# Predicting Life Expectancy Using Machine Learning

Project Report By - Pravallika Pulivendula

## 1. Introduction

#### 1.1. Overview

Life expectancy refers to a prediction of the number of years for which a person will live. This number is determined based on the statistical average, considering many factors, including year and place of birth, race, education level, income, and medical history.

Life expectancy is the single most influential factor that insurance companies use to determine life insurance premiums. Using actuarial tables provided by the Internal Revenue Service, these companies try to minimize the liability risk.

For predicting the Life Expectancy, I have used a Supervised Machine Learning Algorithm (MultiVariate Regression) to train the model with Datasets, and when the user provides input on the Interface designed(developed using Node-RED) it gives the predicted Life Expectancy value.

## 1.2. Purpose

Purpose of this project is to predict the Life Expectancy of Humans, this helps in retirement planning, charging life insurance policies etc. Because Life Expectancy reflects the overall mortality level of a population.

# 2. Literature Survey

### 2.1. Existing Problem

As the technologies are evolving day by day, we humans are able to enjoy longer life expectancies than previously before.

Predicting a human's life expectancy has been a long-term question to humankind, and there have been many attempts to make the prediction accurate and popular since the prevalence of smartphones and apps. However, the effectiveness of those apps is limited due to the constraints of developing a classification of metadata, such as the complexity and variety of environmental, geographic, genetic, and living factors of humans.

Calculation of life expectancy is a complicated process and requires many variables and circumstances to take into account, there have been several attempts to create an equation despite it being impractical to simplify these variables into one equation.

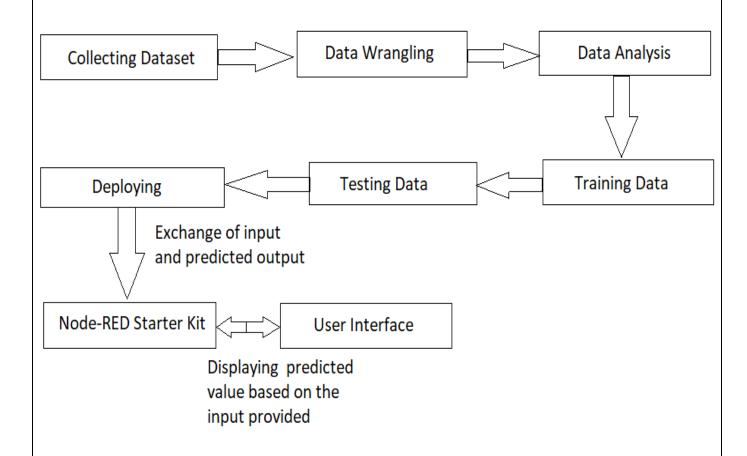
And from this it is very clear that it is feasible to predict the Life Expectancy of individuals using evolving technologies and devices such as big data, AI, machine learning techniques, and PHDs, wearables and mobile health monitoring devices.

### 2.2. Proposed Solution

The proposed solution involves the creation of the model based on the data provided to evaluate the life expectancy for different countries in years. Different Machine Learning algorithms can be used like Linear Regression, Ridge Regression, Lasso Regression, ElasticNet Regression, Linear Regression with Polynomial features, Decision Tree Regression, Random Forest Regression.

