Stroke Prediction Dataset

Classification Project



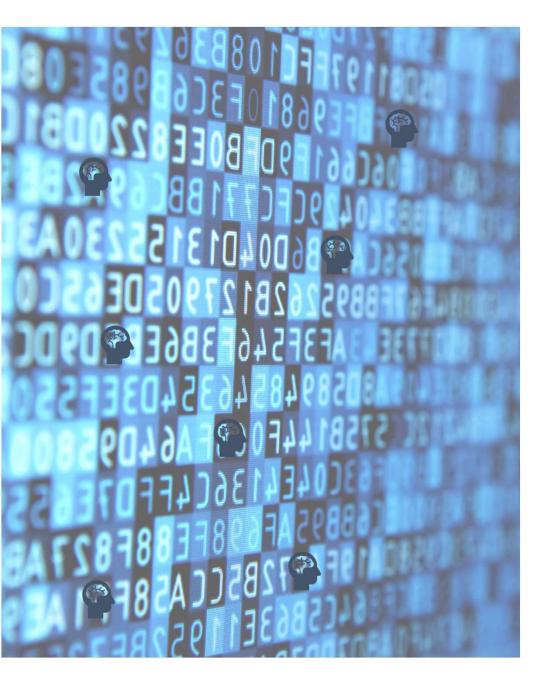
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project goal

Prediction Stroke

#### what is a stroke?

Stroke is a medical emergency. A stroke occurs when blood flow to a part of your brain is interrupted or reduced, preventing brain tissue from getting oxygen and nutrients. Brain cells begin to die within minutes



#### Data content

#### Feature:

- 1. id
- 2. gender
- 3. age
- 4. hypertension
- 5. heart\_disease
- 6. ever\_married
- 7. work\_type
- 8. Residence\_type
- 9. avg\_glucose\_level
- 10. bmi
- 11. smoking\_status

Target variable – stroke



# Exploratory data analysis -EDA

- ➤ Missing Values Handling
- ➤ Remove duplicate and outlier
- > Feature selection
- ➤ Compute pairwise correlation of columns matrix
- **≻**Encoding
- ➤ Understanding the variables



#### 1. ID

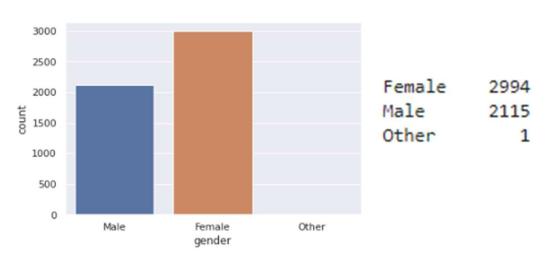
Feature selection

- 1. Unique value
- 2.Drop

11 columns, 5110 row

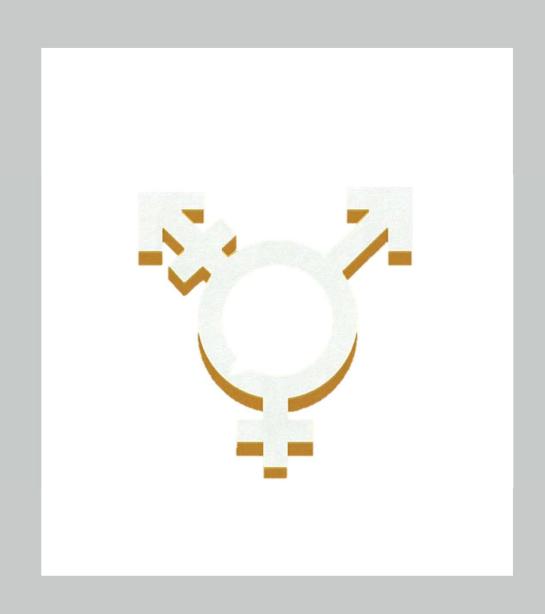
#### 2. Gender

"Male", "Female" or "Other"



