Machine Learning Algorithms for Solving Real-World Classification and Clustering Problems

Lucas Oliveira   
Faculty of Engineering, Environment and Computing  
Coventry UniversityCoventry, England  
Lopesoll@uni.coventry.ac.uk Martin Tay  
Faculty of Engineering, Environment and Computing  
Coventry UniversityCoventry, England  
Taym5@uni.coventry.ac.uk

***Abstract***— Cardiovascular disease is one of the prevalent causes of death in the world. There are several important risk factors that can lead to the high rate of deaths related to cardiovascular diseases across the globe. The Healthcare industry has a significant role to play in terms of providing timely intervention to save lives of vulnerable patients. The current number of annual cases around the world in terms of statistics is still disturbing and calls for a campaign to improve the well-being of humans with the data constantly generated in countries where the rates are terribly high.

This research paper covers the use of three classifier algorithms to examine the causes of cardiovascular disease from the heart disease indicator dataset publicly made available. Our desire is to use the historical dataset to predict outcomes. The risk factors which are likely to contribute to a cardiovascular condition is what would then become the input variables fixed into the model to make predictions. Results from the three classification models would be compared and appropriate recommendations for implementation would be made to further look at ways to overcome the burden of the disease by predicting the risk of the disease in patients who are susceptible.

The outcome of the experiments after training the three models with the heart disease dataset yielded the respective results %, %, and % models for the respective classification algorithms (Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine and Logistic Regression). Other activities like hyperparameter optimization and feature selection were explored to ensure the best effort on the predicted output variables. These results determined the best model based on the accuracy level after comparing the three models.

**Keywords:** *Decision Tree, Support Vector Machines, Logistic Regression, Confusion Matrix, Heatmap, RFE, CVD, NCD (noncommunicable disease)*

# Introduction

Cardiovascular disease is one of the prevalent causes of death in the world and accounts for one of the most painful deaths that can be avoided under strict supervision. Cardiovascular diseases cause an average of 17.7 million deaths each year (44% of NCD fatalities) making it one of the most deserving topics for research on prevention. “Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels which is the most significant cause of death globally.” (“Secondary Prevention of Cardiovascular Diseases and ... - Hindawi”) Despite the critical fatality rate 90% CVD can be prevented by taking necessary precautions (McGill, 2008). The impact of cardiovascular diseases can be very painful in the early years of any human being and have some ripple effects to the society due to the pain and economic effects on families and the economy of any country.

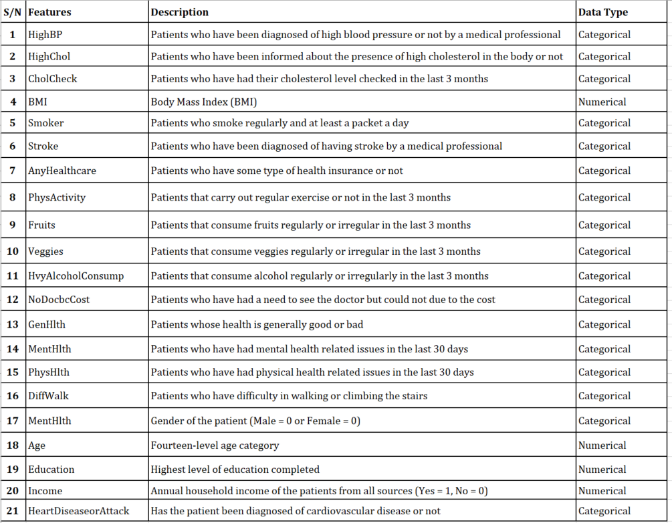
There are several risk factors that contribute to cardiovascular health conditions. It is no news that in most cases, the cause of the disease can be attributed to lifestyle and human preference of diets. Physical activities and healthy eating have been proven to help improve the health and well-being of humanity. The application of machine learning to predict cardiovascular diseases can help in the sensitization and improve the conditions of diagnosed patients. There are several case studies concerning cardiovascular diseases. According to (Karunathilake & Ganegoda, 2018), there are three types of prevention mechanisms to prevent and reduce the impacts of a disease. “Primary prevention refers to the steps taken by an individual to prevent the onset of the disease.” (“What are the primary secondary and tertiary levels of prevention?”) This is achieved by maintaining a healthy lifestyle choice such as diet and exercise. “Secondary prevention focuses on reducing the impact of the disease by early diagnosis prior to any critical and permanent damage.” (“Secondary Prevention of Cardiovascular Diseases and ... - Hindawi”) This facilitates avoiding life threatening situations and long term impairments from a disease. Tertiary prevention is used once long term effects set in, by helping the patients to manage pain, increase life expectancy, and increase the quality of life. The secondary prevention of CVD includes diagnosis and prevention. Most critical step of secondary prevention is early diagnosis which allows medical professionals to provide required care for patients and improve the quality of life. This requires identifying risk factors, criticality of risk factors, and how the variation of these factors relates to CVD. (“Secondary Prevention of Cardiovascular Diseases and ... - Hindawi”) Upon early diagnosis, patients could be directed to required treatments affording a higher quality of life (Karunathilake & Ganegoda, 2018).