# 3. Theoretical Analysis

## 3.1. Block Diagram



## 3.2. Hardware\Software Designing

# 3.2.1. Hardware Requirements

Processor: i3 7th generation or higher

Speed: 2GHz or more

Hard Disk Space : 10GB or more

## 3.2.2. Software Requirements

Zoho Writer

Github

Node RED

Jupyter Notebook

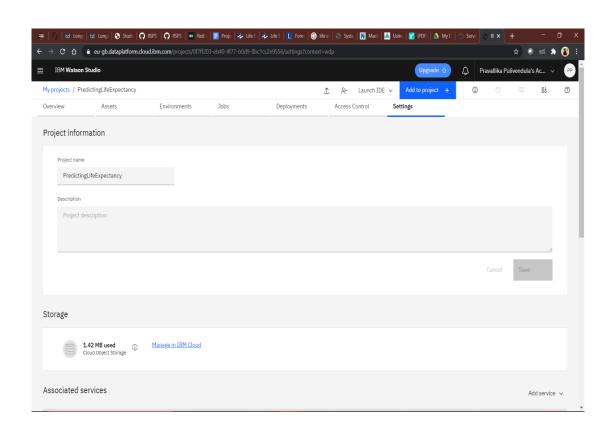
**IBM Cloud** 

IBM Watson Studio

## 3.2.3. Designing Model

Steps to create Jupyter Notebook

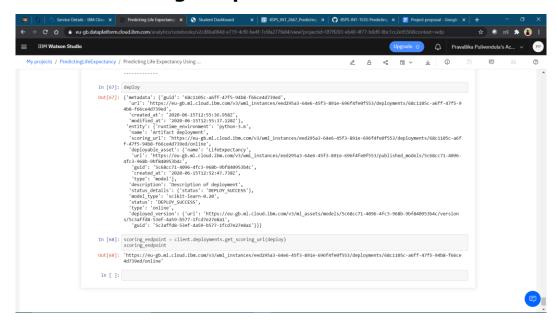
- 1. After creating IBM Watson Service on IBM Cloud.
- 2. Goto IBM Watson studio ->Get started -> Create a Project -> Create an empty project ->Name the project -> Click Create -> Add to Project->Notebook



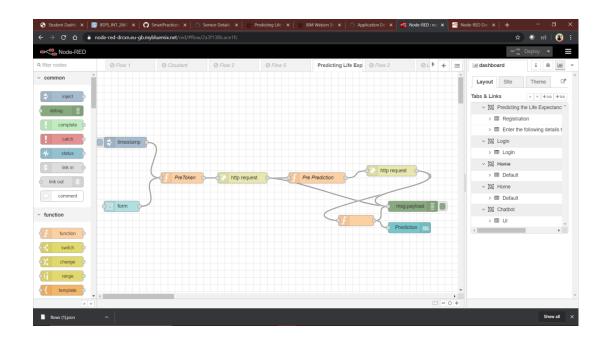
#### Notebook Link:

https://eu-gb.dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/analytics/notebooks/v2/d86a084d-e719-4cf0-be4f-7c6fa277fa84/view?access\_token=fc7cd3d93788221691d812bf62b4ebf4cb07f005a868a335e7ba3151d9661e2c

# 3.2.4. Scoring Endpoints



#### 3.2.5. Node-RED Flow

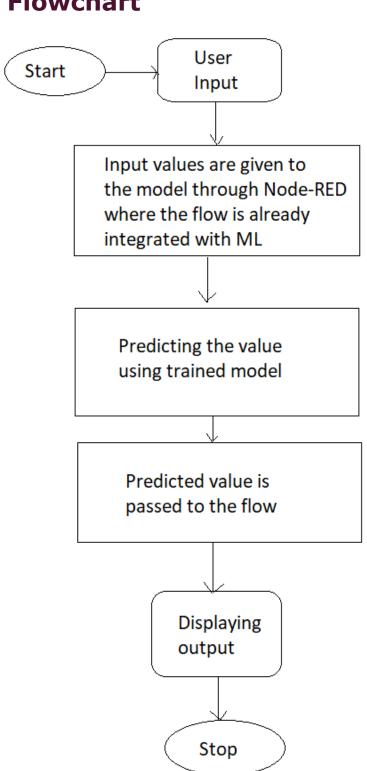


# 4. Experimental Investigations

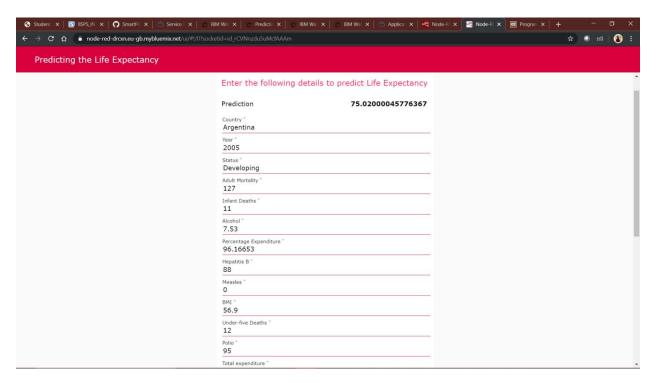
```
#Handling missing values
  df data 1 = df data 1.interpolate(method="linear", limit direction="forward")
  df data 1.isnull().sum()
Country
                                      0
  Year
                                      0
  Status
                                      0
  Life expectancy
  Adult Mortality
  infant deaths
                                      0
  Alcohol
  percentage expenditure
                                      0
  Hepatitis B
                                      0
  Measles
                                      0
   BMI
                                      0
  under-five deaths
                                      0
  Polio
                                      0
  Total expenditure
  Diphtheria
                                      0
   HIV/AIDS
                                      0
  GDP
  Population
   thinness 1-19 years
   thinness 5-9 years
  Income composition of resources
  Schooling
  dtype: int64
```

