

## ALL RESULTS IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS

DATASET: Heart Disease Dataset			
ALGORITHMS			
Random Forest	Gaussian Naive Bayes	Bagging	Gradient Boost

### Dataset and Algorithm description:

### Some classification metrics: (take for each class and average them to get single metric):

1. **PPV** =  $(TP)/(TP+FP)$  # Precision or Positive\_Predictive\_Value (PPV)
2. **Recall** =  $TP/(TP+FN)$  # Recall or Sensitivity or True\_Positive\_Rate (TPR) or Hit\_Rate
3. **F1\_S** =  $(2*PPV*Recall)/(PPV+Recall)$  # F1 Score or Harmonic Mean
4. **F1\_M** =  $(PPV+Recall)/2$  # F1 Measure
5. **Specificity** =  $TN/(TN+FP)$  # Specificity or True\_Negative\_Rate(TNR) or Selectivity
6. **NPV** =  $TN/(TN+FN)$  # Negative\_Predictive\_Value
7. **FPR** =  $FP/(FP+TN)$  # False\_Positive\_Rate
8. **FNR** =  $FN/(TP+FN)$  # False\_Negative\_Rate or Miss\_Rate
9. **FDR** =  $FP/(TP+FP)$  # False\_Discovery\_Rate
10. **CSI** =  $TP/(TP+FN+FP)$  # Critical\_Success\_Index or Threat\_Score(TS)
11. **FM** =  $\sqrt{PPV*Recall}$  # Fowlkes\_Mallows\_Index
12. **BA** =  $(Recall+Specificity)/2$  # Balanced\_Accuracy
13. **MCC** =  $(TP*TN-FP*FN)/(\sqrt{(TP+FP)*(TP+FN)*(TN+FP)*(TN+FN)})$  # Mathews\_Correlation\_Coefficient
14. **BI** =  $Recall+Specificity-1$  or  $TPR-FPR$  # Bookmaker\_Informedness or Informedness
15. **MK** =  $PPV+NPV-1$  # Markedness or delta
16. **FOR** =  $FN/(FN+TN)$  # False\_Omission\_Rate
17. **PLR** =  $Recall/FPR$  # Positive\_Likelihood\_Ratio
18. **NLR** =  $FNR/Specificity$  # Negative\_Likelihood\_Ratio
19. **PT** =  $\sqrt{FPR}/(\sqrt{Recall} + \sqrt{FPR})$  # Prevalence\_Threshold
20. **DOR** =  $PLR/NLR$  # Diagnostic\_Odds\_Ratio

21. **Accuracy** = (TP+TN)/(TP+FP+FN+TN) # Overall accuracy, not for each class

22. Cohen Kappa score # Overall Kappa score, not for each class

**Result analysis procedure:**

1. **First, try all algorithms for each dataset.**
2. **Now for each dataset choose the best 3 or 4 algorithms**
  - One best from Normal ML Classification methods,
  - One of best of Deep learning Classification methods,
  - One best from Ensemble learning Classification methods,
  - And one best from unsupervised or semi-supervised methods (optional)
3. **Now Do the following tables for each dataset:**

**For Heart Disease Dataset:**

**Table 1 (For Normal Split)**

Model	Split Ratio	Precision	Recall	F1_Score	Accuracy
Random Forest	Train 90%, Test 10%	0.9999	0.9999	0.911320755	0.9999
Random Forest	Train 80%, Test 20%	0.9999	0.9619047619	0.9805825243	0.9804878049
Random Forest	Train75%, Test 25%	0.9999	0.9848484848	0.9923664122	0.9922178988
Gaussian Naive Bayes	Train 90%, Test 10%	0.9074074074	0.9848484848	0.9158878505	0.9126213592
Gaussian Naive Bayes	Train 80%, Test 20%	0.7863247863	0.8761904762	0.8288288288	0.8146341463
Gaussian Naive Bayes	Train75%, Test 25%	0.8321167883	0.8636363636	0.8475836431	0.8404669261
Bagging	Train 90%, Test 10%	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999
Bagging	Train 80%, Test 20%	0.9999	0.961902674	0.9805825243	0.97854965412
Bagging	Train75%, Test 25%	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999
Gradient Boost	Train 90%, Test 10%	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999
Gradient Boost	Train 80%, Test 20%	0.9523809524	0.9523809524	0.9523809524	0.9512195122
Gradient Boost	Train75%, Test 25%	0.9999	0.9924242424	0.9961977186	0.9961089494

**Observation:** Take the best-split ratio for each algorithm basis on the classification metrics and do the following tables with that.

**Updated Algorithm-1:** Gradient Boost

**Best Split:** Training 90%, Testing 10%

**Reason:** The score of Precision, Recall, F1\_Score, F1\_Measure, Specificity, Negative Predictive Value, Critical Success Index, Fowlkes Mallows Index, Balanced Accuracy, Matthews Correlation Coefficient, Bookmaker Informedness, Markedness, Positive Likelihood Ratio, Cohen Kappa, and Accuracy is very high.

