

Mouse Protein Expression Analysis

YNKM

10/13/2022

Contents

Installing and Loading required packages	1
Understanding the data	5
Download, Load and Investigate the expression dataset	5
Data Manipulation and Cleaning	7
Data Manipulation & Cleaning	8
Exploratory Data Analysis	13
Feature Study	169
Multi-class Classification Study	179
Splitting data set	179
Training models	180
Bagging	185
Stacked Ensemble Learner	186
Evaluation Metrics for all models	188
ROC curve	189

Installing and Loading required packages

```
options(repos = c(CRAN = "https://cran.rstudio.com"))
packages <- c("readxl", "tidyverse", "reshape2", "psych", "corrplot", "randomForest",
              "e1071", "caret", "neuralnet", "nnet", "NeuralSens", "ipred",
              "DataExplorer", "ggplot2", "FactoMineR", "factoextra", "devtools",
              "ggbplot", "pROC", "broom", "ape", "dendextend")

# readxl: for reading excel data file
# tidyverse: for general data utility functions
# psych: for pairs panel plot
# corrplot: for correlation matrix
# e1071: for Naive Bayes
# caret: for data preparation and evaluation of model
# neuralnet: for NN modeling
```

```

# nnet: for multinomial logistic regression
# ipred: for bagging
# randomForest: for stacked learner and variable importance
# DataExplorer and ggplot2: for plots
# FactoMineR, factoextra, devtools, ggbiplot: for PCA plots
# pROC: for ROC and AUC plot

# Install packages not yet installed
installed_packages <- packages %in% rownames(installed.packages())
if (any(installed_packages == FALSE)) {
  install.packages(packages[!installed_packages])
}

# Packages loading
invisible(lapply(packages, library, character.only = TRUE))

```

```

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.2 --
## v ggplot2 3.4.0      v purrr  1.0.1
## v tibble  3.1.8      v dplyr  1.1.0
## v tidyr   1.3.0      v stringr 1.5.0
## v readr   2.1.3      v forcats 1.0.0
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
##
## Attaching package: 'reshape2'
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':
##
##   smiths
##
##
## Attaching package: 'psych'
##
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##   %+%, alpha
##
##
## corplot 0.92 loaded
##
## randomForest 4.7-1.1
##
## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.
##
##
## Attaching package: 'randomForest'
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:psych':

```

```

##
##   outlier
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   combine
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##   margin
##
##
## Loading required package: lattice
##
##
## Attaching package: 'caret'
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##   lift
##
##
## Attaching package: 'neuralnet'
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   compute
##
##
## Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa
##
## Loading required package: usethis
##
## Loading required package: plyr
##
## -----
##
## You have loaded plyr after dplyr - this is likely to cause problems.
## If you need functions from both plyr and dplyr, please load plyr first, then dplyr:
## library(plyr); library(dplyr)
##
## -----
##
##
## Attaching package: 'plyr'
##
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##

```

```

##      arrange, count, desc, failwith, id, mutate, rename, summarise,
##      summarize
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##      compact
##
##
## Loading required package: scales
##
##
## Attaching package: 'scales'
##
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:psych':
##
##      alpha, rescale
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##      discard
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:readr':
##
##      col_factor
##
##
## Loading required package: grid
##
## Type 'citation("pROC")' for a citation.
##
##
## Attaching package: 'pROC'
##
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##      cov, smooth, var
##
##
## Attaching package: 'ape'
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##      where
##
## -----

```

```
## Welcome to dendextend version 1.16.0
## Type citation('dendextend') for how to cite the package.
##
## Type browseVignettes(package = 'dendextend') for the package vignette.
## The github page is: https://github.com/talgalili/dendextend/
##
## Suggestions and bug-reports can be submitted at: https://github.com/talgalili/dendextend/issues
## You may ask questions at stackoverflow, use the r and dendextend tags:
##   https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/dendextend
##
## To suppress this message use:  suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(dendextend))
## -----
##
##
##
## Attaching package: 'dendextend'
##
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:ape':
##
##   ladderize, rotate
##
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   cutree
```

Understanding the data

[1] **Mouse ID**

[2:78] **Values of expression levels of 77 proteins**; the names of proteins are followed by N indicating that they were measured in the nuclear fraction. *For example: DYRK1A_n*

[79] **Genotype**: control (c) or trisomy (t)

[80] **Treatment type**: memantine (m) or saline (s)

[81] **Behavior**: context-shock (CS) or shock-context (SC)

