

# Group Project

# Data Science and Machine Learning

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# 1. Data Acquisition

The **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System** (BRFSS) is the nation's premier system of health-related telephone surveys that collect state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services.

- 400,000 adult interviews each year
- Largest continuously conducted health survey in the world
- 336 columns
- ~600mb of data per year
- Datasets from 1986 - 2020 available



[https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual\\_data/annual\\_data.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm)

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/cdc/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system>

## 2. Data Exploration

```
In 5 1 df_original.shape
```

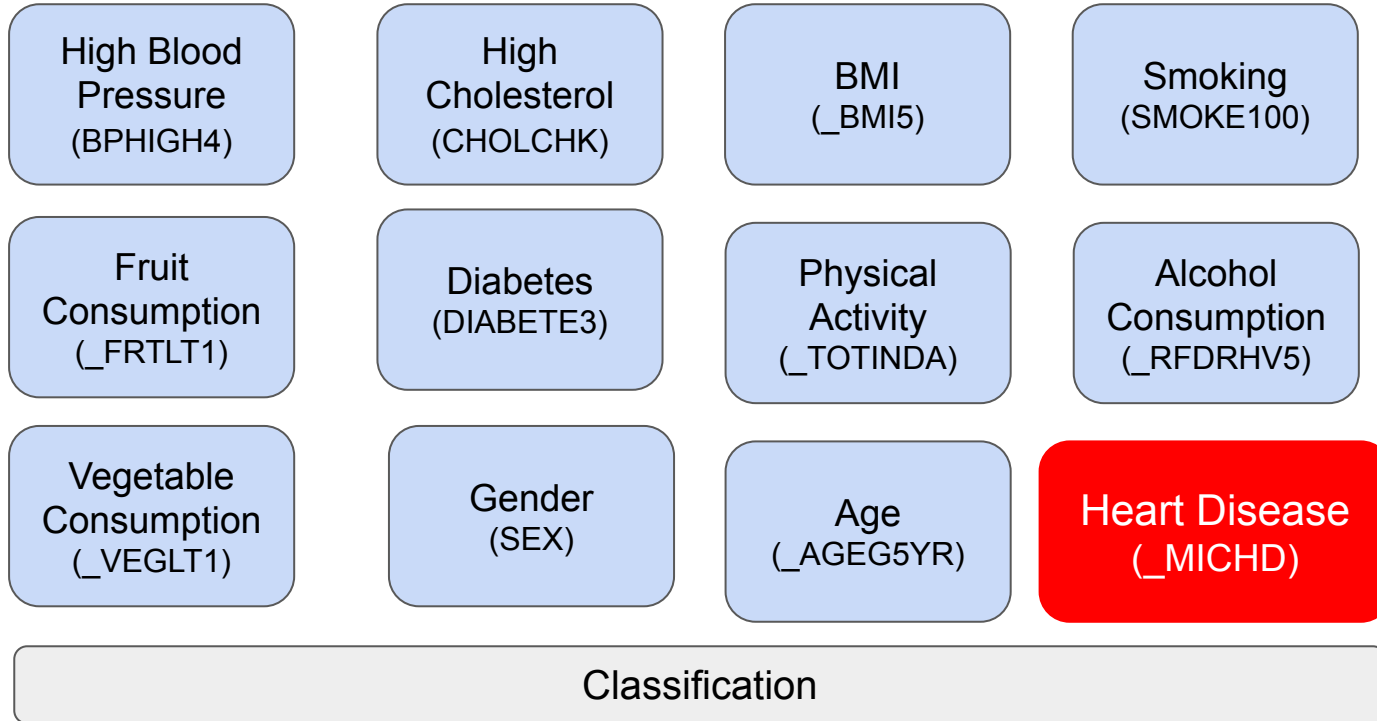
```
Out 5 (441456, 330)
```

441.456 Samples  
330 Features

## 2. Data Exploration: Feature Selection



## 2. Data Preprocessing: Feature Selection



### 3. Data Processing: Label Encoding

#### Feature: HighBP (\_RFHYPE5)

Adults who have been told they have high blood pressure by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

##### Labels:

- 1: No
- 2: Yes
- 9: Don't know

For logic purposes, label 1 will be substitute by 0 and label 2 by 1.

```
In 30 1 # HighBP
      2 df['HighBP'] = df['HighBP'].replace({9:np.nan})
      3 df['HighBP'] = df['HighBP'].replace({1:0})
      4 df['HighBP'] = df['HighBP'].replace({2:1})
```

### 3. Data Preprocessing: Label Encoding

One Hot Encoding  
would have been  
indicated.

#### Feature Diabetes (DIABETE3)

People that have been told to suffer from diabetes.

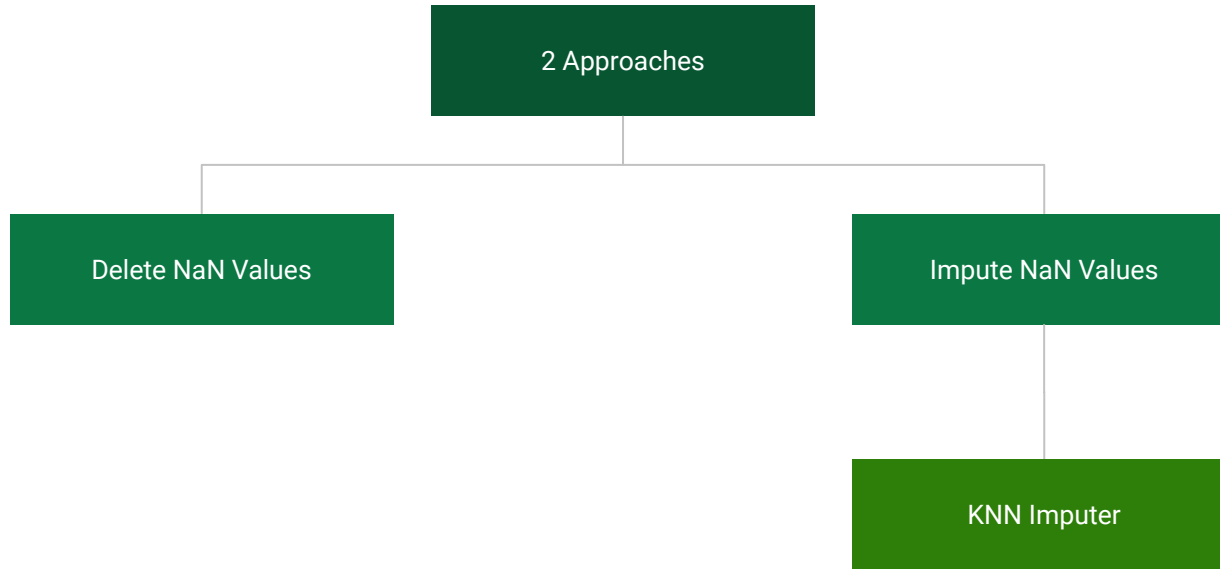
##### Labels:

- 1: yes
- 2: yes but only during pregnancy
- 3: no
- 4: pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.
- 7: Don't know
- 9: refuse to answer

We will just consider yes(1) or no (3) answers. To simplify, the rest of the options will be deleted.

