### Homework 5

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### Importing all the required Libraries

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(warning = FALSE, message = FALSE)
library(caret)
## Loading required package: ggplot2
## Loading required package: lattice
library(rpart)
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v dplyr 1.1.2 v readr 2.1.4
## v forcats 1.0.0 v stringr 1.5.0
## v lubridate 1.9.2 v tibble
## v purrr 1.0.1 v tidyr
                                  3.2.1
                                   1.3.0
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()
                    masks stats::lag()
## x purrr::lift() masks caret::lift()
## i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become error
library(ggplot2)
library(rattle)
## Loading required package: bitops
## Rattle: A free graphical interface for data science with R.
## Version 5.5.1 Copyright (c) 2006-2021 Togaware Pty Ltd.
## Type 'rattle()' to shake, rattle, and roll your data.
library(dplyr)
library(e1071)
library(stats)
library(factoextra)
```

```
## Warning: package 'factoextra' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa
library(kknn)
## Warning: package 'kknn' was built under R version 4.3.2
##
## Attaching package: 'kknn'
## The following object is masked from 'package:caret':
##
##
       contr.dummy
library(MASS)
##
## Attaching package: 'MASS'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
       select
##
library(cluster)
library(pROC)
## Type 'citation("pROC")' for a citation.
## Attaching package: 'pROC'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       cov, smooth, var
library(doParallel)
## Warning: package 'doParallel' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Loading required package: foreach
##
## Attaching package: 'foreach'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##
       accumulate, when
##
## Loading required package: iterators
## Loading required package: parallel
```

#### a. Data Gathering and Integration

I am using the heart stroke data-set for this homework assignment 5 which I downloaded from the Kaggle data portal

This data is used to predict whether a patient is likely to get a stroke based on the input parameters like gender, age, heart conditions like hyper-tension, heart disease, glucose level in blood and smoking status

This data-set contains both categorical and numerical data. And attributes of the data-set are listed below

- 1. id: unique identifier
- 2. gender: "Male", "Female" or "Other"
- 3. age: age of the patient
- 4. hypertension: 0 if the patient doesn't have hypertension, 1 if the patient has hypertension
- 5. heart disease: 0 if the patient doesn't have any heart diseases, 1 if the patient has a heart disease
- 6. ever married: "No" or "Yes"
- 7. work\_type: "children", "Govt\_jov", "Never\_worked", "Private" or "Self-employed"
- 8. Residence\_type: "Rural" or "Urban"
- 9. avg\_glucose\_level: average glucose level in blood
- 10. bmi: body mass index
- 11. smoking\_status: "formerly smoked", "never smoked", "smokes" or "Unknown"\*
- 12. stroke: 1 if the patient had a stroke or 0 if not

```
# Loading Stroke Data from CSV File
stroke_data_raw <- read.csv("C:/Users/harsh/Downloads/Fundamentals of DataScience/healthcare-dataset-st.
# Creating a Data Frame for Stroke Analysis
stroke_analysis_df <- stroke_data_raw
# Previewing the Top Six Records of the Data Frame
head(stroke_analysis_df)</pre>
```

```
##
        id gender age hypertension heart_disease ever_married
                                                                    work_type
     9046
             Male 67
                                  0
                                                                      Private
                                                1
                                  0
## 2 51676 Female 61
                                                0
                                                            Yes Self-employed
                                  0
## 3 31112
             Male 80
                                                1
                                                            Yes
                                                                      Private
                                  0
                                                0
## 4 60182 Female 49
                                                                      Private
                                                            Yes
## 5 1665 Female 79
                                  1
                                                0
                                                            Yes Self-employed
## 6 56669
             Male 81
                                  0
                                                0
                                                                      Private
##
     Residence_type avg_glucose_level bmi smoking_status stroke
## 1
              Urban
                               228.69 36.6 formerly smoked
## 2
                               202.21 N/A
              Rural
                                               never smoked
                                                                  1
## 3
              Rural
                                105.92 32.5
                                               never smoked
                                                                  1
## 4
              Urban
                                171.23 34.4
                                                     smokes
                                                                  1
## 5
              Rural
                                174.12
                                         24
                                               never smoked
                                                                  1
## 6
                                186.21
              Urban
                                         29 formerly smoked
                                                                  1
```

Removing the unique identifier - id

```
# Excluding the ID Column for Data Anonymization
stroke_analysis_df <- stroke_analysis_df %>% dplyr::select(-c(id))
```

Missing values - Checking for NA/missing values using the summary function

# # Generating a Statistical Summary of the Stroke Data to fing missing values summary(stroke\_analysis\_df)

```
##
       gender
                                        hypertension
                                                          heart_disease
                                               :0.00000
##
   Length:5110
                       Min.
                              : 0.08
                                       Min.
                                                          Min.
                                                                 :0.00000
##
   Class : character
                       1st Qu.:25.00
                                       1st Qu.:0.00000
                                                          1st Qu.:0.00000
   Mode :character
                       Median :45.00
                                       Median :0.00000
                                                          Median :0.00000
                              :43.23
##
                       Mean
                                       Mean
                                               :0.09746
                                                          Mean
                                                                 :0.05401
                                                          3rd Qu.:0.00000
##
                       3rd Qu.:61.00
                                       3rd Qu.:0.00000
##
                       Max.
                              :82.00
                                       Max.
                                              :1.00000
                                                          Max.
                                                                 :1.00000
##
                        work_type
                                          Residence_type
                                                              avg_glucose_level
   ever_married
##
   Length:5110
                       Length:5110
                                          Length:5110
                                                              Min.
                                                                   : 55.12
                                          Class :character
##
  Class : character
                       Class :character
                                                              1st Qu.: 77.25
  Mode :character
                       Mode :character
                                          Mode :character
                                                              Median: 91.89
##
                                                              Mean
                                                                     :106.15
##
                                                              3rd Qu.:114.09
##
                                                              Max.
                                                                    :271.74
##
                       smoking_status
        bmi
                                               stroke
                                                  :0.00000
##
   Length:5110
                       Length:5110
                                          Min.
   Class :character
                       Class :character
                                           1st Qu.:0.00000
##
   Mode : character
                                          Median :0.00000
##
                       Mode :character
##
                                           Mean
                                                  :0.04873
##
                                           3rd Qu.:0.00000
                                                  :1.00000
##
                                           Max.
```

Looking at the summary function we conclude that all the numerical variables are clean and ready for further step

Checking for missing values in categorical data -

## [1] "Urban" "Rural"

```
# Identifying Unique Genders in the Dataset
unique(stroke_analysis_df$gender)

## [1] "Male" "Female" "Other"

# Listing Distinct Marital Status Entries
unique(stroke_analysis_df$ever_married)

## [1] "Yes" "No"

# Enumerating Various Types of Employment
unique(stroke_analysis_df$work_type)

## [1] "Private" "Self-employed" "Govt_job" "children"

## [5] "Never_worked"

## Categorizing by Residence Type
unique(stroke_analysis_df$Residence_type)
```

# # Exploring Different Smoking Statuses Recorded unique(stroke\_analysis\_df\$smoking\_status)

```
## [1] "formerly smoked" "never smoked" "smokes" "Unknown"
```

We notice that there are no missing values in categorical data

Checking for missing values of BMI

#### unique(stroke\_analysis\_df\$bmi)

```
[1] "36.6" "N/A" "32.5" "34.4" "24"
                                          "29"
                                                   "27.4" "22.8" "24.2" "29.7"
##
    [11] "36.8" "27.3" "28.2" "30.9" "37.5" "25.8" "37.8" "22.4" "48.9" "26.6"
##
    [21] "27.2" "23.5" "28.3" "44.2" "25.4" "22.2" "30.5" "26.5" "33.7" "23.1"
    [31] "32"
               "29.9" "23.9" "28.5" "26.4" "20.2" "33.6" "38.6" "39.2" "27.7"
##
    [41] "31.4" "36.5" "33.2" "32.8" "40.4" "25.3" "30.2" "47.5" "20.3" "30"
    [51] "28.9" "28.1" "31.1" "21.7" "27"
                                          "24.1" "45.9" "44.1" "22.9" "29.1"
##
    [61] "32.3" "41.1" "25.6" "29.8" "26.3" "26.2" "29.4" "24.4" "28"
    [71] "34.6" "19.4" "30.3" "41.5" "22.6" "56.6" "27.1" "31.3" "31"
##
    [81] "35.8" "28.4" "20.1" "26.7" "38.7" "34.9" "25"
                                                          "23.8" "21.8" "27.5"
   [91] "24.6" "32.9" "26.1" "31.9" "34.1" "36.9" "37.3" "45.7" "34.2" "23.6"
  [101] "22.3" "37.1" "45"
                             "25.5" "30.8" "37.4" "34.5" "27.9" "29.5" "46"
   [111] "42.5" "35.5" "26.9" "45.5" "31.5" "33"
                                                   "23.4" "30.7" "20.5" "21.5"
   [121] "40"
              "28.6" "42.2" "29.6" "35.4" "16.9" "26.8" "39.3" "32.6" "35.9"
                                                        "17.6" "19.1" "50.1"
   [131] "21.2" "42.4" "40.5" "36.7" "29.3" "19.6" "18"
  [141] "17.7" "54.6" "35"
                            "22"
                                    "39.4" "19.7" "22.5" "25.2" "41.8" "60.9"
## [151] "23.7" "24.5" "31.2" "16"
                                    "31.6" "25.1" "24.8" "18.3" "20"
               "35.3" "40.1" "43.1" "21.4" "34.3" "27.6" "16.5" "24.3" "25.7"
   [161] "36"
   [171] "21.9" "38.4" "25.9" "54.7" "18.6" "24.9" "48.2" "20.7" "39.5" "23.3"
  [181] "64.8" "35.1" "43.6" "21"
                                   "47.3" "16.6" "21.6" "15.5" "35.6" "16.7"
  [191] "41.9" "16.4" "17.1" "29.2" "37.9" "44.6" "39.6" "40.3" "41.6" "39"
## [201] "23.2" "18.9" "36.1" "36.3" "46.5" "16.8" "46.6" "35.2" "20.9" "13.8"
## [211] "31.8" "15.3" "38.2" "45.2" "17"
                                          "49.8" "27.8" "60.2" "23"
               "44.3" "51"
                              "39.7" "34.7" "21.3" "41.2" "34.8" "19.2" "35.7"
## [221] "26"
                                          "28.7" "32.1" "51.5" "20.4" "30.6"
## [231] "40.8" "24.7" "19"
                              "32.4" "34"
## [241] "71.9" "19.3" "40.9" "17.2" "16.1" "16.2" "40.6" "18.4" "21.1" "42.3"
## [251] "32.2" "50.2" "17.5" "18.7" "42.1" "47.8" "20.8" "30.1" "17.3" "36.4"
## [261] "12"
               "36.2" "55.7" "14.4" "43"
                                            "41.7" "33.8" "43.9" "22.7" "57.5"
## [271] "37"
               "38.5" "16.3" "44" "32.7" "54.2" "40.2" "33.3" "17.4" "41.3"
## [281] "52.3" "14.6" "17.8" "46.1" "33.1" "18.1" "43.8" "50.3" "38.9" "43.7"
## [291] "39.9" "15.9" "19.8" "12.3" "78"
                                          "38.3" "41"
                                                         "42.6" "43.4" "15.1"
## [301] "20.6" "33.5" "43.2" "30.4" "38"
                                            "33.4" "44.9" "44.7" "37.6" "39.8"
   [311] "53.4" "55.2" "42"
                              "37.2" "42.8" "18.8" "42.9" "14.3" "37.7" "48.4"
   [321] "50.6" "46.2" "49.5" "43.3" "33.9" "18.5" "44.5" "45.4" "55"
   [331] "19.9" "17.9" "15.6" "52.8" "15.2" "66.8" "55.1" "18.2" "48.5" "55.9"
  [341] "57.3" "10.3" "14.1" "15.7" "56"
                                          "44.8" "13.4" "51.8" "38.1" "57.7"
  [351] "44.4" "38.8" "49.3" "39.1" "54"
                                          "56.1" "97.6" "53.9" "13.7" "11.5"
## [361] "41.4" "14.2" "49.4" "15.4" "45.1" "49.2" "48.7" "53.8" "42.7" "48.8"
## [371] "52.7" "53.5" "50.5" "15.8" "45.3" "14.8" "51.9" "63.3" "40.7" "61.2"
               "46.8" "48.3" "58.1" "50.4" "11.3" "12.8" "13.5" "14.5" "15"
## [381] "48"
  [391] "59.7" "47.4" "52.5" "13.2" "52.9" "61.6" "49.9" "54.3" "47.9" "13"
## [401] "13.9" "50.9" "57.2" "64.4" "92"
                                           "50.8" "57.9" "45.8" "47.6" "14"
## [411] "46.4" "46.9" "47.1" "13.3" "48.1" "51.7" "46.3" "54.1" "14.9"
```

We notice some missing values for BMI

We will deal with the missing values by replacing the N/A values with 0