[82] **Class**: c-CS-s, c-CS-m, c-SC-s, c-SC-m, t-CS-s, t-CS-m, t-SC-s, t-SC-m

Download, Load and Investigate the expression dataset

```
# define the URL -- you could dynamically build this
URL <- "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/00342/Data_Cortex_Nuclear.xls"
# download file
download.file(URL, destfile="Data_Cortex_Nuclear.xls")
# load the file
ncortex.raw <- as.data.frame(read_excel("Data_Cortex_Nuclear.xls"))
head(ncortex.raw)
```

```
dim(ncortex.raw)
```

```
## [1] 1080 82
```

```
str(ncortex.raw)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 1080 obs. of 82 variables:
## $ MouseID : chr "309_1" "309_2" "309_3" "309_4" ...
## $ DYRK1A_N : num 0.504 0.515 0.509 0.442 0.435 ...
## $ ITSN1_N : num 0.747 0.689 0.73 0.617 0.617 ...
## $ BDNF_N : num 0.43 0.412 0.418 0.359 0.359 ...
## $ NR1_N : num 2.82 2.79 2.69 2.47 2.37 ...
## $ NR2A_N : num 5.99 5.69 5.62 4.98 4.72 ...
## $ pAKT_N : num 0.219 0.212 0.209 0.223 0.213 ...
## $ pBRAF_N : num 0.178 0.173 0.176 0.176 0.174 ...
## $ pCAMKII_N : num 2.37 2.29 2.28 2.15 2.13 ...
## $ pCREB_N : num 0.232 0.227 0.23 0.207 0.192 ...
## $ pELK_N : num 1.75 1.6 1.56 1.6 1.5 ...
## $ pERK_N : num 0.688 0.695 0.677 0.583 0.551 ...
## $ pJNK_N : num 0.306 0.299 0.291 0.297 0.287 ...
## $ PKCA_N : num 0.403 0.386 0.381 0.377 0.364 ...
## $ pMEK_N : num 0.297 0.281 0.282 0.314 0.278 ...
## $ pNR1_N : num 1.022 0.957 1.004 0.875 0.865 ...
## $ pNR2A_N : num 0.606 0.588 0.602 0.52 0.508 ...
## $ pNR2B_N : num 1.88 1.73 1.73 1.57 1.48 ...
## $ pPKCAB_N : num 2.31 2.04 2.02 2.13 2.01 ...
## $ pRSK_N : num 0.442 0.445 0.468 0.478 0.483 ...
## $ AKT_N : num 0.859 0.835 0.814 0.728 0.688 ...
## $ BRAF_N : num 0.416 0.4 0.4 0.386 0.368 ...
## $ CAMKII_N : num 0.37 0.356 0.368 0.363 0.355 ...
## $ CREB_N : num 0.179 0.174 0.174 0.179 0.175 ...
## $ ELK_N : num 1.87 1.76 1.77 1.29 1.32 ...
## $ ERK_N : num 3.69 3.49 3.57 2.97 2.9 ...
## $ GSK3B_N : num 1.54 1.51 1.5 1.42 1.36 ...
## $ JNK_N : num 0.265 0.256 0.26 0.26 0.251 ...
## $ MEK_N : num 0.32 0.304 0.312 0.279 0.274 ...
## $ TRKA_N : num 0.814 0.781 0.785 0.734 0.703 ...
## $ RSK_N : num 0.166 0.157 0.161 0.162 0.155 ...
## $ APP_N : num 0.454 0.431 0.423 0.411 0.399 ...
## $ Bcatenin_N : num 3.04 2.92 2.94 2.5 2.46 ...
## $ SOD1_N : num 0.37 0.342 0.344 0.345 0.329 ...
## $ MTOR_N : num 0.459 0.424 0.425 0.429 0.409 ...
## $ P38_N : num 0.335 0.325 0.325 0.33 0.313 ...
## $ pMTOR_N : num 0.825 0.762 0.757 0.747 0.692 ...
## $ DSCR1_N : num 0.577 0.545 0.544 0.547 0.537 ...
## $ AMPKA_N : num 0.448 0.421 0.405 0.387 0.361 ...
## $ NR2B_N : num 0.586 0.545 0.553 0.548 0.513 ...
## $ pNUMB_N : num 0.395 0.368 0.364 0.367 0.352 ...
## $ RAPTOR_N : num 0.34 0.322 0.313 0.328 0.312 ...
## $ TIAM1_N : num 0.483 0.455 0.447 0.443 0.419 ...
## $ pP70S6_N : num 0.294 0.276 0.257 0.399 0.393 ...
## $ NUMB_N : num 0.182 0.182 0.184 0.162 0.16 ...
## $ P70S6_N : num 0.843 0.848 0.856 0.76 0.768 ...
```