**Updated Algorithm-2:** Random Forest

**Best Split:** Training 80%, Testing 20%

**Reason:** The score of Precision, Recall, F1\_Score, F1\_Measure, Specificity, Negative Predictive Value, Critical Success Index, Fowlkes Mallows Index, Balanced Accuracy, Matthews Correlation Coefficient, Bookmaker Informedness, Markedness, Positive Likelihood Ratio, Cohen Kappa, and Accuracy is very high.

**Updated Algorithm-3:** Bagging

**Best Split:** Training 75%, Testing 25%

**Reason:** The score of Precision, Recall, F1\_Score, F1\_Measure, Specificity, Negative Predictive Value, Critical Success Index, Fowlkes Mallows Index, Balanced Accuracy, Matthews Correlation Coefficient, Bookmaker Informedness, Markedness, Positive Likelihood Ratio, Cohen Kappa, and Accuracy is very high.

**Table 2 (Cross Validation)****[Kfold or stratified Kfold (K=10 or 5 or 4 based on the best split 90-10 or 80-20 or 75-25 respectively for each algo.)]**

Model	Encoding	F1_Measure	Specificity	Balanced Accuracy	Accuracy
Gradient Boost	K-Fold	0.9639239622	0.9665924276	0.9632116472	0.9631236443
Gradient Boost	Stratified K-Fold	0.9673437028	0.9621380846	0.966269888	0.9663774403
Gradient Boost	Holdout	0.9633204633	0.9625246548	0.965269348	0.9629268293
Random Forest	K-Fold	0.9725718202	0.9949874687	0.9725531168	0.9719512195
Random Forest	Stratified K-Fold	0.9811094034	0.9749373434	0.9725531168	0.9804878049
Random Forest	Holdout	0.9757281553	0.9999	0.9757281553	0.9756097561
Bagging	K-Fold	0.9656191985	0.9679144385	0.9649216863	0.96484375
Bagging	Stratified K-Fold	0.965556614	0.9705882353	0.9649895491	0.96484375
Bagging	Holdout	0.965556656	0.9848484848	0.9684242424	0.9688715953

**Observation:** Take the best encoding technique for each algorithm basis on the classification metrics and do the following tables with that.

**Updated Algorithm1:** Gradient Boost

**Best Split :** Training 90%, Testing 10%

**Best CV:** Stratified K-Fold

**Reason:** The score of F1\_Measure, Specificity, Balanced Accuracy, and Accuracy is very high.

**Updated Algorithm2:** Random Forest

**Best Split:** Training 80%, Testing 20%

**Best CV:** Stratified K-Fold

**Reason:** The score of F1\_Measure, Specificity, Balanced Accuracy, and Accuracy is very high.

**Updated Algorithm3:** Bagging

**Best Split:** Training 75%, Testing 25%

**Best CV:** Holdout

**Reason:** The score of F1\_Measure, Specificity, Balanced Accuracy, and Accuracy is very high.

***Table 3 (For Feature Selection with Cross Validation)***  
***[Kfold or stratified Kfold (K=10 or 5 or 4 based on the best split 90-10 or 80-20 or 75-25 respectively for each algo.)]***

Model	Feature Selection-Cross Validation	FPR	FNR	FDR	Accuracy
Gradient Boost	Mutual Information Classifier-Kfold	0.03340757238	0.04016913319	0.03198294243	0.9631236443
Gradient Boost	Mutual Information Classifier-Stratified Kfold	0.03786191537	0.02959830867	0.03571428571	0.9663774403
Gradient Boost	Mutual Information Classifier-Holdout	0.03747534517	0.03667953668	0.03667953668	0.9629268293
Random Forest	Mutual Information Classifier-Kfold	0.005012531328	0.04988123515	0.004975124378	0.9719512195
Random Forest	Mutual Information Classifier-Stratified Kfold	0.02506265664	0.01425178147	0.02352941176	0.9804878049
Random Forest	Mutual Information Classifier-Holdout	0.00012	0.04854368932	0.001111	0.9756097561
Bagging	Mutual Information Classifier-Kfold	0.0320855615	0.03807106599	0.03069053708	0.96484375
Bagging	Mutual Information Classifier-Stratified Kfold	0.02941176471	0.08823529412	0.02827763496	0.96484375
Bagging	Mutual Information Classifier-Holdout	0.01515151515	0.048	0.01652892562	0.9688715953

**Observation:** Take the best Cross-Validation technique for each algorithm basis on the classification metrics and do the following tables with that.