```
# Transforming BMI to Numeric Format for Analysis
stroke_analysis_df$bmi <- as.numeric(stroke_analysis_df$bmi)

# Substituting Missing BMI Values with Zero
stroke_analysis_df <- stroke_analysis_df %>% mutate(bmi = ifelse(is.na(bmi), 0, bmi))

# Verifying the Replacement of NAs in BMI by Reviewing the Data Summary
summary(stroke_analysis_df)
```

```
##
      gender
                                       hypertension
                                                        heart_disease
                           age
                                             :0.00000
##
   Length:5110
                      Min.
                            : 0.08
                                      Min.
                                                        Min.
                                                               :0.00000
                                                       1st Qu.:0.00000
   Class : character
                      1st Qu.:25.00
                                      1st Qu.:0.00000
##
   Mode :character
                      Median :45.00
                                      Median :0.00000
                                                        Median :0.00000
##
                      Mean
                             :43.23
                                      Mean
                                             :0.09746
                                                        Mean
                                                               :0.05401
##
                      3rd Qu.:61.00
                                      3rd Qu.:0.00000
                                                        3rd Qu.:0.00000
                                             :1.00000
##
                             :82.00
                      Max.
                                      Max.
                                                        Max.
                                                               :1.00000
##
                       work_type
                                         Residence_type
                                                            avg_glucose_level
  ever_married
##
   Length:5110
                      Length:5110
                                         Length:5110
                                                            Min.
                                                                 : 55.12
## Class :character
                      Class :character
                                         Class :character
                                                            1st Qu.: 77.25
##
   Mode :character
                      Mode :character
                                         Mode :character
                                                            Median: 91.89
##
                                                            Mean
                                                                   :106.15
##
                                                            3rd Qu.:114.09
##
                                                                   :271.74
                                                            Max.
##
        bmi
                   smoking_status
                                          stroke
   Min. : 0.00
                   Length:5110
                                      Min.
##
                                             :0.00000
   1st Qu.:22.90
                   Class : character
                                      1st Qu.:0.00000
##
  Median :27.70
##
                   Mode :character
                                      Median :0.00000
## Mean
          :27.76
                                      Mean
                                             :0.04873
##
   3rd Qu.:32.80
                                      3rd Qu.:0.00000
## Max.
          :97.60
                                      Max.
                                             :1.00000
```

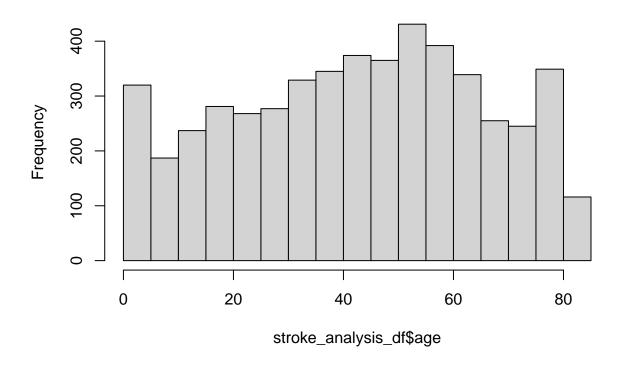
#### Outliers-

Checking for outliers in numerical variables -

No outliers were found

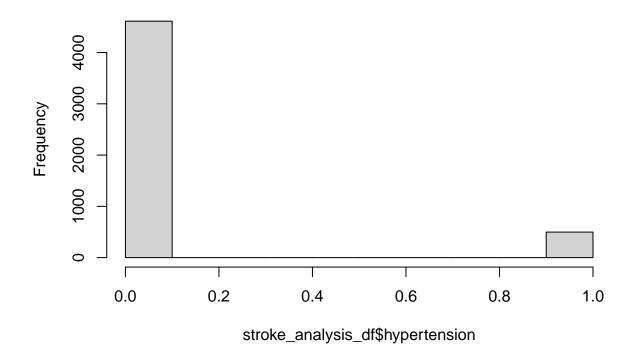
```
# Creating a Histogram to Visualize Age Distribution
hist(stroke_analysis_df$age)
```

# Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$age



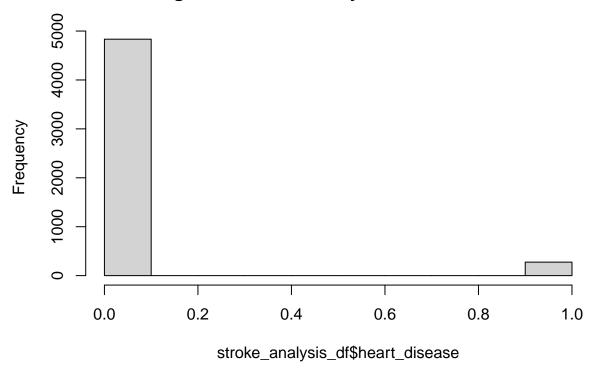
# Plotting a Histogram for Hypertension Prevalence hist(stroke\_analysis\_df\$hypertension)

# Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$hypertension



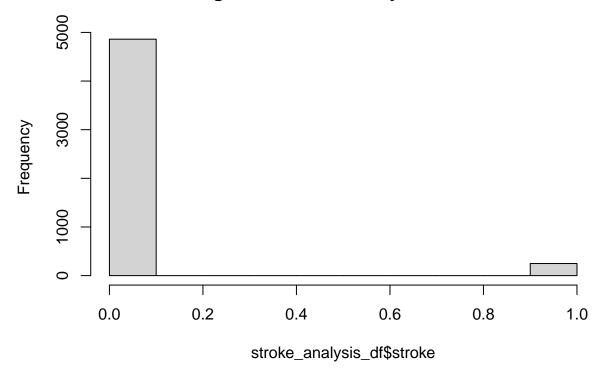
# Histogram of Heart Disease Incidence in the Dataset
hist(stroke\_analysis\_df\$heart\_disease)

# Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$heart\_disease



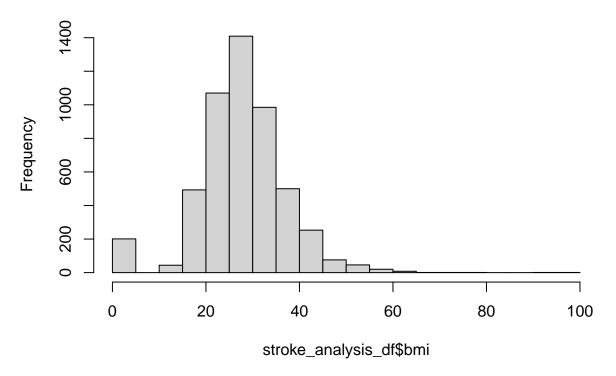
# Visualizing Stroke Occurrences with a Histogram
hist(stroke\_analysis\_df\$stroke)

# Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$stroke



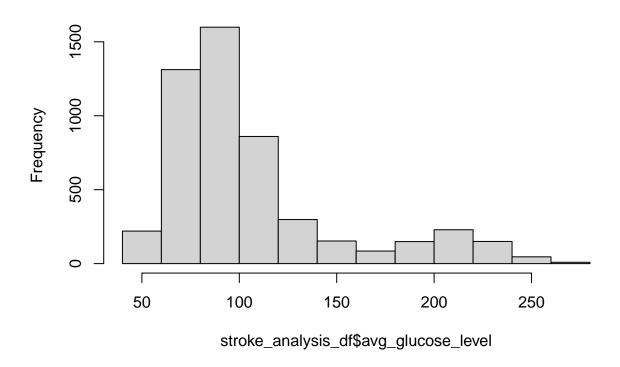
# BMI Distribution Among Participants: A Histogram Analysis
hist(stroke\_analysis\_df\$bmi)

# Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$bmi



# Histogram Depicting Average Glucose Level Variations
hist(stroke\_analysis\_df\$avg\_glucose\_level)

### Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$avg\_glucose\_level



Checking for outliers in categorical variables -

```
{\it \# Assessing Potential Outliers in Categorical Variables}
unique(stroke_analysis_df$gender)
## [1] "Male"
                "Female" "Other"
unique(stroke_analysis_df$ever_married)
## [1] "Yes" "No"
unique(stroke_analysis_df$work_type)
                        "Self-employed" "Govt_job"
## [1] "Private"
                                                         "children"
## [5] "Never_worked"
unique(stroke_analysis_df$Residence_type)
## [1] "Urban" "Rural"
unique(stroke_analysis_df$smoking_status)
## [1] "formerly smoked" "never smoked"
                                                               "Unknown"
                                            "smokes"
```

We notice outliers - "other" and "unknown" in gender and smoking\_status Dealing with the outliers -