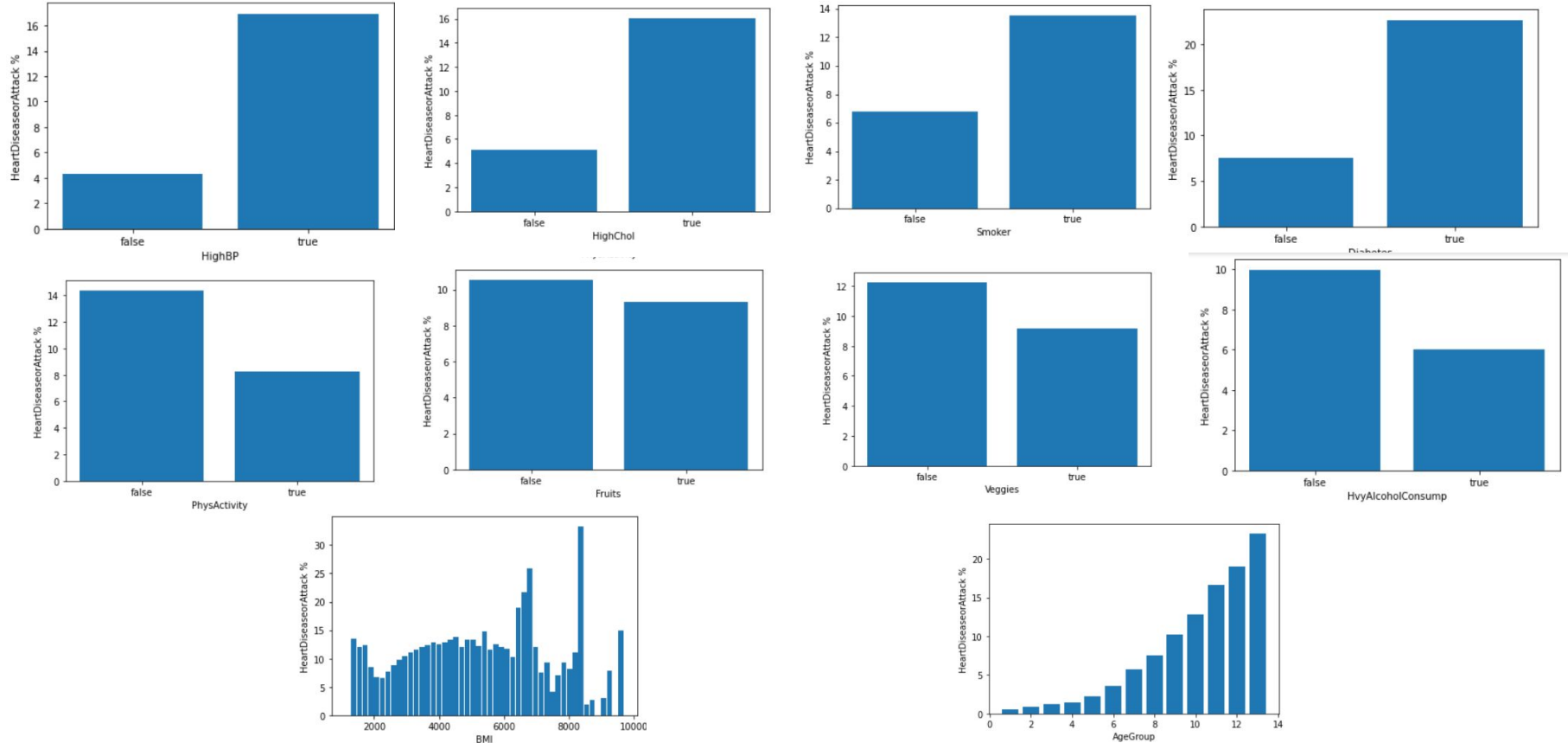
```
In 33 1 # Diabetes
      2 df['Diabetes'] = df['Diabetes'].replace({2:np.nan})
      3 df['Diabetes'] = df['Diabetes'].replace({4:np.nan})
      4 df['Diabetes'] = df['Diabetes'].replace({7:np.nan})
      5 df['Diabetes'] = df['Diabetes'].replace({9:np.nan})
      6 df['Diabetes'] = df['Diabetes'].replace({3:0})
```

