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title: "ASSIGNMENT 7.1_ThoracicSurgery"
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date: '2020-07-13'
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```

For this problem, you will be working with the thoracic surgery data set from the University of California Irvine machine learning repository. This dataset contains information on life expectancy in lung cancer patients after surgery. The underlying thoracic surgery data is in ARFF format. This is a text-based format with information on each of the attributes. You can load this data using a package such as `foreign` or by cutting and pasting the data section into a CSV file.

Assignment Instructions:

Include all of your answers in a R Markdown report. Here is an example R Markdown report that you can use as a guide.

```

library("foreign")
thoracic_surgery_df <- read.arff("ThoracicSurgery.arff")
head(thoracic_surgery_df)

```

```

##      DGN PRE4 PRE5 PRE6 PRE7 PRE8 PRE9 PRE10 PRE11 PRE14 PRE17 PRE19 PRE25 PRE30
## 1 DGN2 2.88 2.16 PRZ1    F    F    F    T    T  OC14    F    F    F    T
## 2 DGN3 3.40 1.88 PRZ0    F    F    F    F    F  OC12    F    F    F    T
## 3 DGN3 2.76 2.08 PRZ1    F    F    F    T    F  OC11    F    F    F    T
## 4 DGN3 3.68 3.04 PRZ0    F    F    F    F    F  OC11    F    F    F    F
## 5 DGN3 2.44 0.96 PRZ2    F    T    F    T    T  OC11    F    F    F    T
## 6 DGN3 2.48 1.88 PRZ1    F    F    F    T    F  OC11    F    F    F    F
##      PRE32 AGE Risk1Yr
## 1      F  60      F
## 2      F  51      F
## 3      F  59      F
## 4      F  54      F
## 5      F  73      T
## 6      F  51      F

```

```

str(thoracic_surgery_df)

```

```

## 'data.frame':    470 obs. of  17 variables:
## $ DGN      : Factor w/ 7 levels "DGN1","DGN2",...: 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 ...
## $ PRE4      : num  2.88 3.4 2.76 3.68 2.44 2.48 4.36 3.19 3.16 2.32 ...
## $ PRE5      : num  2.16 1.88 2.08 3.04 0.96 1.88 3.28 2.5 2.64 2.16 ...
## $ PRE6      : Factor w/ 3 levels "PRZ0","PRZ1",...: 2 1 2 1 3 2 2 2 3 2 ...
## $ PRE7      : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ PRE8      : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ PRE9      : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ PRE10     : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ PRE11     : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 ...
## $ PRE14     : Factor w/ 4 levels "OC11","OC12",...: 4 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 ...
## $ PRE17     : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 ...
## $ PRE19     : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

```

```
## $ PRE25 : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 ...
## $ PRE30 : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 ...
## $ PRE32 : Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ AGE : num 60 51 59 54 73 51 59 66 68 54 ...
## $ Risk1Yr: Factor w/ 2 levels "F","T": 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 ...
```