```
# Analyzing Frequency Counts to Identify Outliers in Gender and Smoking Status
table(stroke_analysis_df$gender)
##
## Female
            Male
                  Other
     2994
##
            2115
                      1
table(stroke_analysis_df$smoking_status)
##
## formerly smoked
                      never smoked
                                             smokes
                                                             Unknown
               885
                                                789
##
                               1892
                                                                1544
```

We see that there are 1544 unknown values for smoking\_status, which I am deciding to keep as removing this would mean losing a lot of data, which could lead to heavy imbalance in the dataset We see that there is only 1 outlier - other in gender so we will remove it

```
# Filtering Out 'Other' Category from Gender to Remove Outliers
stroke_analysis_df <- stroke_analysis_df %>% filter(gender != "Other")
# Confirming Removal by Displaying Unique Gender Values
unique(stroke_analysis_df$gender)
```

```
## [1] "Male" "Female"
```

#### b. Data Exploration

Before looking at the visualizations, I will be converting the categorical variables into factors

```
# Transforming Gender Variable to a Factor for Analysis
stroke_analysis_df$gender <- as.factor(stroke_analysis_df$gender)

# Converting Marital Status to Factor Type
stroke_analysis_df$ever_married <- as.factor(stroke_analysis_df$ever_married)

# Changing Work Type to Factor for Categorical Analysis
stroke_analysis_df$work_type <- as.factor(stroke_analysis_df$work_type)

# Updating Residence Type to Factor Format
stroke_analysis_df$Residence_type <- as.factor(stroke_analysis_df$Residence_type)

# Converting Smoking Status to Factor for Detailed Examination
stroke_analysis_df$smoking_status <- as.factor(stroke_analysis_df$smoking_status)</pre>
```

Let's look at the number of different factors of all the categorical variables -

```
# Counting the Number of Entries by Gender
stroke_analysis_df %>%
  group by (gender) %>%
 summarise("count" = n())
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
## gender count
   <fct> <int>
## 1 Female 2994
## 2 Male
            2115
# Calculating the Total Count for Each Marital Status Category
stroke_analysis_df %>%
 group_by(ever_married) %>%
 summarise("count" = n())
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
    ever_married count
##
    <fct>
               <int>
## 1 No
                  1756
## 2 Yes
                  3353
# Summarizing the Dataset by Different Work Types
stroke_analysis_df %>%
  group_by(work_type) %>%
summarise("count" = n())
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
## work_type
               count
##
   <fct>
                  <int>
## 1 children
## 2 Govt_job
                    657
## 3 Never_worked
                     22
                   2924
## 4 Private
## 5 Self-employed 819
# Grouping and Counting Entries Based on Residence Type
stroke_analysis_df %>%
 group_by(Residence_type) %>%
 summarise("count" = n())
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##
    Residence_type count
     <fct>
                   <int>
## 1 Rural
                    2513
## 2 Urban
                    2596
# Analyzing the Distribution of Smoking Status Among Participants
stroke_analysis_df %>%
  group_by(smoking_status) %>%
 summarise("count" = n())
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
## smoking_status count
## <fct> <int>
## 1 formerly smoked 884
## 2 never smoked 1892
## 3 smokes 789
## 4 Unknown 1544
```

We can do the same by using the summary function -

```
# Generating Summary Statistics for Gender Distribution
summary(stroke_analysis_df$gender)
## Female
            Male
##
     2994
            2115
# Overview of Marital Status Data
summary(stroke_analysis_df$ever_married)
##
     No Yes
## 1756 3353
# Summarizing Work Type Categories in the Dataset
summary(stroke_analysis_df$work_type)
##
        children
                                                    Private Self-employed
                      Govt_job Never_worked
##
             687
                           657
                                                       2924
# Analyzing Residence Type Distribution
summary(stroke_analysis_df$Residence_type)
## Rural Urban
   2513 2596
# Summary of Smoking Status Among Participants
summary(stroke_analysis_df$smoking_status)
```

We get some important information about our dataset -

never smoked

1892

We learned about the diversity of genders present in the dataset, noting a balanced representation, which is favorable. The data revealed a predominance of married individuals compared to those who are not married. In terms of employment, a significant portion of the sample consists of individuals working in the private sector. The dataset also shows an equal distribution of urban and rural residents. Regarding smoking status, it was observed that many participants have never smoked, a positive aspect. There are also a notable number of unknown values in this category; however, we decided to retain them to avoid a substantial imbalance in the dataset.

smokes

789

Unknown

1544

Visualization -

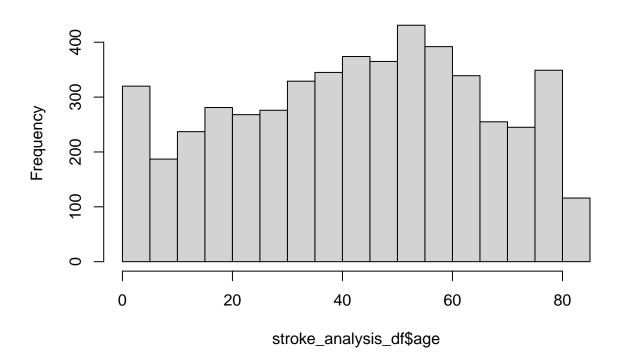
## formerly smoked

884

##

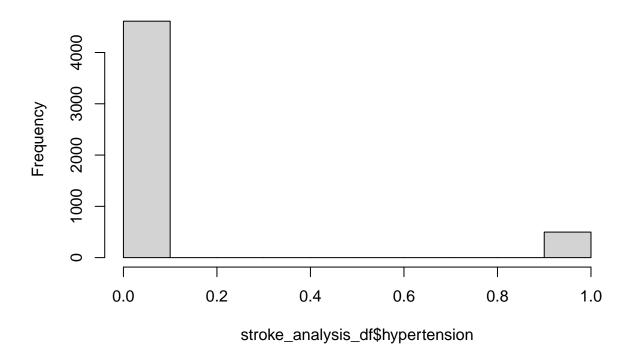
Let's look at visualizations for the numerical variables -

# Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$age



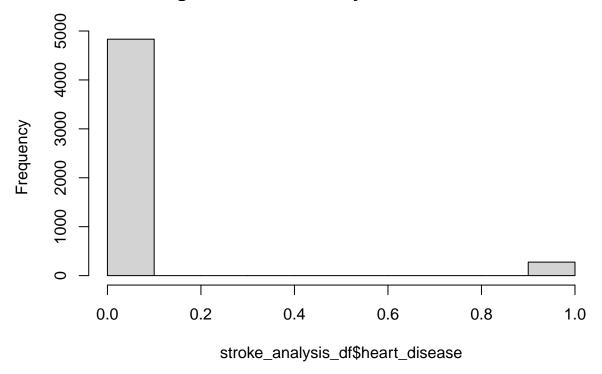
# Histogram Showing Distribution of Hypertension Cases
hist(stroke\_analysis\_df\$hypertension)

# Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$hypertension



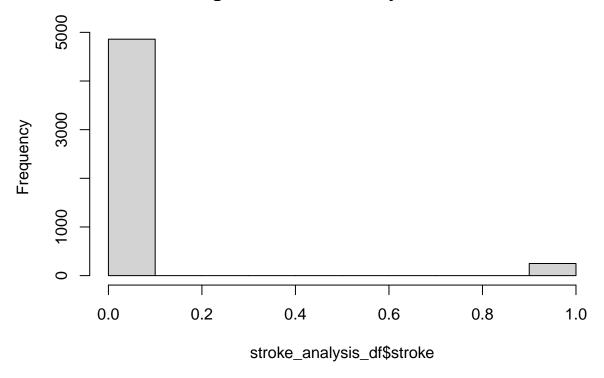
# Visualizing Heart Disease Incidence with a Histogram hist(stroke\_analysis\_df\$heart\_disease)

# Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$heart\_disease



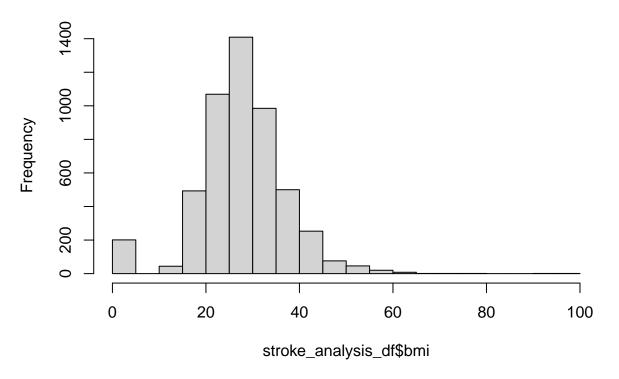
# Histogram Analysis of Stroke Incidence
hist(stroke\_analysis\_df\$stroke)

# Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$stroke



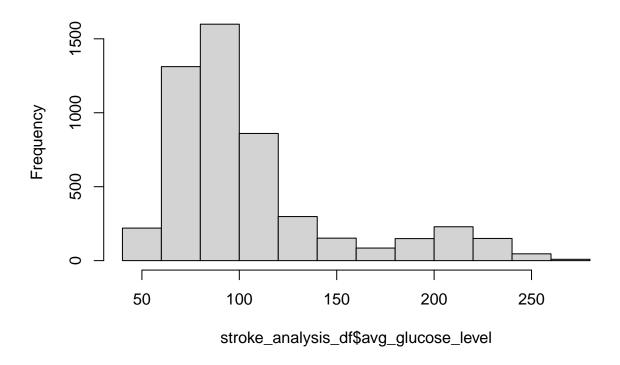
# BMI Distribution Visualized Through a Histogram
hist(stroke\_analysis\_df\$bmi)

# Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$bmi



# Analyzing Average Glucose Level Distribution via Histogram hist(stroke\_analysis\_df\$avg\_glucose\_level)

### Histogram of stroke\_analysis\_df\$avg\_glucose\_level

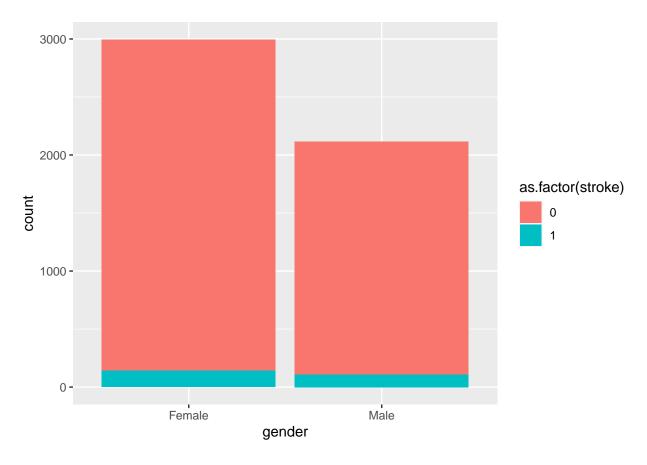


We have looked at these visualizations before,

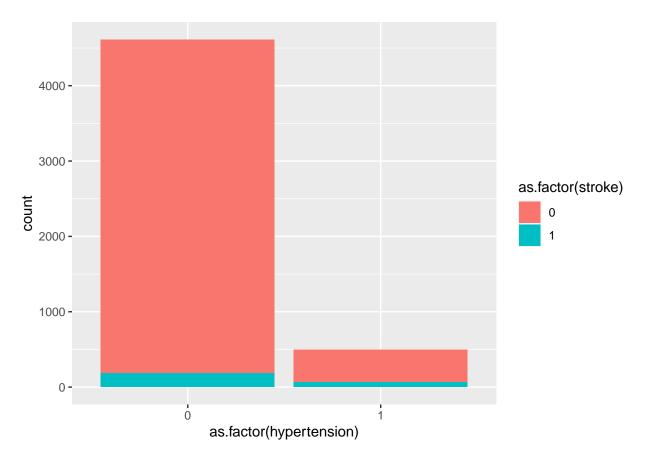
Examining the age histogram reveals a varied age distribution within the dataset. The hypertension histogram indicates that hypertension is relatively uncommon among the participants. Similarly, the histogram for heart disease suggests that few individuals in the sample have a history of heart disease. A significant imbalance is observed in the target variable, stroke, suggesting that sensitivity/recall should be a primary focus for assessing the model's reliability. The BMI histogram displays a broad range of values, indicating good diversity. Lastly, the histogram for glucose levels also shows a broad spectrum of values.

Let's look at some visualizations between variables -

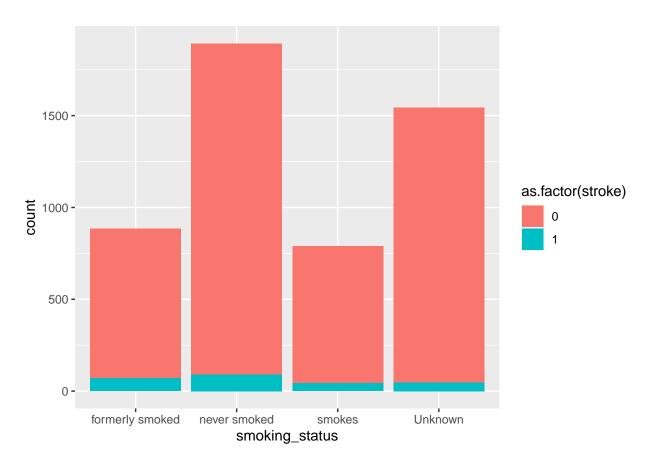
```
# Bar Chart Comparing Gender Distribution with Stroke Incidence
ggplot(stroke_analysis_df, aes(x=gender, fill=as.factor(stroke))) +
geom_bar(aes(y=after_stat(count)))
```



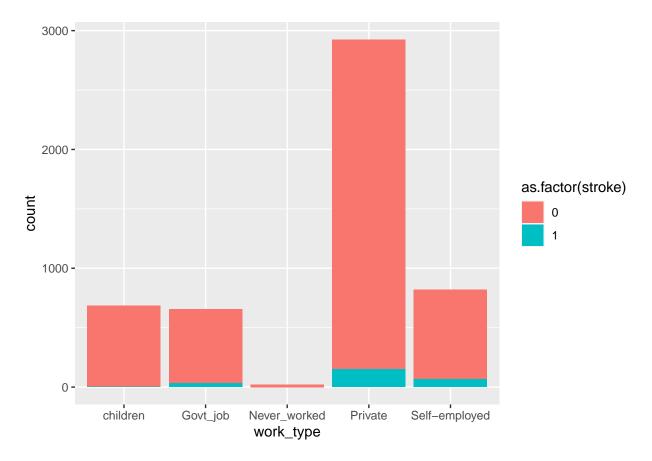
# Bar Chart Showing Relationship Between Hypertension and Stroke
ggplot(stroke\_analysis\_df, aes(x=as.factor(hypertension), fill=as.factor(stroke))) +
 geom\_bar(aes(y=after\_stat(count)))