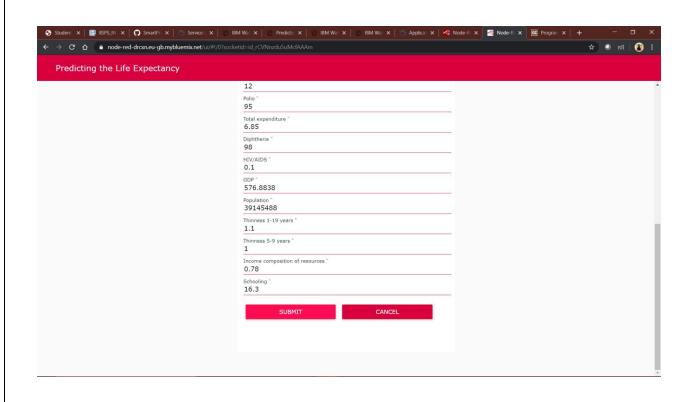
```
#Data Visualizing
  plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
  sb.heatmap(df data 1.corr(),annot = True)
3]: <matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f4b7ea70c50>
                                          Country -
                                                                                                                                                                                   - 0.9
                                               Year
                                            Status
                               Life expectancy
                                 Adult Mortality
                                                                                                                                                                                    - 0.6
                                   infant deaths
                                           Alcohol
                     percentage expenditure
                                      Hepatitis B
                                                                                                                                                                                     - 0.3
                                         Measles
                                              BMI
                            under-five deaths
                                              Polio
                                                                                                                                                                                     0.0
                              Total expenditure
                                      Diphtheria
                                                                       0 630 5 0 280 1 10 1 40 180 120 3 70 32 0 40 084 37 1 0 18 0 40 260 25 142 0 290 2 0 3 0 70 062 039 23 0 20 24 0 85 230 18 1 0 120 280 29 0 78 0 54 20 0 28 0 82 0 28 0 87 0 30 18 0 68 0 94 0 60 0 4 0 17 1 0 0 840 4
                                         HIV/AIDS
                                              GDP
                                                                                                                                                                                      -0.3
                                       Population
                          thinness 1-19 years
                            thinness 5-9 years
          Income composition of resources
                                        Schooling
                                                                            Adult Mortality
                                                                                 infant deaths
                                                                                           percentage expenditure
                                                                                                                 under-five deaths
                                                                                                                                                     thinness 1-19 years
                                                                                                                                                          thinness 5-9 years
                                                                                                                                                                composition of resources
                                                                       Life expectancy
```

# 5. Flowchart



# 6. Result





# 7. Advantages and Disadvantages

## 7.1. Advantages

Machine Learning can review large volumes of data and discover specific trends and patterns that would not be apparent to humans. With ML, you don't need to babysit your project every step of the way. Since it means giving machines the ability to learn, it lets them make predictions and also improve the algorithms on their own.

Machine Learning algorithms are good at handling data that are multidimensional and multi-variety, and they can do this in dynamic or uncertain environments.

When it comes to designing UI, using Node-RED makes the work easier. One doesn't require much knowledge for creating Node-RED flow. Integrating our model with Node-RED flow does our job.

### 7.2. Disadvantages

Machine Learning requires massive data sets to train on, and these should be inclusive/unbiased, and of good quality. There can also be times where they must wait for new data to be generated.

ML needs enough time to let the algorithms learn and develop enough to fulfill their purpose with a considerable amount of accuracy and relevancy. It also needs massive resources to function. This can mean additional requirements of computer power for you.

One cannot customize UI using Node-RED

# 8. Applications

#### **Life Insurance**

Life expectancy is the single most influential factor that insurance companies use to determine life insurance premiums. Life expectancy is the primary factor in determining an individual's risk factor and the likelihood they will make a claim. Insurance companies consider age, lifestyle choices, family medical history, and several other factors when determining premium rates for individual life insurance policies.

#### **Retirement and Annuity Planning**

Life expectancy is critical for retirement planning. Many aging workers arrange their retirement plans' asset allocations based on a prediction of how long they expect to live. Personal, rather than statistical, life expectancy is a primary factor in the character of a retirement plan.

Most retirement plans, including the traditional and Roth, SEP, and SIMPLE IRA plans, also use life expectancy to determine the implementation of required minimum distributions (RMD)

#### Government

Governments may be able to use predictions to more efficiently allocate limited resources, such as social welfare assistance and health care funding, to individuals and areas of greater need.