```

## $ pGSK3B_N      : num  0.193 0.195 0.201 0.184 0.186 ...
## $ pPKCG_N       : num  1.44 1.44 1.52 1.61 1.65 ...
## $ CDK5_N        : num  0.295 0.294 0.302 0.296 0.297 ...
## $ S6_N          : num  0.355 0.355 0.386 0.291 0.309 ...
## $ ADARB1_N      : num  1.34 1.31 1.28 1.2 1.21 ...
## $ AcetylH3K9_N  : num  0.17 0.171 0.185 0.16 0.165 ...
## $ RRP1_N        : num  0.159 0.158 0.149 0.166 0.161 ...
## $ BAX_N         : num  0.189 0.185 0.191 0.185 0.188 ...
## $ ARC_N         : num  0.106 0.107 0.108 0.103 0.105 ...
## $ ERBB4_N       : num  0.145 0.15 0.145 0.141 0.142 ...
## $ nNOS_N        : num  0.177 0.178 0.176 0.164 0.168 ...
## $ Tau_N         : num  0.125 0.134 0.133 0.123 0.137 ...
## $ GFAP_N        : num  0.115 0.118 0.118 0.117 0.116 ...
## $ GluR3_N       : num  0.228 0.238 0.245 0.235 0.256 ...
## $ GluR4_N       : num  0.143 0.142 0.142 0.145 0.141 ...
## $ IL1B_N        : num  0.431 0.457 0.51 0.431 0.481 ...
## $ P3525_N       : num  0.248 0.258 0.255 0.251 0.252 ...
## $ pCASP9_N      : num  1.6 1.67 1.66 1.48 1.53 ...
## $ PSD95_N       : num  2.01 2 2.02 1.96 2.01 ...
## $ SNCA_N        : num  0.108 0.11 0.108 0.12 0.12 ...
## $ Ubiquitin_N   : num  1.045 1.01 0.997 0.99 0.998 ...
## $ pGSK3B_Tyr216_N: num  0.832 0.849 0.847 0.833 0.879 ...
## $ SHH_N         : num  0.189 0.2 0.194 0.192 0.206 ...
## $ BAD_N         : num  0.123 0.117 0.119 0.133 0.13 ...
## $ BCL2_N        : num  NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ pS6_N         : num  0.106 0.107 0.108 0.103 0.105 ...
## $ pCFOS_N       : num  0.108 0.104 0.106 0.111 0.111 ...
## $ SYP_N         : num  0.427 0.442 0.436 0.392 0.434 ...
## $ H3AcK18_N     : num  0.115 0.112 0.112 0.13 0.118 ...
## $ EGR1_N        : num  0.132 0.135 0.133 0.147 0.14 ...
## $ H3MeK4_N      : num  0.128 0.131 0.127 0.147 0.148 ...
## $ CaNA_N        : num  1.68 1.74 1.93 1.7 1.84 ...
## $ Genotype      : chr  "Control" "Control" "Control" "Control" ...
## $ Treatment     : chr  "Memantine" "Memantine" "Memantine" "Memantine" ...
## $ Behavior      : chr  "C/S" "C/S" "C/S" "C/S" ...
## $ class         : chr  "c-CS-m" "c-CS-m" "c-CS-m" "c-CS-m" ...

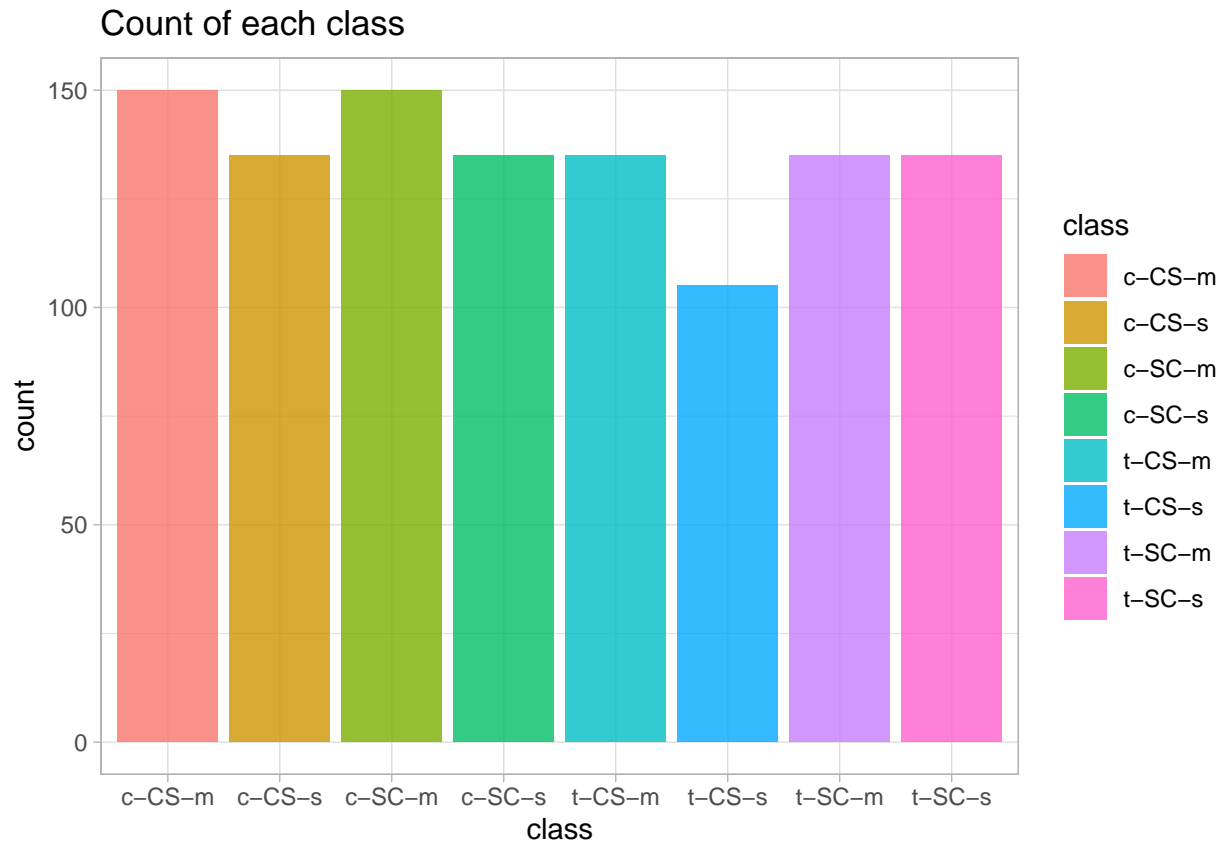
```

