

# **CSE 4020 - MACHINE LEARNING**

**Lab 29+30**

**Lab CAT**

**Submitted by: Alokam Nikhitha(19BCE2555)**

## Question:

Meeting | Microsoft Teams x LAB CAT x +

moovit.vit.ac.in/mod/quiz/attempt.php?attempt=217010&cmid=26502

VIT LMS ALOKAM NIKHITHA 19BCE2555

CSE4020 Machine Learning (Lab) Fall 2021-22 (L29+L30) [VL2021220104719]

Dashboard / My courses / SCOPE / CSE4020\_VL2021220104719 / LAB CAT / LAB CAT

Time left 0:34:16

Question 1  
Not yet answered  
Marked out of 1.00  
Flag question

Build an Artificial Neural Network by implementing the Backpropagation algorithm and test accuracy, precision, recall and ROC curve using **heart disease death event prediction**. Find the optimal samples as training and test data size.

<https://www.kaggle.com/andrewmvd/heart-failure-clinical-data>

Answer:

Finish attempt ...

Quiz navigation

ALO KAM NIKHITHA 19BCE2555

1

Finish attempt ...

Random Forest Jump to...

You are logged in as ALOKAM NIKHITHA 19BCE2555 (Log out)

Build an Artificial Neural Network by implementing the Backpropagation algorithm and test accuracy, precision, recall and ROC curve using **heart disease death event prediction**. Find the optimal samples as training and test data size.

<https://www.kaggle.com/andrewmvd/heart-failure-clinical-data>

## Dataset Used:

<https://www.kaggle.com/andrewmvd/heart-failure-clinical-data>

## Procedure:

- Firstly we are importing the Libraries
- We are importing the dataset using pandas
- Here we displayed the first 10 rows of the dataset.
- We identified Dependent and Independent variables in the dataset.
- Splitting the dataset in to Testing and Training sets.
- Feature Scalling the data
- Later, We initialized th ANN
- We displayed the Accuracy, Precision
- We plotted the ROC graph using Matplot Library

## Code Snippets and Explanation:

```
#Importing the Libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

Here we are importing the libraries.

```
#Importing the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset/DeathEvent/heart_failure_clinical_records_dataset.csv")
```

Here we are importing the dataset using pandas.

```
dataset.head(10)
```

	age	anaemia	creatinine_phosphokinase	diabetes	ejection_fraction	high_blood_pressure	platelets	serum_creatinine	serum_sodium	sex	smoking	time	DEATH_I
0	75.0	0	582	0	20	1	265000.00	1.9	130	1	0	4	
1	55.0	0	7861	0	38	0	263358.03	1.1	136	1	0	6	
2	65.0	0	146	0	20	0	162000.00	1.3	129	1	1	7	
3	50.0	1	111	0	20	0	210000.00	1.9	137	1	0	7	
4	65.0	1	160	1	20	0	327000.00	2.7	116	0	0	8	
5	90.0	1	47	0	40	1	204000.00	2.1	132	1	1	8	
6	75.0	1	246	0	15	0	127000.00	1.2	137	1	0	10	
7	60.0	1	315	1	60	0	454000.00	1.1	131	1	1	10	
8	65.0	0	157	0	65	0	263358.03	1.5	138	0	0	10	
9	80.0	1	123	0	35	1	388000.00	9.4	133	1	1	10	

Here we displayed the first 10 rows of the dataset.

```
[ ] dataset.shape

(299, 13)
```

### Displaying the size of Dataset

```
[ ] #Defining the set of Dependent and Independent Attributes
X = dataset.iloc[:, 0:12].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

### Identifying Dependent and Independent variables in the dataset.

```
#Train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
```

## Splitting the Testing and Training sets.

```
▶ #Feature Scaling
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc_X = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc_X.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc_X.transform(X_test)
```

## Feature Scalling the data

```
▶ #Initializing the ANN
import tensorflow as tf
import keras
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
```

Initializing the ANN

```
▶ ann = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
ann.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=6, activation='relu'))
ann.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=6, activation='relu'))
ann.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

```
[ ] ann.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
▶ ann.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size=32, epochs=100)
```

```
Epoch 72/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4143 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 73/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4123 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 74/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4104 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 75/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4086 - accuracy: 0.8577
Epoch 76/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4063 - accuracy: 0.8577
Epoch 77/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4046 - accuracy: 0.8577
Epoch 78/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4027 - accuracy: 0.8577
Epoch 79/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4009 - accuracy: 0.8577
Epoch 80/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3991 - accuracy: 0.8577
Epoch 81/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3976 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 82/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3958 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 83/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3942 - accuracy: 0.8536
- .....
```

