EC-412 MACHINE LEARNING INNOVATIVE PROJECT

Topic: - Dietary Prediction for Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) using Multi-Class Classification Algorithms.

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Methodology

- Reading, Pre-processing and Cleaning Dataset.
- Selecting and using top 5 features.
- K-fold Cross Validations.
- Classification
  - Decision Tree
  - Gaussian Naïve Bayes
  - Random Forest
  - Logistic Regression
  - K-Nearest Neighbours
- Compare Performance.
- Take input and predict diet.

DATASET

- Source – UCI Machine Learning Repository
- 400 instances, 25 attributes
- 11 numeric columns, 14 nominal columns

	age	bp	sg	al	su	rbc	pc	pcc	ba	bgr	...	pcv	wbcc	rbcc	htn	dm	cad	appet	pe	ane	class
0	48.0	80.0	b'1.020'	b'1'	b'0'	b'?'	b'normal'	b'notpresent'	b'notpresent'	121.0	...	44.0	7800.0	5.2	b'yes'	b'yes'	b'no'	b'good'	b'no'	b'no'	b'ckd'
1	7.0	50.0	b'1.020'	b'4'	b'0'	b'?'	b'normal'	b'notpresent'	b'notpresent'	NaN	...	38.0	6000.0	NaN	b'no'	b'no'	b'no'	b'good'	b'no'	b'no'	b'ckd'
2	62.0	80.0	b'1.010'	b'2'	b'3'	b'normal'	b'normal'	b'notpresent'	b'notpresent'	423.0	...	31.0	7500.0	NaN	b'no'	b'yes'	b'no'	b'poor'	b'no'	b'yes'	b'ckd'
3	48.0	70.0	b'1.005'	b'4'	b'0'	b'normal'	b'abnormal'	b'present'	b'notpresent'	117.0	...	32.0	6700.0	3.9	b'yes'	b'no'	b'no'	b'poor'	b'yes'	b'yes'	b'ckd'
4	51.0	80.0	b'1.010'	b'2'	b'0'	b'normal'	b'normal'	b'notpresent'	b'notpresent'	106.0	...	35.0	7300.0	4.6	b'no'	b'no'	b'no'	b'good'	b'no'	b'no'	b'ckd'

PROCESSING DATASET (1)

Replace NAN values with mean for numeric columns

	age	bp	bgr	bu	sc	sod	pot	hemo	pcv	wbcc	rbcc
0	48.0	80.0	121.000000	36.0	1.2	137.528754	4.627244	15.4	44.0	7800.0	5.200000
1	7.0	50.0	148.036517	18.0	0.8	137.528754	4.627244	11.3	38.0	6000.0	4.707435
2	62.0	80.0	423.000000	53.0	1.8	137.528754	4.627244	9.6	31.0	7500.0	4.707435
3	48.0	70.0	117.000000	56.0	3.8	111.000000	2.500000	11.2	32.0	6700.0	3.900000
4	51.0	80.0	106.000000	26.0	1.4	137.528754	4.627244	11.6	35.0	7300.0	4.600000

- Replace b'?' with mode values for nominal columns
- Replace all string with integers & floats.

	sg	al	su	rbc	pc	pcc	ba	htn	dm	cad	appet	pe	ane
0	1.020	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
1	1.020	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	1.010	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
3	1.005	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
4	1.010	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

PROCESSING DATASET (11)

- Replace "class" column with integers (0,1) `to_replace={b'ckd':1,b'notckd':0})`
- Create new attribute "diet" based on potassium levels.
  - Pot<3.5 means "Low"
  - 3.5<=Pot<=5.0 means "Safe"
  - 5.0<=Pot<=6.0 means "Caution"
  - Pot>6.0 means "Danger"

	pot	class	diet
0	4.627244	1	1
1	4.627244	1	1
2	4.627244	1	1
3	2.500000	1	0
4	4.627244	1	1

