



**CIMVHR**

Canadian Institute for Military  
and Veteran Health Research

**ICRSMV**

L'Institut canadien de recherche sur  
la santé des militaires et des vétérans

Machine Learning for Health Research

Sunday October 20<sup>th</sup>, 2019

9:00 am – 12:00 pm

Krieghoff room

# DEMOS SESSION

Presented by :  
Dr. Mohamed Sami Rakha



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# Assumption...

At this point we assume that you get your environment setup successfully.  
This means you have a Jupyter Notebook instance running.

<https://jupyter.org/try>



# So First... What we need?



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# So First... What we need?

Dataset



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# We have two Datasets

## Diabetes Dataset



442  
Patients

## Breast Cancer Dataset



569  
Patients



# We have two Datasets

## Diabetes Dataset



442  
Patients

## Breast Cancer Dataset



569  
Patients



# 1# Diabetes Dataset

Number of  
Patients



442  
Patients

10 Features



Age



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# 1# Diabetes Dataset

Number of  
Patients

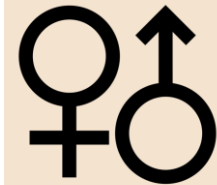


442  
Patients

10 Features



Age



Gender



# 1# Diabetes Dataset

Number of  
Patients



442  
Patients

10 Features



Age



Gender



BMI



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# 1# Diabetes Dataset

Number of  
Patients

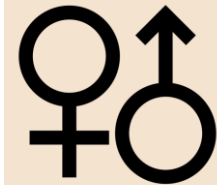


442  
Patients

10 Features



Age



Gender



BMI



Blood  
Pressure



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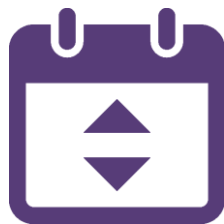
# 1# Diabetes Dataset

Number of  
Patients

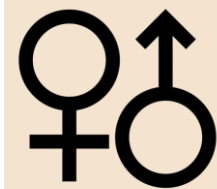


442  
Patients

10 Features



Age



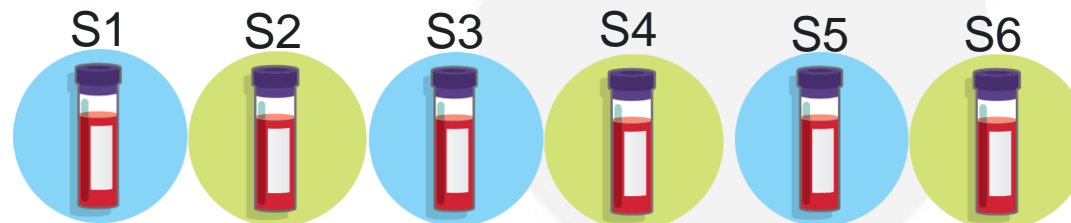
Gender



BMI



Blood  
Pressure



Six Blood Serum  
Measurements



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# 1# Diabetes Dataset

Number of  
Patients



442  
Patients

10 Features



Age



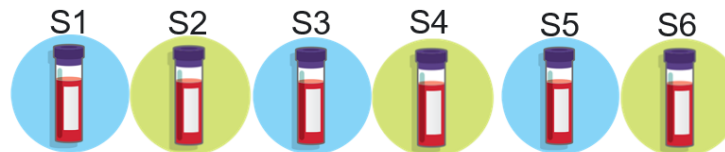
Gender



BMI



Blood  
Pressure



Six Blood Serum  
Measurements

Outcome

Quantitative  
Measure of  
the Disease

11 Columns



# 1# Diabetes Dataset

10 Features



Age



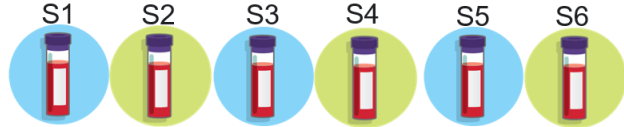
Gender



BMI

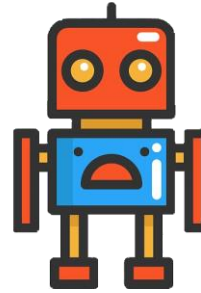
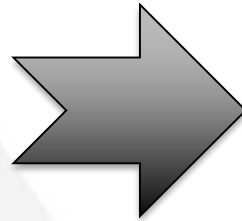


Blood Pressure

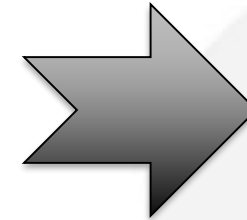


Six Blood Serum Measurements

Training



Machine Learning Model



Outcome

Regression Model



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# We have two Datasets

## Diabetes Dataset



442  
Patients

## Breast Cancer Dataset



569  
Patients



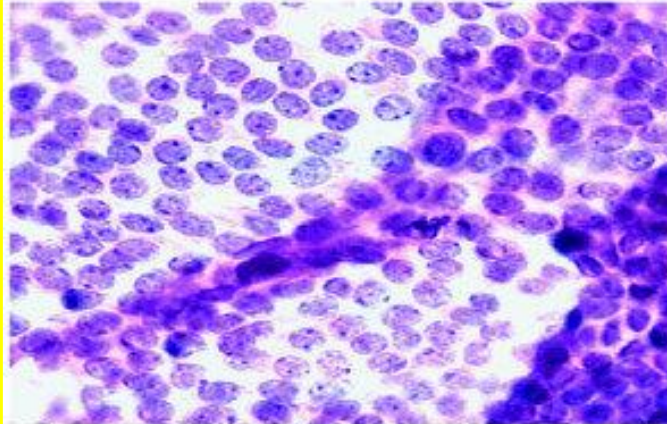
# 2# Breast Cancer Dataset

Number of  
Patients

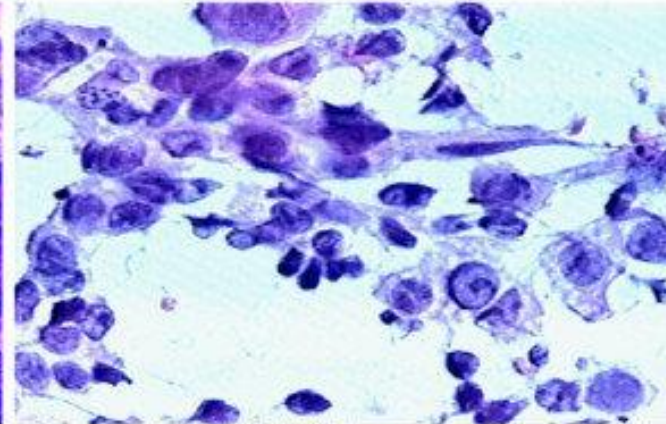


569  
Patients

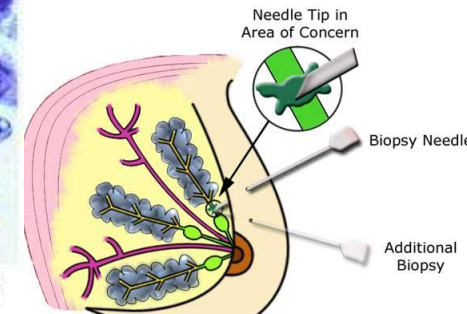
30 Features



Smear with BENIGN diagnosis – uniform nucleus of cells, symmetrical, homogeneous, with areas within normal size



Smear with MALIGNANT diagnosis – nucleus of cells without uniformity, asymmetrical, not homogeneous (multiple sizes) and with areas above normal size



radius	compactness	radius	compactness	radius	compactness
texture	concavity	texture	concavity	texture	concavity
perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points
area	symmetry	area	symmetry	area	symmetry
smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension



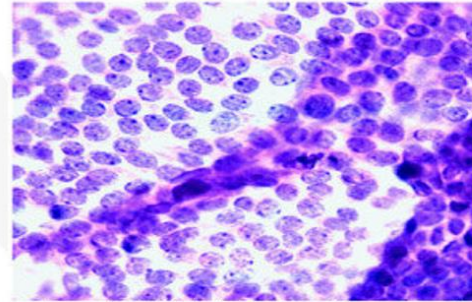
# 2# Breast Cancer Dataset

Number of  
Patients

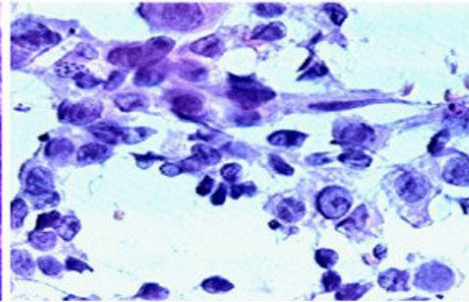


569  
Patients

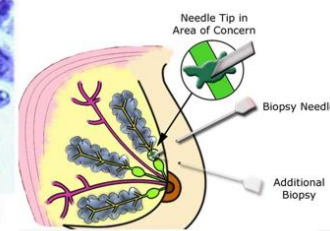
30 Features



Smear with BENIGN diagnosis – uniform nucleus of cells, symmetrical, homogeneous, with areas within normal size



Smear with MALIGNANT diagnosis – nucleus of cells without uniformity, asymmetrical, not homogeneous (multiple sizes) and with areas above normal size



Outcome

2 Classes:

- Malignant
- Benign

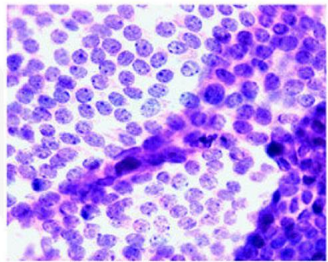
radius	compactness	radius	compactness	radius	compactness
texture	concavity	texture	concavity	texture	concavity
perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points
area	symmetry	area	symmetry	area	symmetry
smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension

31 Columns

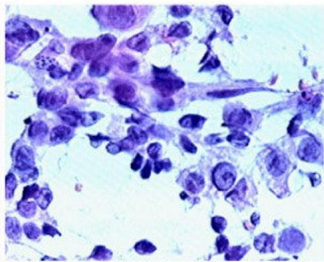


# 2# Breast Cancer Dataset

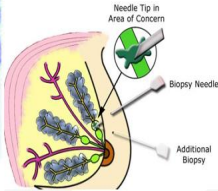
## 29 Features



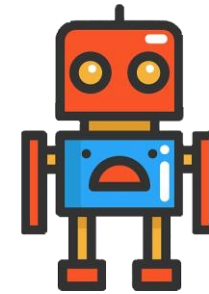
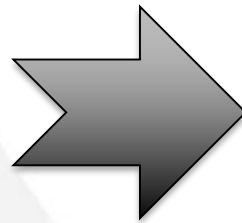
Smear with BENIGN diagnosis – uniform nucleus of cells, symmetrical, homogeneous, with areas within normal size



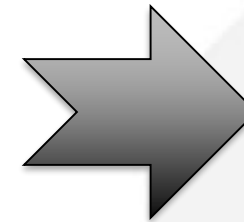
Smear with MALIGNANT diagnosis – nucleus of cells without uniformity, asymmetrical, not homogeneous (multiple sizes) and with areas above normal size



Training



Machine  
Learning  
Model



Outcome

Classification  
Model



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# Supervised Learning Demos

**Regression  
Demo**

**Classification  
Demo**



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# Supervised Learning Demos

**Regression  
Demo**

**Classification  
Demo**



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# DEMO#1

## Regression Modeling



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# Demo#1: Regression Modeling