```

Epoch 87/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3880 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 88/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3865 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 89/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3851 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 90/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3839 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 91/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3825 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 92/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3807 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 93/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3792 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 94/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3778 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 95/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3761 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 96/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3747 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 97/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3735 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 98/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3722 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 99/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3708 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 100/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3695 - accuracy: 0.8536
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7ffa275ec710>

```

```

y_pred = ann.predict(X_test)

```

```

[ ] y_pred = (y_pred>0.5)

```

```

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

```

```

array([[36,  1],
       [12, 11]])

```

## Confusion Matrix

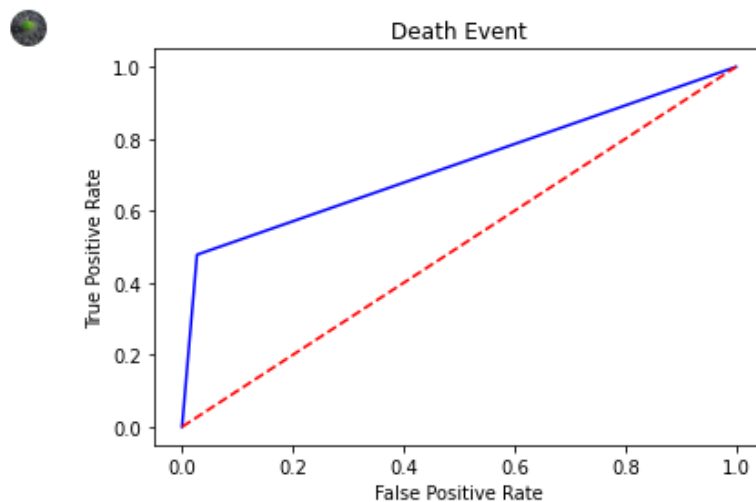
```
[ ] from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
    print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.75	0.97	0.85	37
1	0.92	0.48	0.63	23
accuracy			0.78	60
macro avg	0.83	0.73	0.74	60
weighted avg	0.81	0.78	0.76	60

## Precision of the Given Dataset

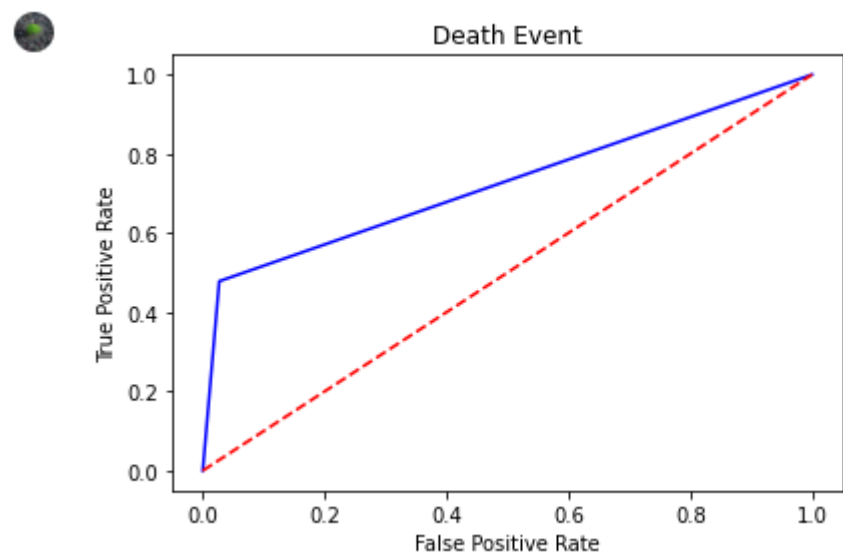
```
[ ] import sklearn.metrics as metrics
    preds = ann.predict(X_test)
    fpr, tpr, threshold = metrics.roc_curve(y_test, y_pred)
    roc_auc = metrics.auc(fpr, tpr)
```

```
▶ import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    plt.title("Death Event")
    plt.plot(fpr, tpr, 'b', label="AUC = %.2f"%roc_auc)
    plt.plot([0,1], [0,1], 'r--')
    plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate")
    plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate")
    plt.show()
```



## ROC Graph

# Results and Conclusion:



## ROC Graph

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.75	0.97	0.85	37
1	0.92	0.48	0.63	23
accuracy			0.78	60
macro avg	0.83	0.73	0.74	60
weighted avg	0.81	0.78	0.76	60

## Precision

```
Epoch 91/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3825 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 92/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3807 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 93/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3792 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 94/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3778 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 95/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3761 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 96/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3747 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 97/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3735 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 98/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3722 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 99/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3708 - accuracy: 0.8536
Epoch 100/100
8/8 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3695 - accuracy: 0.8536
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7ffa275ec710>
```

**Accuracy is 85.36%**