Data Manipulation and Cleaning

Outcome classes

1. **c-CS-s**: control mice, stimulated to learn, injected with saline (9 mice)
2. **c-CS-m**: control mice, stimulated to learn, injected with memantine (10 mice)
3. **c-SC-s**: control mice, not stimulated to learn, injected with saline (9 mice)
4. **c-SC-m**: control mice, not stimulated to learn, injected with memantine (10 mice)
5. **t-CS-s**: trisomy mice, stimulated to learn, injected with saline (7 mice)
6. **t-CS-m**: trisomy mice, stimulated to learn, injected with memantine (9 mice)
7. **t-SC-s**: trisomy mice, not stimulated to learn, injected with saline (9 mice)
8. **t-SC-m**: trisomy mice, not stimulated to learn, injected with memantine (9 mice)

```
ggplot(ncortex.raw, aes(class)) +
  geom_bar(aes(fill = class), alpha = 0.8) +
  theme_light() +
  labs(title = "Count of each class")
```



Data Manipulation & Cleaning

```
# since we are focusing our analysis on the `class` variable, we are going to drop
# the rest of the categorical variables from the dataNC along with the `MouseID` column
ncortex <- subset(ncortex.raw, select = -c(MouseID, Behavior, Genotype, Treatment))
# We have the numeric features (77) and a multi-class target variable (1)
ncortex$class <- as.factor(ncortex.raw$class)

proteins <- names(ncortex[1:77]) #creating list of protein names
classes <- ncortex$class
```