## 4. Data Preprocessing: Handling NaN Values

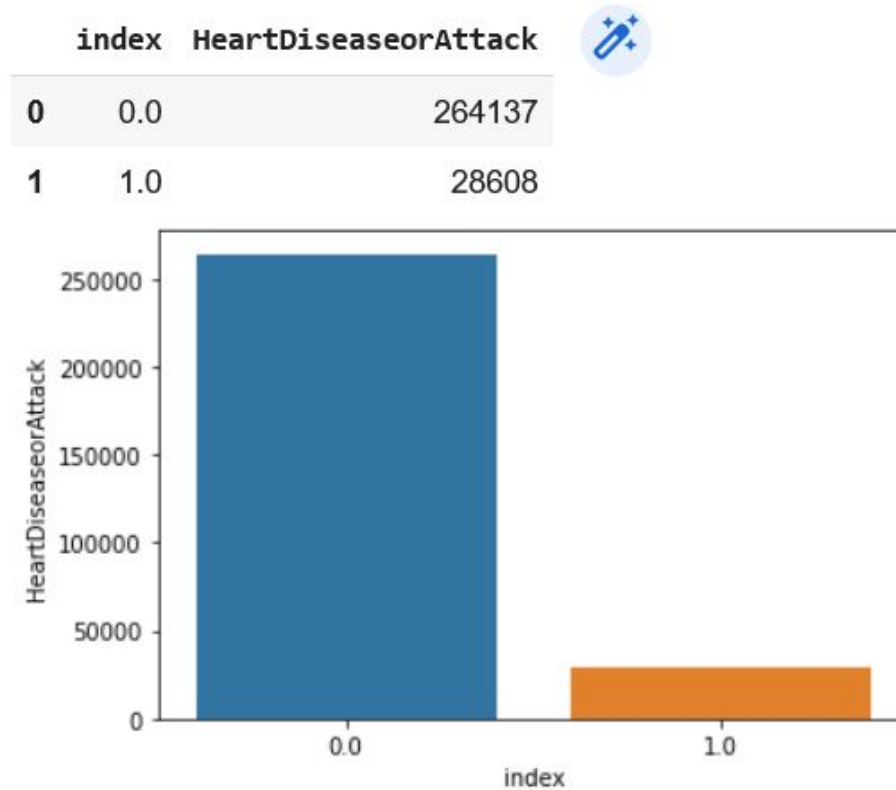




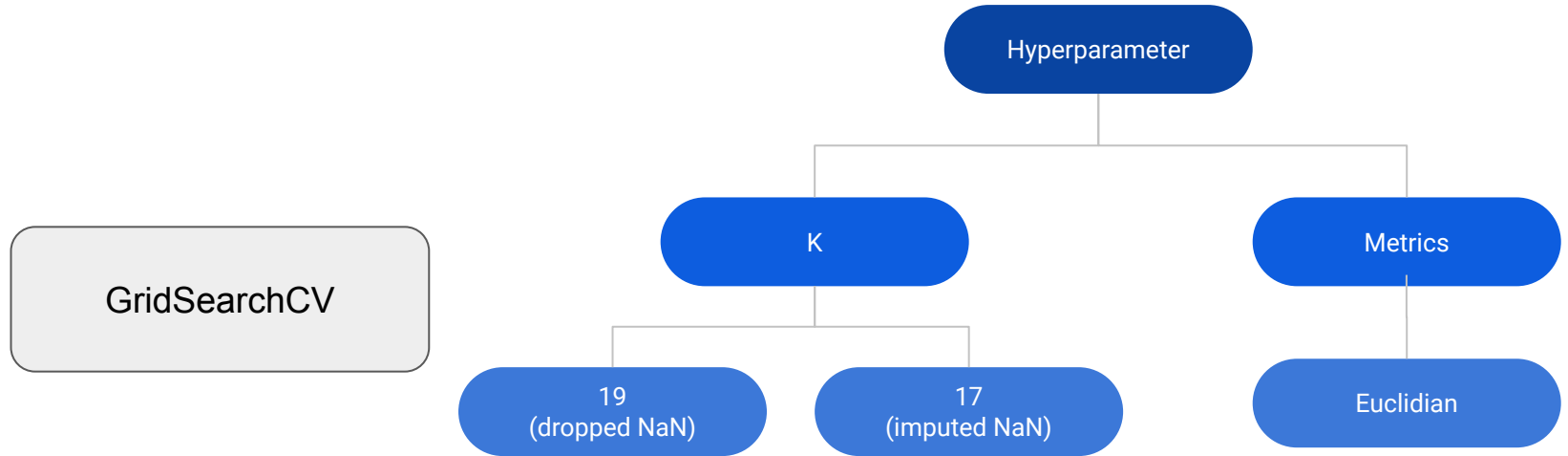
# 5. Data Preprocessing: Examination of individual features



## 6. Data Preprocessing: Balanced data



## 7. Model: KNN - Hyperparameter



```
[ ] from sklearn.metrics import DistanceMetric  
    params = {'n_neighbors' : k, 'metric': ['manhattan','euclidean', 'minkowski']}
```

```
[ ] random_search = GridSearchCV(knn, params, cv=5)  
    random_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

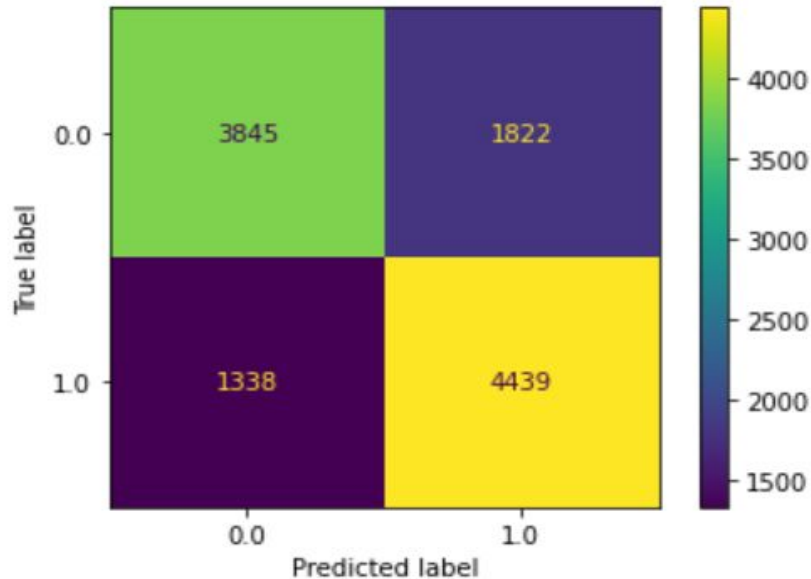
## 7. Model: KNN

✓  
im

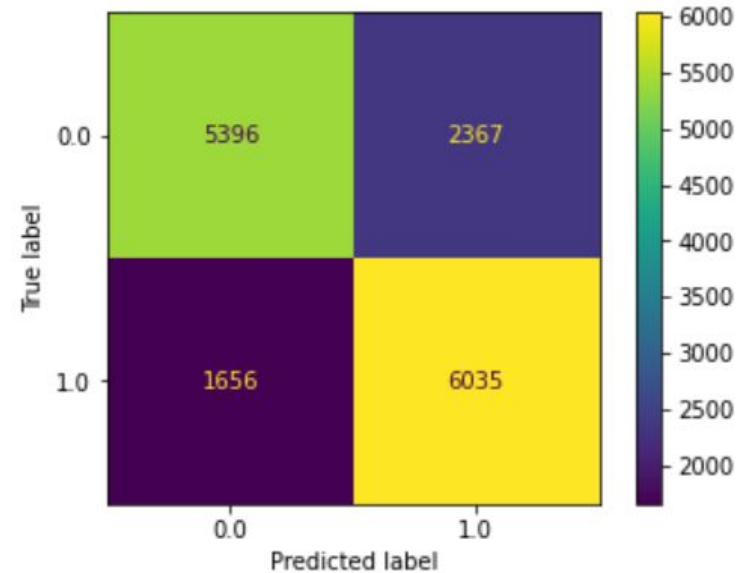
```
[37] accuracy_list = []  
    for i in range(100):  
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_resampled, y_resampled, test_size = 0.2)  
        knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=best_k, metric = metric)  
        knn.fit(X_train, y_train)  
        prediction = knn.predict(X_test)  
  