## Diabetes Dataset



Divide the Dataset

**Step2**



**Training Set**

Select Features

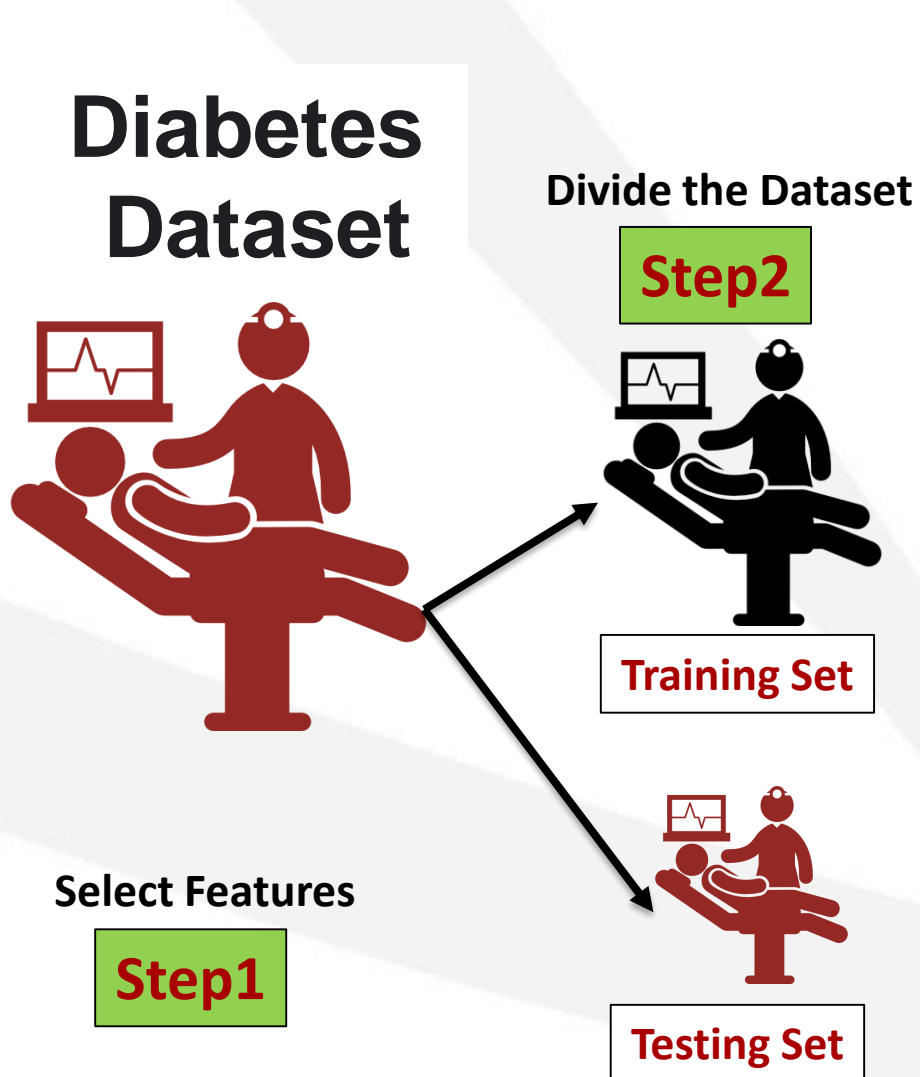
**Step1**



**Testing Set**



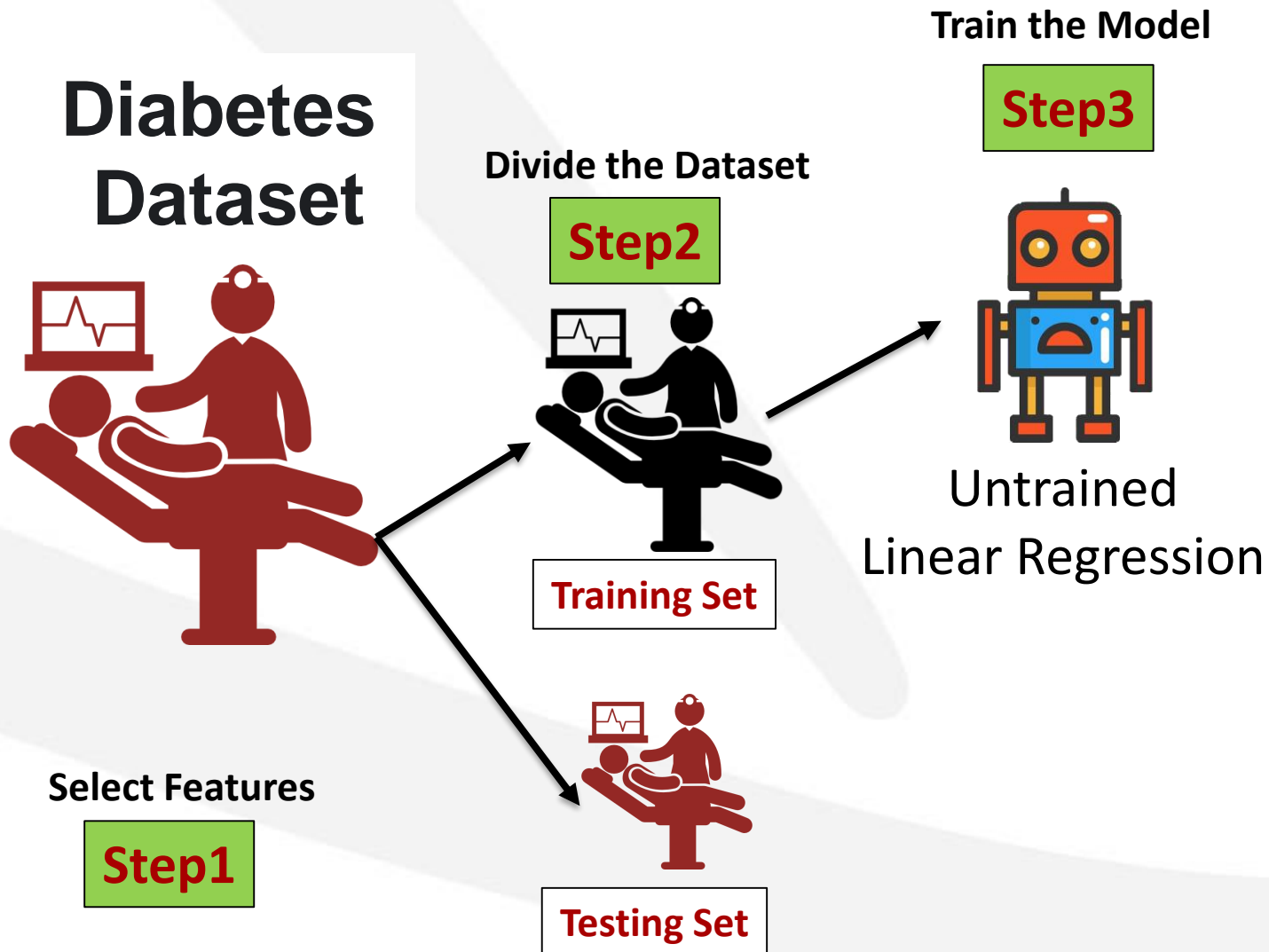
# Demo#1: Regression Modeling



The features and the Target are continuous values. We want to model a linear relation between the features and the target