Imputation of missing values

```
names(ncortex.raw) <- gsub("_N", "", names(ncortex.raw)) #removing _N in protein names

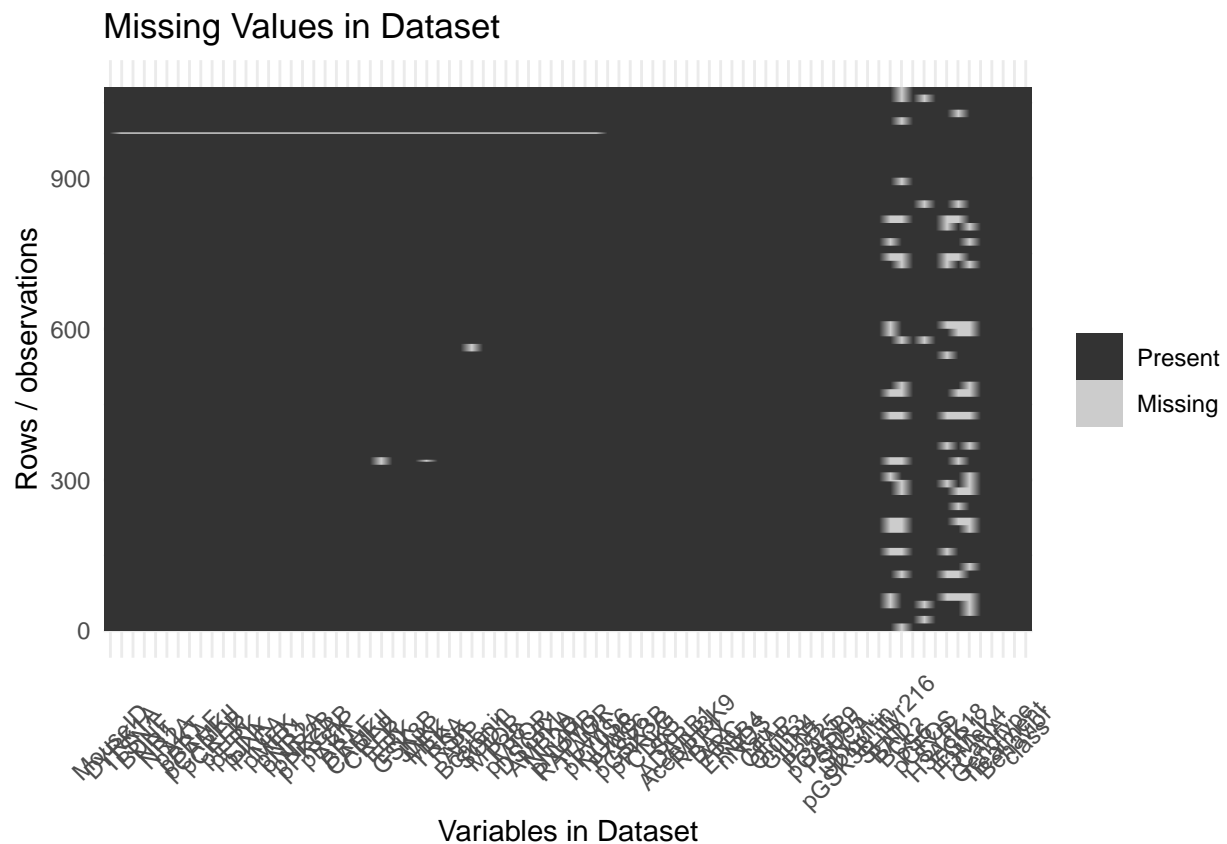
#check for missing values
ncortex.raw %>%
  is.na %>%
```



```

melt %>%
  ggplot(data = .,
        aes(x = Var2,
            y = Var1)) +
  geom_raster(aes(fill = value)) +
  scale_fill_grey(name = "",
                labels = c("Present", "Missing")) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle=45, vjust=0.5)) +
  labs(x = "Variables in Dataset",
       y = "Rows / observations",
       title = "Missing Values in Dataset")

```



```

# check the columns with NAs
featNA <- names(which(sapply(ncortex, anyNA)))
dataNA <- ncortex[, featNA]

```

```

# total number of NAs
sum(is.na(dataNA))

```

```
## [1] 1396
```

```

# check the distribution of NAs in each column
colSums(is.na(dataNA))