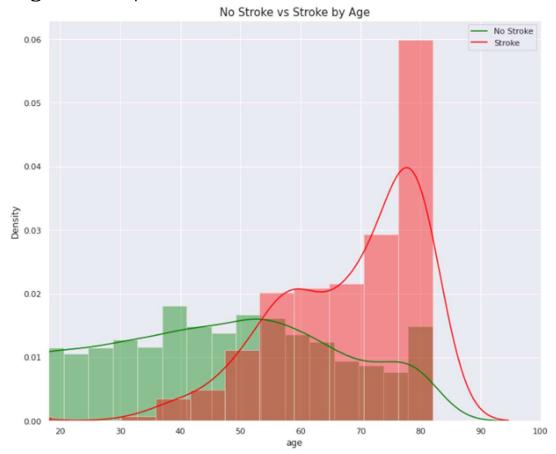
	srtoke	0	1	
gender	Female	2853	141	4.71%
	Male	2007	108	5.11%
W.	Other	1	0	0.00%

11 columns, 5109 row

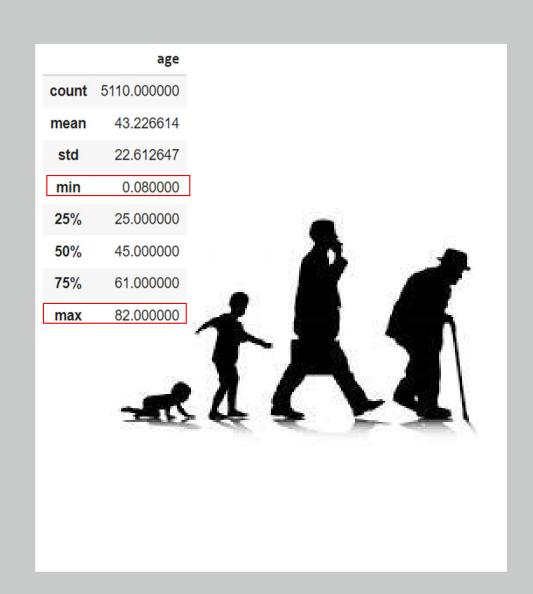


#### 3. Age:

Age of the patient



11 columns, 5109 row



## 4. Hypertension:

- 0 No hypertension
- 1 Hypertension

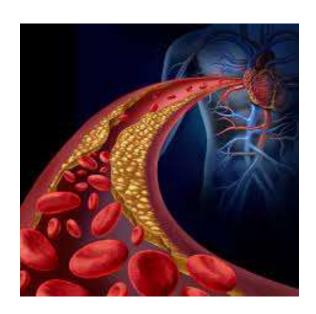
	srtoke	0	1	
hypertension	0	4429	183	3.97%
Character Charac	1	432	66	13.25%



#### 5. Heart disease:

- 0 No heart diseases
- 1 Heart disease

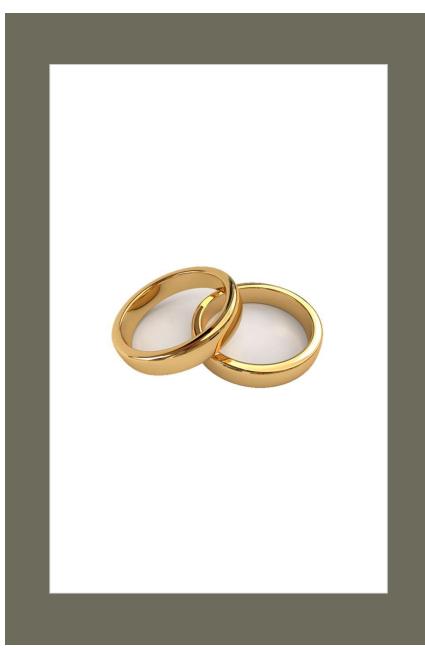
	srtoke	0	1	6
heart_disease	0	4632	202	4.18%
2	1	229	47	17.03%