```
# Analyzing the Link Between Smoking Status and Stroke Through a Bar Chart
ggplot(stroke_analysis_df, aes(x=smoking_status, fill=as.factor(stroke))) +
   geom_bar(aes(y=after_stat(count)))
```



# Exploring the Impact of Work Type on Stroke Occurrence with a Bar Chart
ggplot(stroke\_analysis\_df, aes(x=work\_type, fill=as.factor(stroke))) +
 geom\_bar(aes(y=after\_stat(count)))



Despite some challenges in interpretation due to significant imbalances, the following insights were gleaned from the visualizations:

- Analyzing the bar graph correlating gender with stroke incidence reveals that gender does not significantly influence stroke prediction.
- The relationship between hypertension and stroke appears more pronounced, suggesting a potential link between the two.
- The analysis of smoking status indicates a surprisingly higher likelihood of stroke among individuals who have never smoked.
- Observations from the work type graph show that individuals employed in the private sector seem to have a higher risk of experiencing a stroke.

#### c. Data Cleaning

Missing Values -

Let's look at the summary statistics of our data

```
# Generating a Comprehensive Summary of the Stroke Dataset summary(stroke_analysis_df)
```

```
##
                                                                         ever married
       gender
                                    hypertension
                                                      heart_disease
                        age
##
    Female:2994
                  Min. : 0.08
                                                                         No :1756
                                   Min.
                                          :0.00000
                                                      Min.
                                                             :0.00000
##
    Male :2115
                  1st Qu.:25.00
                                   1st Qu.:0.00000
                                                      1st Qu.:0.00000
                                                                         Yes:3353
##
                  Median :45.00
                                   Median :0.00000
                                                      Median :0.00000
```

```
##
                          :43.23
                                           :0.09748
                                                              :0.05402
                  Mean
                                   Mean
                                                      Mean
##
                  3rd Qu.:61.00
                                   3rd Qu.:0.00000
                                                      3rd Qu.:0.00000
##
                  Max.
                          :82.00
                                   Max.
                                           :1.00000
                                                      Max.
                                                              :1.00000
##
            work_type
                          Residence_type avg_glucose_level
                                                                  bmi
##
    children
                  : 687
                          Rural:2513
                                         Min.
                                                 : 55.12
                                                            Min.
                                                                    : 0.00
                  : 657
                          Urban:2596
                                         1st Qu.: 77.24
    Govt job
                                                             1st Qu.:22.90
##
                                         Median: 91.88
##
   Never_worked :
                    22
                                                            Median :27.70
##
   Private
                  :2924
                                         Mean
                                                :106.14
                                                            Mean
                                                                    :27.76
##
    Self-employed: 819
                                         3rd Qu.:114.09
                                                             3rd Qu.:32.80
##
                                         Max.
                                                :271.74
                                                            Max.
                                                                    :97.60
##
            smoking_status
                                stroke
                                   :0.00000
##
   formerly smoked: 884
                            Min.
##
    never smoked
                   :1892
                            1st Qu.:0.00000
##
    smokes
                    : 789
                            Median : 0.00000
##
    Unknown
                                   :0.04874
                    :1544
                            Mean
##
                            3rd Qu.:0.00000
##
                            Max.
                                   :1.00000
```

The dataset's comprehensive review through the summary function confirms that it is currently free of missing values. Earlier, there were some missing values in the BMI data, which have been addressed by substituting them with 0.

Transforming Variables -

Let's look at the datatypes of our dataset

```
# Displaying Data Structure and Types of Each Column in the Dataset
str(stroke_analysis_df)
```

```
## 'data.frame':
                   5109 obs. of 11 variables:
   $ gender
                      : Factor w/ 2 levels "Female", "Male": 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 ...
                      : num 67 61 80 49 79 81 74 69 59 78 ...
##
   $ age
                            0000101000...
##
   $ hypertension
                      : int
##
   $ heart_disease
                      : int 1010001000...
   $ ever_married
                      : Factor w/ 2 levels "No", "Yes": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 ...
                      : Factor w/ 5 levels "children", "Govt_job", ...: 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 ...
##
   $ work_type
                      : Factor w/ 2 levels "Rural", "Urban": 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 ...
##
   $ Residence_type
  $ avg_glucose_level: num 229 202 106 171 174 ...
##
##
   $ bmi
                      : num 36.6 0 32.5 34.4 24 29 27.4 22.8 0 24.2 ...
##
   $ smoking_status
                      : Factor w/ 4 levels "formerly smoked",..: 1 2 2 3 2 1 2 2 4 4 ...
   $ stroke
                      : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

The majority of the categorical variables in the dataset have already been transformed for visualization purposes. Next, we plan to also convert the 'hypertension' and 'heart\_disease' variables into factors. However, at this stage, we will not be converting the 'stroke' variable into a factor.

```
# Creating a Cleaned Version of the Stroke Data Frame
stroke_data_cleaned <- stroke_analysis_df

# Converting 'Hypertension' Column to Factor for Categorical Analysis
stroke_data_cleaned$hypertension <- as.factor(stroke_data_cleaned$hypertension)

# Changing 'Heart Disease' Column to Factor Type
stroke_data_cleaned$heart_disease <- as.factor(stroke_data_cleaned$heart_disease)</pre>
```

#### Outliers -

We previously conducted an outlier analysis and identified outliers in the 'gender' and 'smoking\_status' variables. To address this, we removed the outliers in the 'gender' category from the dataset. However, we decided to retain the outliers in 'smoking\_status', as eliminating them would lead to a significant imbalance in the dataset. Apart from those in 'smoking\_status', the dataset was found to be free of outliers.

```
# Evaluating Unique Values in Categorical Columns to Identify Outliers
unique(stroke_data_cleaned$gender)
## [1] Male
              Female
## Levels: Female Male
unique(stroke_data_cleaned$hypertension)
## [1] 0 1
## Levels: 0 1
unique(stroke_data_cleaned$heart_disease)
## [1] 1 0
## Levels: 0 1
unique(stroke_data_cleaned$ever_married)
## [1] Yes No
## Levels: No Yes
unique(stroke_data_cleaned$work_type)
## [1] Private
                     Self-employed Govt_job
                                                  children
                                                                Never_worked
## Levels: children Govt_job Never_worked Private Self-employed
unique(stroke_data_cleaned$Residence_type)
## [1] Urban Rural
## Levels: Rural Urban
unique(stroke data cleaned$smoking status)
## [1] formerly smoked never smoked
                                                        Unknown
                                       smokes
## Levels: formerly smoked never smoked smokes Unknown
```