        balanced_accuracy_score(y_test, prediction)  
        accuracy_list.append(balanced_accuracy_score(y_test, prediction))  
print("Balanced Accuracy Score is: ", np.mean(accuracy_list))
```

## 7. Model KNN - Performance

**Accuracy = 0.72 for dataset with  
dropped NaN values**

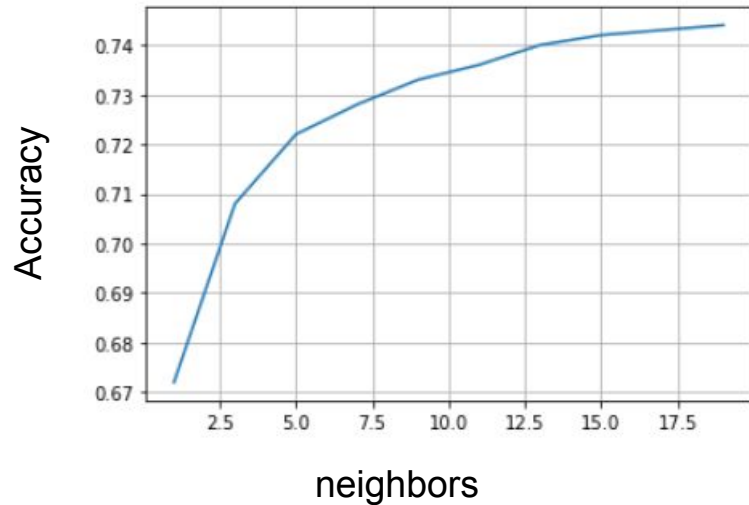


**Accuracy = 0.73 for dataset with  
imputed NaN values**

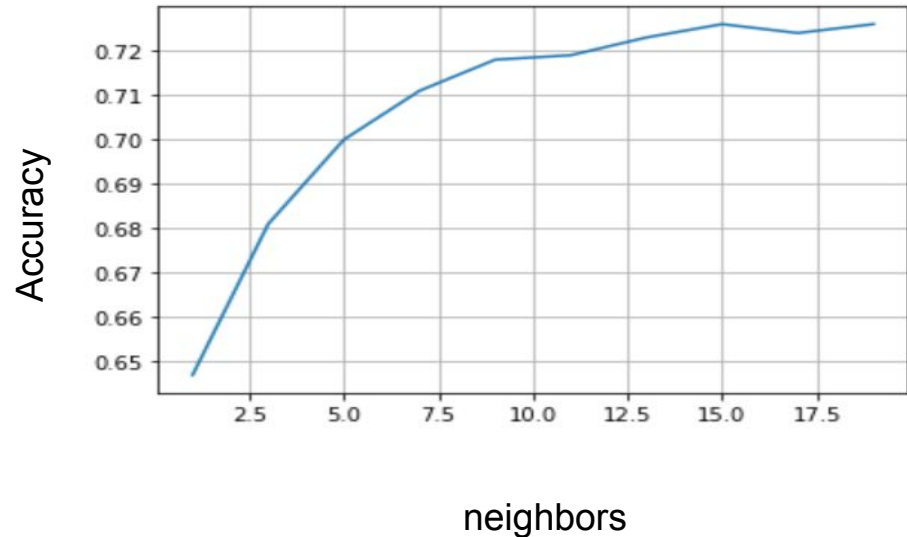


## 7. Model KNN - Performance (k vs. Accuracy)

dropped NaN values



Imputed NaN values



## 8. Model: Decision Trees - Gini vs. Entropy

```
[151] gini_scores = []
      entropy_scores = []

for i in range(0, 100):
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_resampled, y_resampled, test_size = 0.2)
    gini_model = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='gini', random_state=1)
    entropy_model = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='entropy', random_state=1)

    gini_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    entropy_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

    gini_predictions = gini_model.predict(X_test)
    entropy_prediction = entropy_model.predict(X_test)

    gini_scores.append(balanced_accuracy_score(y_test, gini_predictions))
    entropy_scores.append(balanced_accuracy_score(y_test, entropy_prediction))

avg_scores_gini = sum(gini_scores) / len(gini_scores)
avg_scores_entropy = sum(entropy_scores) / len(entropy_scores)