## 9. Conclusion

Life expectancy predictions have the potential to be beneficial to individuals, health service providers and governments.

For instance, they would make people more aware of their general health, and its improvement or deterioration over time. This may motivate them to make healthier lifestyle choices.

As ML algorithms gain experience, they keep improving in accuracy and efficiency. This lets them make better decisions. Machine Learning algorithms are good at handling data that are multidimensional and multivariety, and they can do this in dynamic or uncertain environments.

# 10. Future Scope

Technological advances will definitely improve the flexibility and scalability of applications. Machine learning is the key to enabling Artificial Intelligence and the future of healthcare is data-driven.

We can also integrate the application with the advanced information in the future.

# 11. Bibliography

- 1. <a href="https://www.ibm.com/cloud/get-started">https://www.ibm.com/cloud/get-started</a>
- 2. <a href="https://developer.ibm.com/tutorials/how-to-create-a-node-red-starter-application/">https://developer.ibm.com/tutorials/how-to-create-a-node-red-starter-application/</a>
- 3. <a href="https://bookdown.org/caoying4work/watsonstudio-workshop/jn.html">https://bookdown.org/caoying4work/watsonstudio-workshop/jn.html</a>
- 4. <a href="https://developer.ibm.com/tutorials/watson-studio-auto-ai/">https://developer.ibm.com/tutorials/watson-studio-auto-ai/</a>
- 5. <a href="https://youtu.be/x">https://youtu.be/x</a> 5kH26xics
- 6. <a href="https://youtu.be/iEadmCNb">https://youtu.be/iEadmCNb</a> hE
- 7. <a href="https://youtu.be/NCSzghNR-lk">https://youtu.be/NCSzghNR-lk</a>
- 8. <a href="https://youtu.be/05wqjk\_GeJo">https://youtu.be/05wqjk\_GeJo</a>
- 9. <a href="https://youtu.be/nnVPOFTCmQw">https://youtu.be/nnVPOFTCmQw</a>

# 12. Appendix

#### **Source Code**

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from scipy import stats
import seaborn as sb
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
import types
import pandas as pd
from botocore.client import Config
import ibm_boto3
def iter (self): return 0
# @hidden cell
# The following code accesses a file in your IBM Cloud Object Storage. It
includes your credentials.
# You might want to remove those credentials before you share the
notebook.
client 2097cdcc80ba4cabb453151a56b106ae =
ibm_boto3.client(service_name='s3',
  ibm api key id='g2S5-HZo0If8MtXkeGVnPnf5RLj1BVeCuZIm4tibJvCm',
  ibm auth endpoint="https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token",
  config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
  endpoint url='https://s3.eu-
geo.objectstorage.service.networklayer.com')
body =
client_2097cdcc80ba4cabb453151a56b106ae.get_object(Bucket='predictingle
ifeexpectancy-donotdelete-pr-
d1io5z70pgobln', Key='datasets 12603 17232 Life Expectancy
Data.csv')['Body']
# add missing iter method, so pandas accepts body as file-like object
```

```
if not hasattr(body, "__iter__"): body.__iter__ = types.MethodType(
__iter__, body )
df data 1 = pd.read csv(body)
df data 1.head()
df_data_1.describe()
df data 1.columns
df_data_1.shape
df data 1.dtypes
#Checking for missing values
df_data_1.isnull().sum()
#Handling missing values
df data 1 =
df data 1.interpolate(method="linear",limit direction="forward")
df data 1.isnull().sum()
#Label Encoding
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
lb make = LabelEncoder()
df data 1["Country"] = Ib make.fit transform(df data 1["Country"])
df_data_1["Status"] = lb_make.fit_transform(df_data_1["Status"])
df data 1.head(40)
#Finding and Detecting Outliers using Z-Score
z = np.abs(stats.zscore(df_data_1))
print(z)
threshold = 3
print(np.where(z > 3))
df_{ata_1} = df_{ata_1}(z < 3).all(axis=1)
df data 1
#Data Visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(20,))
sb.heatmap(df_data_1.corr(),annot = True)
#Dropping country and status columns from the dataset
df data 1 = df data 1.drop("Country",axis = 1)
```

