Data Preprocessing Data Cleaning Missing value for Train and Test Data df.isnull().sum()/len(df)*100 Out[6]: id 0.000000 gender 0.000000 0.000000 age hypertension 0.000000 heart_disease 0.000000 ever_married 0.000000 0.000000 work_type Residence_type 0.000000 0.000000 avg_glucose_level bmi 3.933464 smoking_status 0.000000 stroke 0.000000 dtype: float64 So, Data has bmi 3.933% of missing value df["bmi"] = df["bmi"].fillna(df["bmi"].mean()) In [8]: df["bmi"] 36.600000 Out[8]: 28.893237 32.500000 3 34.400000 24.000000 28.893237 5105 5106 40.000000 5107 30.600000 25.600000 26.200000 Name: bmi, Length: 5110, dtype: float64 In [9]: label = LabelEncoder() df['gender']=label.fit_transform(df['gender']) df['ever_married']=label.fit_transform(df['ever_married']) df['work_type']=label.fit_transform(df['work_type']) df['Residence_type']=label.fit_transform(df['Residence_type']) In [10]: df.isnull().sum() 0 Out[10]: id 0 gender 0 0 hypertension heart_disease ever_married 0 work_type Residence_type 0 avg_glucose_level 0 smoking_status 0 stroke dtype: int64 In [11]: df.columns Out[11]: Index(['id', 'gender', 'age', 'hypertension', 'heart_disease', 'ever_married', 'work_type', 'Residence_type', 'avg_glucose_level', 'bmi', 'smoking_status', 'stroke'], dtype='object') In [12]: #splitting In [13]: X = df.drop(['id', "gender", 'age', 'hypertension', 'heart_disease', 'ever_married', "work_type", 'Residence_type', 'avg_glucose_level', 'bmi', "smoking_status"], axis=1) y = df['stroke'] In [14]: df.head() Out[14]: id gender age hypertension heart_disease ever_married work_type Residence_type avg_glucose_level bmi smoking_status stroke 228.69 36.600000 formerly smoked 9046 1 67.0 0 1 2 1 1 **1** 51676 0 61.0 202.21 28.893237 never smoked **2** 31112 1 80.0 0 1 1 2 0 105.92 32.500000 never smoked **3** 60182 0 49.0 171.23 34.400000 4 1665 0 79.0 174.12 24.000000 never smoked In [15]: X.shape Out[15]: (5110, 1) y.shape Out[16]: (5110,) df['stroke'].value_counts() Out[17]: 0 4861 249 Name: stroke, dtype: int64 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler scaler = StandardScaler() In [21]: X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X) #splitting X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.20, random_state=0) In [23]: # import RF from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier In [25]: classifier = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100) classifier.fit(X_train,y_train) RandomForestClassifier() y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test) In [28]: print('Accuracy:',accuracy_score(y_pred,y_test)) Accuracy: 1.0 plt.figure(figsize=(30,25)) sns.barplot(x=df["age"], y=df['stroke']) plt.show() 0.30 9 0.20 K 0.05 checking accuracy score In [30]: x = df.drop(['stroke'], axis=1)
y = df['stroke'] In [31]: #splitting

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns

In [3]:

Out[3]:

df.head()

9046

2 31112

df.shape

df.describe()

mean 36517.829354

std 21161.721625

25% 17741.250000

50% 36932.000000

75% 54682.000000

max 72940.000000

67.000000

Out[4]: (5110, 12)

count

min

Out[5]:

Male

Male 80.0

id

5110.000000 5110.000000

43.226614

22.612647

0.080000

25.000000

45.000000

61.000000

82.000000

1 51676 Female 61.0

3 60182 Female 49.0

4 1665 Female 79.0

67.0

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

df = pd.read_csv('healthcare-dataset-stroke-data.csv')

id gender age hypertension heart_disease ever_married

0

1

5110.000000

0.097456

0.296607

0.000000

0.000000

0.000000

0.000000

1.000000

1

0

1

0

0

age hypertension heart_disease avg_glucose_level

5110.000000

0.054012

0.226063

0.000000

0.000000

0.000000

0.000000

1.000000

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, auc, roc_auc_score, precision_score, recall_score

Private

Private

Private

5110.000000

106.147677

45.283560

55.120000

77.245000

91.885000

114.090000

271.740000

Yes Self-employed

Yes Self-employed

Yes

Yes

Yes

work_type Residence_type avg_glucose_level bmi smoking_status stroke

Urban

Rural

Rural

Urban

Rural

bmi

4909.000000

28.893237

7.854067

10.300000

23.500000

28.100000

33.100000

97.600000

stroke

5110.000000

0.048728

0.215320

0.000000

0.000000

0.000000

0.000000

1.000000

228.69 36.6

202.21 NaN

105.92 32.5

171.23 34.4

174.12 24.0

1

1

1

1

formerly smoked

never smoked

never smoked

never smoked

smokes

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y, test_size=0.33, random_state=42) In [32]: RFC = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=150) RFC.fit(X_train,y_train) RandomForestClassifier(random_state=150) $y_pread = RFC.predict(X_test)$ In [35]: print('model accuracy score with 100decision tree : {0:0.4f}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test,y_pread))) model accuracy score with 100decision tree : 1.0000 LogisticRegression from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression In [58]: classifier = LogisticRegression() classifier.fit(X_train, y_train) LogisticRegression() #evaluate the model In [61]: ypred = classifier.predict(X_test) from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report In [63]: cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, ypred) In [64]: Out[64]: array([[1591, 0], 96]], dtype=int64) In [65]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,7)) sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True) plt.show() - 1400 1.6e+03 - 1200 - 1000 800 - 600 - 200

AUC-ROC

In [67]:

In [69]:

In [70]:

In [71]:

Out[69]: 1.0

score

plt.legend()
plt.show()

1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

In []:

from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score

from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve

score = roc_auc_score(y_test, ypred)

plt.plot([0,1], [0,1], 'k--')

fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test, ypred)

plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label='ROC Curve (area=%0.2f)' % score)

ROC Curve (area=1.00)