The inspiration for this research paper draws strength from the use of machine learning algorithms by medical professionals to make predictions of vulnerable patients. Health improvements is tied to continuous research and implementation of state-of-the-art methodologies explored by experts to diagnose and prevent diseases like the one examined in our case study.

# PROBLEM AND DATA SET(s)

As required, the purpose of this task is to make predictions with the independent variables and dependent variables. These independent variables contain certain information that may cause a cardiovascular condition in patients. The causes of cardiovascular disease borders around certain risk factors like blood pressure, obesity, age, sex, diet, exercise, smoking, health insurance, mental health, physical health, consumption of alcohol, rest, or sleep, and record of health check-up, etc. One major issue is the challenge with the imbalanced dataset and a resampling technique would be introduced to solve the problem. This in our case study is linked to what has been tagged as the independent features and they are outlined in the table below;

*Table 1 – Description of Independent and Dependent Features in the dataset*



The prediction of cardiovascular disease is a classification problem being that the outcome of the prediction is a categorical response variable based on certain predictor (multiple) variables, indicating whether a patient is diagnosed with a heart condition or not diagnosed. In machine learning, there are two major learning techniques, supervised learning, and unsupervised learning. Supervised learning algorithms are trained with labelled input and output data, while unsupervised learning algorithms are trained with unlabelled variables (see figure 1 and 2). The problem we have at hand is that of a supervised learning algorithm and both input and output data already labelled would be examined and evaluated when loaded unto the three classification algorithms selected for this experiment.  

*Figure 1 and 2 – Graphic display of Supervised Learning and Unsupervised Learning*

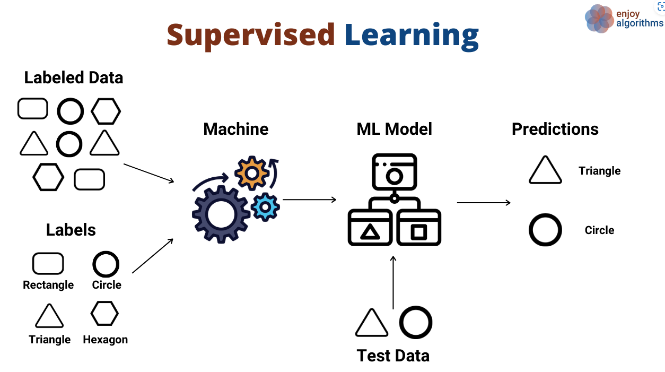
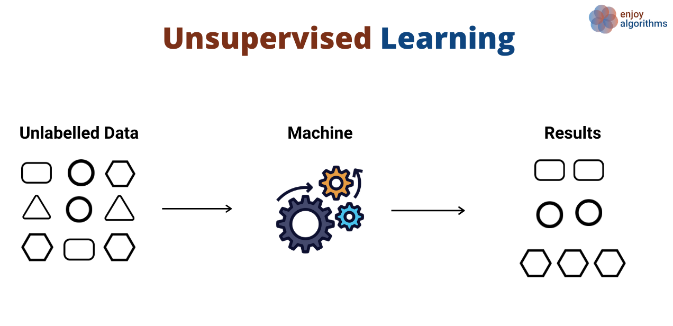


Figure 1

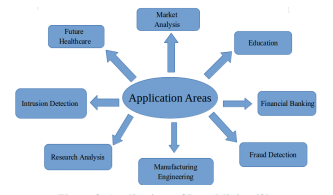
  
Figure 2  
NOTE: From *Supervised and Unsupervised Learning (an Intuitive Approach)* by Kozan, 2021,  ([https://medium.com/@metehankozan/supervised-and-unsupervised-learning-an-intuitive-approach-cd8f8f64b644](https://medium.com/@metehankozan/supervised-and-unsupervised-learning-an-intuitive-approach-cd8f8f64b644" \t "_blank))

As depicted in the diagram above, figure 1 is an illustration of the data is processed before insights are gleaned in supervised learning algorithms. Insights are drawn by from the correlation between the interactive features against the response variable. This is usually an iterative process, which calls for the model to be trained until optimal performance is achieved and the model can make accurate predictions. The process of model optimization is called hyperparameter tuning and would be discussed in detail in the next section. Figure 2 depicts the learning process of unsupervised learning and how it generates insights or patterns for analysis. Learning for unsupervised is done with unlabelled data to reveal insights and patterns in the dataset. Key difference is in how the data is learned and processed before predictions are done.