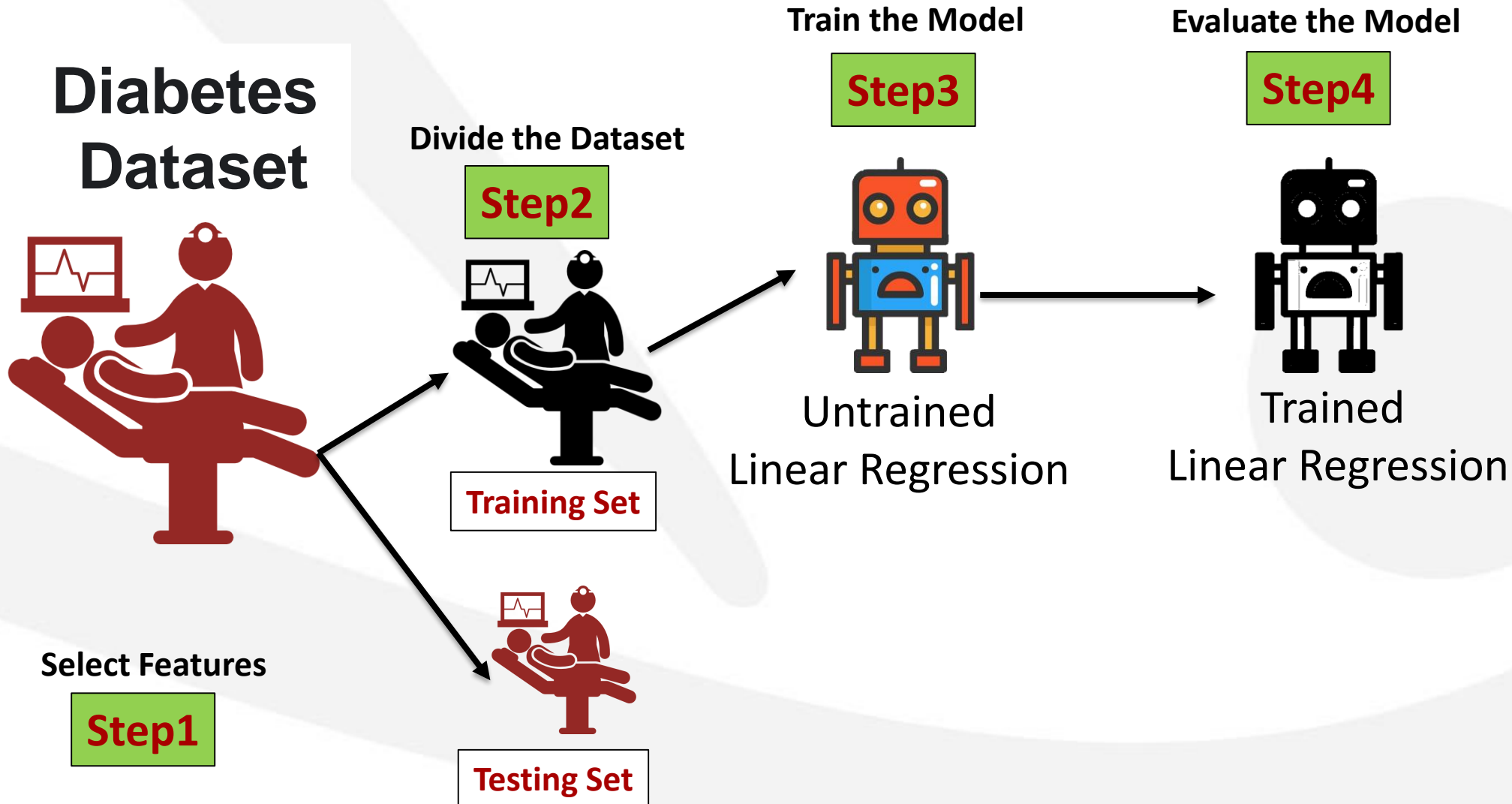


# Demo#1: Regression Modeling

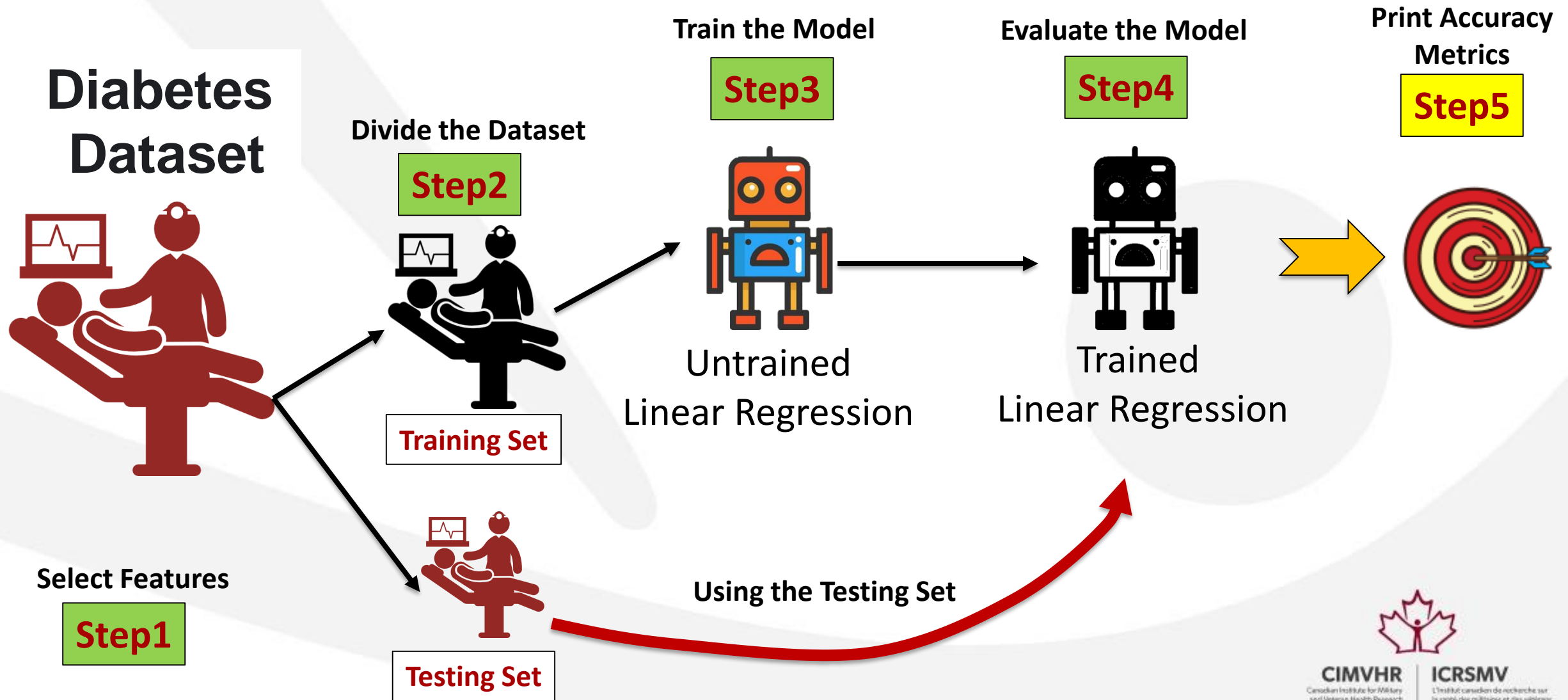




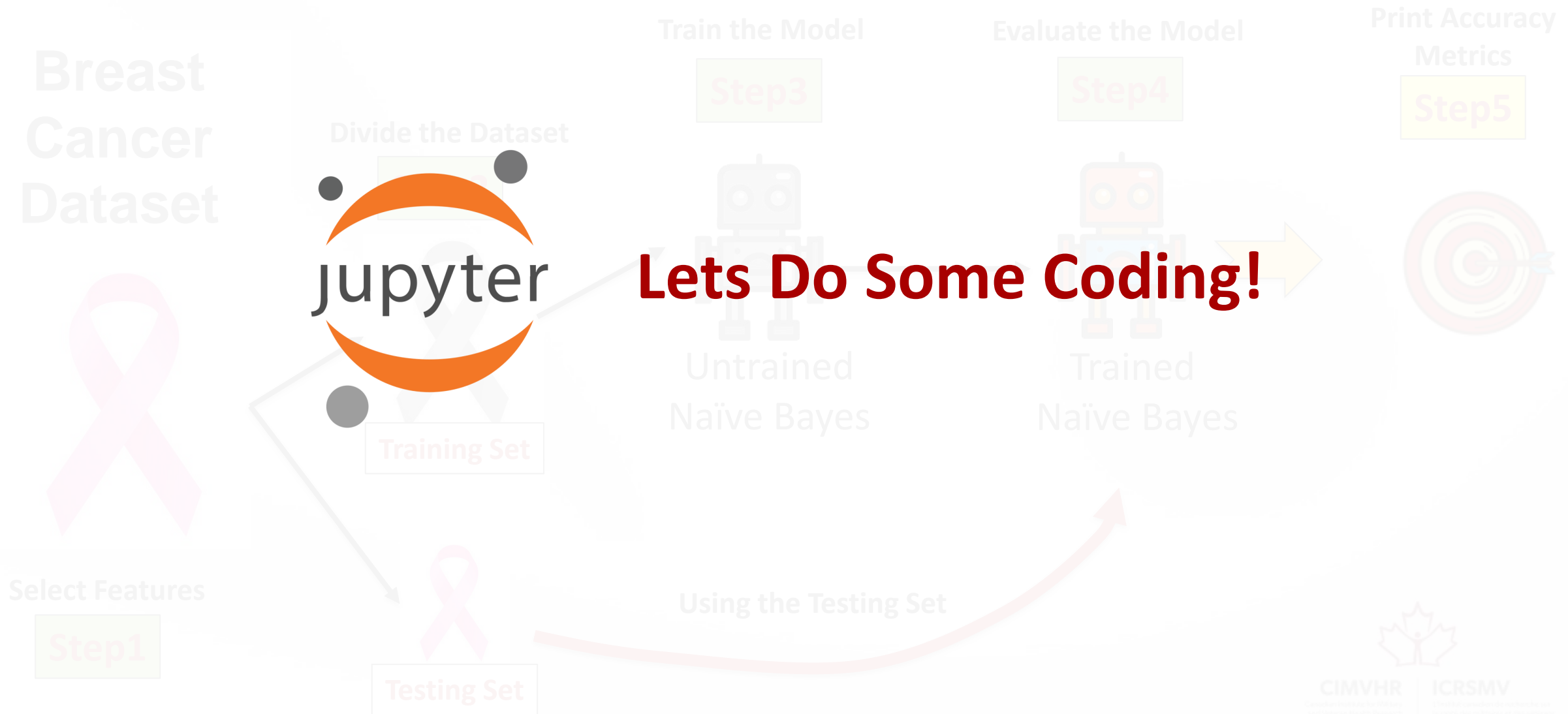
# Demo#1: Regression Modeling



# Demo#1: Regression Modeling



# Demo#1: Linear Regression



# Supervised Learning Demos

**Regression  
Demo**

**Classification  
Demo**



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# DEMO#2

**First Classification**



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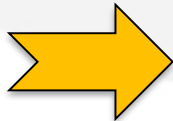
# Demo#2: Classification

## Breast Cancer Dataset



Select Features

**Step1**



radius	compactness	radius	compactness	radius	compactness
texture	concavity	texture	concavity	texture	concavity
perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points
area	symmetry	area	symmetry	area	symmetry
smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension

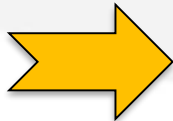
# Demo#2: Classification

## Breast Cancer Dataset

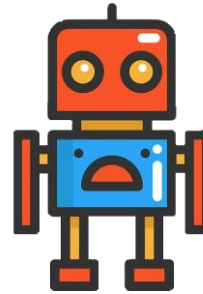


Select Features

**Step1**



radius	compactness	radius	compactness	radius	compactness
texture	concavity	texture	concavity	texture	concavity
perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points
area	symmetry	area	symmetry	area	symmetry
smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension



Untrained  
Naïve Bayes



Our goal is train this  
model, so it predict  
future the class of  
future data



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# Demo#2: Classification

## Breast Cancer Dataset



Select Features

**Step1**

Divide the Dataset

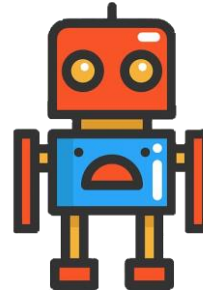
**Step2**



**Training Set**



**Testing Set**



Untrained  
Naïve Bayes



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# Demo#2: Classification

## Breast Cancer Dataset



Select Features

**Step1**

Divide the Dataset

**Step2**



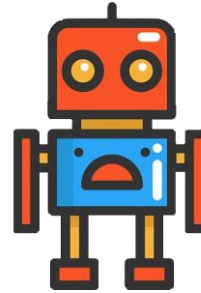
**Training Set**



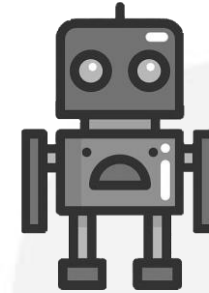
**Testing Set**

Train the Model

**Step3**



Untrained  
Naïve Bayes



Trained  
Naïve Bayes



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# Demo#2: Classification

## Breast Cancer Dataset



Select Features

**Step1**

Divide the Dataset

**Step2**



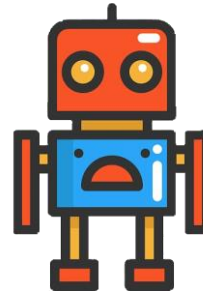
**Training Set**



**Testing Set**

Train the Model

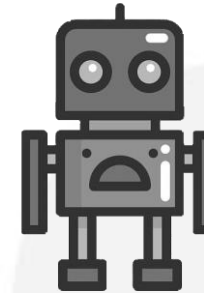
**Step3**



Untrained  
Naïve Bayes

Evaluate the Model

**Step4**



Trained  
Naïve Bayes

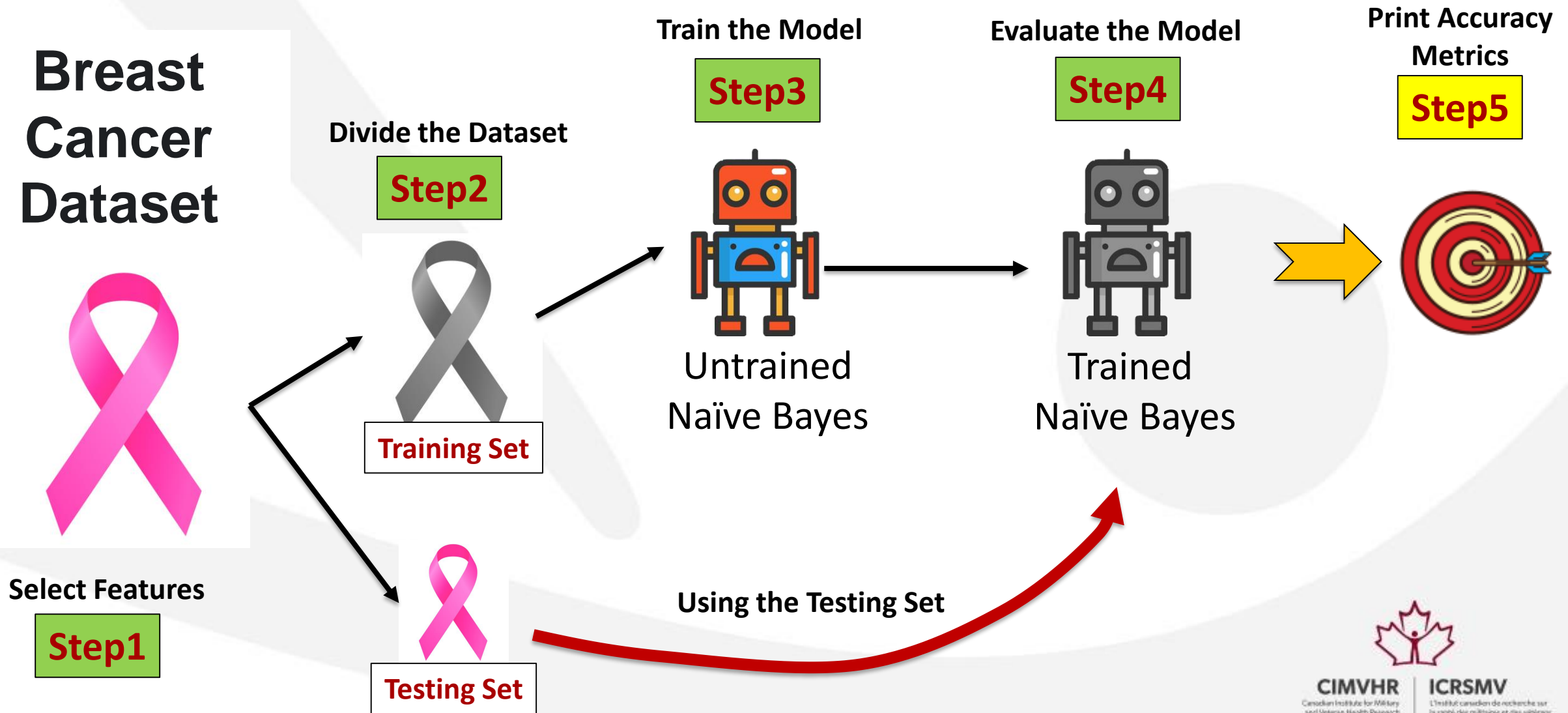
Using the Testing Set



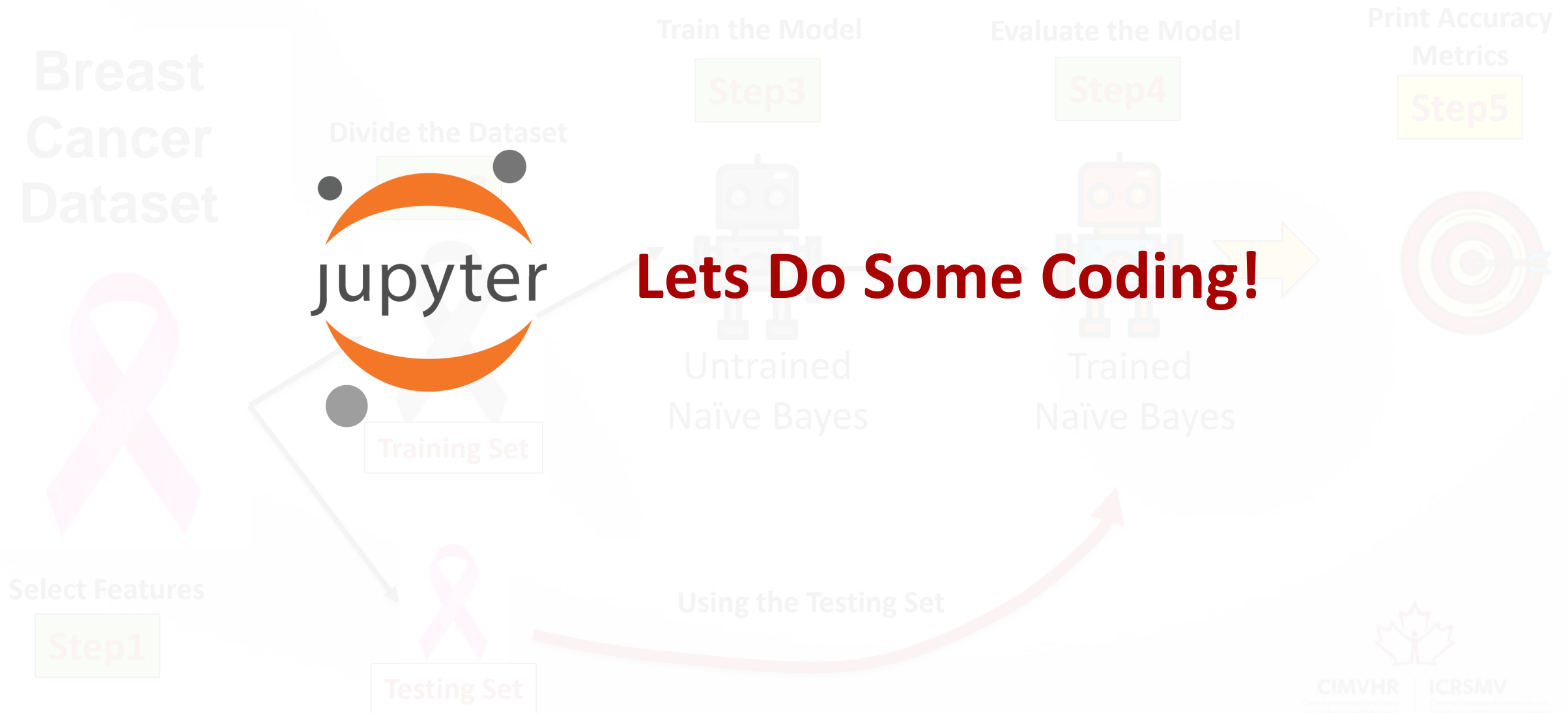
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# Demo#2: Classification