We have confirmed that are data is clean enough to move forward

#### d. Data Preprocessing

Dummy Variables -

Converting the categorical variables into dummy variables -

```
# Creating Dummy Variables for All Categorical Columns
dummy_model <- dummyVars(~., data = stroke_data_cleaned)</pre>
# Applying the Dummy Variable Transformation to the Dataset
stroke data dummies <- as.data.frame(predict(dummy model, newdata = stroke data cleaned))
# Generating a Summary of the Transformed Data with Dummy Variables
summary(stroke_data_dummies)
   gender.Female
                    gender.Male
                                                   hypertension.0
                                        age
##
   Min.
          :0.000
                   Min. :0.000
                                   Min.
                                        : 0.08
                                                   Min.
                                                          :0.0000
   1st Qu.:0.000
                   1st Qu.:0.000
                                   1st Qu.:25.00
                                                   1st Qu.:1.0000
## Median :1.000
                   Median : 0.000
                                   Median :45.00
                                                   Median :1.0000
## Mean
          :0.586
                          :0.414
                                          :43.23
                                                          :0.9025
                   Mean
                                   Mean
                                                   Mean
##
   3rd Qu.:1.000
                   3rd Qu.:1.000
                                   3rd Qu.:61.00
                                                   3rd Qu.:1.0000
##
                   Max.
                                                          :1.0000
  Max.
          :1.000
                          :1.000
                                   Max.
                                          :82.00
                                                   Max.
  hypertension.1
                     heart disease.0 heart disease.1
                                                       ever married.No
                     Min. :0.000
                                            :0.00000
##
  Min.
          :0.00000
                                     Min.
                                                       Min.
                                                              :0.0000
   1st Qu.:0.00000
                     1st Qu.:1.000
                                     1st Qu.:0.00000
                                                       1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :0.00000
                     Median :1.000
                                     Median :0.00000
                                                       Median :0.0000
  Mean
         :0.09748
                     Mean
                           :0.946
                                     Mean
                                            :0.05402
                                                       Mean
                                                              :0.3437
##
   3rd Qu.:0.00000
                     3rd Qu.:1.000
                                     3rd Qu.:0.00000
                                                       3rd Qu.:1.0000
           :1.00000
                     Max.
                                            :1.00000
                                                       Max.
                                                              :1.0000
## Max.
                            :1.000
                                     Max.
##
   ever_married.Yes work_type.children work_type.Govt_job work_type.Never_worked
  Min.
          :0.0000
                    Min. :0.0000
                                       Min. :0.0000
                                                          Min. :0.000000
  1st Qu.:0.0000
                    1st Qu.:0.0000
                                                          1st Qu.:0.000000
##
                                       1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :1.0000
                    Median :0.0000
                                       Median :0.0000
                                                          Median :0.000000
## Mean
         :0.6563
                    Mean
                          :0.1345
                                       Mean
                                             :0.1286
                                                          Mean :0.004306
## 3rd Qu.:1.0000
                     3rd Qu.:0.0000
                                       3rd Qu.:0.0000
                                                          3rd Qu.:0.000000
## Max.
          :1.0000
                    Max.
                           :1.0000
                                       Max.
                                              :1.0000
                                                          Max.
                                                                  :1.000000
   work_type.Private work_type.Self-employed Residence_type.Rural
  Min. :0.0000
                     Min. :0.0000
                                             Min.
                                                    :0.0000
  1st Qu.:0.0000
                     1st Qu.:0.0000
                                             1st Qu.:0.0000
##
##
   Median :1.0000
                     Median :0.0000
                                             Median :0.0000
                                             Mean
##
  Mean
          :0.5723
                     Mean
                           :0.1603
                                                    :0.4919
   3rd Qu.:1.0000
                      3rd Qu.:0.0000
                                             3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max.
          :1.0000
                                                    :1.0000
                     Max.
                           :1.0000
                                             Max.
   Residence_type.Urban avg_glucose_level
                                               bmi
##
  Min.
          :0.0000
                        Min. : 55.12
                                          Min. : 0.00
   1st Qu.:0.0000
                        1st Qu.: 77.24
                                          1st Qu.:22.90
## Median :1.0000
                        Median : 91.88
                                          Median :27.70
                        Mean :106.14
## Mean :0.5081
                                          Mean
                                                :27.76
## 3rd Qu.:1.0000
                        3rd Qu.:114.09
                                          3rd Qu.:32.80
## Max.
          :1.0000
                        Max.
                               :271.74
                                          Max.
                                                 :97.60
   smoking status.formerly smoked smoking status.never smoked
##
##
   Min.
         :0.000
                                  Min.
                                         :0.0000
##
  1st Qu.:0.000
                                  1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :0.000
                                  Median :0.0000
## Mean
         :0.173
                                  Mean
                                         :0.3703
## 3rd Qu.:0.000
                                   3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max.
          :1.000
                                  Max.
                                         :1.0000
```

stroke

Min.

:0.00000

## smoking\_status.smokes smoking\_status.Unknown

Min.

:0.0000

## Min. :0.0000

```
## 1st Qu.:0.0000
                          1st Qu.:0.0000
                                                 1st Qu.:0.00000
## Median :0.0000
                          Median : 0.0000
                                                 Median :0.00000
           :0.1544
## Mean
                          Mean
                                 :0.3022
                                                 Mean
                                                        :0.04874
## 3rd Qu.:0.0000
                          3rd Qu.:1.0000
                                                 3rd Qu.:0.00000
## Max.
           :1.0000
                          Max.
                                 :1.0000
                                                 Max.
                                                        :1.00000
```

We add dummy variables as the algorithms perform better with numerical variables

#### Normalization:

In this dataset, there's no requirement for binning or smoothing techniques.

Normalizing the data is beneficial as it ensures that all data points are scaled to a similar range, enhancing the consistency of the dataset.

#### Standardization:

This technique involves adjusting all features so that they are centered around zero, typically resulting in each feature having approximately unit variance. This standardization helps in balancing the scale of different variables, which is particularly important for many machine learning algorithms.

```
# Setting a Random Seed for Reproducibility in Data Processing
set.seed(456)

# Excluding the Target Variable for Preprocessing
stroke_data_no_target <- stroke_data_dummies[,-c(23)]

# Standardizing Data: Centering and Scaling
data_preprocessor <- preProcess(stroke_data_no_target, method = c("center", "scale"))

# Applying Standardization to the Dataset
stroke_data_standardized <- predict(data_preprocessor, stroke_data_no_target)

# Reviewing the Summary of the Standardized Dataset
summary(stroke_data_standardized)</pre>
```

```
##
   gender.Female
                      gender.Male
                                            age
                                                          hypertension.0
##
   Min.
          :-1.1897
                     Min.
                            :-0.8404
                                       Min.
                                            :-1.90815
                                                         Min.
                                                                :-3.0426
##
  1st Qu.:-1.1897
                     1st Qu.:-0.8404
                                       1st Qu.:-0.80615
                                                         1st Qu.: 0.3286
## Median: 0.8404
                     Median :-0.8404
                                       Median : 0.07827
                                                         Median: 0.3286
                           : 0.0000
## Mean
          : 0.0000
                     Mean
                                       Mean
                                             : 0.00000
                                                         Mean
                                                               : 0.0000
## 3rd Qu.: 0.8404
                     3rd Qu.: 1.1897
                                       3rd Qu.: 0.78581
                                                          3rd Qu.: 0.3286
## Max.
          : 0.8404
                     Max.
                           : 1.1897
                                       Max.
                                             : 1.71446
                                                         Max.
                                                                : 0.3286
## hypertension.1
                     heart_disease.0
                                       heart_disease.1
                                                         ever_married.No
## Min.
          :-0.3286
                     Min.
                            :-4.1842
                                       Min.
                                             :-0.2389
                                                         Min.
                                                                :-0.7236
##
   1st Qu.:-0.3286
                     1st Qu.: 0.2389
                                       1st Qu.:-0.2389
                                                         1st Qu.:-0.7236
## Median :-0.3286
                     Median : 0.2389
                                       Median :-0.2389
                                                         Median :-0.7236
## Mean
         : 0.0000
                     Mean
                           : 0.0000
                                       Mean
                                             : 0.0000
                                                         Mean
                                                              : 0.0000
##
   3rd Qu.:-0.3286
                     3rd Qu.: 0.2389
                                       3rd Qu.:-0.2389
                                                         3rd Qu.: 1.3817
## Max.
          : 3.0426
                            : 0.2389
                     Max.
                                       Max.
                                              : 4.1842
                                                        Max.
                                                                : 1.3817
  ever married.Yes
                     work_type.children work_type.Govt_job work_type.Never_worked
## Min.
          :-1.3817
                     Min.
                            :-0.3941
                                        Min.
                                              :-0.3841
                                                          Min.
                                                                 :-0.06576
## 1st Qu.:-1.3817
                     1st Qu.:-0.3941
                                        1st Qu.:-0.3841
                                                          1st Qu.:-0.06576
## Median : 0.7236
                     Median :-0.3941
                                        Median :-0.3841
                                                          Median :-0.06576
## Mean : 0.0000
                                        Mean : 0.0000
                     Mean : 0.0000
                                                          Mean : 0.00000
## 3rd Qu.: 0.7236
                                        3rd Qu.:-0.3841
                     3rd Qu.:-0.3941
                                                           3rd Qu.:-0.06576
```

```
: 0.7236
                               : 2.5368
                                                    : 2.6029
                                                                        :15.20467
##
                       Max.
                                            Max.
                                                                Max.
##
    work_type.Private work_type.Self-employed Residence_type.Rural
##
            :-1.1567
                       Min.
                               :-0.4369
                                                 Min.
                                                         :-0.9838
    1st Qu.:-1.1567
                       1st Qu.:-0.4369
##
                                                 1st Qu.:-0.9838
##
    Median: 0.8644
                       Median :-0.4369
                                                 Median :-0.9838
##
    Mean
            : 0.0000
                       Mean
                               : 0.0000
                                                 Mean
                                                         : 0.0000
##
    3rd Qu.: 0.8644
                       3rd Qu.:-0.4369
                                                 3rd Qu.: 1.0163
##
    Max.
            : 0.8644
                       Max.
                               : 2.2885
                                                 Max.
                                                         : 1.0163
##
    Residence_type.Urban avg_glucose_level
                                                   bmi
##
    Min.
            :-1.0163
                          Min.
                                  :-1.1267
                                              Min.
                                                      :-2.912632
##
    1st Qu.:-1.0163
                           1st Qu.:-0.6382
                                              1st Qu.:-0.509728
                                              Median :-0.006063
##
    Median: 0.9838
                          Median :-0.3149
           : 0.0000
##
                                  : 0.0000
                                                      : 0.000000
    Mean
                          Mean
                                              Mean
##
    3rd Qu.: 0.9838
                           3rd Qu.: 0.1755
                                              3rd Qu.: 0.529082
##
    Max.
            : 0.9838
                          Max.
                                  : 3.6568
                                              Max.
                                                      : 7.328565
##
    smoking_status.formerly smoked smoking_status.never smoked
##
    Min.
            :-0.4574
                                             :-0.7668
                                     Min.
##
    1st Qu.:-0.4574
                                     1st Qu.:-0.7668
    Median :-0.4574
##
                                     Median :-0.7668
##
    Mean
            : 0.0000
                                     Mean
                                             : 0.0000
##
    3rd Qu.:-0.4574
                                     3rd Qu.: 1.3038
##
    Max.
            : 2.1860
                                     Max.
                                             : 1.3038
##
    smoking_status.smokes smoking_status.Unknown
##
    Min.
            :-0.4273
                           Min.
                                   :-0.658
##
    1st Qu.:-0.4273
                            1st Qu.:-0.658
##
    Median :-0.4273
                           Median :-0.658
##
                                   : 0.000
    Mean
            : 0.0000
                            Mean
    3rd Qu.:-0.4273
##
                            3rd Qu.: 1.519
            : 2.3397
    Max.
                            Max.
                                   : 1.519
```