a. Fit a binary logistic regression model to the data set that predicts whether or not the patient survived for one year (the Risk1Yr variable) after the surgery. Use the glm() function to perform the logistic regression. See Generalized Linear Models for an example. Include a summary using the summary() function in your results.

```
library("caTools")
```

```
## Warning: package 'caTools' was built under R version 4.0.2
```

```
split<-sample.split(thoracic_surgery_df, SplitRatio=0.8)
split
```

```
## [1] TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE
## [13] FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE
```

```
train <- subset(thoracic_surgery_df, split="TRUE")
test <- subset(thoracic_surgery_df, split="FALSE")
```

```
regression_all_variables<-glm(Risk1Yr ~ DGN + PRE4 + PRE5 + PRE6 + PRE7 + PRE8 + PRE9 + PRE10 +PRE14+
summary(regression_all_variables)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Risk1Yr ~ DGN + PRE4 + PRE5 + PRE6 + PRE7 + PRE8 +
## PRE9 + PRE10 + PRE14 + PRE11 + PRE17 + PRE19 + PRE25 + PRE30 +
## PRE32 + AGE, family = "binomial", data = train)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
## Min 1Q Median 3Q Max
## -1.6084 -0.5439 -0.4199 -0.2762 2.4929
##
## Coefficients:
## Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -1.655e+01 2.400e+03 -0.007 0.99450
## DGNDGN2 1.474e+01 2.400e+03 0.006 0.99510
## DGNDGN3 1.418e+01 2.400e+03 0.006 0.99528
## DGNDGN4 1.461e+01 2.400e+03 0.006 0.99514
## DGNDGN5 1.638e+01 2.400e+03 0.007 0.99455
## DGNDGN6 4.089e-01 2.673e+03 0.000 0.99988
## DGNDGN8 1.803e+01 2.400e+03 0.008 0.99400
## PRE4 -2.272e-01 1.849e-01 -1.229 0.21909
## PRE5 -3.030e-02 1.786e-02 -1.697 0.08971 .
## PRE6PRZ1 -4.427e-01 5.199e-01 -0.852 0.39448
## PRE6PRZ2 -2.937e-01 7.907e-01 -0.371 0.71030
## PRE7T 7.153e-01 5.556e-01 1.288 0.19788
```

```
## PRE8T      1.743e-01  3.892e-01  0.448  0.65419
## PRE9T      1.368e+00  4.868e-01  2.811  0.00494 **
## PRE10T     5.770e-01  4.826e-01  1.196  0.23185
## PRE140C12  4.394e-01  3.301e-01  1.331  0.18318
## PRE140C13  1.179e+00  6.165e-01  1.913  0.05580 .
## PRE140C14  1.653e+00  6.094e-01  2.713  0.00668 **
## PRE11T     5.162e-01  3.965e-01  1.302  0.19295
## PRE17T     9.266e-01  4.445e-01  2.085  0.03709 *
## PRE19T    -1.466e+01  1.654e+03 -0.009  0.99293
## PRE25T    -9.789e-02  1.003e+00 -0.098  0.92227
## PRE30T     1.084e+00  4.990e-01  2.172  0.02984 *
## PRE32T    -1.398e+01  1.645e+03 -0.008  0.99322
## AGE       -9.506e-03  1.810e-02 -0.525  0.59944
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 395.61  on 469  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 341.19  on 445  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 391.19
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 15
```

```
exp(confint(regression_all_variables))
```

```
## Waiting for profiling to be done...
```

```
## Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred
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## Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred
## Warning: glm.fit: algorithm did not converge
## Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred
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```


[illegible]


```
## DGNDGN6      1.041560e-27  6.097954e+20
## DGNDGN8      5.686124e-171      NA
## PRE4         5.499148e-01  1.138007e+00
## PRE5         9.264310e-01  9.993543e-01
## PRE6PRZ1     2.300552e-01  1.783025e+00
## PRE6PRZ2     1.540289e-01  3.470770e+00
## PRE7T        6.558696e-01  5.928649e+00
## PRE8T        7.318681e-01  2.497243e+00
## PRE9T        1.466379e+00  1.007288e+01
## PRE10T       7.094170e-01  4.740878e+00
## PRE140C12    8.231331e-01  3.022655e+00
## PRE140C13    9.225453e-01  1.064690e+01
## PRE140C14    1.540476e+00  1.723680e+01
## PRE11T       7.532542e-01  3.596887e+00
## PRE17T       1.017658e+00  5.900292e+00
## PRE19T       NA 1.949037e+106
## PRE25T       9.525986e-02  5.459928e+00
## PRE30T       1.197920e+00  8.705307e+00
## PRE32T       NA 8.570374e+105
## AGE         9.561182e-01  1.026545e+00
```