# Demo#2: Classification



# DEMO#3

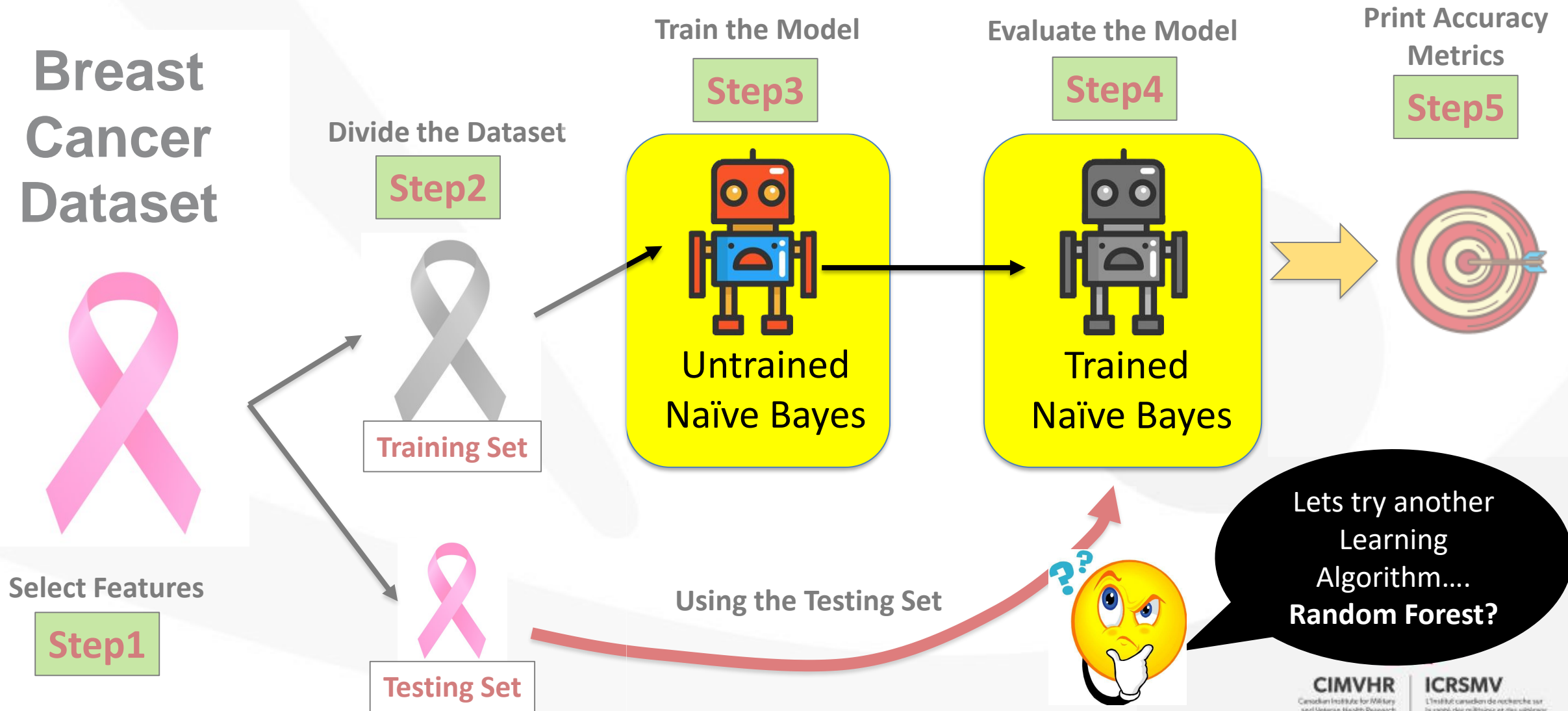
**Trying another Classifier**



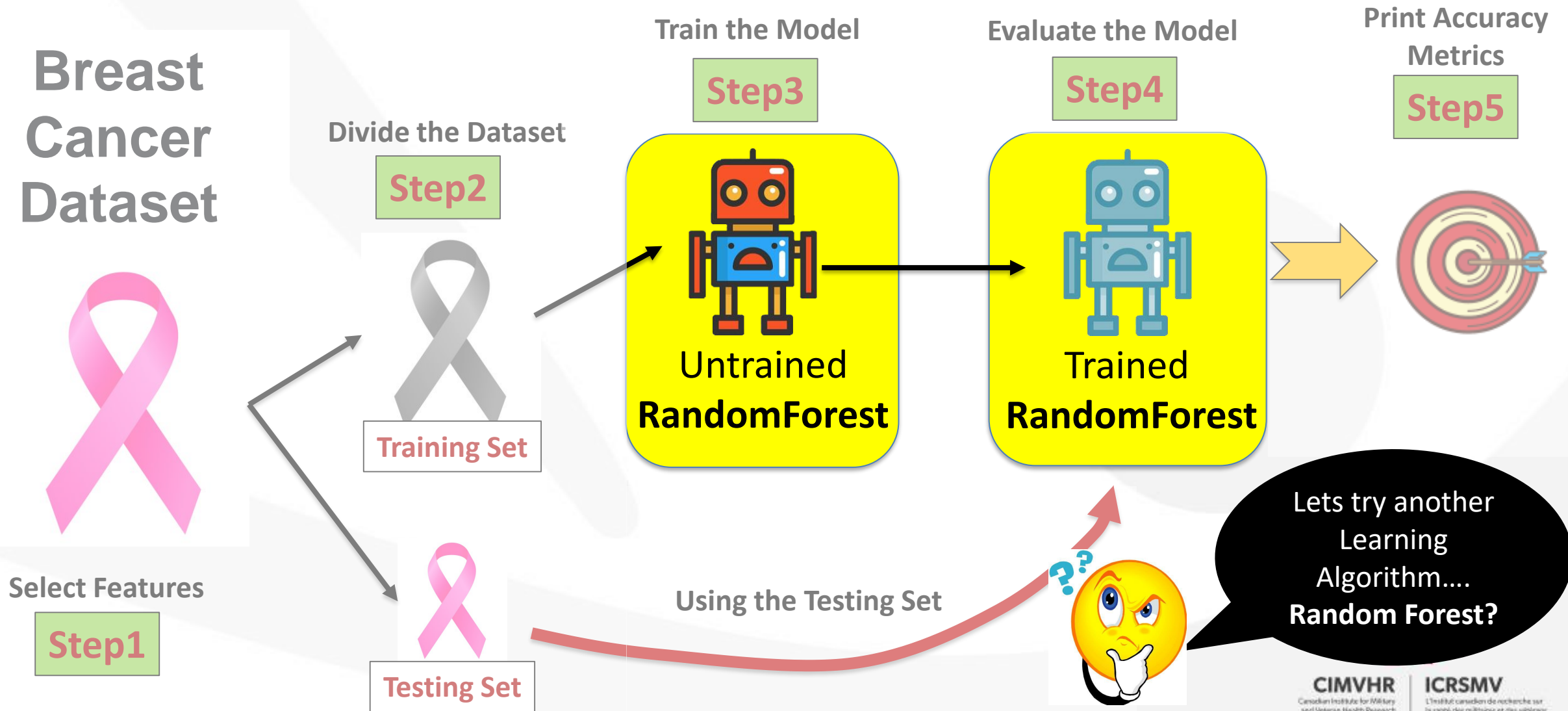
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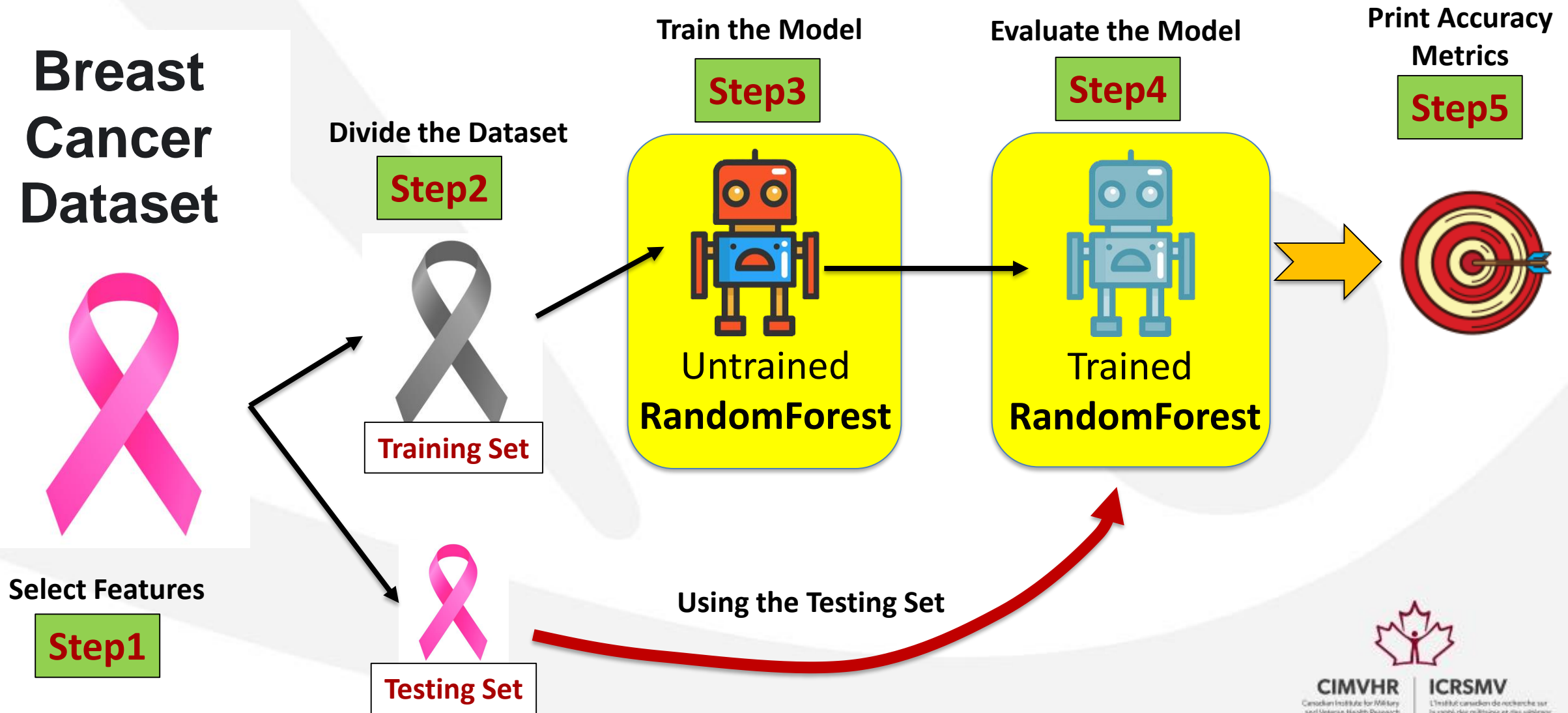
# Demo#3: Trying Another Classifier