```

```
##   DYRK1A_N   ITSN1_N   BDNF_N   NR1_N   NR2A_N   pAKT_N   pBRAF_N
##         3         3         3         3         3         3         3
## pCAMKII_N   pCREB_N   pELK_N   pERK_N   pJNK_N   PKCA_N   pMEK_N
##         3         3         3         3         3         3         3
##   pNR1_N   pNR2A_N   pNR2B_N   pPKCAB_N   pRSK_N   AKT_N   BRAF_N
##         3         3         3         3         3         3         3
##   CAMKII_N   CREB_N   ELK_N   ERK_N   GSK3B_N   JNK_N   MEK_N
##         3         3         18        3         3         3         7
##   TRKA_N   RSK_N   APP_N   Bcatenin_N   SOD1_N   MTOR_N   P38_N
##         3         3         3         18        3         3         3
##   pMTOR_N   DSCR1_N   AMPKA_N   NR2B_N   pNUMB_N   RAPTOR_N   TIAM1_N
##         3         3         3         3         3         3         3
##   pP70S6_N   BAD_N   BCL2_N   pCFOS_N   H3AcK18_N   EGR1_N   H3MeK4_N
##         3        213        285        75        180        210        270
```

```
# all columns have NAs below 50% of the sample size. Hence, they can be imputed.
# computing mean of all columns using colMeans()
means <- colMeans(dataNA, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
# replacing NA with mean value of each column
for(i in colnames(dataNA)){
  dataNA[,i][is.na(dataNA[,i])] <- means[i]
}
```

```
# check missing values in our feature dataNC frame
sum(is.na(dataNA))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
# replace the imputed features with the original dataNC
ncortex[,featNA] <- dataNA
```

```
# get numeric feature
nc.feat <- ncortex[,-ncol(ncortex)]
# get target variables
nc.Class <- ncortex$class
```

```
# check basic statistics
summary(ncortex)
```

```
##   DYRK1A_N   ITSN1_N   BDNF_N   NR1_N
## Min.   :0.1453   Min.   :0.2454   Min.   :0.1152   Min.   :1.331
## 1st Qu.:0.2882   1st Qu.:0.4737   1st Qu.:0.2877   1st Qu.:2.059
## Median :0.3665   Median :0.5664   Median :0.3167   Median :2.297
## Mean   :0.4258   Mean   :0.6171   Mean   :0.3191   Mean   :2.297
## 3rd Qu.:0.4876   3rd Qu.:0.6975   3rd Qu.:0.3480   3rd Qu.:2.528
## Max.   :2.5164   Max.   :2.6027   Max.   :0.4972   Max.   :3.758
##
##   NR2A_N   pAKT_N   pBRAF_N   pCAMKII_N
## Min.   :1.738   Min.   :0.06324   Min.   :0.06404   Min.   :1.344
## 1st Qu.:3.160   1st Qu.:0.20582   1st Qu.:0.16462   1st Qu.:2.480
## Median :3.763   Median :0.23125   Median :0.18227   Median :3.330
## Mean   :3.844   Mean   :0.23317   Mean   :0.18185   Mean   :3.537
```

