

### Question 3)

#### Explanations:

The Boruta package was used to select the features that have the largest impact on the determining the class result. Boruta is a wrapper function that applies the random forest algorithm to the dataset its given, requiring specification of the evalutated attributes and the attribute that is determined by the others, and returns the important attributes in an boruta object. The tentative rough fix function is another method of the Boruta package that tries to identify if features on the edge of important or un important should be kept or not. The getSelectedAttributes function is used to get the names of the features selected in a vector, which is then used to loop through the dataset and remove all other proteins. The CLASS column was looped through replacing any values that were not "AD" with "NON\_AD", the matrix was then written to a file for Weka to use.

For Classification the Weka software was used to generate a J48 pruned tree using the features selected. The collapseTree setting within the classifier in Weka was set to true as this ensured that unnecesary checks were not being formed. Other values were mainly set to default as they didn't have a significant impact on the classifiers performamce.

a)

The following proteins were chosen as the most important for determining the outcome of the CLASS value.

```
[1] "CLASS" "EGF_1" "IL.1a_1" "IL.3_1" "MIG_1" "RANTES_1" "TNF.a_1" "GCSF_1"
```

Code:

```
feature_selection <- function(data){
  set.seed(111)
  bor <- Boruta(as.factor(data[,1]), x = data)
  bor <- TentativeRoughFix(bor, averageOver = Inf)
  x <- getSelectedAttributes(bor, withTentative = FALSE)
  print(x)
  x <- as.data.frame(x)
  a = 1
  while(a <= nrow(x))
  {
    x[a,1] <- gsub(".", "-", x[a,1], fixed = TRUE)
    a = a + 1
  }
  matrix1 <- matrix(data = data[,colnames(data) %in% x[,1]], nrow = nrow(data), ncol = nrow(x))
  colnames(matrix1) <- x[,1]
  rownames(matrix1) <- rownames(data)
  a = 1
  while(a <= nrow(matrix1))
  {
    if(matrix1[a, nrow(x)] == 'AD'){
      matrix1[a,1] = 'NON_AD'
    }
    a = a + 1
  }
  write.csv(matrix1, file = "Results/features.csv")
  x
}
```

b)

Weka outputs the classification system below, with the pruned tree being the actual system that will be used to test on the different datasets.

```

=== Run information ===

Scheme:      weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -B -C 0.25 -M 2
Relation:    features
Instances:   83
Attributes:  9

          CLASS
          EGF_1
          IL-1a_1
          IL-3_1
          MIG_1
          RANTES_1
          TNF-a_1
          GCSF_1

Test mode:   evaluate on training data

=== Classifier model (full training set) ===

J48 pruned tree
-----

IL-1a_1 <= -0.145044532
|   IL-3_1 <= 0.113499427
|   |   GCSF_1 <= -0.415675342
|   |   |   EGF_1 <= 0.568856941: AD (3.0)
|   |   |   EGF_1 > 0.568856941: NON_AD (2.0)
|   |   |   GCSF_1 > -0.415675342: AD (31.0)
|   |   IL-3_1 > 0.113499427: NON_AD (4.0)
|   IL-1a_1 > -0.145044532: NON_AD (43.0/9.0)

Number of Leaves :    5

Size of the tree :    9

Time taken to build model: 0 seconds

```

c)

Weka outputs with the classification system.

Training Set Results:

```

Time taken to test model on training data: 0 seconds

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances      74           89.1566 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    9           10.8434 %
Kappa statistic                    0.7845
Mean absolute error                 0.1715
Root mean squared error             0.2928
Relative absolute error             34.3391 %
Root relative squared error         58.6005 %
Total Number of Instances          83

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

          TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall  F-Measure  MCC      ROC Area  PRC Area  Class
          0.791   0.000   1.000     0.791   0.883     0.803   0.911    0.908    AD
          1.000   0.209   0.816     1.000   0.899     0.803   0.911    0.844    NON_AD
Weighted Avg.   0.892   0.101   0.911     0.892   0.891     0.803   0.911    0.877

=== Confusion Matrix ===

  a  b  <-- classified as
34  9  |  a = AD
 0 40 |  b = NON_AD

```

## Test Set AD Results:

Time taken to test model on supplied test set: 0.15 seconds

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	82	89.1304 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	10	10.8696 %
Kappa statistic	0.7784	
Mean absolute error	0.202	
Root mean squared error	0.3265	
Relative absolute error	40.2707 %	
Root relative squared error	65.0694 %	
Total Number of Instances	92	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
	0.810	0.040	0.944	0.810	0.872	0.785	0.864	0.850	AD
	0.960	0.190	0.857	0.960	0.906	0.785	0.864	0.834	NON_AD
Weighted Avg.	0.891	0.122	0.897	0.891	0.890	0.785	0.864	0.842	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

```
a b <-- classified as
34 8 | a = AD
2 48 | b = NON_AD
```

## Test Set MCI Results:

Time taken to test model on supplied test set: 0.07 seconds

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	27	57.4468 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	20	42.5532 %
Kappa statistic	0.136	
Mean absolute error	0.4478	
Root mean squared error	0.5998	
Relative absolute error	89.3583 %	
Root relative squared error	119.618 %	
Total Number of Instances	47	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
	0.455	0.320	0.556	0.455	0.500	0.138	0.558	0.506	AD
	0.680	0.545	0.586	0.680	0.630	0.138	0.558	0.562	NON_AD
Weighted Avg.	0.574	0.440	0.572	0.574	0.569	0.138	0.558	0.536	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

```
a b <-- classified as
10 12 | a = AD
8 17 | b = NON_AD
```

	Training	Test AD	Test MCI
Sensitivity	0.791	0.81	0.455
Specificity	1.0	0.96	0.68
Accuracy	89.16%	89.13%	57.45%
F1-Score	0.891	0.89	0.569
MCC	0.803	0.785	0.138
Youden's J	0.791	0.77	0.135

The classifier algorithm showed promise based on its performance with the first Test set with strong scores all around, specifically in its specificity, however the second test set performed very poorly using the same classifier system, with its accuracy only being slightly better than a coin flip. These results could indicate a flaw in the classifier system however the MCI test set also has the lowest sample size and could have been a statistical outlier.