# Methodology

It is important to note that without data mining, machine learning is useless. The process of data mining can be applied to dataset containing human interactions from various industries.

*Figure 3 – Graphical illustration of the application areas of data mining*

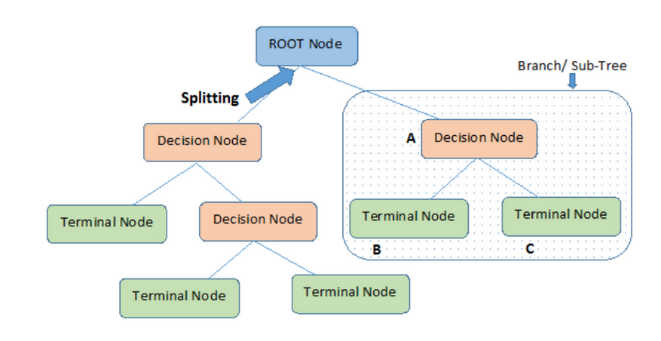


NOTE: Application of Data Mining. From Analysis of Supervised Machine Learning Algorithms for Heart Disease Prediction with Reduced Number of Attributes using Principal Component Analysis by Dey, 2016, (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/301335834\_Analysis\_of\_Supervised\_Machine\_Learning\_Algorithms\_for\_Heart\_Disease\_Prediction\_with\_Reduced\_Number\_of\_Attributes\_using\_Principal\_Component\_Analysis/link/583d2af708ae502a85e53634/download)

Due to the expected categorical response variable in the prediction of heart disease, the suitable machine learning methods for this would be Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, and Logistic Regression. In binary classification algorithms, the response variable is either a one (1) or a zero (0), meaning a patient is either diagnosed of cardiovascular disease or never been diagnosed.

Decision Tree Classification algorithm is one of the simplest techniques to implement in solving classification or regression problems. The supervised learning model learns from the class labels/interactive features by making system-based rules that guides its decision to make predictions. According to (Mitchell, 1997), “Decision Tree learning method is a method for approximating discrete-valued target functions, in which the learned function is represented by a decision tree”. (“Decision Tree Learning (ML 3) Flashcards | Quizlet”)

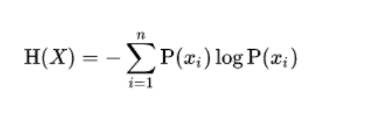
Figure 4 – A diagram of a decision learning process in Decision Tree



NOTE: From Decision Tree Algorithm – A Complete Guide by Saini, 2021

(<https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2021/08/decision-tree-algorithm/>)

The root node is where the learning process begins with several splits into finite terminal nodes before making a prediction. To make decisions before splitting, decision tree uses the amount of information gained about the to improve the nodes. The information gained is measured by the entropy and mathematically expressed in the formula below, “where X is the random variable or process, Xi is the possible outcomes, and p(Xi) is the probability of the possible outcomes” (Wei-Meng, 2019).



NOTE: From A Complete Guide to Decision Tree Split using Information Gain, by Verma, 2021.

(<https://analyticsindiamag.com/a-complete-guide-to-decision-tree-split-using-information-gain/>)

By definition, (Verma, 2021), the [entropy](https://analyticsindiamag.com/the-promise-of-maximum-entropy-reinforcement-learning/) of any random variable or random process is the average level of uncertainty involved in the possible outcome of the variable or process.

Support vector machine is a classification algorithm which performs its prediction by splitting the classes into two groups with a line mathematically positioned by two support vectors surrounding a hyperplane, typically, in a multidimensional space.

Figure 3 and 4 – Graphical display of how prediction is performed in support vector machine classification