#### 6. Ever married:

"No" or "Yes"

	srtoke	0	1	
ever_married	No	1728	29	1.65%
	Yes	3133	220	6.56%



## 7. Work type:

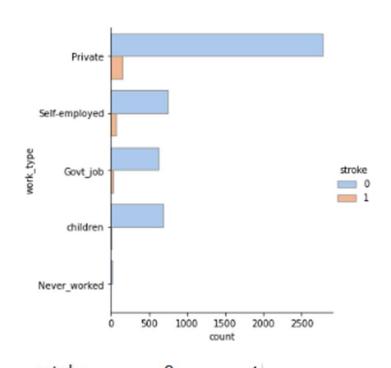
"Private"

"Self-employed"

"Govt\_jov"

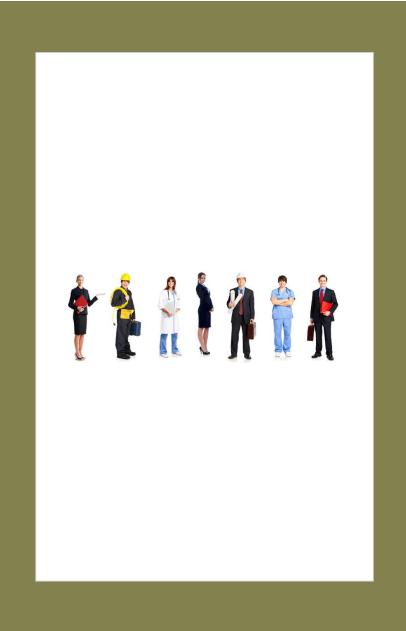
"Children"

"Never\_worked"



	srtoke	0	1	
work_type	Govt_job	624	33	5.02%
	Never_worked	22	0	0.00%
	Private	2776	149	5.09%
	Self-employed	754	65	7.94%
	children	685	2	0.29%

11 columns, 5109 row



## 9. Residence type:

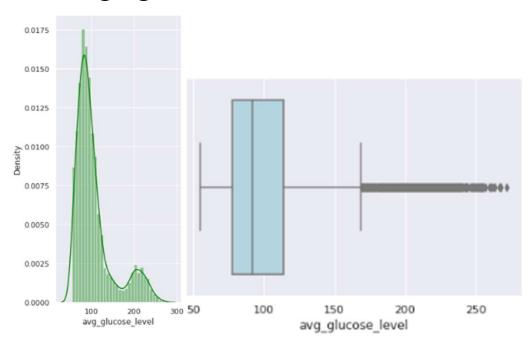
"Rural" or "Urban"

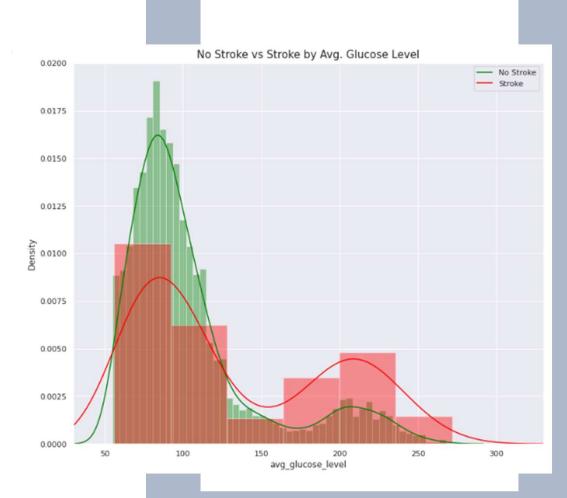
	srtoke	0	1	
Residence_type	Rural	2400	114	4.53%
-11.7	Urban	2461	135	5.20%