```
df_data_1 = df_data_1.drop("Status",axis = 1)
#Dependent and Independent variables
x = df_data_1.iloc[:,df_data_1.columns != 'Life expectancy ']
y = df data 1.iloc[:,1]
#Splitting Dataset
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)
#Using Linear Regression and training the model
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(x_train,y_train)
LinearRegression(copy_X = True, fit_intercept = True, n_jobs =
None, normalize = False)
y_prec = model.predict(x_test)
y_prec
y_test
x test
#Metrics
from sklearn.metrics import mean absolute error, mean squared error
print("Mean Squared Error: %0.30f"%mean squared error(y test, y prec))
print("Mean Absolute Error: %0.30f"%mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_prec))
print("Root Mean Squared Error:
%0.30f"%math.sqrt(mean_absolute_error(y_test,y_prec)))
#Deploying the model
from watson machine learning client import
WatsonMachineLearningAPIClient
wml credentials = {
 "apikey": "XVbCClgW-AyF176G3e2fRNL2SdDQAawomA5Tf0PHH1-d",
 "iam_apikey_description": "Auto-generated for key 56d1a38a-9733-449a-
988b-44746f99aa0a",
 "iam_apikey_name": "Service credentials-1",
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 "iam_serviceid_crn": "crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam-
identity::a/0e22e533c8d442798c558d0343fda3b1::serviceid:ServiceId-
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 "instance id": "eed295a3-64e6-45f3-891e-696f4fe0f553",
```

```
"url": "https://eu-gb.ml.cloud.ibm.com"
}
client = WatsonMachineLearningAPIClient(wml credentials)
metadata = {
  client.repository.ModelMetaNames.AUTHOR NAME: "Pravallika",
  client.repository.ModelMetaNames.AUTHOR_EMAIL:
"pravallikap2016@gmail.com",
  client.repository.ModelMetaNames.NAME: "LifeExpectancy"
stored data = client.repository.store model(model,meta props = metadata)
stored data
guid = client.repository.get model uid(stored data)
guid
deploy = client.deployments.create(quid)
client.deployments.list()
deploy
scoring_endpoint = client.deployments.get_scoring_url(deploy)
Scoring endpoint
Node-RED Flow(Code)
[{"id":"2a3f138b.ace1fc","type":"tab","label":"Predicting Life Expectancy
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```

#### asles

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years","value":"thin2","type":"text","required":true,"rows":null},{"label":"In come composition of

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```
yload.schooling)\nvar apikey=\"XVbCClgW-
AyF176G3e2fRNL2SdDQAawomA5Tf0PHH1-d\";\nmsg.headers={\"content-
type\":\"application/x-www-form-
urlencoded\"}\nmsq.payload={\"grant type\":\"urn:ibm:params:oauth:gra
nt-type:apikey\",\"apikey\":apikey}\nreturn
msg;","outputs":1,"noerr":0,"x":240,"y":300,"wires":[["8f1f2b4b.b18428"]]
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request","z":"2a3f138b.ace1fc","name":"","method":"POST","ret":"obj","pay
togs":false,"url":"https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/identity/token","tls":"","persist"
:false,"proxy":"","authType":"","x":410,"y":300,"wires":[["c0615549.4677a8
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global.get('adult')\nvar infant = global.get('infant')\nvar alcohol =
global.get('alcohol')\nvar expenditure = global.get('expenditure')\nvar
hepatitis = global.get('hepatitis')\nvar measles = global.get('measles')\nvar
bmi = global.get('bmi')\nvar under = global.get('under')\nvar polio =
global.get('polio')\nvar total = global.get('total')\nvar diphtheria =
global.get('diphtheria')\nvar hiv = global.get('hiv')\nvar qdp =
global.get('gdp')\nvar population = global.get('population')\nvar thin1 =
global.get('thin1')\nvar thin2 = global.get('thin2')\nvar income =
global.get('income')\nvar schooling = global.get('schooling')\nvar
token=msg.payload.access_token\nvar instance_id=\"eed295a3-64e6-45f3-
891e-696f4fe0f553\"\nmsg.headers={'Content-Type':
'application/json',\"Authorization\":\"Bearer \"+token,\"ML-Instance-
ID\":instance_id}\nmsg.payload={\"fields\":
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es\",\"bmi\",\"under\",\"polio\",\"total\",\"diphtheria\",\"hiv\",\"gdp\",\"pop
ulation\",\"thin1\",\"thin2\",\"income\",\"schooling\"], \"values\":
[[year,adult,infant,alcohol,expenditure,hepatitis,measles,bmi,under,polio,tot
al,diphtheria,hiv,gdp,population,thin1,thin2,income,schooling]]}\nreturn
```

```
msg;","outputs":1,"noerr":0,"x":620,"y":300,"wires":[["f8a78aee.67b388"]]
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llapse":false},{"id":"d29659d5.31f418","type":"ui tab","z":"","name":"DB2"
,"icon":"Login","disabled":false,"hidden":false}]
```