# Demo#3: Trying Another Classifier

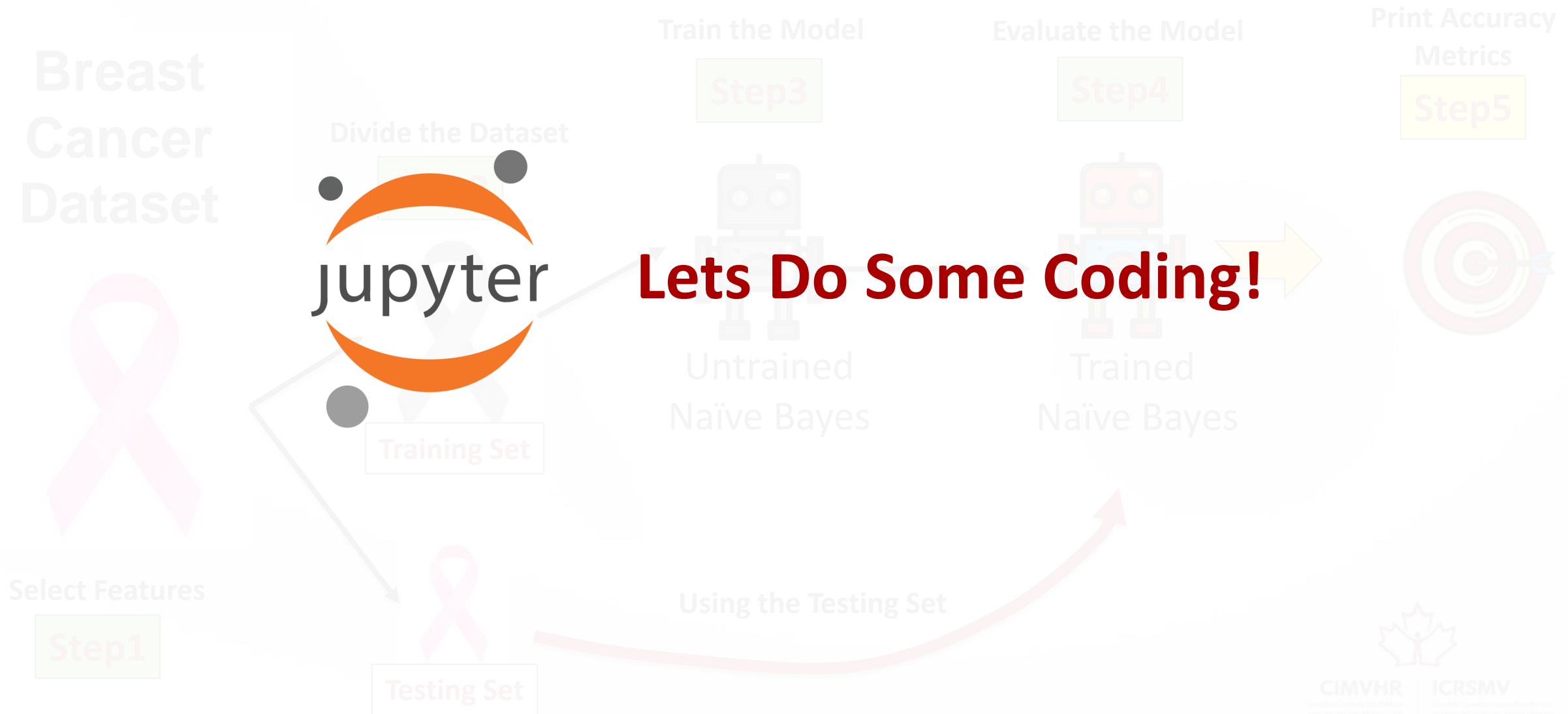


# Demo#3: Trying Another Classifier

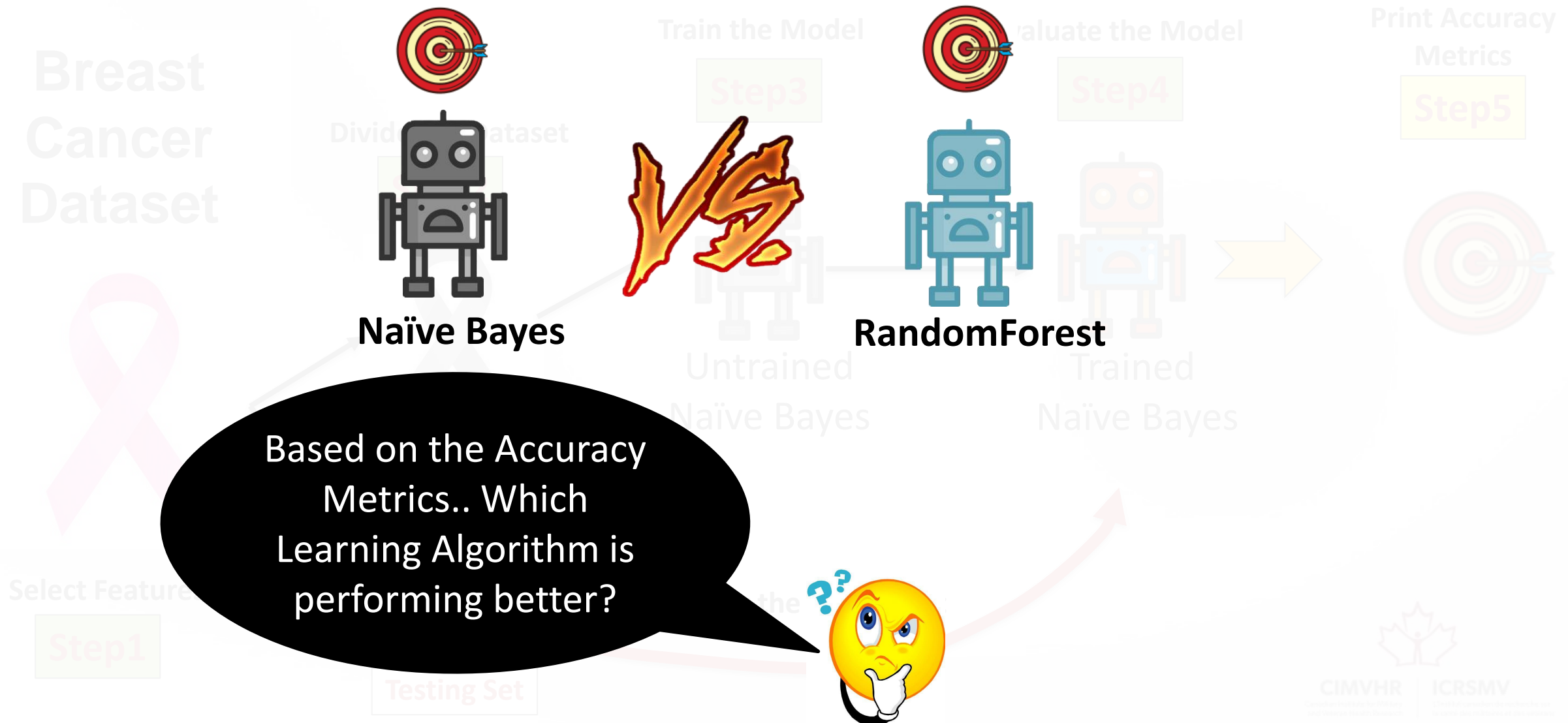




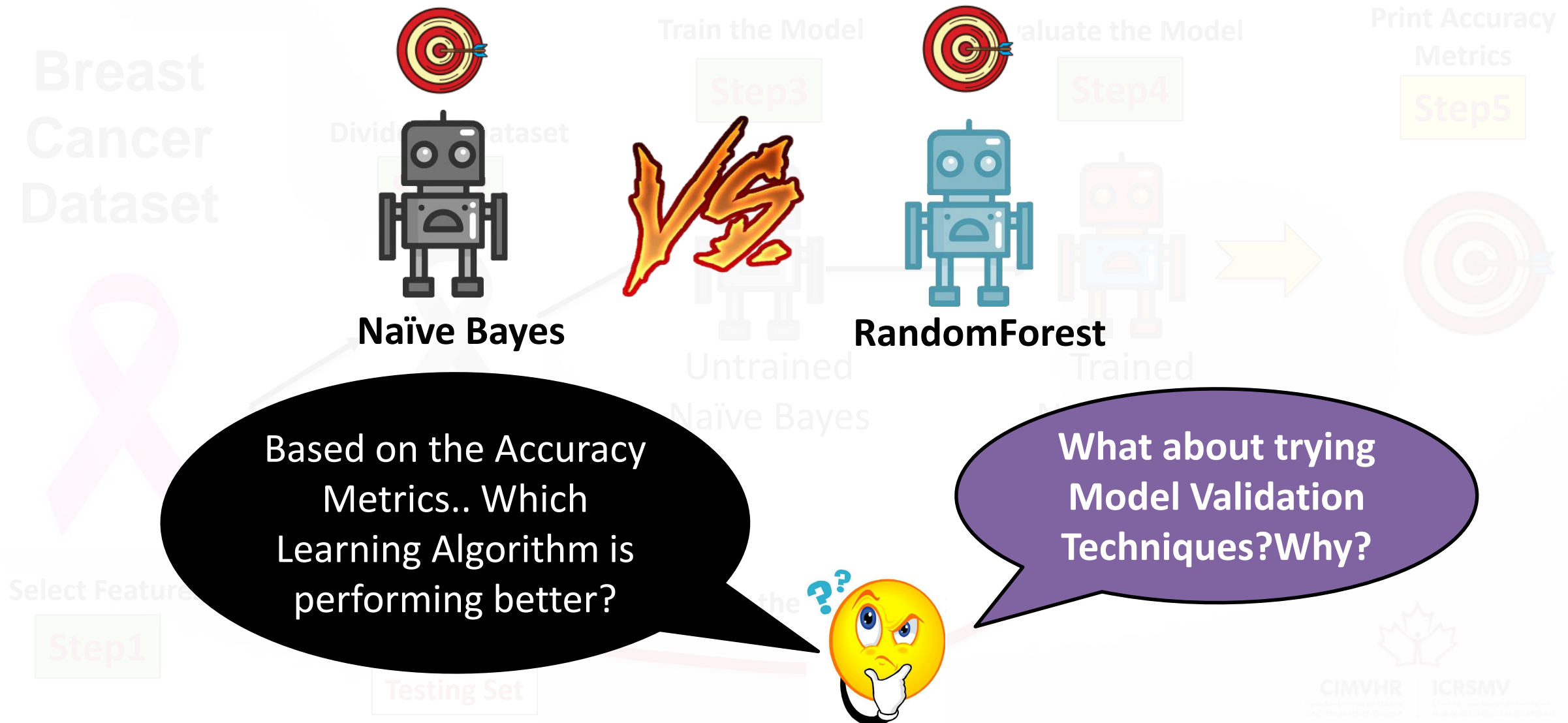
# Demo#3: Trying Another Classifier



# Demo#3: Trying Another Classifier





# Demo#3: Which one is better?



# Demo#3: Which one is better?

Breast Cancer

Divide Dataset



VS

		precision	recall	f1-score	support
malignant	0	0.93	0.76	0.83	98
benign	1	0.88	0.97	0.92	187
accuracy				0.89	285
macro avg		0.90	0.86	0.88	285
weighted avg		0.90	0.89	0.89	285

Train the Model



Evaluate the Model

Print Accuracy Metrics

Step3

Step4

Step5



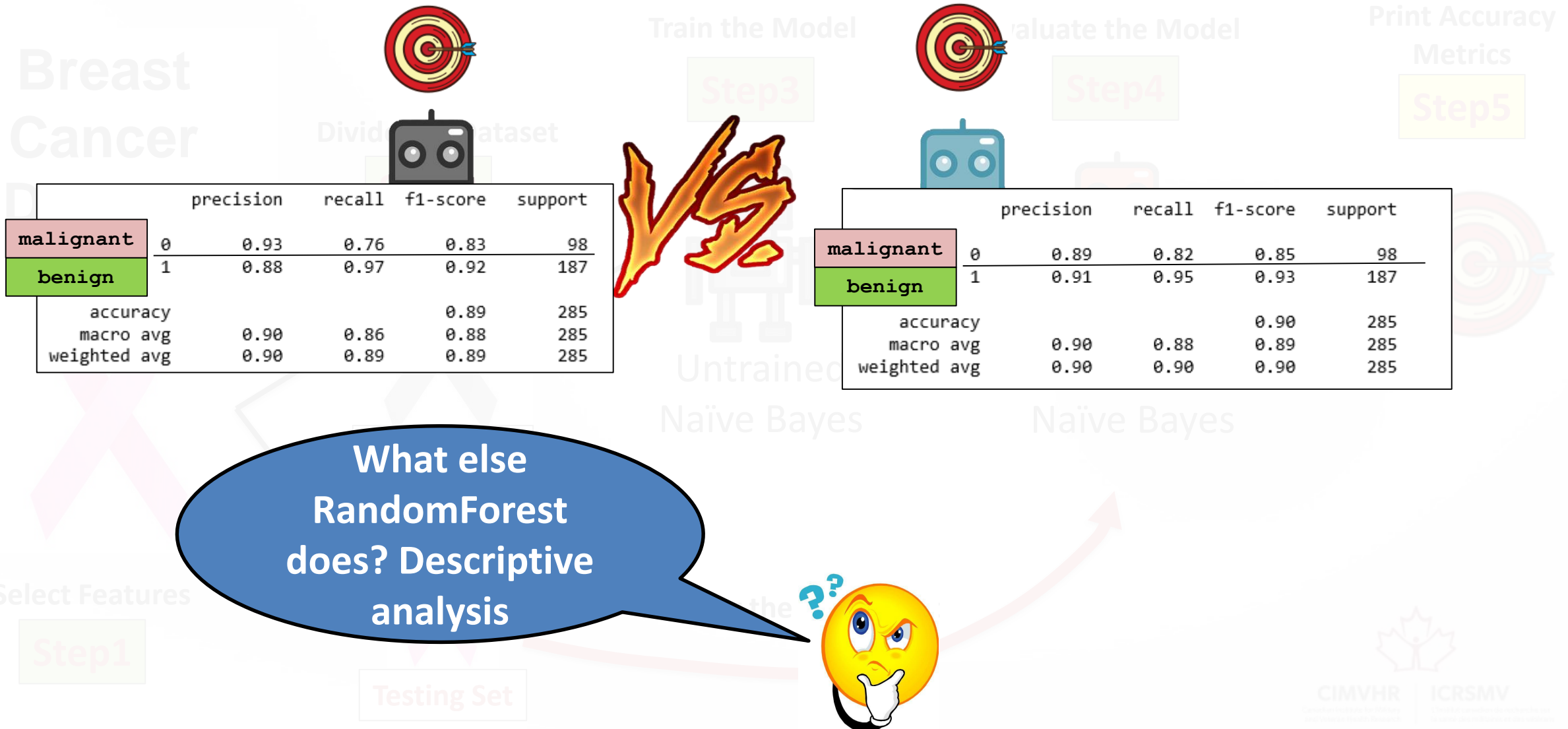
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
malignant	0	0.89	0.82	0.85	98
benign	1	0.91	0.95	0.93	187
accuracy				0.90	285
macro avg		0.90	0.88	0.89	285
weighted avg		0.90	0.90	0.90	285

Based on the Accuracy Metrics.. Which Learning Algorithm is performing better?

What about trying Model Validation Techniques? Why?



# Demo#3: Which one is better?



# DEMO#4

## Exploring Model Validation



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# Demo#4: Model Validation

## Breast Cancer Dataset



Select Features

**Step1**

Divide the Dataset

**Step2**



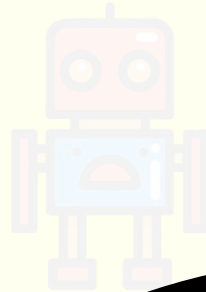
**Training Set**



**Testing Set**

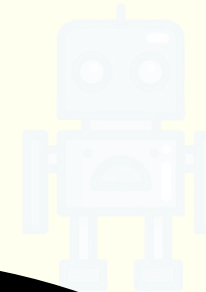
Train the Model

**Step3**



Evaluate the Model

**Step4**

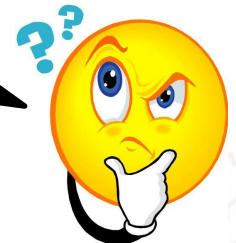


Print Accuracy Metrics

**Step5**



We change how data is splitted? And use K-fold validation



# Demo#4: Model Validation

**Breast  
Cancer  
Dataset**

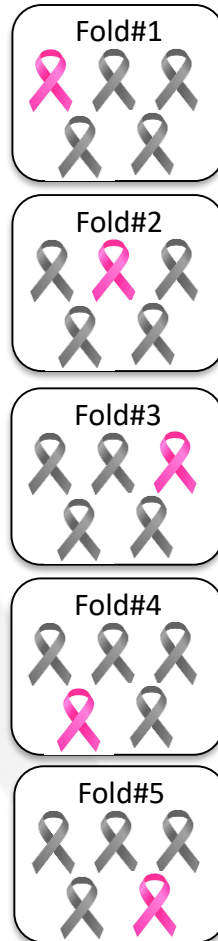


**Select Features**

**Step1**

**Step2**

**5 folds  
cross-validation**



Reduces the chances of overfitting.