## 9. Avg Glucose level:

Average glucose level in blood



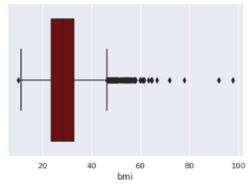


11 columns, 5109 row

#### 10. BMI:

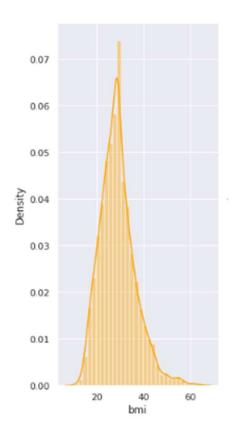
#### Body Mass Index

201 null - Replacing the missing values with mean



Outlier:

Decision - Drop 5 max bmi

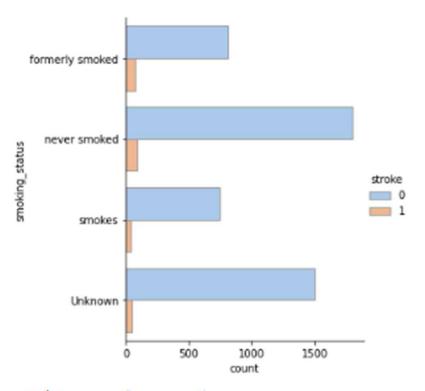


11 columns, 5104 row

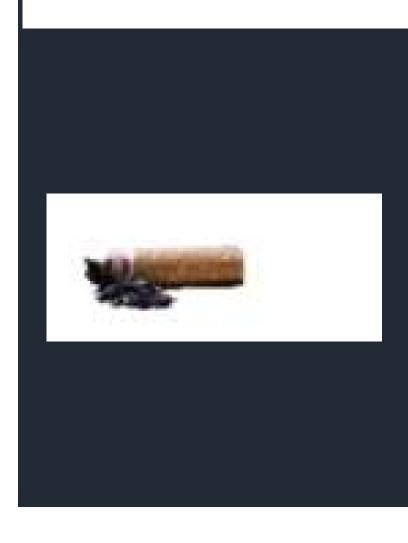


## 10. Smoking Status:

"Formerly smoked"
"Never smoked"
"Smokes"
"Unknown"



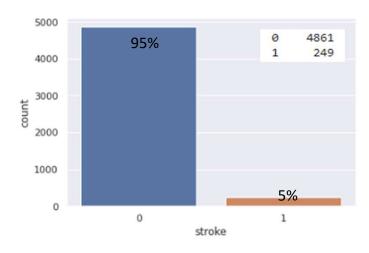
N	srtoke	0	1	
smoking_status	Unknown	1497	47	3.04%
	formerly smoked	815	70	7.91%
	never smoked	1802	90	4.76%
	smokes	747	42	5.32%



# Target variable

#### 12. Stroke:

0 = No stroke 1 = Stroke



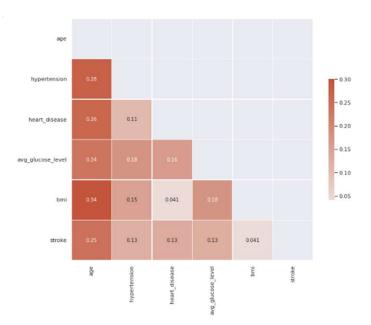


## Conclusion and the next steps

Age has the highest impact on stroke, even though the stroke also depends on the other variables,

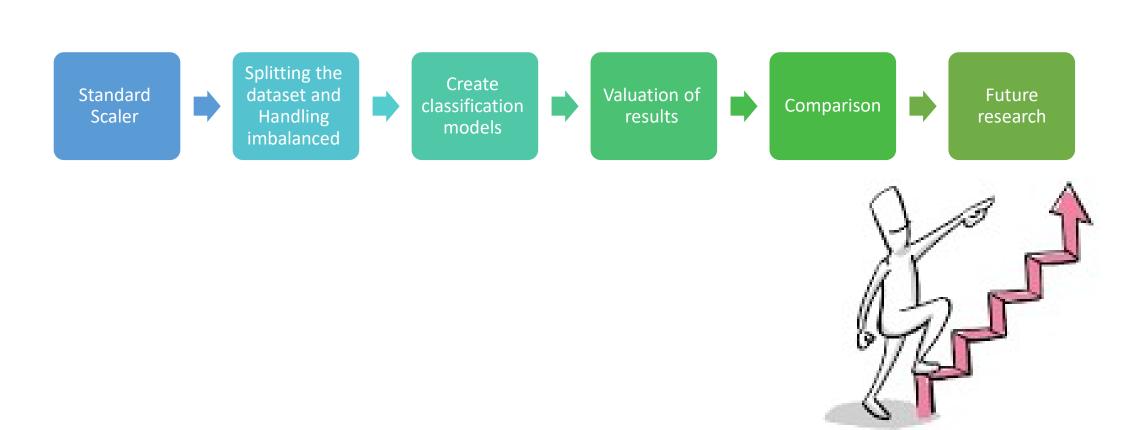
Such as: glucose level, heart disease, blood pressure, smoking and even type of work and area of