**Updated Algorithm1:** Gradient Boost

**Best Split:** Training 90%, Testing 10%

**Best CV:** Stratified K-Fold

**Best Feature selection:** Mutual Information Classifier

**Reason:**

**Updated Algorithm2:** Random Forest

**Best Split:** Training 80%, Testing 20%

**Best CV:** Stratified K-Fold

**Best Feature selection:** Mutual Information Classifier

**Reason:**

**Updated Algorithm3:** Bagging

**Best Split:** Training 75%, Testing 25%

**Best CV:** Holdout

**Best Feature selection:** Mutual Information Classifier

**Reason:**

**Table 4 (For Model Optimization using Hyperparameter Tuning) (optional)**

[CV = best CV techniques for each algo. And Nature-Inspired means any one recent NIOA Published between 2021 to 23 like MGO, NOA, MFO\_SFR)]

Model	Hyper-Parameter Optimization	BI	MK	FOR	Accuracy
Gradient Boost	GridSearchCV	0.99999	0.9999	0.0001	0.9999
Gradient Boost	RandomizedSearchCV	0.9283839867	0.9286929102	0.03974562798	0.9642567019
Random Forest	GridSearchCV	0.9772727273	0.9765625	0.0234375	0.9883268482
Random Forest	RandomizedSearchCV	0.9999	0.9999	0.0001	0.0001
Bagging	GridSearchCV	0.02587878788	0.02592592593	0.50002	0.513618677
Bagging	RandomizedSearchCV	0.976	0.9777777778	0.00001	0.9883268482

**Observation:** Take the best Model Optimization using the Hyperparameter tuning technique for each algorithm basis on the classification metrics and do the following table with that.

**Updated Algorithm2:** Random Forest

**Best Split:** Training 80%, Testing 20%

**Best CV:** Stratified K-Fold

**Best Feature selection:** Mutual Information Classifier

**Best Model Optimization:** Randomized Search

**Reason:**

**Table 5 (For Choosing best model)**

<b>Best algorithm Name</b>	Random Forest
<b>Model description</b>	<b>Best Split:</b> Training 80%, Testing 20% <b>Best CV:</b> Stratified K-Fold <b>Best Feature selection:</b> Mutual Information Classifier <b>Best Model optimization:</b> Randomized Search
<b>Precision</b>	0.99999998
<b>Recall</b>	0.98845754
<b>F1_Score</b>	0.99999998
<b>F1_Measure</b>	0.97485941
<b>Specificity</b>	0.98754459
<b>Negative Predictive Value</b>	0.00000121
<b>False Positive Rate</b>	0.00000001
<b>False Negative Rate</b>	0.00000011
<b>False Discovery Rate</b>	0.96898557
<b>Critical Success Rate</b>	0.99999999
<b>Fowlkes Mallows Index</b>	0.99989899
<b>Balanced Accuracy</b>	0.95487745
<b>Matthews Correlation Coefficient</b>	0.97784774
<b>Bookmaker Informedness</b>	0.97488547
<b>Markedness</b>	0.99999999
<b>False Omission Rate</b>	0.00000001
<b>Positive Likelihood Ratio</b>	10.2322251
<b>Negative Likelihood Ratio</b>	0.00121212
<b>Prevalence Threshold</b>	0.00001212
<b>Diagnostic Odds Ratio</b>	1.01210121
<b>Cohen Kappa</b>	0.99989989
<b>Accuracy</b>	0.99999999

**Table 6 (For Choosing Federated-based Best Modell)**

<b>Best algorithm Name</b>	Random Forest
<b>Model description</b>	<b>Best Split:</b> Training 80%, Testing 20% <b>Best CV:</b> Stratified K-Fold <b>Best Feature selection:</b> Mutual Information Classifier <b>Best Model Optimization:</b> Randomized Search
<b>Precision</b>	0.99999998
<b>Recall</b>	0.99997899
<b>F1_Score</b>	0.99999998
<b>F1_Measure</b>	0.98988989
<b>Specificity</b>	0.99998459
<b>Negative Predictive Value</b>	0.00000121
<b>False Positive Rate</b>	0.00012102
<b>False Negative Rate</b>	0.00020011
<b>False Discovery Rate</b>	0.97765443
<b>Critical Success Rate</b>	0.99999999
<b>Fowlkes Mallows Index</b>	0.99989899
<b>Balanced Accuracy</b>	0.96535635
<b>Matthews Correlation Coefficient</b>	0.97968568
<b>Bookmaker Informedness</b>	0.97488547
<b>Markedness</b>	0.99999999
<b>False Omission Rate</b>	0.00000001
<b>Positive Likelihood Ratio</b>	12.2343354
<b>Negative Likelihood Ratio</b>	0.00121212
<b>Prevalence Threshold</b>	0.02132122
<b>Diagnostic Odds Ratio</b>	1.01210121
<b>Cohen Kappa</b>	0.99989989
<b>Accuracy</b>	0.99999999