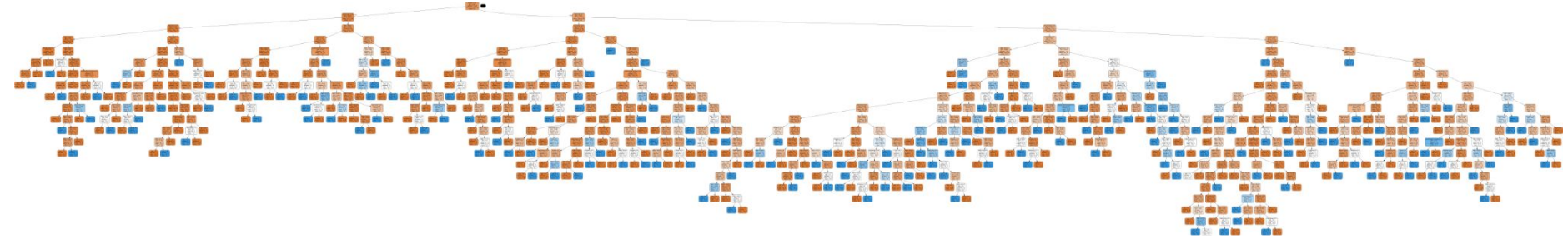
print(f"Average accuracy score for gini {avg_scores_gini}")
print(f"Average accuracy score for entropy {avg_scores_entropy}")
```

Gini	Entropy	
0.642	0.647	Dropped NaN
0.673	0.674	Imputed NaN

Entropy might perform slightly better but computationally more demanding.



## 8. Model: Decision Trees



Source:

[https://www.123rf.com/photo\\_138703028\\_vector-illustration-of-a-boy-pruning-bush-with-shears-isolated-on-white-background-cute-kid-doing-ga.html?vti=oennrzu1j54jpx7ld5-1-6](https://www.123rf.com/photo_138703028_vector-illustration-of-a-boy-pruning-bush-with-shears-isolated-on-white-background-cute-kid-doing-ga.html?vti=oennrzu1j54jpx7ld5-1-6)



## 8. Model: Decision Trees - Pruning

Pre-Pruning:

max\_depth

max\_leaf\_nodes

min\_samples\_split

min\_impurity\_decrease

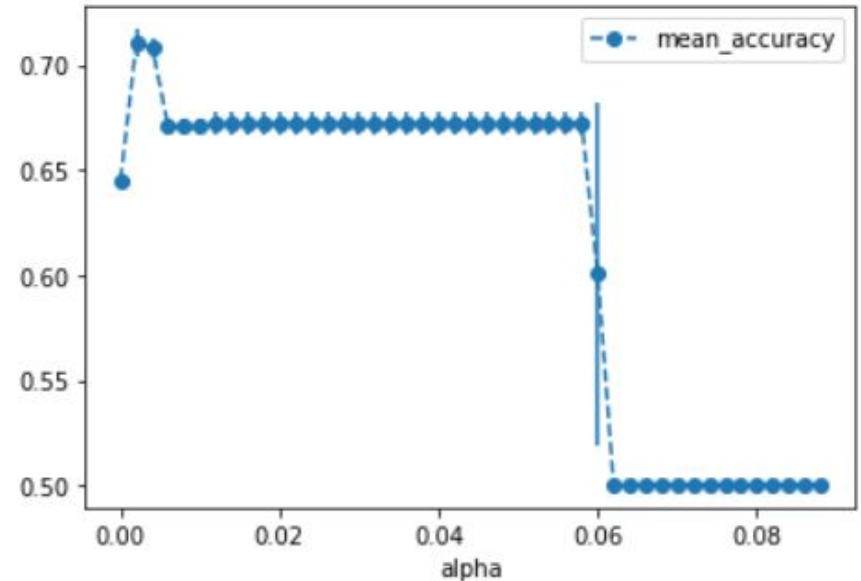
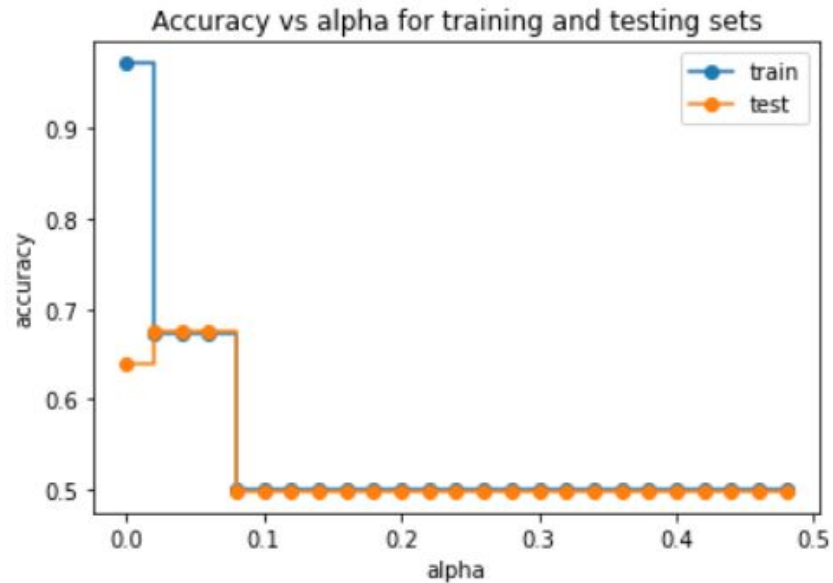
min\_samples\_leaf

GridSarchCV()

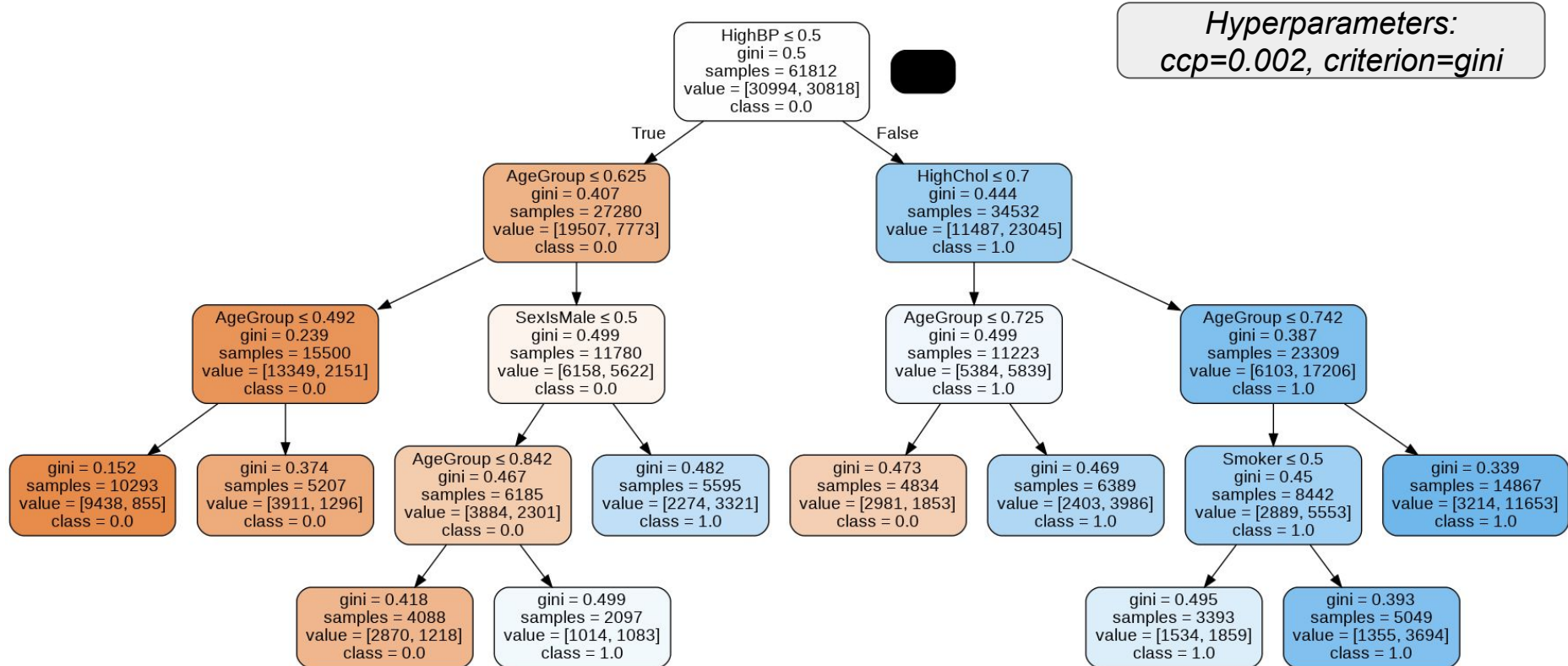
RandomizedSearchCV()

## 8. Model: Decision Trees - Pruning

Post-Pruning: `ccp_alpha`

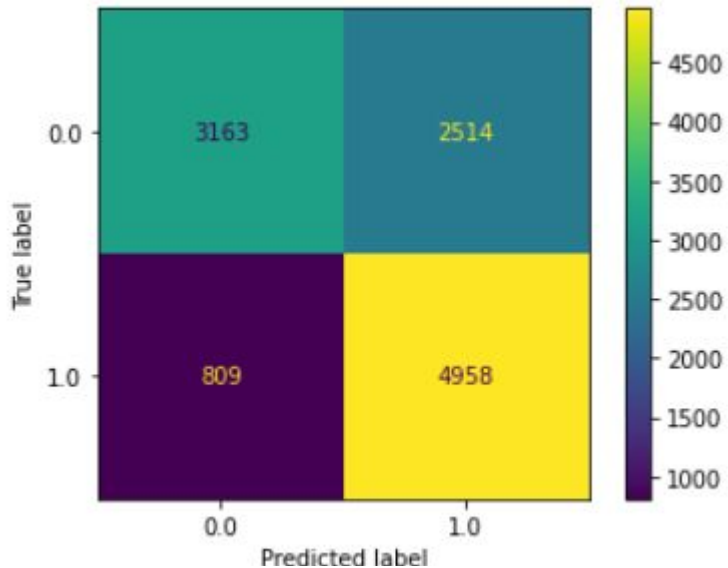


## 8. Model: Decision Trees - Optimized Tree

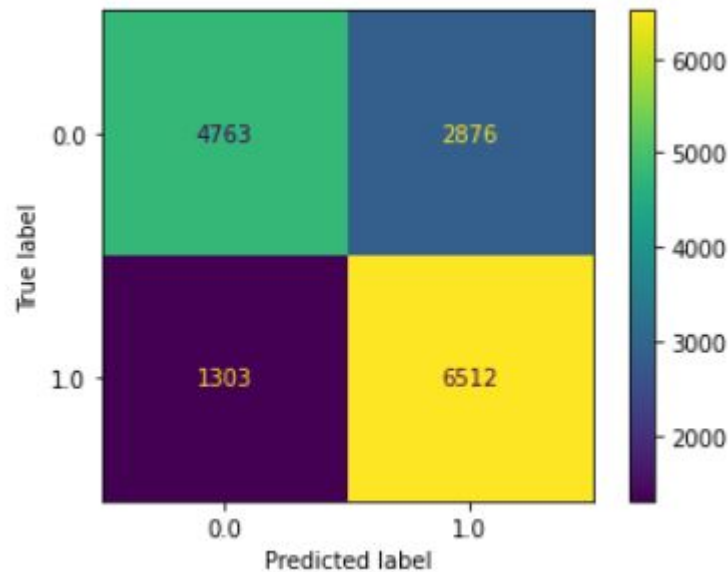


## 8. Model: Decision Trees - Performance

**Accuracy = 0.708 for dataset with  
dropped NaN values**



**Accuracy = 0.728 for dataset with  
imputed NaN values**



# 9. Model: MLP - Overview

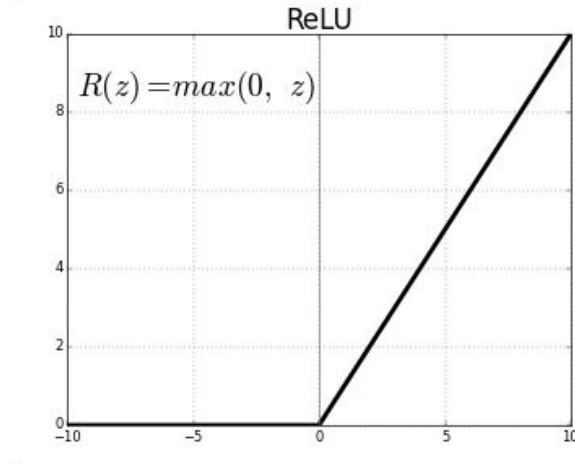
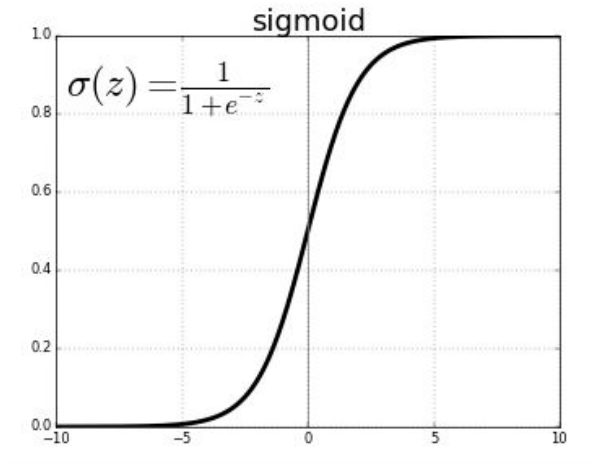
Hyper Parameters

Type	Values		
KNN Imputation	NONE	KNN	
Activation function	sigmoid	relu	
ANN Arch: hidden layers	1	2	3
ANN Arch: hidden layers nodes	10	20	50
solver	adam	sgd	

$2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 = 72$  combinations

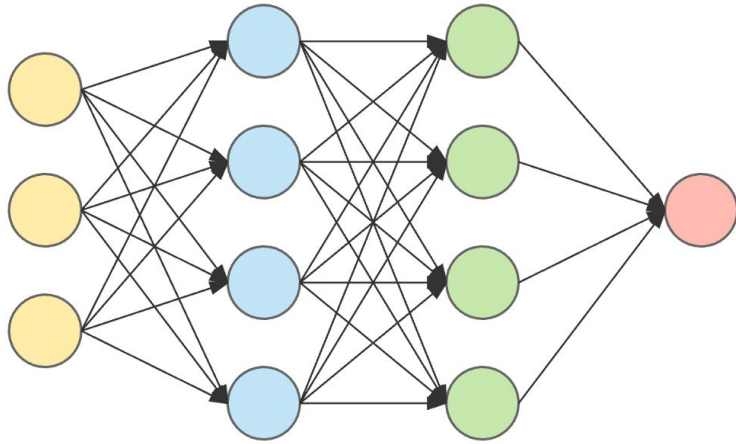
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Index	Imputation	Activation func	Hidden Layers	Nodes per Hidden Layer	Solver							
	None	KNN	sigmoid	relu	1	2	3	10	20	50	adam	sgd