residence



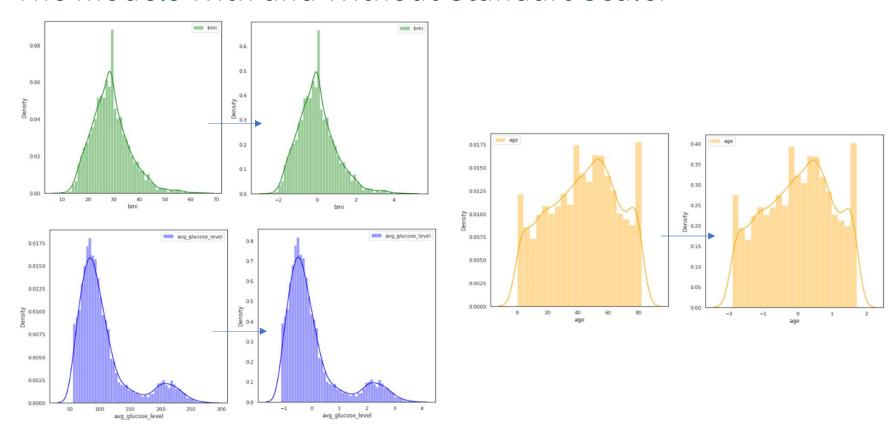


# Conclusion and the next steps



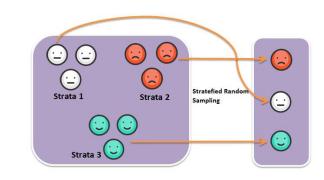
#### Standard Scaler

➤ The models With and Without Standart Scaler



## Splitting data and Handling imbalanced

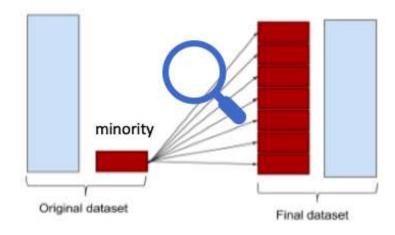
- ➤ Splitting dataset 30-70
- >stratify (95-5)
- ➤Over Sampling using SMOTE (50-50 train data)



```
Before OverSampling, counts of label '1': 174
Before OverSampling, counts of label '0': 3398

After OverSampling, the shape of train_X: (6796, 17)
After OverSampling, the shape of train_y: (6796,)

After OverSampling, counts of label '1': 3398
After OverSampling, counts of label '0': 3398
```