##	3rd Qu.:4.425	3rd Qu.:0.25722	3rd Qu.:0.19723	3rd Qu.:4.481
##	Max. :8.483	Max. :0.53905	Max. :0.31707	Max. :7.464
##				
##	pCREB_N	pELK_N	pERK_N	pJNK_N
##	Min. :0.1128	Min. :0.429	Min. :0.1492	Min. :0.05211
##	1st Qu.:0.1908	1st Qu.:1.206	1st Qu.:0.3375	1st Qu.:0.28153
##	Median :0.2107	Median :1.356	Median :0.4442	Median :0.32127
##	Mean :0.2126	Mean :1.429	Mean :0.5459	Mean :0.31351
##	3rd Qu.:0.2346	3rd Qu.:1.561	3rd Qu.:0.6632	3rd Qu.:0.34869
##	Max. :0.3062	Max. :6.113	Max. :3.5667	Max. :0.49343
##				
##	PKCA_N	pMEK_N	pNR1_N	pNR2A_N
##	Min. :0.1914	Min. :0.05682	Min. :0.5002	Min. :0.2813
##	1st Qu.:0.2818	1st Qu.:0.24429	1st Qu.:0.7436	1st Qu.:0.5913
##	Median :0.3130	Median :0.27718	Median :0.8215	Median :0.7206
##	Mean :0.3179	Mean :0.27503	Mean :0.8258	Mean :0.7269
##	3rd Qu.:0.3523	3rd Qu.:0.30335	3rd Qu.:0.8983	3rd Qu.:0.8473
##	Max. :0.4740	Max. :0.45800	Max. :1.4082	Max. :1.4128
##				
##	pNR2B_N	pPKCAB_N	pRSK_N	AKT_N
##	Min. :0.3016	Min. :0.5678	Min. :0.09594	Min. :0.06442
##	1st Qu.:1.3813	1st Qu.:1.1686	1st Qu.:0.40415	1st Qu.:0.59732
##	Median :1.5632	Median :1.3688	Median :0.44064	Median :0.68224
##	Mean :1.5620	Mean :1.5253	Mean :0.44285	Mean :0.68224
##	3rd Qu.:1.7485	3rd Qu.:1.8812	3rd Qu.:0.48181	3rd Qu.:0.75891
##	Max. :2.7240	Max. :3.0614	Max. :0.65096	Max. :1.18217
##				
##	BRAF_N	CAMKII_N	CREB_N	ELK_N
##	Min. :0.1439	Min. :0.2130	Min. :0.1136	Min. :0.4977
##	1st Qu.:0.2644	1st Qu.:0.3309	1st Qu.:0.1619	1st Qu.:0.9479
##	Median :0.3267	Median :0.3605	Median :0.1796	Median :1.1028
##	Mean :0.3785	Mean :0.3634	Mean :0.1805	Mean :1.1734
##	3rd Qu.:0.4127	3rd Qu.:0.3938	3rd Qu.:0.1957	3rd Qu.:1.3182
##	Max. :2.1334	Max. :0.5862	Max. :0.3196	Max. :2.8029
##				
##	ERK_N	GSK3B_N	JNK_N	MEK_N
##	Min. :1.132	Min. :0.1511	Min. :0.0463	Min. :0.1472
##	1st Qu.:1.994	1st Qu.:1.0233	1st Qu.:0.2204	1st Qu.:0.2473
##	Median :2.403	Median :1.1604	Median :0.2448	Median :0.2731
##	Mean :2.474	Mean :1.1726	Mean :0.2416	Mean :0.2728
##	3rd Qu.:2.871	3rd Qu.:1.3094	3rd Qu.:0.2632	3rd Qu.:0.3005
##	Max. :5.198	Max. :2.4758	Max. :0.3872	Max. :0.4154
##				
##	TRKA_N	RSK_N	APP_N	Bcatenin_N
##	Min. :0.1987	Min. :0.1074	Min. :0.2356	Min. :1.135
##	1st Qu.:0.6173	1st Qu.:0.1496	1st Qu.:0.3665	1st Qu.:1.830
##	Median :0.7049	Median :0.1667	Median :0.4022	Median :2.127
##	Mean :0.6932	Mean :0.1684	Mean :0.4048	Mean :2.147
##	3rd Qu.:0.7740	3rd Qu.:0.1845	3rd Qu.:0.4419	3rd Qu.:2.419
##	Max. :1.0016	Max. :0.3051	Max. :0.6327	Max. :3.681
##				
##	SOD1_N	MTOR_N	P38_N	pMTOR_N
##	Min. :0.2171	Min. :0.2011	Min. :0.2279	Min. :0.1666
##	1st Qu.:0.3197	1st Qu.:0.4110	1st Qu.:0.3520	1st Qu.:0.6836