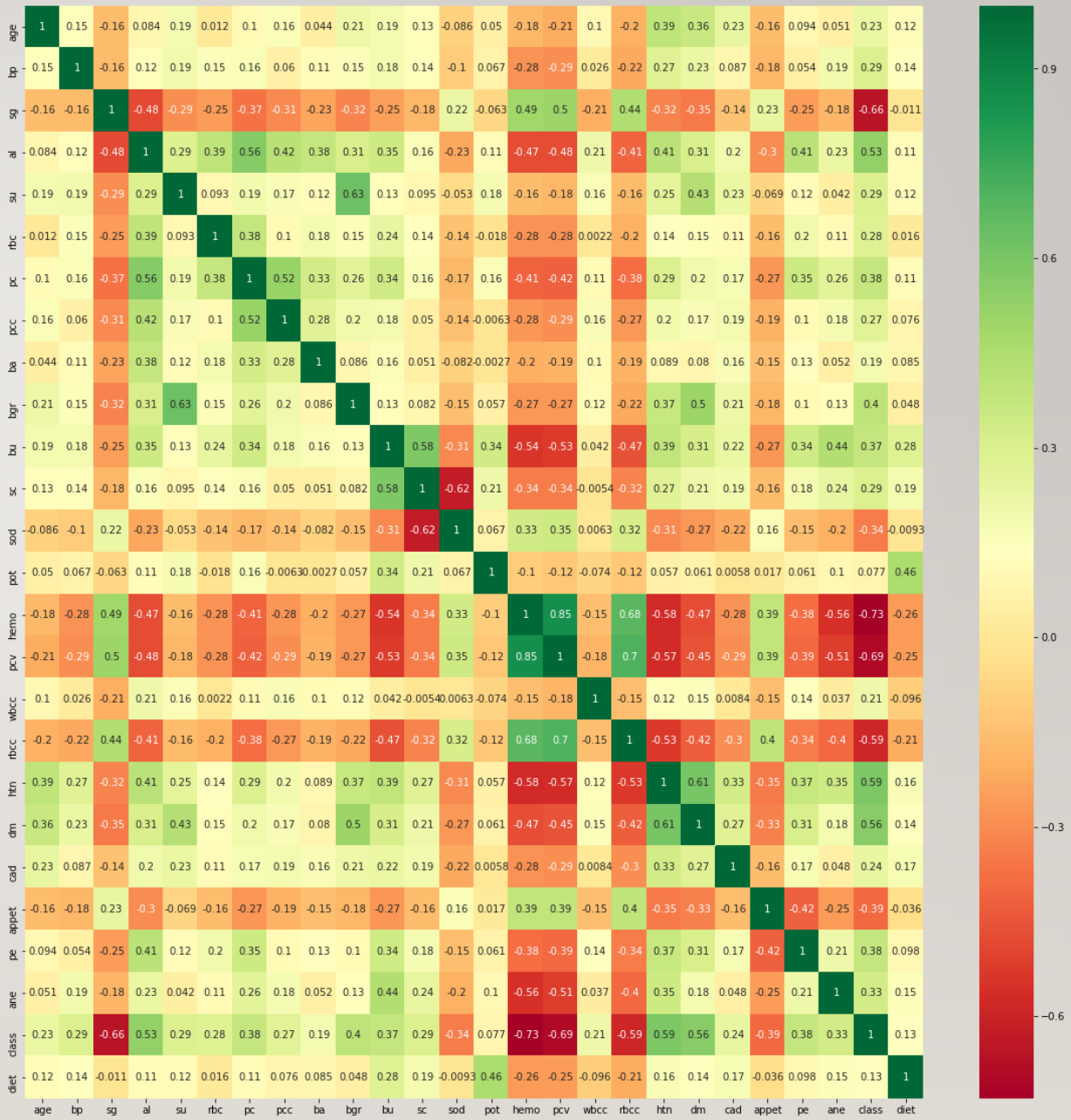
FEATURE SELECTION

- Plot heatmap of correlations.
- Select top 5 variables having high correlation with “diet”.

```
Top features=

['bu', 'hemo', 'pcv', 'rbcc', 'sc']
```

- X has 5 features
- y is “diet” column



K-FOLD CROSS VALIDATION

- K=10
- Shuffle dataset randomly.
- Splits dataset into 10 groups
- Takes one group as test dataset
- Takes the remaining groups as train dataset
- Repeat till all groups used as test dataset
- Mean of evaluation scores for each fold is taken.

```
kf = KFold(n_splits = 10, shuffle = True)
```

```
for i in range(10):

    #K-Fold Split
    result = next(kf.split(X), None)
    X_train = X.iloc[result[0]]
    X_test = X.iloc[result[1]]
    y_train = y.iloc[result[0]]
    y_test = y.iloc[result[1]]
```

CLASSIFICATION MODELS

- Decision Tree
  - Tree = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy',random_state=0)
- Naïve Bayes
  - model=GaussianNB ()
- Random Forest
  - Model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0,n_estimators=50,criterion='entropy')
- Logistic Regression
  - model=LogisticRegression (solver='lbfgs', random_state=0, multi_class='multinomial', max_iter=5000)
- K-Nearest Neighbours
  - classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=15)

