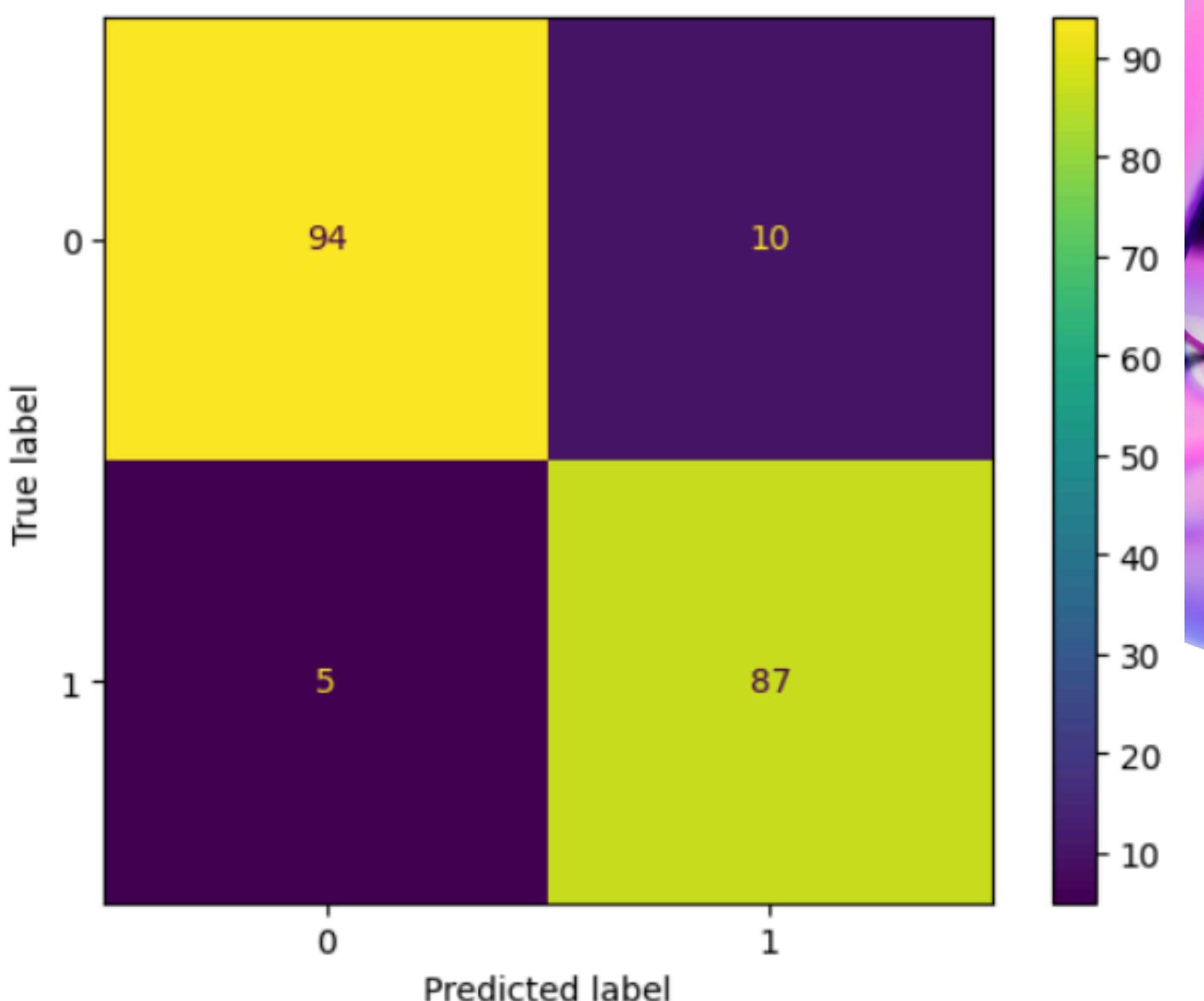
Best Hyperparameters: {'max_depth': None, 'min_samples_leaf': 2, 'min_samples_split': 5}



Model Train

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

- Accuracy score: 92.34%
- Evaluation



The Team



Ali Adel



**Abdelhalem
Ashraf**



Eid Osama



Abdelrahman



**Mohey
Eldeen**



**Amr
Khaled**