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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 Risk1Y 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 FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE
## [13] TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

```
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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```













```
## 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
```

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.

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?

```
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
```

**Answer:** According to the confusion matrix and accuracy calculation shown above we can say our model is ~ 84% accurate.