0	x		x					x			x	
1	x		x		x				x			x
2	x		x		x				x			x
3	x		x						x			x
4	x		x						x			x
5	x		x						x			x
6	x		x						x			x
7	x		x						x			x
8	x		x						x			x
9	x		x						x			x
10	x		x						x			x
11	x		x						x			x
12	x		x						x			x
13	x		x						x			x
14	x		x						x			x
15	x		x						x			x
16	x		x						x			x
17	x		x						x			x
18	x		x						x			x
19	x		x						x			x
20	x		x						x			x
21	x		x						x			x
22	x		x						x			x
23	x		x						x			x
24	x		x						x			x
25	x		x						x			x
26	x		x						x			x
27	x		x						x			x
28	x		x						x			x
29	x		x						x			x
30	x		x						x			x
31	x		x						x			x
32	x		x						x			x
33	x		x						x			x
34	x		x						x			x
35	x		x						x			x
36	x		x						x			x
37	x		x						x			x
38	x		x						x			x
39	x		x						x			x
40	x		x						x			x
41	x		x						x			x
42	x		x						x			x
43	x		x						x			x
44	x		x						x			x
45	x		x						x			x
46	x		x						x			x
47	x		x						x			x
48	x		x						x			x
49	x		x						x			x
50	x		x						x			x
51	x		x						x			x
52	x		x						x			x
53	x		x						x			x
54	x		x						x			x
55	x		x						x			x
56	x		x						x			x
57	x		x						x			x
58	x		x						x			x
59	x		x						x			x
60	x		x						x			x
61	x		x						x			x
62	x		x						x			x
63	x		x						x			x
64	x		x						x			x
65	x		x						x			x
66	x		x						x			x
67	x		x						x			x
68	x		x						x			x
69	x		x						x			x
70	x		x						x			x
71	x		x						x			x

# 9. Model: MLP - Activation Function



Activation func		Results	
sigmoi	relu	Balanced acc	Clears result g
	x	0.752983544	TRUE
	x	0.752917655	TRUE
	x	0.752209507	TRUE
	x	0.752151507	TRUE
	x	0.751377622	TRUE
	x	0.751052197	TRUE
	x	0.751049684	TRUE
	x	0.751041243	TRUE
	x	0.750471004	TRUE
x		0.750403557	TRUE
x		0.750332744	TRUE
	x	0.750138846	TRUE
x		0.749946103	TRUE
x		0.749814174	TRUE
x		0.749810506	TRUE
x		0.749680387	TRUE
	x	0.749498346	TRUE
	x	0.749498246	TRUE
	x	0.749484076	TRUE
x		0.749174228	TRUE
	x	0.749172419	TRUE
x		0.749171112	TRUE
	x	0.749039033	TRUE
	x	0.74885026	TRUE