#### e. Clustering

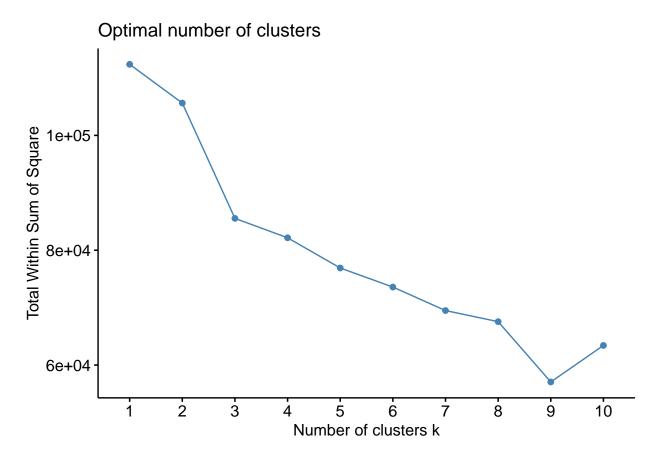
We plan to employ K-Means Clustering on our dataset, known as "stroke\_data\_standardized." This particular dataset is composed solely of predictor variables and does not include any class labels. It has undergone normalization, making it well-suited for clustering applications. Additionally, all categorical variables within the dataset have been transformed into dummy variables.

An essential prerequisite of K-Means clustering is pre-defining the number of clusters (k). To ascertain the optimal k value, we'll utilize two different methodologies. These methods will aid in identifying the most effective number of clusters for our analysis.

Determining the number of clusters -

#### 1. Finding the knee

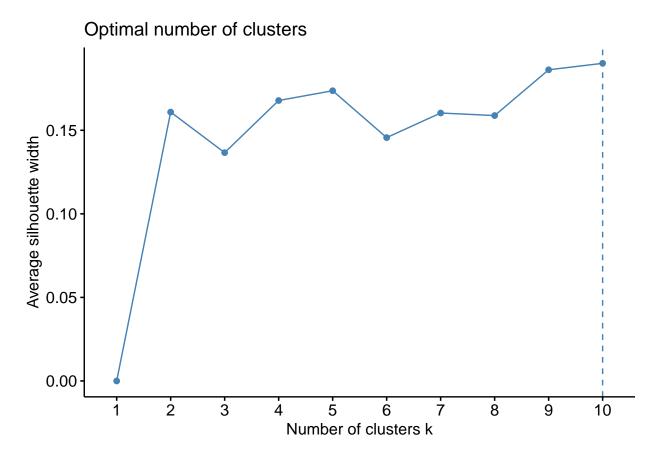
```
# Determining Optimal Number of Clusters Using the Elbow Method (Within-Sum-of-Squares)
fviz_nbclust(stroke_data_standardized, kmeans, method = "wss")
```



We observe that K=2 and K=3 represents the last non-flat slope The other option is comparing the average silhouette scores of different K values This technique is more straightforward because we will just be looking at the highest value

#### 2. Silhouette

# Identifying the Optimal Number of Clusters Using the Silhouette Method
fviz\_nbclust(stroke\_data\_standardized, kmeans, method = "silhouette")



The silhouette score suggests a K value of 10 Comparing both knee and silhouette suggestions, I will be using K=3

Using K-means to fit the data with a k value of 3

```
# Fitting a K-Means Model with 3 Centers to the Standardized Data
kmeans_fit <- kmeans(stroke_data_standardized, centers = 3, nstart = 25)
# Displaying the Details of the Fitted K-Means Model
kmeans_fit</pre>
```

```
## K-means clustering with 3 clusters of sizes 3174, 1659, 276
##
## Cluster means:
##
    gender.Female gender.Male
                                     age hypertension.0 hypertension.1
## 1
       0.05817615 -0.05817615 0.4536371
                                             -0.1227963
                                                             0.1227963
## 2
      0.3103169
                                                            -0.3103169
## 3
      -0.35852031 0.35852031 1.1036919
                                             -0.4531162
                                                             0.4531162
##
    heart_disease.0 heart_disease.1 ever_married.No ever_married.Yes
## 1
          0.2389481
                         -0.2389481
                                         -0.6804931
                                                           0.6804931
## 2
          0.2389481
                         -0.2389481
                                          1.3816945
                                                          -1.3816945
## 3
          -4.1841895
                          4.1841895
                                         -0.4795144
                                                           0.4795144
##
    work_type.children work_type.Govt_job work_type.Never_worked
## 1
            -0.3941182
                              0.106186125
                                                     -0.06575639
## 2
             0.8178281
                             -0.204068823
                                                      0.13674475
## 3
            -0.3834989
                              0.005490642
                                                     -0.06575639
```

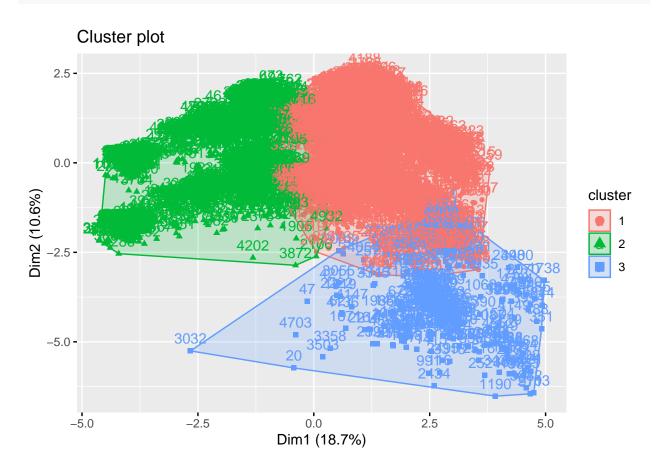
```
##
      work_type.Private work_type.Self-employed Residence_type.Rural
## 1
            0.1117158406
                                             0.1306786
                                                                     -0.01147982
## 2
           -0.2137820400
                                            -0.3103955
                                                                      0.02408271
## 3
            0.0002837914
                                                                     -0.01274010
                                             0.3629432
##
      Residence_type.Urban avg_glucose_level
                                                               bmi
## 1
                  0.01147982
                                        0.07210207 0.2114906
## 2
                 -0.02408271
                                       -0.25065005 -0.3860131
## 3
                                        0.67745095 -0.1118676
                  0.01274010
      smoking_status.formerly smoked smoking_status.never smoked
## 1
                                0.1147691
                                                                 0.09106078
## 2
                              -0.2661723
                                                                -0.15897757
## 3
                                0.2800823
                                                                -0.09160551
##
      smoking_status.smokes smoking_status.Unknown
## 1
                                                -0.2430001
                   0.06697746
##
   2
                  -0.15879107
                                                 0.5113835
##
   3
                   0.18423165
                                                -0.2793588
##
##
   Clustering vector:
                                                                                13
##
       1
             2
                   3
                                5
                                      6
                                            7
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                                                        9
                                                             10
                                                                          12
                                                                                      14
                                                                                            15
                                                                                                  16
                          4
                                                                    11
       3
                   3
##
             1
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                                                                                             3
                                                                                                    1
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##
      17
            18
                  19
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                                                                                                  32
##
       3
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##
      33
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                                                                                                  48
                                                       41
                                                                                45
##
             3
                   2
                         3
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##
      49
            50
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                                     54
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                                                                                      62
                                                                                            63
                                                                                                  64
##
       1
             1
                   2
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            82
                                     86
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##
      81
                  83
                        84
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##
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                 115
                       116
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                                   118
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    177
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##
                 211
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##
     225
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##
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##
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##
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##
    257
           258
                 259
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                             261
                                   262
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                                                264
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                                                            266
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                                                                               269
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##
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##
    273
           274
                 275
                       276
                             277
                                   278
                                         279
                                                280
                                                      281
                                                            282
                                                                  283
                                                                        284
                                                                               285
                                                                                     286
                                                                                           287
                                                                                                 288
                                2
##
       1
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                                            1
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                                                                                       1
                                                                                             2
```

```
## 5041 5042 5043 5044 5045 5046 5047 5048 5049 5050 5051 5052 5053 5054 5055 5056
##
           2
                 2
                      1
                           1
                                      1
                                                      2
                                                           1
                                                                 2
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                                                                           1
                                                                                2
                                1
                                           1
                                                 1
## 5057 5058 5059 5060 5061 5062 5063 5064 5065 5066 5067 5068 5069 5070 5071 5072
                                                      2
                                                           2
                      1
                           1
                                      1
                                                 1
##
  5073 5074 5075 5076 5077 5078 5079 5080 5081 5082 5083 5084 5085 5086 5087 5088
##
                           2
                                 2
                                      2
                 1
                      1
                                           1
                                                 1
                                                                 1
  5089 5090 5091 5092 5093 5094 5095 5096 5097 5098 5099 5100 5101 5102 5103 5104
                                      2
                                 2
                                                      2
##
           2
                 1
                      1
                           1
                                           1
                                                 1
                                                           1
                                                                 1
                                                                           1
## 5105 5106 5107 5108 5109
##
           1
                1
                      1
##
## Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
## [1] 53416.104 26498.175 5628.792
   (between_SS / total_SS = 23.9 %)
##
## Available components:
##
                                                                       "tot.withinss"
## [1] "cluster"
                       "centers"
                                       "totss"
                                                       "withinss"
## [6] "betweenss"
                       "size"
                                       "iter"
                                                       "ifault"
```

To understand the output we can visualize the data

Visualization of clusters -

# Visualizing Cluster Groups from the K-Means Model on the Standardized Data
fviz\_cluster(kmeans\_fit, data = stroke\_data\_standardized)