## classification models

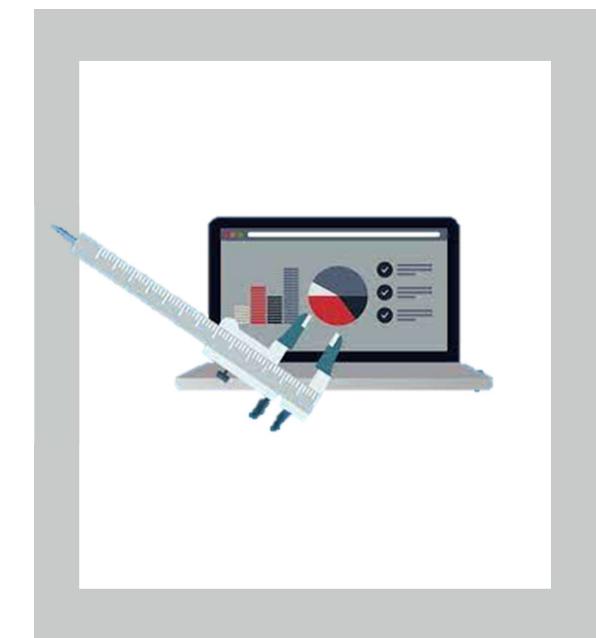
- **▶**Logistic Regression
- >SVM
- ➤ Random Forest



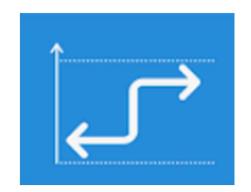
## valuation of results

- **≻**Precision
- **≻**Recall
- **≻**F1

and connection



# **Logistic Regression**

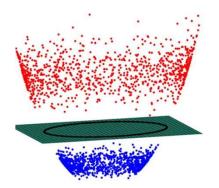


#### ➤ With and without Over Sampling

0.951044386422	9765			withou	ut O3
р	recision	reca	11	f1-score	support
0	0.95	1.0	00	0.97	1457
1	0.00	0.0	00	0.00	75
accuracy				0.95	1532
macro avg	0.48	0.5	50	0.49	1532
weighted avg	0.90	0.9	95	0.93	1532
		0	1		
	0	1457	0		
	1	75	0		

Testing S 0.727154		ion	re	ecall	f1-score	with OS support
	0	.99 .13		0.72 0.79	0.83 0.22	1457 75
accur macro weighted	avg	.56 .94	0	0.76 0.73	0.73 0.53 0.80	1532 1532 1532
		0	1055	402		
		1	16	59		

#### **SVM**



- ➤ With and without Over Sampling
- ➤ With and without Standart Scaler

#### ➤ Cross Validation

Scores: 0.802 0.781 0.790 0.776 0.797 0.780 0.795

#### ➤ Grid Search

Best parameters set found on development set: {'C': 1000, 'gamma': 0.001, 'kernel': 'rbf'}

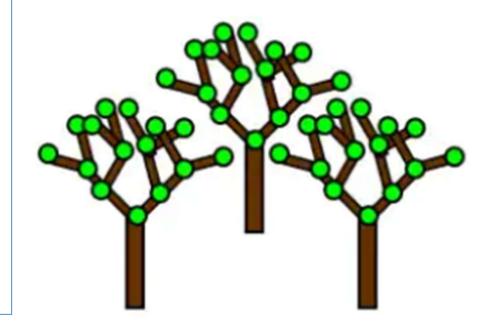
	precision	recall	f1-	score	sup	port
0	0.98	0.76		0.85		1457
1	0.13	0.68		0.21		75
accuracy				0.75		1532
macro avg	0.55	0.72		0.53		1532
weighted avg	0.94	0.75		0.82		1532
Training Score		0	1			
Testing Score 0.7088772845953003			0	1026	431	
			1	15	60	

#### Random Forest

- ➤ With and without Over Sampling
- ➤ Grid Search

Best Parameters : {'criterion': 'gini', 'n\_estimators': 150, 'random\_state': 0}

	precision	reca	11	f1-score	support	
e 1	0.95 0.09		99	0.97 0.02	1457 75	
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.52 0.91		50	0.95 0.50 0.93	1532 1532 1532	
		0	1			
	0	1447	10			
	1	74	1			