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# Demo#4: Model Validation

Breast Cancer Dataset

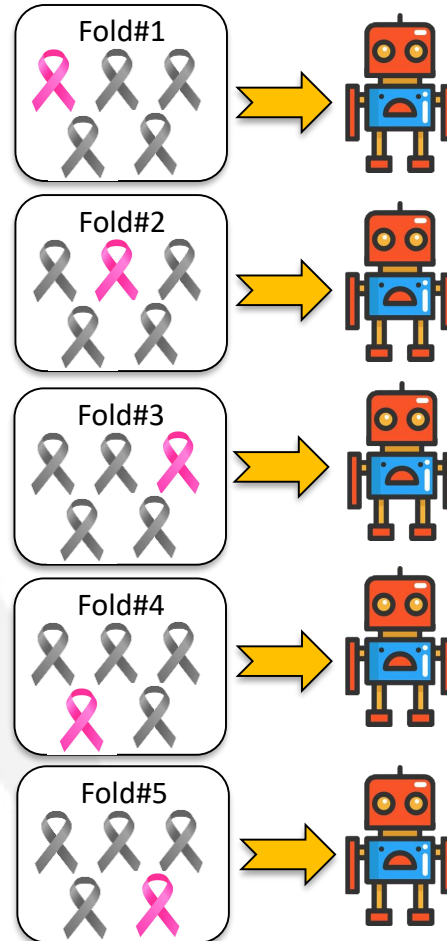
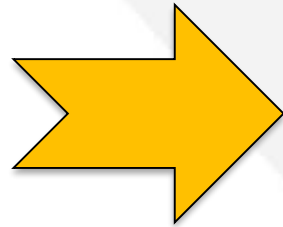


Select Features

**Step1**

**Step2**

5 folds  
cross-validation



Reduces the chances of overfitting.



# Demo#4: Model Validation

Breast Cancer Dataset

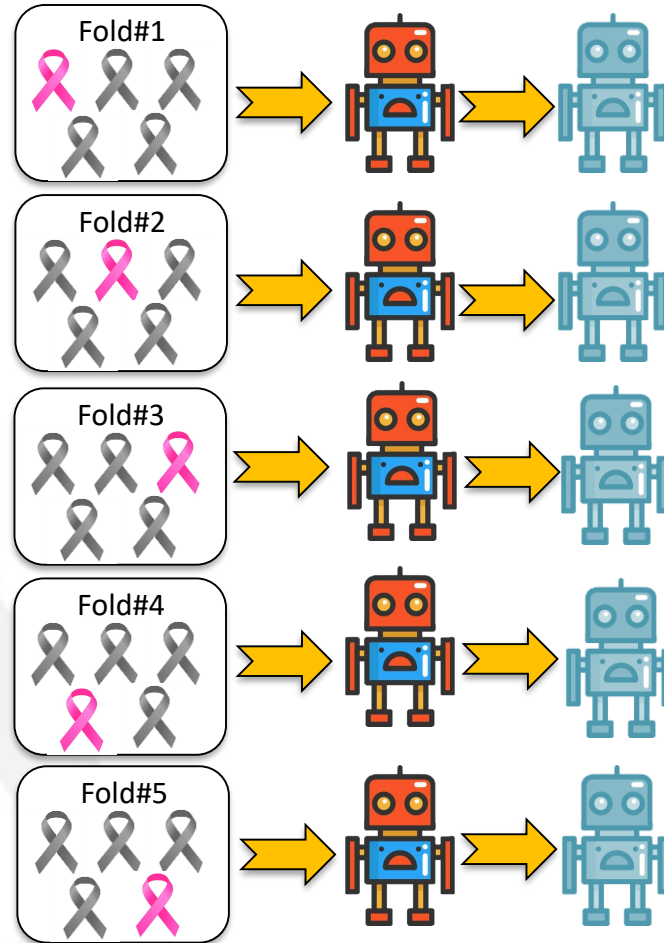
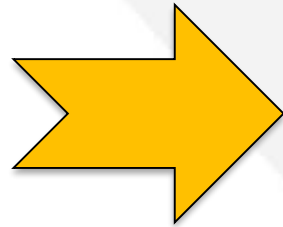


Select Features

**Step1**

**Step2**

5 folds  
cross-validation



Reduces the chances of overfitting.



# Demo#4: Model Validation

Breast Cancer Dataset

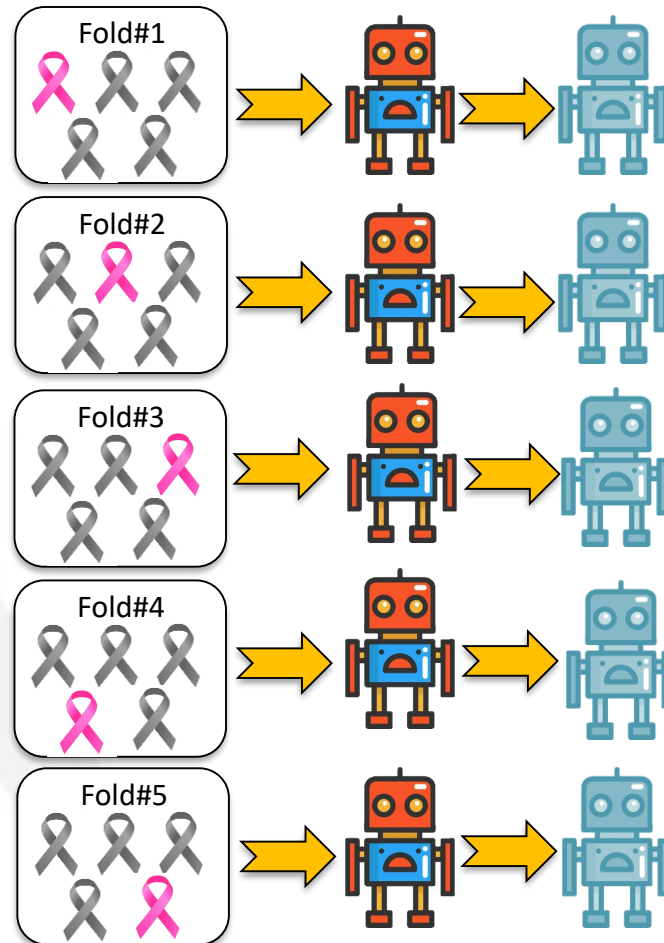
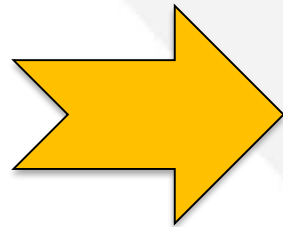


Select Features

**Step1**

**Step2**

5 folds  
cross-validation



**Step3**

Report Average  
Accuracy Metrics



Reduces the chances of overfitting.



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# Demo#4: Model Validation

Breast Cancer Dataset

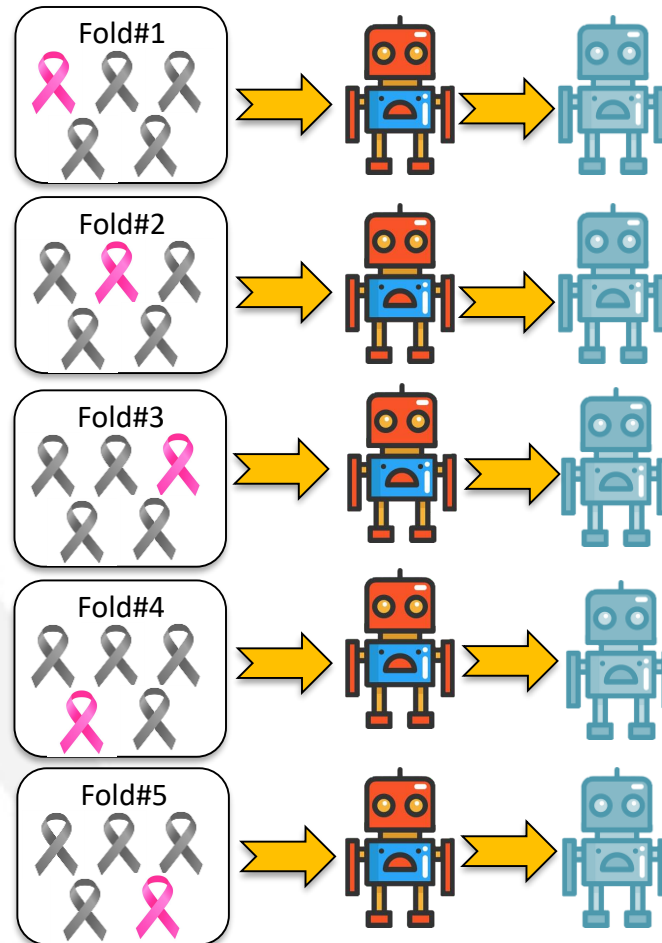
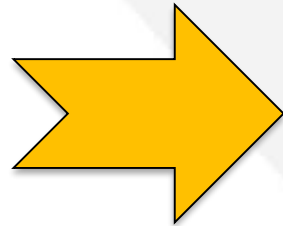


Select Features

**Step1**

**Step2**

5 folds  
cross-validation



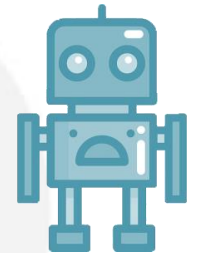
**Step3**

Report Average  
Accuracy Metrics



**Step4**

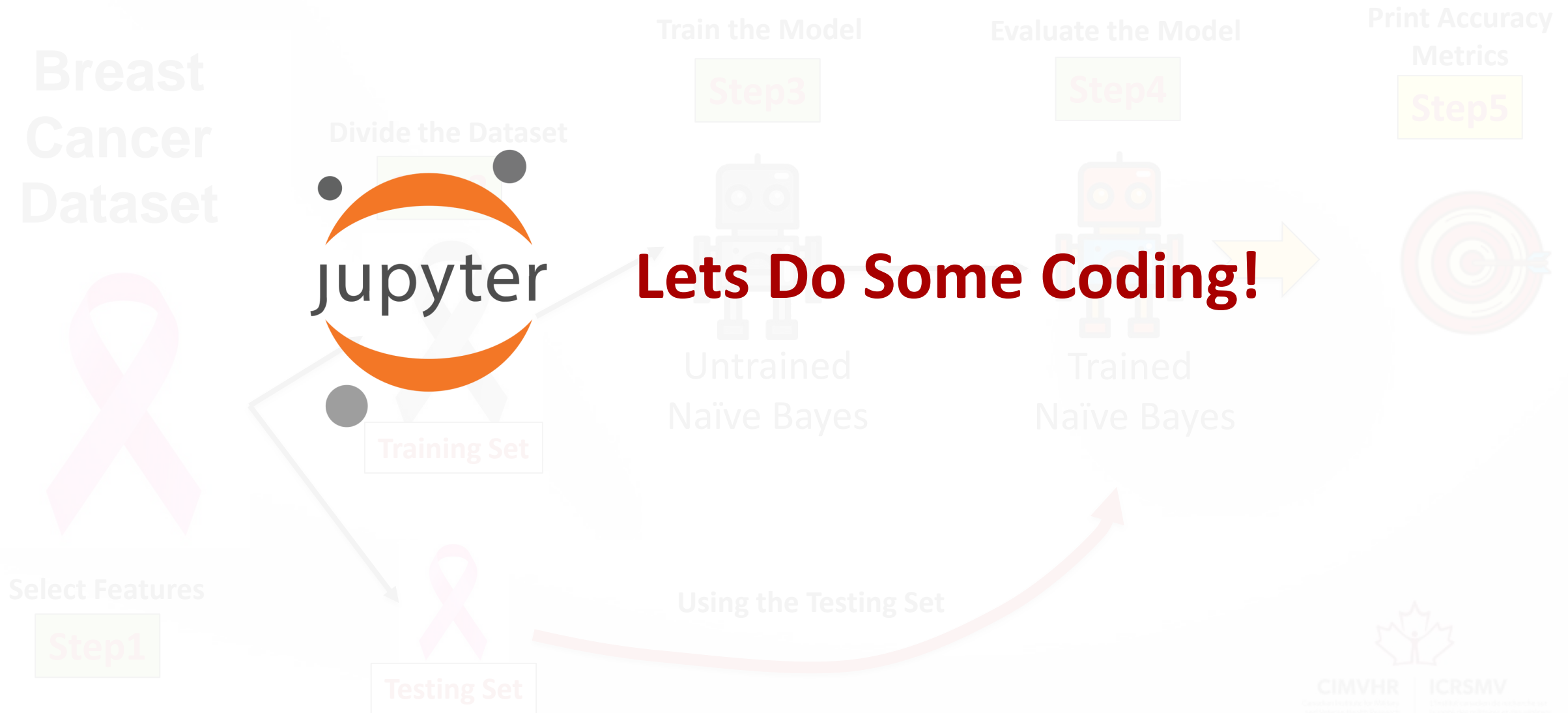
Pick best one  
out of the five



Reduces the chances of overfitting.