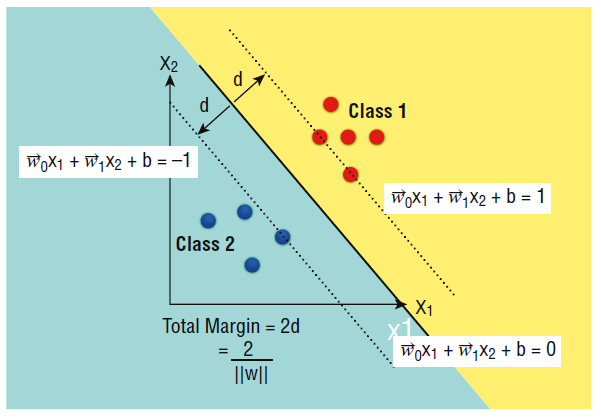
 

Figure 3

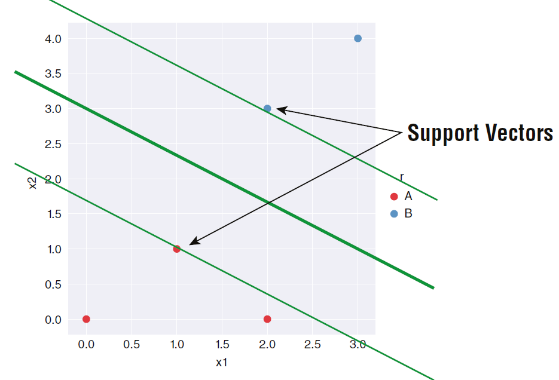
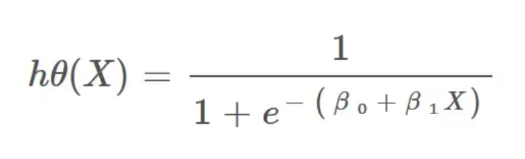


Figure 4  
NOTE: From Python Machine Learning, by Wei-Meng, 2019 

The third classification algorithm used in this experiment is Logistic Regression. In machine learning, logistic regression uses the concept of probability to make predictions in classification problems. “The hypothesis in logistic regression tends to limit the cost function between 0 and 1” (Pant, 2019). This is mathematically expressed as;



NOTE: The hypothesis of logistic regression. From: Introduction to Logistic Regression, by Pant, 2019. (<https://towardsdatascience.com/introduction-to-logistic-regression-66248243c148>)

# EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

## Data pre-processing

Data pre-processing is a crucial step before applying machine learning that involves preparing the data for the models. This step can drastically improving performance. A technique employed in this paper was handling null values, which was not required because the dataset contained no missing values. Other techniques that were used are covered in detail in this section are Resampling, to handle the label imbalance, Standardization and Feature selection.

### Resampling

Imbalanced data makes the model predict a class more often that the other, leading to a high accuracy but poor results. This is a serious issue discussed in detail in section [C](#_Evaluation_metrics). The original dataset contained imbalanced data, at a rate of 1:10 with 1 sample of class 1 for every 10 of class 0.

Several resampling models were compared, the comparison is available in the GitHub repository. The solution that yielded the best results is a combination of Random Over Sampler and Repeated Edited Nearest Neighbours.

#### RandomOverSampler

Random over-sampling works by randomly generating instances of the minority class or under-represented class.

#### RepeatedEditedNearestNeighbours

Edited Nearest Neighbours is an algorithm that applies the nearest-neighbour and removes samples which do not agree with the neighbourhood. Two selection criteria are available all, “all” and majority, “mode”. A sample is eliminated if the majority of the neighbours belong to the other class with “mode”. And using “all ”a sample is eliminated if any of the neighbours belong to the other class.

Repeated ENN repeats ENN multiple times resulting in the elimination of more samples. [5]

### Standardization

Standardization is a requirement for some linear learning models such as SVM and Logistic regression. These models assume that the data is centred around 0 and have variance in the same order. If one of the features has a greater scale leads the model to attribute a higher weight to that feature limiting the model from learning from other features.

#### Standard Scaller

Standard Scaler is extremely simple, it standardizes the features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance. The standard score of a sample (x) is calculated:

z = (x - u) / s

Where u is the mean of training samples and s is the standard deviation of the training samples [6].

### Feature selection

Feature Selection is the process of reducing the number of features, in order to reduce the time taken to fit the algorithms and reducing the “noise” in the data, while minimizing information loss. In this paper Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) was implemented.

#### Recursive Feature Elimination

A variation of RFE was used, RFECV applies Recursive feature elimination with cross validator to find the optimal number of features.

RFE utilizes an external estimator that assigns weights to features, such as the coefficients of a linear model, the model then recursively removes a given number of features on each iteration until the number of features to select is reached, this number is also passed to the algorithm in the parameters.

## Machine learning models

### Decision Tree Classifier

### Logistic Regression

### Suport Vector Machine

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Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract”, will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

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## Evaluation metrics

### Confusion Matrix

### Precision

Precision represents the rate of

### Recall

Precision represents the rate of

### F1-Score

## Hyperparameter tunnig

Hyperparameter tunning is the process of fitting the model with a given set of parameters and return the optimal set of parameters for the given model. In this paper we used GridSearchCV to perform this task.

### Grid search

#### Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

1. Table Type Styles

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1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)
2. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

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