x		0.748849054	TRUE
x		0.748721999	TRUE
x		0.748271026	TRUE
x		0.748267358	TRUE
x		0.747496789	TRUE
	x	0.747299926	TRUE
	x	0.746983345	TRUE
x		0.746207248	TRUE
x		0.74530661	TRUE
x		0.5	FALSE
x		0.5	FALSE
x		0.5	FALSE

# 9. Model: MLP - Architecture



input layer

hidden layer 1

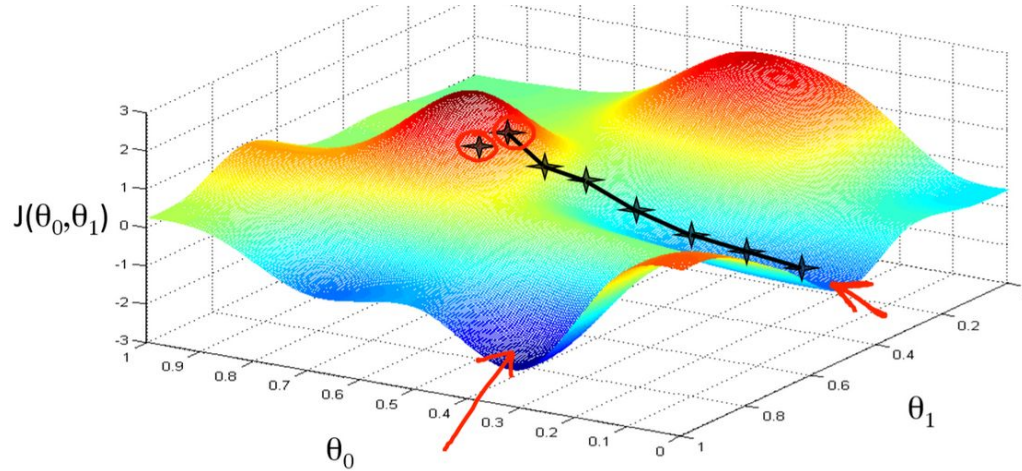
hidden layer 2

output layer

How does that make sense ???

Hidden Layers			Nodes per Hidden Layer			Results	
1	2	3	10	20	50	Balanced acc	Clears result g
	x		x			0.752983544	TRUE
	x			x		0.752917655	TRUE
		x			x	0.752209507	TRUE
x			x			0.752151507	TRUE
x				x		0.751377622	TRUE
		x		x		0.751052197	TRUE
x					x	0.751049684	TRUE
	x				x	0.751041243	TRUE
	x				x	0.750471004	TRUE
	x			x		0.750403557	TRUE
	x		x			0.750332744	TRUE
		x		x		0.750138846	TRUE
	x				x	0.749946103	TRUE
x					x	0.749814174	TRUE
x			x			0.749810506	TRUE
x				x		0.749680387	TRUE
x				x		0.749498346	TRUE
x					x	0.749498246	TRUE
		x	x			0.749484076	TRUE
		x	x			0.749174228	TRUE
	x			x		0.749172419	TRUE
x			x			0.749171112	TRUE
		x	x			0.749039033	TRUE
	x		x			0.74885026	TRUE
	x		x			0.748849054	TRUE
	x				x	0.748721999	TRUE
		x		x		0.748271026	TRUE
x				x		0.748267358	TRUE
x					x	0.747496789	TRUE
x			x			0.747299926	TRUE
		x			x	0.746983345	TRUE
		x			x	0.746207248	TRUE
	x				x	0.74530661	TRUE
		x	x			0.5	FALSE
		x		x		0.5	FALSE
		x			x	0.5	FALSE

# 9. Model: MLP - Optimizers



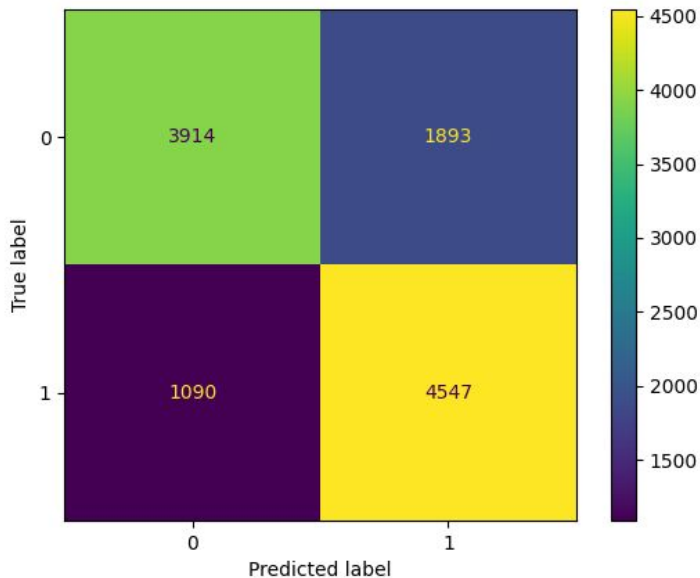
Adaptive Moment Estimation  
vs  
Stochastic Gradient Descent

Solver		Results	
adam	sgd	Balanced acc	Clears result gr
x		0.752983544	TRUE
x		0.752917655	TRUE
	x	0.752209507	TRUE
x		0.752151507	TRUE
x		0.751377622	TRUE
x		0.751052197	TRUE
x		0.751049684	TRUE
	x	0.751041243	TRUE
x		0.750471004	TRUE
x		0.750403557	TRUE
x		0.750332744	TRUE
	x	0.750138846	TRUE
	x	0.749946103	TRUE
x		0.749814174	TRUE
x		0.749810506	TRUE
x		0.749680387	TRUE
	x	0.749498346	TRUE
	x	0.749498246	TRUE
x		0.749484076	TRUE
x		0.749174228	TRUE
	x	0.749172419	TRUE