RESULTS (I)

```
Accuracy for all iterations of k-fold method for each classification method=


{'DT': [77.5, 75.0, 82.5, 65.0, 80.0, 75.0, 75.0, 87.5, 72.5, 67.5],
 'NB': [92.5, 75.0, 77.5, 72.5, 80.0, 75.0, 77.5, 75.0, 77.5, 90.0],
 'RF': [92.5, 92.5, 92.5, 85.0, 87.5, 82.5, 77.5, 85.0, 87.5, 80.0],
 'LR': [82.5, 85.0, 95.0, 87.5, 85.0, 87.5, 87.5, 80.0, 92.5, 90.0],
 'kNN': [82.5, 87.5, 90.0, 95.0, 87.5, 87.5, 87.5, 82.5, 92.5, 87.5]}
```

```
Mean Accuracy of k-fold method for each classification method=


{'DT': 75.75, 'NB': 79.25, 'RF': 86.25, 'LR': 87.25, 'kNN': 88.0}
```

RESULTS (11)

Decision Tree

```
[[ 0.2  1.7  0.3  0. ]
 [ 1.8 30.1  2.3  0.8]
 [ 0.2  1.7  0.   0. ]
 [ 0.1  0.5  0.3  0. ]]
```

Naïve Bayes

```
[[ 0.   1.1  0.4  0.3]
 [ 0.3 30.   2.4  0.9]
 [ 0.1  2.1  1.3  0.2]
 [ 0.1  0.3  0.1  0.4]]
```

Random Forest

```
[[14.4  2.   0.4  0. ]
 [ 1.  19.6  0.1  0.2]
 [ 0.2  1.4  0.3  0. ]
 [ 0.   0.2  0.   0.2]]
```

Logistic Regression

```
[[ 3.7  1.8  0.   0.1]
 [ 0.1 30.7  0.3  0.2]
 [ 0.   2.2  0.1  0. ]
 [ 0.   0.4  0.   0.4]]
```

k-Nearest Neighbours

```
[[ 0.   1.8  0.   0. ]
 [ 0.  35.2  0.   0. ]
 [ 0.   2.2  0.   0. ]
 [ 0.   0.8  0.   0. ]]
```

RESULTS (III)

```
Mean Precision of k-fold method for each classification method=

{'DT': 0.7575,
 'NB': 0.7925000000000002,
 'RF': 0.8625,
 'LR': 0.8724999999999999,
 'kNN': 0.8800000000000001}
```

```
Mean Recall of k-fold method for each classification method=

{'DT': 0.7575,
 'NB': 0.7925000000000002,
 'RF': 0.8625,
 'LR': 0.8724999999999999,
 'kNN': 0.8800000000000001}
```

```
Mean F-score of k-fold method for each classification method=

{'DT': 0.7575,
 'NB': 0.7925000000000002,
 'RF': 0.8625,
 'LR': 0.8724999999999999,
 'kNN': 0.8800000000000001}
```

```
Time taken for each classification method=

{'DT': '0.09498286247253418 seconds',
 'NB': '0.09083056449890137 seconds',
 'RF': '0.9297780990600586 seconds',
 'LR': '3.598940372467041 seconds',
 'kNN': '0.10872244834899902 seconds'}
```

Taking Input and making prediction

```
bu_input = input("Enter Blood Urea in mgs/dl = ")
hemo_input = input("Enter Hemoglobin in gms = ")
pcv_input = input("Enter Packed Cell Volume in % = ")
rbcc_input = input("Enter Red Blood Cell Count in millions/cmm = ")
sc_input = input("Enter Serum Creatinine(numerical) in mgs/dl = ")
```

```
Enter Blood Urea in mgs/dl = 115
Enter Hemoglobin in gms = 9.1
Enter Packed Cell Volume in % = 26
Enter Red Blood Cell Count in millions/cmm = 3.4
Enter Serum Creatinine(numerical) in mgs/dl = 6
```

```
Patient is in  Low  zone.
Patient has potassium deficiency. Should eat more foods rich in potassium, such as fruits and vegetables
```

```
Enter Blood Urea in mgs/dl = 166
Enter Hemoglobin in gms = 8.1
Enter Packed Cell Volume in % = 23
Enter Red Blood Cell Count in millions/cmm = 2.9
Enter Serum Creatinine(numerical) in mgs/dl = 5.6
```

```
Patient is in  Danger  zone.
Patient's potassium level is dangerously high. Need to limit foods that are high in potassium. Patient might need dialysis and
medication.
```

CONCLUSION

K-nearest neighbours & Random Forest Classifier are the best algorithms for this problem of predicting diet for CKD patients.

- They have high accuracy
- Have small training time.

THANK YOU