PDS Assignment

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Works in Stage-1 (Data Acquisition/Collection):

All project files are often compiled into a single directory, which is then further divided into subdirectories for data, source code, analytical results, etc.

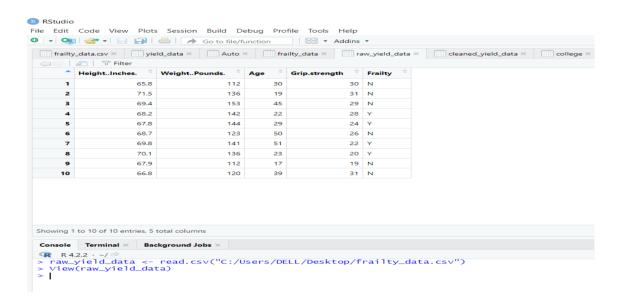
E9 • : × • fx Y									
	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1
1	Height (Inches)	Weight (Pounds)	Age	Grip strength	Frailty				
2	65.8	112	30	30	N				
3	71.5	136	19	31	N				
4	69.4	153	45	29	N				
5	68.2	142	22	28	Υ				
6	67.8	144	29	24	Υ				
7	68.7	123	50	26	Ν				
8	69.8	141	51	22	Υ				
9	70.1	136	23	20	Υ				
10	67.9	112	17	19	N				
11	66.8	120	39	31	N				

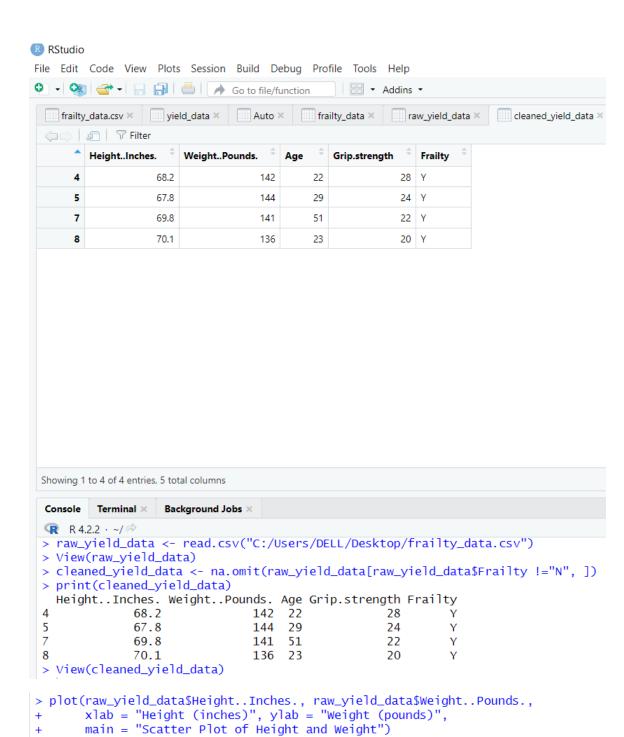
Folder Structure:

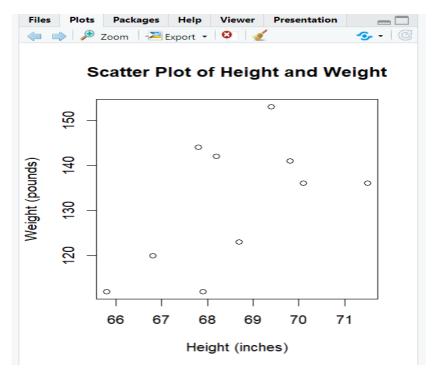
Works in stage-2 (Data processing):

We can easily develop a small script that will read the raw table, eliminate the rows with NA yields and those with a field code of N, and save the resulting processed data.

Folder Structure:







There are no missing values after visualization (scatter plot), therefore we may utilize raw data as input to train a prediction model directly.

Works in stage-3 (Data Analysis):

To predict frailty, we fitted several models (logistic regression, support vector machine, and decision tree) to cleaned and preprocessed data. We divided the data into training and testing sets, fitted the models to the training set, then predicted on the testing set. The models' performance was then tested using confusion matrices.