```
exp(regression_all_variables$coefficients)
```

```
## (Intercept)    DGNDGN2    DGNDGN3    DGNDGN4    DGNDGN5    DGNDGN6
## 6.481698e-08  2.511211e+06  1.440574e+06  2.209615e+06  1.301120e+07  1.505091e+00
## DGNDGN8      PRE4      PRE5      PRE6PRZ1    PRE6PRZ2    PRE7T
## 6.785355e+07  7.967257e-01  9.701510e-01  6.422903e-01  7.454996e-01  2.044884e+00
## PRE8T      PRE9T      PRE10T    PRE140C12    PRE140C13    PRE140C14
## 1.190456e+00  3.928338e+00  1.780613e+00  1.551720e+00  3.251796e+00  5.222483e+00
## PRE11T     PRE17T     PRE19T     PRE25T     PRE30T     PRE32T
## 1.675616e+00  2.525890e+00  4.317676e-07  9.067446e-01  2.956473e+00  8.455364e-07
## AGE
## 9.905394e-01
```

```
regression_selected_variables<-glm(Risk1Yr ~ DGN + PRE5 + PRE9 + PRE11 + PRE14+ PRE17 + PRE30, data = train)
summary(regression_selected_variables)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Risk1Yr ~ DGN + PRE5 + PRE9 + PRE11 + PRE14 + PRE17 +
## PRE30, family = "binomial", data = train)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.4667  -0.5583  -0.4617  -0.2863   2.5340
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  -17.05284  1455.39766  -0.012  0.99065
## DGNDGN2       13.98984  1455.39759   0.010  0.99233
## DGNDGN3       13.47962  1455.39755   0.009  0.99261
## DGNDGN4       13.82213  1455.39761   0.009  0.99242
## DGNDGN5       15.63840  1455.39766   0.011  0.99143
```

```
## DGNDGN6      0.45620 1623.40830   0.000  0.99978
## DGNDGN8      16.91476 1455.39832   0.012  0.99073
## PRE5         -0.02428   0.01731  -1.403  0.16059
## PRE9T        1.35551   0.46854   2.893  0.00382 **
## PRE11T       0.50303   0.33762   1.490  0.13624
## PRE140C12    0.45340   0.32471   1.396  0.16261
## PRE140C13    1.31605   0.60232   2.185  0.02889 *
## PRE140C14    1.77128   0.59355   2.984  0.00284 **
## PRE17T       0.98455   0.43089   2.285  0.02232 *
## PRE30T       1.10136   0.49490   2.225  0.02605 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 395.61 on 469 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 346.61 on 455 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 376.61
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 14
```

b. According to the summary, which variables had the greatest effect on the survival rate?

Answer As per the summary of the model and the coefficients, PRE9 has highest P-value with positive correlation and we can say PRE9 is having highest impact on the model. Also when reduced variables to the selected variables which are more impactful than others the model also shows reduced AIC which means improved fit. (A larger value of the AIC indicates worse fit (Ref. - Discovering Statistics Using R [Field2012discovering page 388]))

c. To compute the accuracy of your model, use the dataset to predict the outcome variable. The percent of correct predictions is the accuracy of your model. What is the accuracy of your model?

```
#Calculating accuracy for model with all variables
result <- predict(regression_all_variables, test, type="response")
result <- predict(regression_all_variables, train, type="response")

confusion_matrix <- table(Actual_Value=train$Risk1Yr, Predicted_Value= result >0.5)
confusion_matrix

##              Predicted_Value
## Actual_Value FALSE TRUE
## F      390    10
## T      67     3

#Accuracy calculation based on confusion matrix
accuracy = (confusion_matrix[[1,1]] + confusion_matrix[[2,2]])/sum(confusion_matrix) * 100
accuracy

## [1] 83.61702
```

```
#Calculating accuracy for the
result <- predict(regression_selected_variables, test, type="response")
```

```

result <- predict(regression_selected_variables, train, type="response")

confusion_matrix <- table(Actual_Value=train$Risk1Yr, Predicted_Value= result >0.5)
confusion_matrix

##               Predicted_Value
## Actual_Value FALSE TRUE
##           F    390    10
##           T     64     6

#Accuracy calculation based on confusion matrix
accuracy = (confusion_matrix[[1,1]] + confusion_matrix[[2,2]])/sum(confusion_matrix) * 100
accuracy

## [1] 84.25532

```

Answer: According to the confusion matrix and accuracy calculation for both the models we can say the best fit model has increased model accuracy by $84.26 - 83.62 = 0.64\%$.