Visualizing clustering results by making a PCA projection -

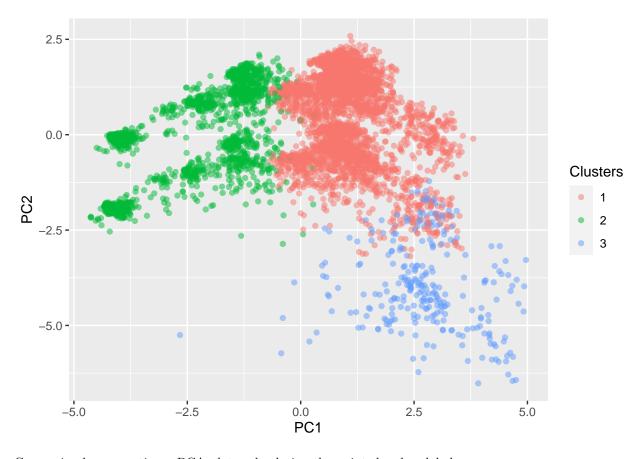
Comparing by generating a PCA plot and coloring the points by cluster assignment

```
# Performing Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on the Standardized Data
pca_result <- prcomp(stroke_data_standardized)

# Converting PCA Results into a Data Frame
pca_data_frame <- as.data.frame(pca_result$x)

# Adding the Cluster Assignments as a New Column
pca_data_frame$Clusters <- as.factor(kmeans_fit$cluster)

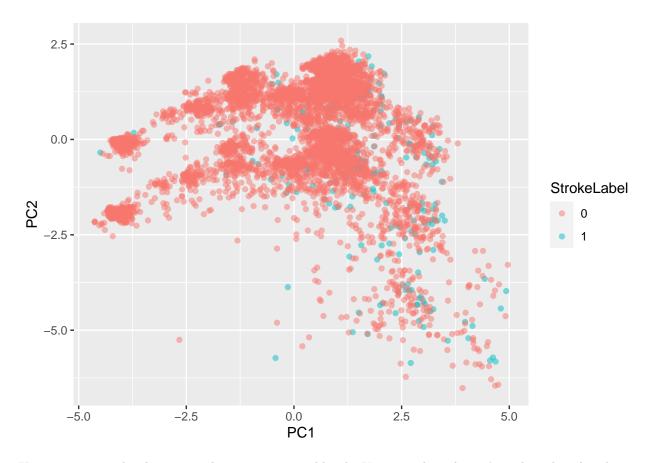
# Creating a Scatter Plot to Visualize PCA Results with Cluster Groupings
ggplot(data = pca_data_frame, aes(x = PC1, y = PC2, color = Clusters)) + geom_point(alpha=0.5)</pre>
```



Comparing by generating a PCA plot and coloring the points by class labels

```
# Incorporating Original Stroke Labels into the PCA Data Frame for Reference
pca_data_frame$StrokeLabel <- as.factor(stroke_data_dummies$stroke)

# Creating a Scatter Plot to Visualize PCA Results Highlighting Stroke Labels
ggplot(data = pca_data_frame, aes(x = PC1, y = PC2, color = StrokeLabel)) + geom_point(alpha=0.5)</pre>
```



Upon examining the cluster visualizations generated by the K-means algorithm, it's evident that this clustering method effectively groups the data in a manner that aligns closely with our actual class labels. Notably, the algorithm has formed three distinct clusters, which ideally would match three class labels. However, our dataset comprises only two class labels.

## f. Classification

I will be using - SVM and KNN as my classifiers

## 1. KNN

Utilizing the stroke\_data dataset, which has already undergone normalization/scaling and includes dummy variables for its categorical elements, we'll apply two distinct distance metrics to determine the optimal k value. These distance metrics are the Manhattan and Euclidean distances. Additionally, we plan to reintroduce class labels into the dataset, a step necessary for the development of classification models.

## a. Manhattan distance -

The range for K was given as 3 to 10 and the distance function which was used was Manhattan The best value reported for K is 10 and the kernel used was cos The algorithm reported an accuracy of 95%

# Reintroducing Stroke Class Labels into the Normalized Dataset stroke\_data\_standardized\$stroke <- stroke\_data\_dummies\$stroke

```
# Converting the Stroke Variable to a Factor for Classification
stroke_data_standardized$stroke <- as.factor(stroke_data_standardized$stroke)</pre>
# Setting a Seed for Reproducible Results in Model Training
set.seed(456)
# Configuring 10-Fold Cross-Validation for Model Training
cross_val_control <- trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10, allowParallel = TRUE)</pre>
# Defining the Tuning Grid for Hyperparameter Optimization
tuning_parameters <- expand.grid(kmax = 3:10,</pre>
                                                               # Testing k values from 3 to 10
                                 kernel = c("rectangular", "cos"),
                                 distance = 1)
                                                               # Using Manhattan distance
# Training the K-Nearest Neighbors Model with Manhattan Distance
kknn_model <- train(stroke ~ .,
                    data = stroke_data_standardized,
                    method = 'kknn',
                    trControl = cross_val_control,
                    tuneGrid = tuning_parameters)
# Outputting the Trained K-Nearest Neighbors Model
kknn_model
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 5109 samples
##
    22 predictor
##
      2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 4598, 4599, 4598, 4598, 4598, 4598, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##
     kmax kernel
                        Accuracy
                                   Kappa
##
      3
          rectangular 0.9183811 0.05926769
##
                        0.9291459 0.05874761
      3
##
      4
          rectangular 0.9450002 0.02946761
##
                        0.9363885 0.05402459
        cos
##
      5
          rectangular 0.9450002 0.02946761
##
      5
                        0.9424562 0.05157528
##
      6
           rectangular 0.9473485 0.03634192
##
      6
                        0.9461744 0.05567348
##
     7
          rectangular 0.9479356 0.03740140
##
     7
                        0.9479360 0.03670222
##
     8
          rectangular 0.9485227 0.03891468
##
     8
          cos
                        0.9491102 0.03966628
##
     9
          rectangular 0.9485227 0.03891468
     9
                        0.9495016 0.04071220
##
           cos
##
     10
           rectangular 0.9489141 0.03329186
                        0.9504800 0.04406092
##
     10
           cos
##
```

```
## Tuning parameter 'distance' was held constant at a value of 1
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final values used for the model were kmax = 10, distance = 1 and kernel
## = cos.
```

### b. Euclidean Distance -

The range for K was given as 3 to 10 and the distance function which was used was Euclidean The best value reported for K is 10 and the kernel used was rectangular The algorithm reported an accuracy of 94%

```
# Setting a Seed for Consistent Results in Model Training
set.seed(456)
# Configuring 10-Fold Cross-Validation for the Training Process
cross_validation_control <- trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10, allowParallel = TRUE)</pre>
# Creating a Tuning Grid for Hyperparameter Optimization
# Testing k values from 3 to 10, using Euclidean distance
hyperparameter_grid <- expand.grid(kmax = 3:10,
                                   kernel = c("rectangular", "cos"),
                                   distance = 2)
# Training the K-Nearest Neighbors Model with Euclidean Distance
kknn_model_euclidean <- train(stroke ~ .,
                              data = stroke_data_standardized,
                              method = 'kknn',
                              trControl = cross_validation_control,
                              tuneGrid = hyperparameter grid)
# Outputting the Details of the Trained KNN Model
kknn_model_euclidean
```

```
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 5109 samples
##
     22 predictor
##
      2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 4598, 4599, 4598, 4598, 4598, 4598, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##
     kmax kernel
                        Accuracy
                                   Kappa
##
           rectangular 0.9174030 0.05645689
                        0.9264061 0.04319806
##
      3
           cos
##
      4
          rectangular 0.9448045 0.04526663
##
      4
                        0.9356057 0.05278211
##
      5
          rectangular 0.9459787 0.04295981
                        0.9399114 0.04522040
##
      5
          rectangular 0.9495016 0.06005579
##
      6
##
      6
                        0.9440213 0.04871442
##
     7
          rectangular 0.9496972 0.04820595
```

```
##
      7
                        0.9467614 0.05006930
           rectangular 0.9504800 0.04345584
##
      8
##
      8
                        0.9481313 0.05371260
##
      9
                        0.9504800 0.04345584
           rectangular
##
      9
           cos
                        0.9481313
                                   0.04859740
     10
##
                        0.9506757
                                   0.05079944
           rectangular
                        0.9487188 0.04503789
##
     10
           cos
##
\#\# Tuning parameter 'distance' was held constant at a value of 2
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final values used for the model were kmax = 10, distance = 2 and kernel
   = rectangular.
```

In summary, the accuracy levels achieved by both algorithms, each utilizing a different distance function, were nearly identical. I have decided to opt for the algorithm that employs the Manhattan distance function, which demonstrated an impressive accuracy of 95%. Moving forward, we will proceed to create a confusion matrix for the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) model that uses the Manhattan distance.

Generating the confusion matrix for KNN with Manhattan Distance -

```
# Generating Predictions Using the K-Nearest Neighbors Model
predicted_knn <- predict(kknn_model, stroke_data_standardized)

# Creating a Confusion Matrix to Evaluate Model Performance
confusionMatrix(stroke_data_standardized$stroke, predicted_knn)</pre>
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
             Reference
##
                 0
## Prediction
                      1
##
            0 4857
                      3
               228
##
            1
                     21
##
##
                  Accuracy: 0.9548
                    95% CI: (0.9487, 0.9603)
##
       No Information Rate: 0.9953
##
##
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1
##
##
                     Kappa: 0.1465
##
##
    Mcnemar's Test P-Value : <2e-16
##
##
               Sensitivity: 0.95516
##
               Specificity: 0.87500
##
            Pos Pred Value: 0.99938
            Neg Pred Value: 0.08434
##
##
                Prevalence: 0.99530
##
            Detection Rate: 0.95068
##
      Detection Prevalence: 0.95126
##
         Balanced Accuracy: 0.91508
##
          'Positive' Class: 0
##
##
```

After looking at the confusion matrix we understand that the algorithm does a good job at classifying true negatives but struggles to classify true positives

### 2. SVM

We will tune the parameters using Grid Search and then fit our model

```
# Setting a Seed for Consistent Model Training Results
set.seed(456)
# Configuring 10-Fold Cross-Validation for the SVM Model Training
cross_validation_control_svm <- trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10, allowParallel = TRUE)</pre>
# Defining a Grid for Tuning the 'C' Parameter in SVM
tuning_grid_svm <- expand.grid(C = 10^seq(-5, 2, 0.5))</pre>
# Training the Support Vector Machine (SVM) Model with Linear Kernel
svm_model <- train(stroke ~ .,</pre>
                   data = stroke_data_standardized,
                   method = "svmLinear",
                   trControl = cross_validation_control_svm,
                   tuneGrid = tuning_grid_svm)
# Outputting the Details of the Trained SVM Model
svm model
## Support Vector Machines with Linear Kernel
##
## 5109 samples
##
     22 predictor
      2 classes: '0', '1'
##
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 4598, 4599, 4598, 4598, 4598, 4598, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##
    C
                   Accuracy
                              Kappa
##
     1.000000e-05 0.9512628
##
    3.162278e-05 0.9512628 0
##
    1.000000e-04 0.9512628 0
##
     3.162278e-04 0.9512628 0
##
     1.000000e-03 0.9512628 0
##
     3.162278e-03 0.9512628 0
##
     1.000000e-02 0.9512628
     3.162278e-02 0.9512628
##
                              0
##
     1.000000e-01 0.9512628
                              0
     3.162278e-01 0.9512628 0
##
##
    1.000000e+00 0.9512628 0
     3.162278e+00 0.9512628 0
##
##
     1.000000e+01 0.9512628 0
##
    3.162278e+01 0.9512628 0
##
    1.000000e+02 0.9512628 0
```

```
## \# Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value. \# The final value used for the model was C = 1e-05.
```