# Demo#4: Model Validation



# UnSupervised Learning Demos

Clustering



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# DEMO#5

## Clustering with Kmeans



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# Demo#5: Clustering with K-means

Breast Cancer Dataset



Select Features

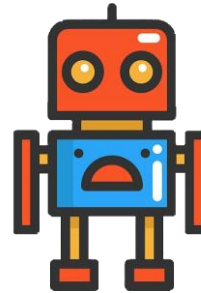
**Step1**

**Step2**

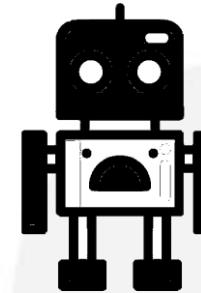
Send data to Kmeans after ignoring the labels

Start Clustering

**Step3**



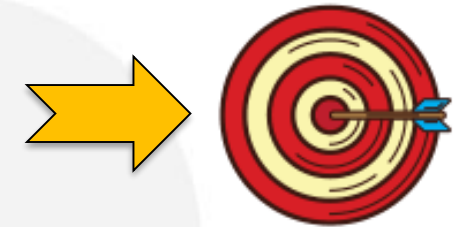
Before Clustering Kmeans



Clustered Data Kmeans

Print Accuracy Metrics

**Step4**



Compare the labelled data and Clustered data

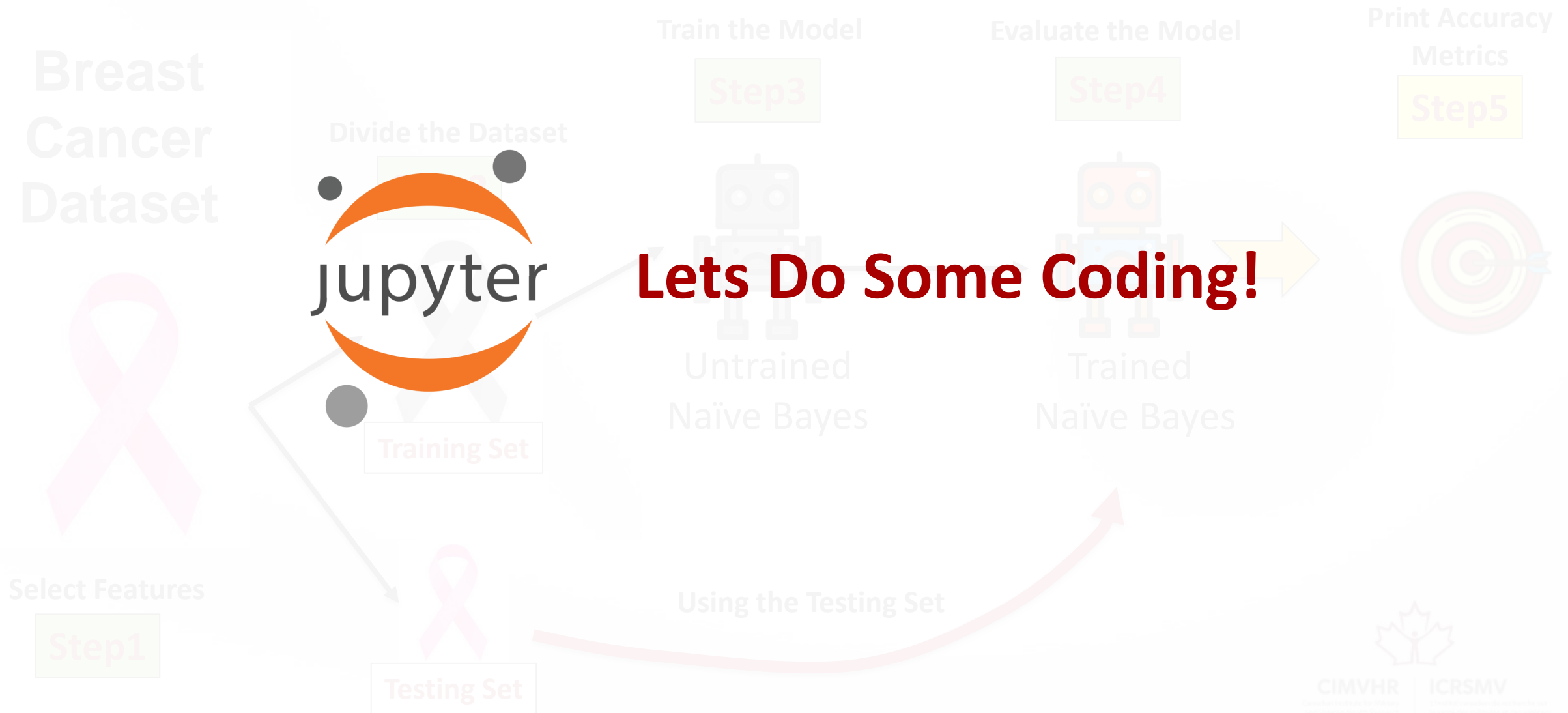


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# Demo#5: Clustering with K-means



# Selected Topics

**Parameter  
Optimization**

**Automatic Feature  
Selection**



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# Selected Topics

**Parameter  
Optimization**

**Automatic Feature  
Selection**



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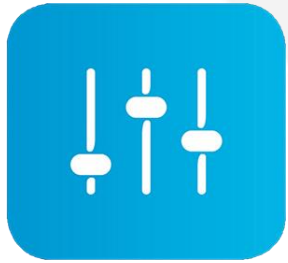
**ICRSMV**  
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# DEMO#6

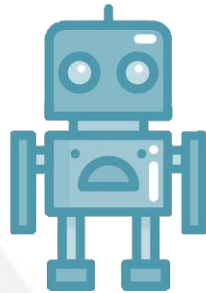
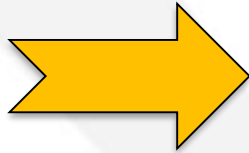
## Parameter Optimization



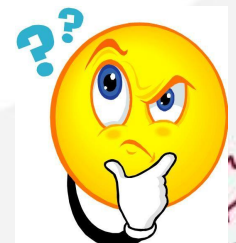
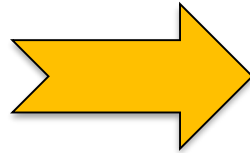
# Demo#6: Parameter Optimization



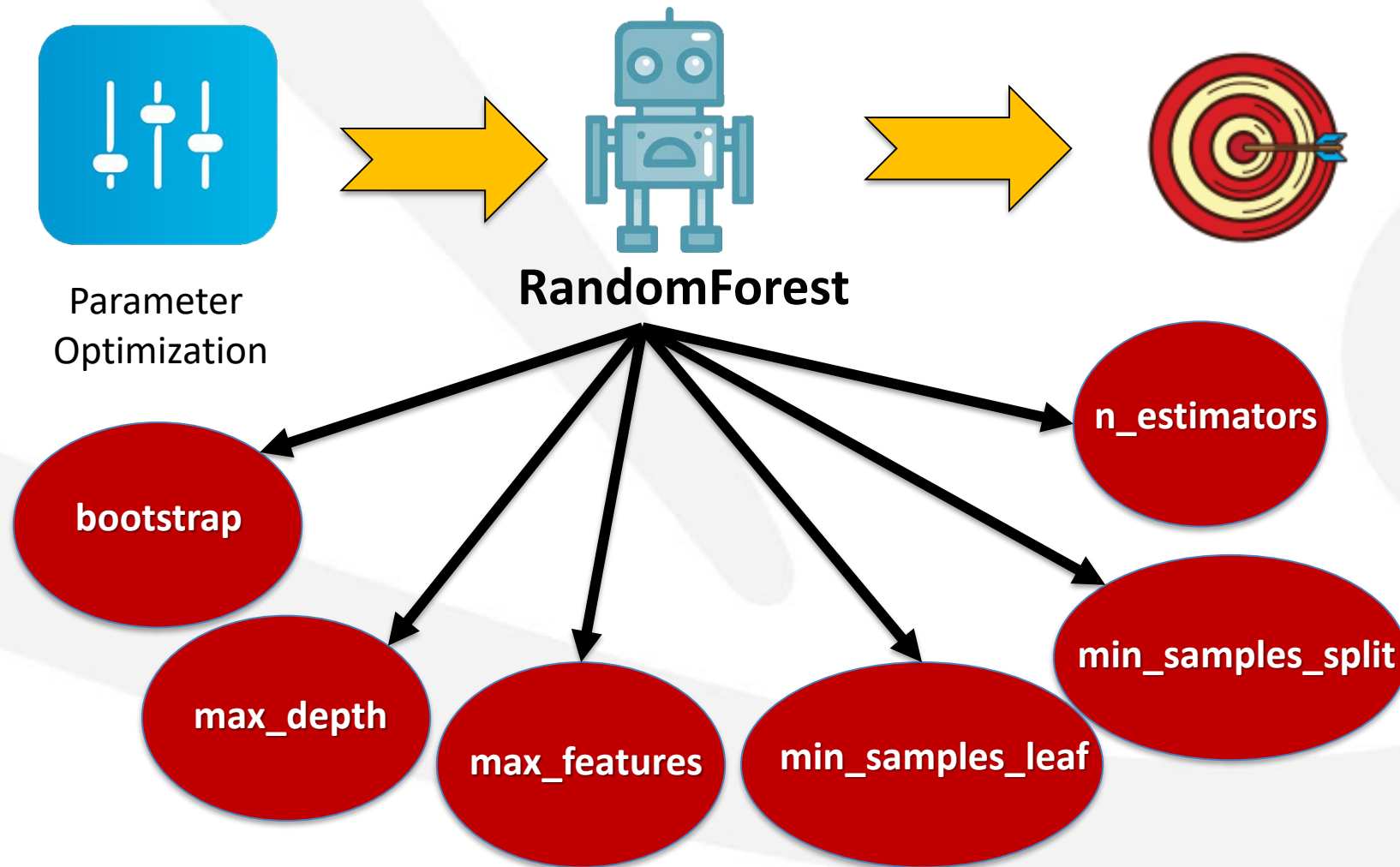
Parameter  
Optimization



**RandomForest**

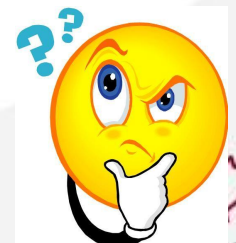
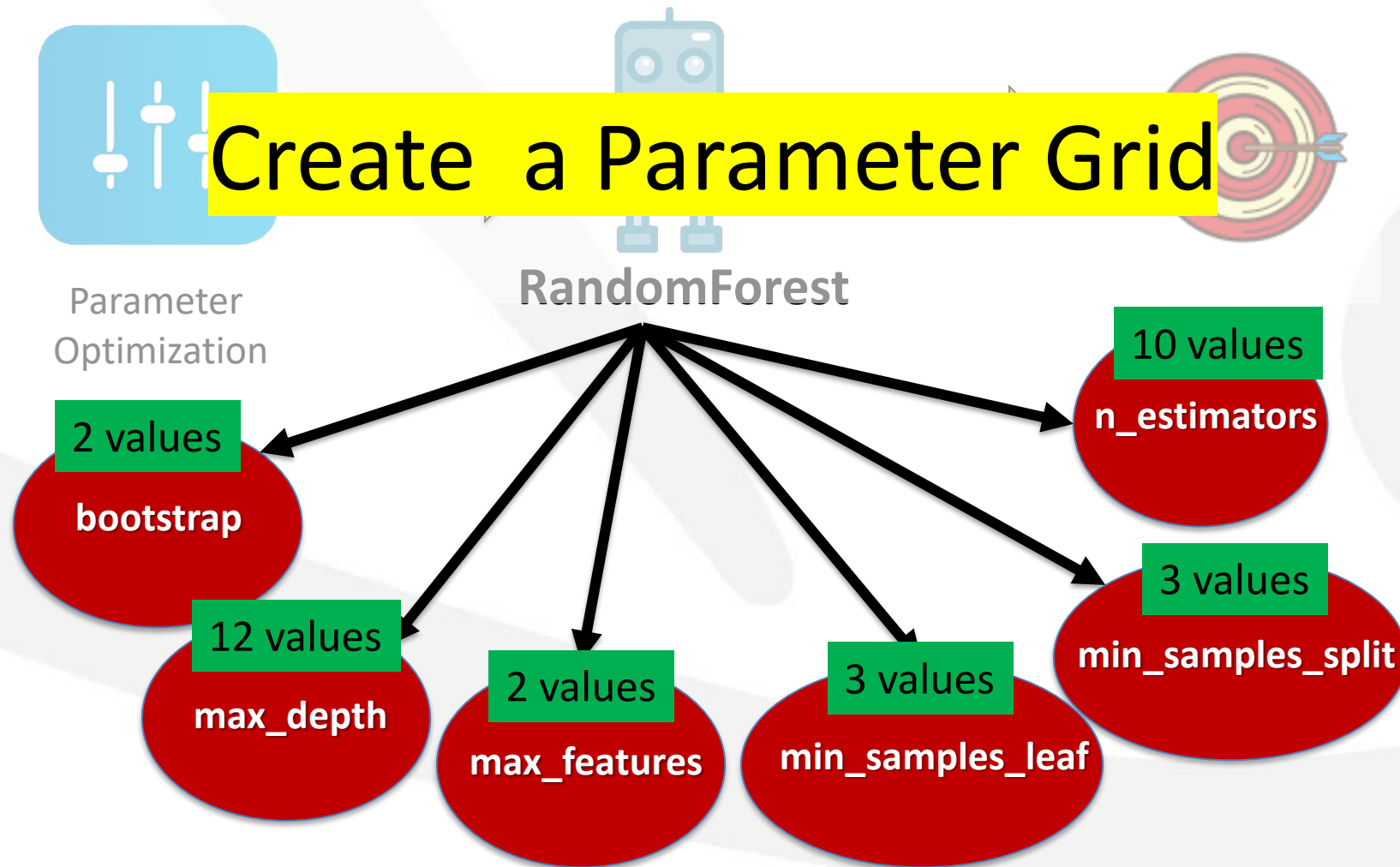


