

Plagiarism Scan Report



Characters:1653

Words:250

Sentences:10

Speak Time:
2 Min

Excluded URL

None

Content Checked for Plagiarism

Conclusion The classification accuracy obtained on the basis of the data of Parkinson's disease is calculated to be 98.3051%, for the Random Forest classifier. The results obtained from the Random Forest model are pretty robust and are based on its exceptional aptitude in the representation of complex data structures and associations. Yet another reason for good performance is that Random Forest treats all 22 attributes in the MDVP (Multidimensional Voice Program) dataset equally important. In other words, it gives a fair consideration to each independent vocal attribute without showing any bias toward any feature. This is very crucial since Parkinson's disease is usually heralded by slight changes in speech; it is an expression of a set of characteristics that might possibly allow for a correct diagnosis as against any single characteristic. Its strength and accuracy make the Random Forest classifier one of the models to predict the existence of Parkinson's disease from the data. The high accuracy of the model makes this approach highly practical for real-world applications. This model may be integrated into long-term health monitoring systems. The integration will offer an easy, inexpensive, and accessible tool for the control of diseases, bearing a lot of benefits to patients worldwide regarding earlier detection, monitoring of disease progression, and subsequent tailoring of treatment plans. We thus advocate that the Random Forest model be given particular capabilities and used as a transforming agent to deliver relief, on a long-term basis, thereby enhancing the quality of life for Parkinson's patients worldwide.

Sources

[Home](#)[Blog](#)[Testimonials](#)[About Us](#)[Privacy Policy](#)Copyright © 2024 [Plagiarism Detector](#). All right reserved