After running the model, we observe that the accuracy with SVM is 95%

Generating a confusion matrix fo SVM -

```
# Generating Predictions with the SVM Model
predicted_svm <- predict(svm_model, stroke_data_standardized)

# Creating a Confusion Matrix to Evaluate the SVM Model
confusionMatrix(stroke_data_standardized$stroke, predicted_svm)</pre>
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
             Reference
## Prediction
                 0
            0 4860
                       0
##
##
            1
               249
                       0
##
                  Accuracy : 0.9513
##
##
                    95% CI: (0.945, 0.957)
       No Information Rate: 1
##
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1
##
##
##
                      Kappa: 0
##
    Mcnemar's Test P-Value : <2e-16
##
##
##
               Sensitivity: 0.9513
##
               Specificity:
                                  NΑ
##
            Pos Pred Value :
                                  NA
##
            Neg Pred Value:
                                  NA
##
                Prevalence: 1.0000
            Detection Rate: 0.9513
##
##
      Detection Prevalence: 0.9513
##
         Balanced Accuracy:
##
##
          'Positive' Class: 0
##
```

Upon examining the confusion matrix for the SVM (Support Vector Machine) model, it becomes evident that SVM is not particularly effective in this classification task. It primarily classifies patients as not having had a stroke, failing to accurately classify those who have had a stroke.

While both SVM and KNN (K-Nearest Neighbors) models report an accuracy rate of 95%, this metric alone can be misleading. A closer analysis, particularly of the confusion matrices for both classifiers, reveals that KNN performs more effectively in terms of classification. Therefore, KNN emerges as the more suitable classifier for this model, demonstrating superior performance in distinguishing between the different classes.

## g. Evaluation

We concluded that KNN is a better classifier for this dataset so we will be using that for further advanced evaluations

Creating a 70-30 train test split

##

##

##

## ##

##

11 0.9510774 0.0000000000

13 0.9510774 0.0000000000

15 0.9510774 0.0000000000 17 0.9510774 0.0000000000

19 0.9510774 0.0000000000

21 0.9510774 0.0000000000

```
# Initializing a Seed for Reproducible Data Partitioning
set.seed(456)
# Creating Indices for Data Partitioning Based on Stroke Label
partition_indices <- createDataPartition(y = stroke_data_standardized$stroke, p = 0.7, list = FALSE)
# Creating the Training Dataset Using the Specified Indices
training_data <- stroke_data_standardized[partition_indices, ]</pre>
# Forming the Test Dataset Excluding the Training Data Indices
testing data <- stroke data standardized[-partition indices, ]
Building a KNN model using train dataset
# Setting a Seed for Consistent Results in KNN Model Training
set.seed(456)
# Configuring 10-Fold Cross-Validation for KNN Training
cross_validation_control_knn <- trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10, allowParallel = TRUE)</pre>
# Training the K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Model on the Training Data
knn_model <- train(stroke ~ .,</pre>
                   data = training_data,
                   method = "knn",
                   trControl = cross_validation_control_knn,
                   tuneLength = 20)
# Outputting the Details of the Trained KNN Model
knn_model
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 3577 samples
     22 predictor
##
      2 classes: '0', '1'
##
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 3219, 3220, 3219, 3219, 3219, 3220, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##
     k Accuracy
                    Kappa
##
     5 0.9477223 -0.0060867382
##
     7 0.9496800 -0.0026585525
     9 0.9507973 -0.0005319149
##
```

```
0.000000000
##
    23 0.9510774
##
    25 0.9510774
                    0.000000000
                    0.000000000
##
    27 0.9510774
##
    29 0.9510774
                    0.000000000
##
    31
       0.9510774
                    0.000000000
##
    33 0.9510774
                    0.000000000
##
    35 0.9510774
                    0.000000000
    37 0.9510774
                    0.000000000
##
##
    39
       0.9510774
                    0.000000000
##
                    0.000000000
    41 0.9510774
##
    43 0.9510774
                    0.000000000
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was k = 43.
```

We see that the best accuracy of the model is with k=43 and the reported accuracy is 95%

### 1. Confusion Matrix -

```
# Predicting Stroke Labels on the Test Dataset Using the Trained KNN Model
predictions_knn_test <- predict(knn_model, testing_data)

# Creating a Confusion Matrix to Evaluate the KNN Model's Performance
confusion_matrix_knn <- confusionMatrix(testing_data$stroke, predictions_knn_test)

# Displaying the Confusion Matrix for the KNN Model
confusion_matrix_knn</pre>
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
             Reference
## Prediction
                 0
                       1
##
            0 1458
                       0
                74
                       0
##
            1
##
##
                  Accuracy: 0.9517
##
                    95% CI: (0.9397, 0.9619)
##
       No Information Rate: 1
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1
##
##
##
                     Kappa: 0
##
    Mcnemar's Test P-Value : <2e-16
##
##
##
               Sensitivity: 0.9517
##
               Specificity:
                                  NA
##
            Pos Pred Value :
                                  NA
##
            Neg Pred Value :
##
                Prevalence: 1.0000
##
            Detection Rate: 0.9517
##
      Detection Prevalence: 0.9517
##
         Balanced Accuracy:
##
```

```
## 'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

We notice that the model performs worse with train data as it does not classify any true negatives, hence there is no specificity mentioned as specificity determines the true negative rate The reported accuracy is 94%

#### 2. Precision and Recall

Calculating Precision and Recall manually -

Formula for Precision is equal to True Positive/(True Positive + False Positive) Formula for Recall is equal to True Positive/(True Positive + False Negative)

```
# Calculating Precision: Proportion of Correct Positive Predictions
precision_score <- 1450 / (1450 + 0)

# Calculating Recall: Proportion of Actual Positives Correctly Identified
recall_score <- 1450 / (1450 + 74)

# Displaying the Calculated Precision and Recall Scores
print("The Precision score is:")

## [1] "The Precision score is:"

print(precision_score)

## [1] 1

print("The Recall score is:")

## [1] "The Recall score is:"

print(recall_score)

## [1] 0.9514436

We can get the values for Precision and Recall by using the byClass object of confusionMatrix
```

```
# Extracting and Storing Performance Metrics from the Confusion Matrix as a DataFrame
performance_metrics <- as.data.frame(confusion_matrix_knn$byClass)

# Displaying the DataFrame Containing Performance Metrics
performance_metrics
```

```
## confusion_matrix_knn$byClass
## Sensitivity 0.9516971
## Specificity NA
## Pos Pred Value NA
## Neg Pred Value NA
```

```
## Precision 1.0000000
## Recall 0.9516971
## F1 0.9752508
## Prevalence 1.0000000
## Detection Rate 0.9516971
## Detection Prevalence 0.9516971
## Balanced Accuracy NA
```

## 3. ROC Plot

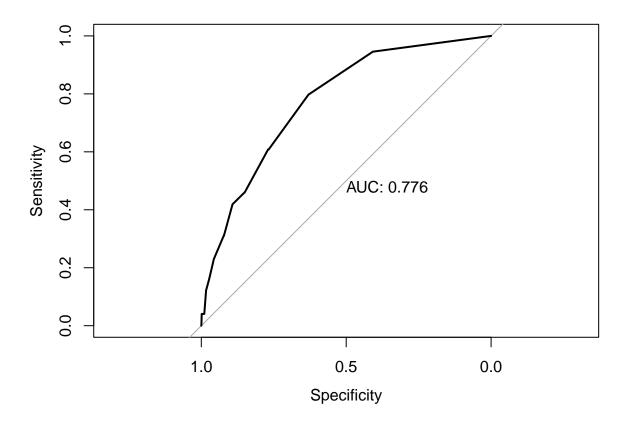
```
# Generating Class Probabilities for Each Test Instance Using the KNN Model
predicted_probabilities_knn <- predict(knn_model, testing_data, type = "prob")

# Displaying the First Few Rows of the Predicted Probabilities DataFrame
head(predicted_probabilities_knn)</pre>
```

```
## 0 1
## 1 0.7906977 0.20930233
## 2 0.9534884 0.04651163
## 3 0.9767442 0.02325581
## 4 0.7906977 0.20930233
## 5 0.8837209 0.11627907
## 6 0.7906977 0.20930233
```

Creating the ROC Curve for the KNN model

```
# Building a ROC Curve to Evaluate Model Performance
roc_curve <- roc(testing_data$stroke, predicted_probabilities_knn[,1])
# Plotting the ROC Curve with Area Under the Curve (AUC) Displayed
plot(roc_curve, print.auc = TRUE)</pre>
```



An AUC (Area Under the Curve) of 0.7 suggests that there's a more than 50% chance that the model will rank a randomly chosen positive instance higher than a randomly chosen negative one.

The usefulness of performance evaluation metrics is multifold: - The confusion matrix provides a detailed comparison between actual cases and the classifier's predictions, offering insights into the specific areas where the classifier errs. - Precision reflects the accuracy of positive predictions, indicating the proportion of instances correctly identified as positive out of all labeled as positive. - Recall, or sensitivity, measures the ability of the model to identify all relevant instances, showing the percentage of actual positives that are correctly classified. - Depending on the specific model and dataset, we may prioritize different metrics like Precision, Recall, or Specificity to evaluate our model's effectiveness. - The ROC curve is valuable for assessing the model's capacity to differentiate between true positives and false positives.

In our scenario, while the accuracy appears high, a deeper dive into these performance metrics reveals that the model is actually biased in classifying only one class effectively, neglecting the other.

# h. Report

Observing the substantial impact of dataset imbalance was a striking revelation. Without advanced evaluation methods like examining the confusion matrix or ROC curve, we might be misled by high accuracy figures that don't truly reflect the model's performance. Each phase in the pipeline significantly influences the subsequent stages, underscoring the importance of meticulous attention from the outset. Missteps at any stage can potentially compromise the entire model. This experience has underscored the critical importance of every step in the data mining process. To conduct a thorough analysis of this dataset, it's essential to have a balanced distribution in the class label column.

# i. Reflection

This course has been enlightening in several ways: - It deepened my understanding of various preprocessing methods. - It highlighted the significance of both univariate and bivariate data analysis. - It provided insights into different classifiers and the underlying principles guiding them.

The section on clustering was particularly fascinating and emerged as my favorite topic. I've always admired intricate data visualizations online and been curious about the creative process behind them. This course not only fueled my interest but also brought me closer to understanding the core concepts of data science. It made me realize that data science isn't just about crafting striking visualizations; it's more about the journey of applying correct methodologies to achieve those results.