	x	0.749171112	TRUE
	x	0.749039033	TRUE
	x	0.74885026	TRUE
	x	0.748849054	TRUE
	x	0.748721999	TRUE
x		0.748271026	TRUE
	x	0.748267358	TRUE
	x	0.747496789	TRUE
	x	0.747299926	TRUE
x		0.746983345	TRUE
x		0.746207248	TRUE
x		0.74530661	TRUE
	x	0.5	FALSE
	x	0.5	FALSE
	x	0.5	FALSE



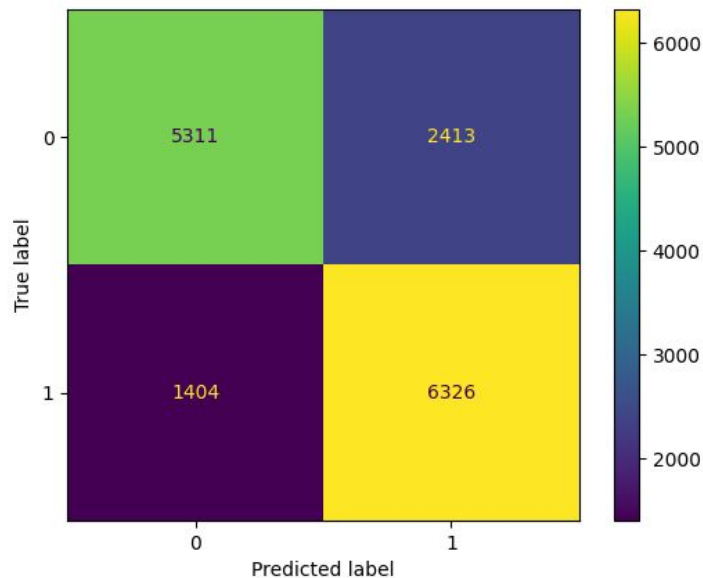
## 9. Model: MLP - Performance

**Accuracy = 0.742 for dataset with  
dropped NaN values**



Architecture: 20, 20, 20

**Accuracy = 0.753 for dataset with  
imputed NaN values**



Architecture: 10, 10

# 10. Algorithm performance comparison

## Accuracy:

- Highest balanced accuracy of implemented algorithms: 0.753 MLP(imputed)
- Worst balanced accuracy of implemented algorithms: 0.708 Decision Tree(dropped)
- Undersampling the data lead to a moderate number of false negatives

## Speed:

- The optimised decision tree is very fast with predictions once trained and optimized
- KNN has the disadvantage of a huge the dataset requiring intensive computational work but is still quite fast
- MLP is extremely dependent on the hyperparameter setup

# Dropped NaN vs. Imputed NaN in best case:

- Imputed NaN values consistently improved accuracy over dropped Nan

## **Accuracy for KNN:**

**Dropped = 0.72**

**Imputed = 0.74**

**Difference = 0.010**

## **Accuracy for Decision Tree:**

**Dropped = 0.708**

**Imputed = 0.728**

**Difference = 0.020**

## **Accuracy for MLP:**

**Dropped = 0.742**

**Imputed = 0.753**

**Difference = 0.011**

# 11. Conclusions

- Real-world implications of data preprocessing: e.g. simplifying diabetes label could introduce hidden dangers when assessing heart disease risk
- Preprocessing of data has major influence on final result
- While using imputed values risk introducing bias, a big and representative dataset can mitigate them
- Great number of Hyperparameters can make it very hard to understand their interactions

## Complex hyperparameters example

**Questions  
Feedback**