Folder Structure:

```
| - - results
           -- test_results.txt
  | - - src
     | | - - analysis.R
     | | - - clean_data.R
R Snippet:
# Load necessary libraries
library(caret)
# Load data
raw yield data <- read.csv("C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/frailty data.csv")
# Remove rows with missing values
cleaned_yield_data <- na.omit(raw_yield_data)</pre>
# Convert Frailty column to a factor
cleaned_yield_data$Frailty <- as.factor(cleaned_yield_data$Frailty)</pre>
# Split data into training and testing sets
set.seed(123)
trainIndex <- createDataPartition(cleaned yield data$Frailty, p = .7, list = FALSE)
train <- cleaned_yield_data[trainIndex, ]</pre>
test <- cleaned_yield_data[-trainIndex, ]
# Fit logistic regression model
Ir_model <- train(Frailty ~ ., data = train, method = "glm", family = "binomial")</pre>
# Fit support vector machine model
svm_model <- train(Frailty ~ ., data = train, method = "svmRadial")</pre>
```

```
dt model <- train(Frailty ~ ., data = train, method = "rpart")
# Make predictions on test set
lr pred <- predict(lr model, newdata = test)</pre>
svm pred <- predict(svm model, newdata = test)</pre>
dt_pred <- predict(dt_model, newdata = test)</pre>
# Evaluate performance of models
confusionMatrix(lr_pred, test$Frailty)
confusionMatrix(svm_pred, test$Frailty)
confusionMatrix(dt pred, test$Frailty)
Results:
Confusion Matrix and Statistics
           Reference
Prediction N Y
          N 1 0
          Y 0 1
                 Accuracy : 1
95% CI : (0.1581, 1)
    No Information Rate: 0.5
     P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.25
                     Kappa: 1
 Mcnemar's Test P-Value: NA
              Sensitivity: 1.0
              Specificity: 1.0
          Pos Pred Value : 1.0
Neg Pred Value : 1.0
               Prevalence: 0.5
   Detection Rate: 0.5
Detection Prevalence: 0.5
       Balanced Accuracy: 1.0
        'Positive' Class: N
> confusionMatrix(svm_pred, test$Frailty)
Confusion Matrix and Statistics
           Reference
Prediction N Y
          N 1 1
```

Accuracy: 0.5

95% CI: (0.0126, 0.9874)

No Information Rate : 0.5 P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.75

Карра

: 0 Mcnemar's Test P-

Value : 1.00

Sensitivity: 1.0

Specificity : 0.0Pos Pred Value: 0.5Neg Pred Value : NanPrevalence : 0.5 Detection Rate : 0.5

Detection Prevalence : 1.0Balanced Accuracy: 0.5

'Positive' Class: N

> confusionMatrix(dt_pred, test\$Frailty)Confusion Matrix and Statistics

Refe

rence Prediction N Y

> N 1 1 Y 0 0

> > Accuracy: 0.5

95% CI: (0.0126, 0.9874)

No Information Rate : 0.5 P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.75

Kappa : 0 Mcnemar's Test PValue : 1.00 Sensitivity : 1.0 Specificity : 0.0Pos Pred Value : 0.5Neg Pred Value : NaNPrevalence : 0.5 Detection Rate : 0.5 Detection Prevalence : 1.0Balanced Accuracy : 0.5

'Positive' Class : N

Question 2

Data Visualization

Bar Graph

```
pt 1 Pie chart.R x StudentsPerformance x Plot 2 Histogram.R x Plot 3 Box plot.R x Plot 4 Bargraph.R x Plot 5 Scatter plot.R x >>> = = 1 library(readr)

2 StudentsPerformance <- read_csv("StudentsPerformance.csv")

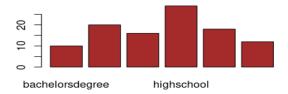
3 View(StudentsPerformance)

4 attach(StudentsPerformance)

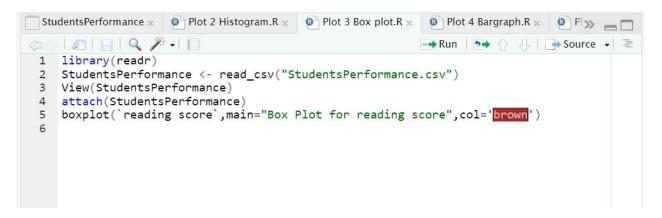
5 lbl <- c(bachelorsdegree=22 ,somecollege=30,masterdegree=16,highschool=29,somehighschool=18,associatedegree=42)

6:1 (Top Level) $\displays{2}$

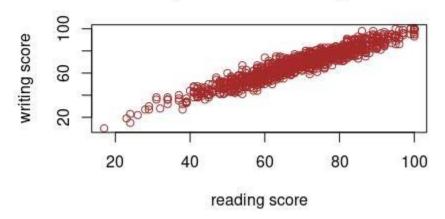
R Script $\displays{2}$
```



Scatter Plot



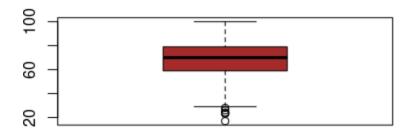
Writingscore Vs Readingscore



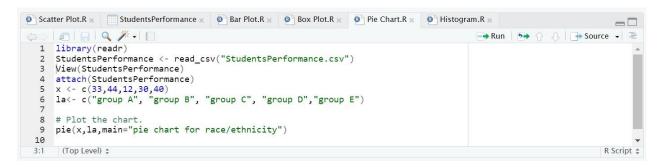
Box Plot

```
tl Pie chart.R x StudentsPerformance x Plot 2 Histogram.R x Plot 3 Box plot.R x Plot 4 Bargraph.R x Plot 5 Scatter plot.R x y = 1 library(readr)
2 StudentsPerformance <- read_csv("StudentsPerformance.csv")
3 View(StudentsPerformance)
4 attach(StudentsPerformance)
5 boxplot(`reading score`,main="Box Plot for reading score",col='brown')
```

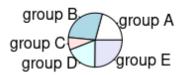
Box Plot for reading score



Pie chart



pie chart for race/ethnicity



Histogram



histogram of reading score