# Demo#6: Parameter Optimization



# Demo#6: Parameter Optimization

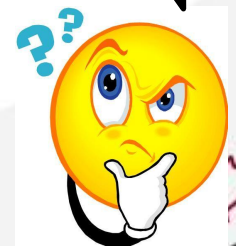
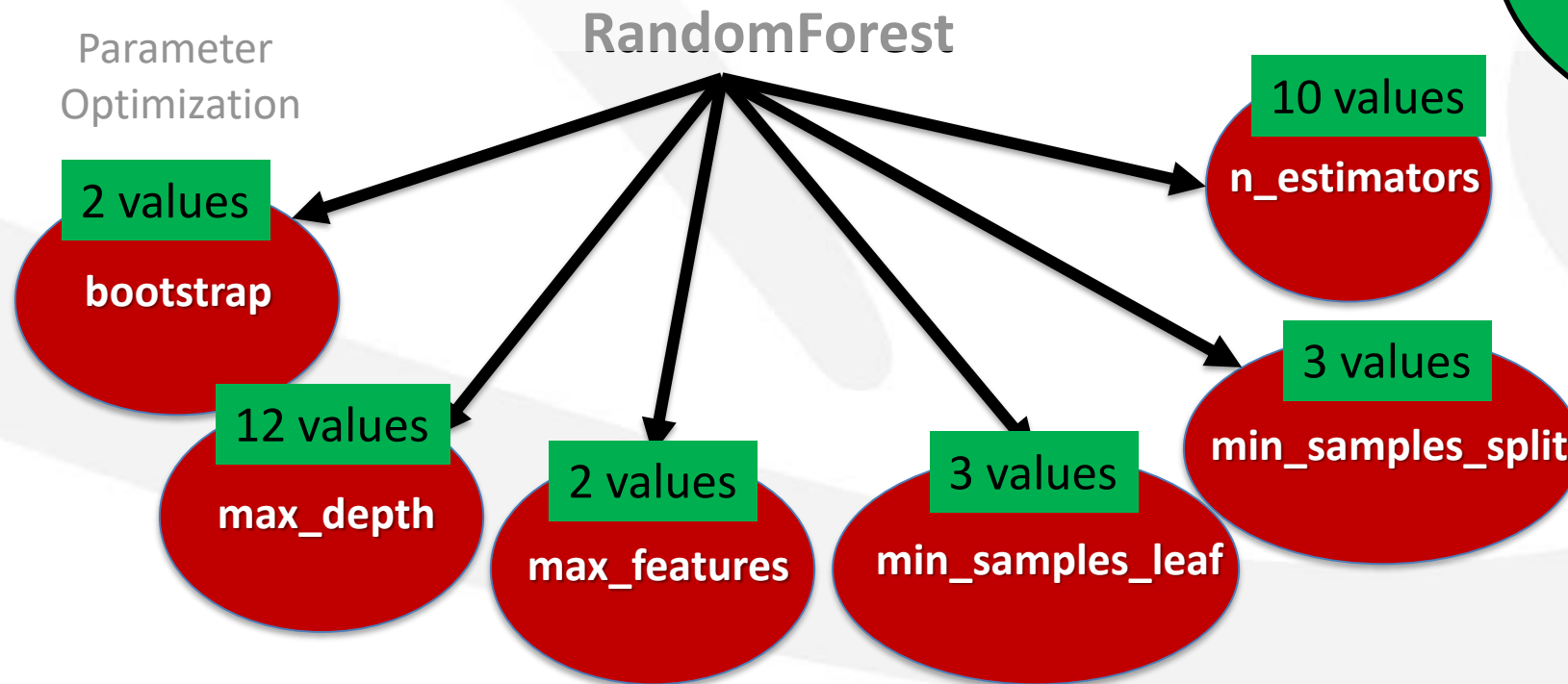
## Create a Parameter Grid



# Demo#6: Parameter Optimization

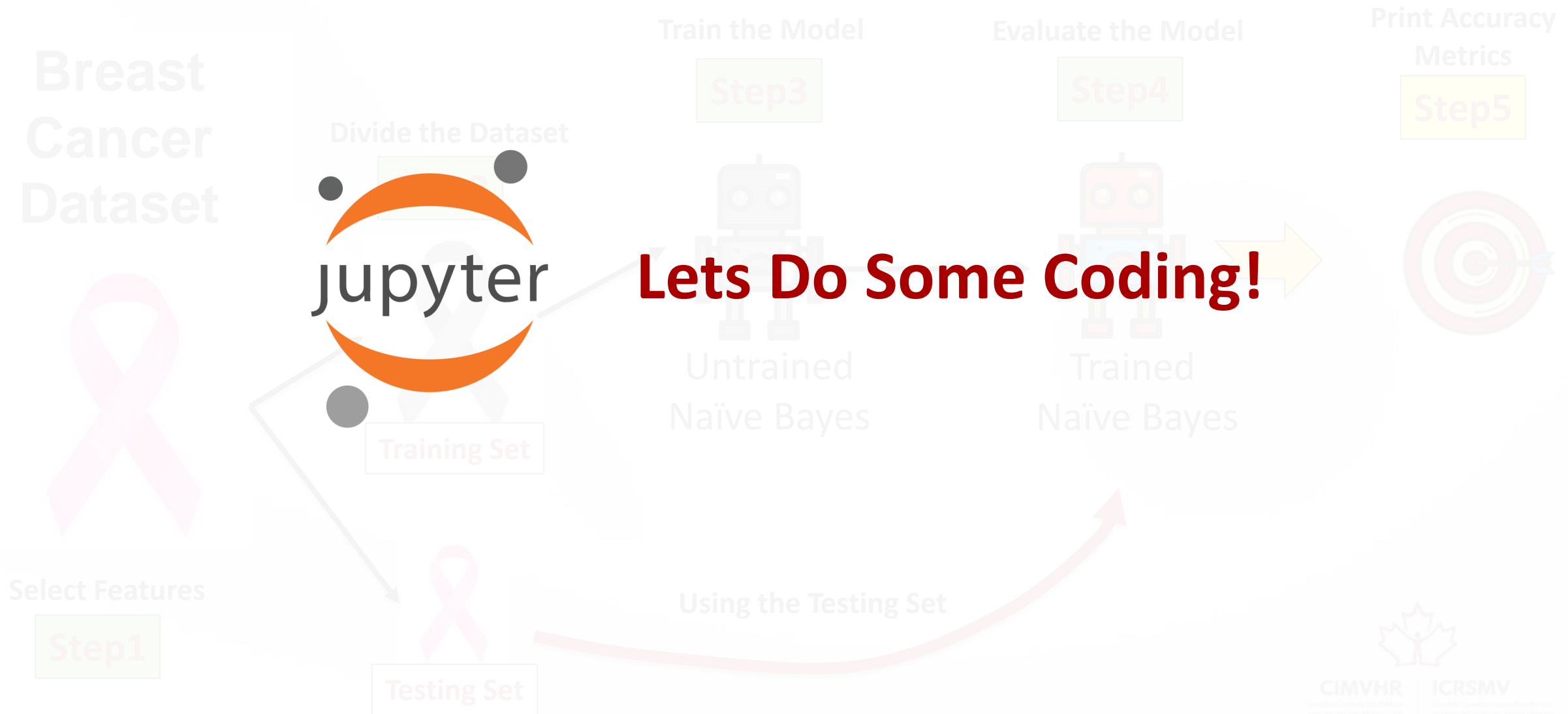
## Create a Parameter Grid

$2 * 12 * 2 * 3 * 3 * 10 = 4320$  settings!  
.. We use random Search





# Demo#7: Parameter Optimization



# Selected Topics Demos

**Parameter  
Optimization**

**Automatic Feature  
Selection**



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# DEMO#7 [PART1]

## Automatic Feature Selection



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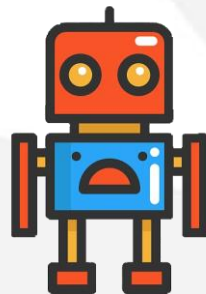
**ICRSMV**  
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# Demo#7: Automatic Feature Selection

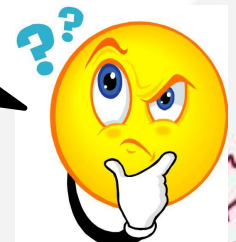
30 Features

Breast  
Cancer  
Dataset

radius	compactness	radius	compactness	radius	compactness
texture	concavity	texture	concavity	texture	concavity
perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points
area	symmetry	area	symmetry	area	symmetry
smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension



So many features...  
can automatically  
select the good  
features and ignore  
the noisy one



# Demo#7: Automatic Feature Selection

30 Features

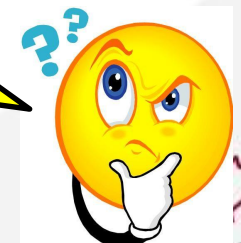
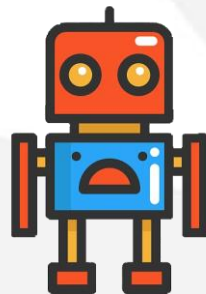
## Breast Cancer Dataset



radius	compactness	radius	compactness	radius	compactness
texture	concavity	texture	concavity	texture	concavity
perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points
area	symmetry	area	symmetry	area	symmetry
smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension

### 1. Univariate Selection

One solution is studying the statistical relationship between the Features and the Target Class



# Demo#7: Automatic Feature Selection

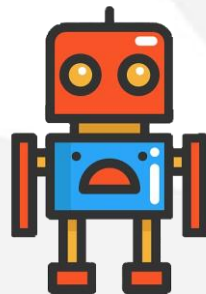
30 Features

## Breast Cancer Dataset

radius	compactness	radius	compactness	radius	compactness
texture	concavity	texture	concavity	texture	concavity
perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points	perimeter	concave points
area	symmetry	area	symmetry	area	symmetry
smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension	smoothness	fractal dimension

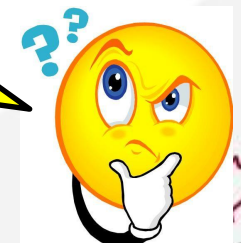
1. Univariate Selection

2. Recursive Feature Selection

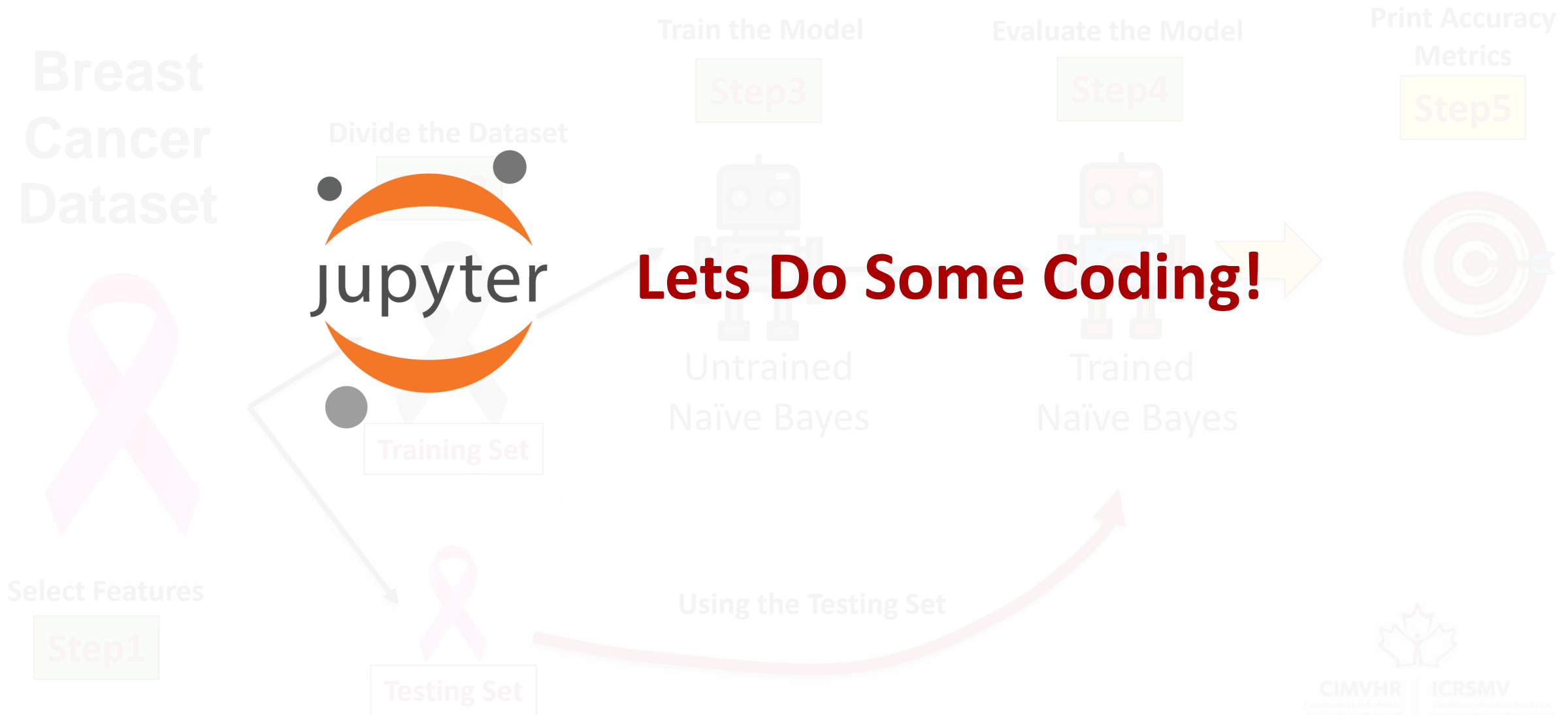


One solution is studying the statistical relationship between the Features and the Target Class

Another example is the **Recursive Feature Selection**



# Demo#7: Automatic Feature Selection



# DEMO#7 [PART2]

**Most Informative Features**



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# Demo#7: Most Informative Features

## Breast Cancer Dataset