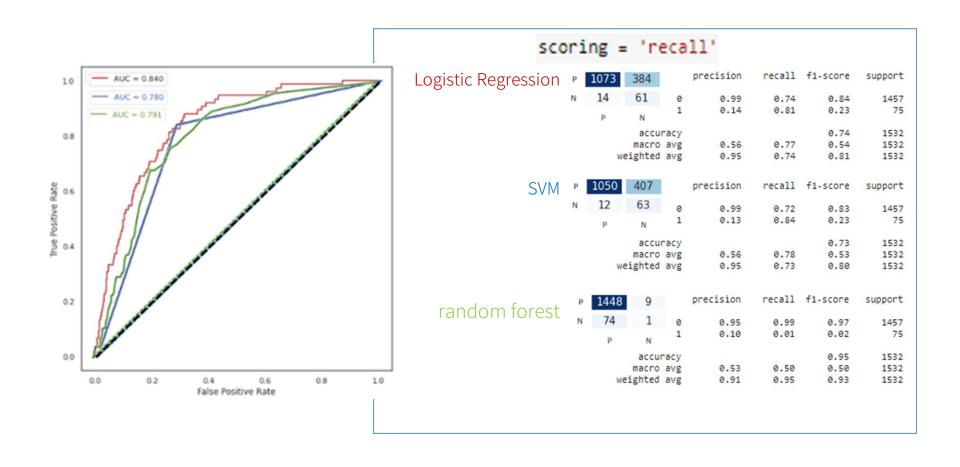
#### Present main results and comparison of methods

#### Grid Search

```
scoring = 'accuracy'.
LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
                   intercept scaling=1, l1 ratio=None, max iter=100,
                   multi_class='auto', n_jobs=None, penalty='12',
                  random_state=None, solver='lbfgs', tol=0.0001, verbose=0,
                   warm start=False):
Best Accuracy : 77.27%
Best Parameters : {'C': 0.5, 'random state': 0}
SVC(C=1.0, break_ties=False, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, coef0=0.0,
   decision function shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='scale', kernel='rbf',
   max iter=-1, probability=False, random state=None, shrinking=True,
   tol=0.001, verbose=False):
Best Accuracy : 78,13%
Best Parameters :
                  {'C': 0.5, 'kernel': 'linear', 'random state': 0}
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, ccp alpha=0.0, class weight=None,
                       criterion='gini', max_depth=None, max_features='auto',
                       max leaf nodes=None, max samples=None,
                       min impurity decrease=0.0, min impurity split=None,
                       min samples leaf=1, min samples split=2,
                       min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=100,
                       n jobs=None, oob score=False, random state=None,
                       verbose=0, warm start=False):
Best Accuracy : 97.29%
Best Parameters : {'criterion': 'gini', 'n_estimators': 100}
```

```
scoring = 'recall'
LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class weight=None, dual=False, fit intercept=True,
                  intercept_scaling=1, l1_ratio=None, max_iter=100,
                   multi class='auto', n jobs=None, penalty='12',
                  random_state=None, solver='lbfgs', tol=0.0001, verbose=0.
                  warm start=False):
Best Accuracy : 81.64%
Best Parameters :
                  {'C': 0.5, 'random state': 0}
SVC(C=1.0, break_ties=False, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, coef0=0.0,
    decision_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='scale', kernel='rbf',
    max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None, shrinking=True,
    tol=0.001, verbose=False):
Best Accuracy : 85,17%
Best Parameters : {'C': 1, 'kernel': 'linear', 'random_state': 0}
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, ccp_alpha=0.0, class_weight=None,
                      criterion='gini', max depth=None, max features='auto',
                      max_leaf_nodes=None, max_samples=None,
                      min impurity decrease=0.0, min impurity split=None,
                      min samples leaf=1, min samples split=2.
                      min weight fraction leaf=0.0, n estimators=100,
                      n_jobs=None, oob_score=False, random_state=None,
                      verbose=0, warm start=False):
Best Accuracy : 95,29%
Best Parameters :
                  {'criterion': 'gini', 'n_estimators': 150,
                                                              random state': 0}
```

#### Present main results and comparison of methods



## summary and Future research

- Scaling VS Threshold
- ➤ Defining additional / other variables in Grid Search
- >Examination of additional models
- ➤ Combine scores and determining weight for each of them
- >ensemble methods



# Thanks

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