##	Median :0.4460	Median :0.4525	Median :0.4080	Median :0.7597
##	Mean :0.5426	Mean :0.4525	Mean :0.4153	Mean :0.7590
##	3rd Qu.:0.6953	3rd Qu.:0.4880	3rd Qu.:0.4662	3rd Qu.:0.8412
##	Max. :1.8729	Max. :0.6767	Max. :0.9333	Max. :1.1249
##				
##	DSCR1_N	AMPKA_N	NR2B_N	pNUMB_N
##	Min. :0.1553	Min. :0.2264	Min. :0.1848	Min. :0.1856
##	1st Qu.:0.5312	1st Qu.:0.3267	1st Qu.:0.5151	1st Qu.:0.3128
##	Median :0.5770	Median :0.3588	Median :0.5637	Median :0.3476
##	Mean :0.5852	Mean :0.3684	Mean :0.5653	Mean :0.3571
##	3rd Qu.:0.6343	3rd Qu.:0.4007	3rd Qu.:0.6143	3rd Qu.:0.3926
##	Max. :0.9164	Max. :0.7008	Max. :0.9720	Max. :0.6311
##				
##	RAPTOR_N	TIAM1_N	pP70S6_N	NUMB_N
##	Min. :0.1948	Min. :0.2378	Min. :0.1311	Min. :0.1180
##	1st Qu.:0.2762	1st Qu.:0.3721	1st Qu.:0.2821	1st Qu.:0.1593
##	Median :0.3050	Median :0.4074	Median :0.3787	Median :0.1782
##	Mean :0.3158	Mean :0.4186	Mean :0.3945	Mean :0.1811
##	3rd Qu.:0.3473	3rd Qu.:0.4559	3rd Qu.:0.4807	3rd Qu.:0.1972
##	Max. :0.5267	Max. :0.7221	Max. :1.1292	Max. :0.3166
##				
##	P70S6_N	pGSK3B_N	pPKCG_N	CDK5_N
##	Min. :0.3441	Min. :0.09998	Min. :0.5988	Min. :0.1812
##	1st Qu.:0.8267	1st Qu.:0.14925	1st Qu.:1.2968	1st Qu.:0.2726
##	Median :0.9313	Median :0.16021	Median :1.6646	Median :0.2938
##	Mean :0.9431	Mean :0.16121	Mean :1.7066	Mean :0.2924
##	3rd Qu.:1.0451	3rd Qu.:0.17174	3rd Qu.:2.1130	3rd Qu.:0.3125
##	Max. :1.6800	Max. :0.25321	Max. :3.3820	Max. :0.8174
##				
##	S6_N	ADARB1_N	AcetylH3K9_N	RRP1_N
##	Min. :0.1302	Min. :0.5291	Min. :0.05253	Min. : -0.06201
##	1st Qu.:0.3167	1st Qu.:0.9305	1st Qu.:0.10357	1st Qu.: 0.14902
##	Median :0.4010	Median :1.1283	Median :0.15042	Median : 0.16210
##	Mean :0.4292	Mean :1.1974	Mean :0.21648	Mean : 0.16663
##	3rd Qu.:0.5349	3rd Qu.:1.3802	3rd Qu.:0.26965	3rd Qu.: 0.17741
##	Max. :0.8226	Max. :2.5399	Max. :1.45939	Max. : 0.61238
##				
##	BAX_N	ARC_N	ERBB4_N	nNOS_N
##	Min. :0.07233	Min. :0.06725	Min. :0.1002	Min. :0.09973
##	1st Qu.:0.16817	1st Qu.:0.11084	1st Qu.:0.1470	1st Qu.:0.16645
##	Median :0.18074	Median :0.12163	Median :0.1564	Median :0.18267
##	Mean :0.17931	Mean :0.12152	Mean :0.1565	Mean :0.18130
##	3rd Qu.:0.19158	3rd Qu.:0.13196	3rd Qu.:0.1654	3rd Qu.:0.19857
##	Max. :0.24114	Max. :0.15875	Max. :0.2087	Max. :0.26074
##				
##	Tau_N	GFAP_N	GluR3_N	GluR4_N
##	Min. :0.09623	Min. :0.08611	Min. :0.1114	Min. :0.07258
##	1st Qu.:0.16799	1st Qu.:0.11277	1st Qu.:0.1957	1st Qu.:0.10889
##	Median :0.18863	Median :0.12046	Median :0.2169	Median :0.12355
##	Mean :0.21049	Mean :0.12089	Mean :0.2219	Mean :0.12656
##	3rd Qu.:0.23394	3rd Qu.:0.12772	3rd Qu.:0.2460	3rd Qu.:0.14195
##	Max. :0.60277	Max. :0.21362	Max. :0.3310	Max. :0.53700
##				
##	IL1B_N	P3525_N	pCASP9_N	PSD95_N

```

## Min.      :0.2840    Min.      :0.2074    Min.      :0.8532    Min.      :1.206
## 1st Qu.:0.4756    1st Qu.:0.2701    1st Qu.:1.3756    1st Qu.:2.079
## Median :0.5267    Median :0.2906    Median :1.5227    Median :2.242
## Mean      :0.5273    Mean      :0.2913    Mean      :1.5483    Mean      :2.235
## 3rd Qu.:0.5770    3rd Qu.:0.3116    3rd Qu.:1.7131    3rd Qu.:2.420
## Max.      :0.8897    Max.      :0.4437    Max.      :2.5862    Max.      :2.878
##
##          SNCA_N          Ubiquitin_N          pGSK3B_Tyr216_N          SHH_N
## Min.      :0.1012    Min.      :0.7507    Min.      :0.5774    Min.      :0.1559
## 1st Qu.:0.1428    1st Qu.:1.1163    1st Qu.:0.7937    1st Qu.:0.2064
## Median :0.1575    Median :1.2366    Median :0.8499    Median :0.2240
## Mean      :0.1598    Mean      :1.2393    Mean      :0.8488    Mean      :0.2267
## 3rd Qu.:0.1733    3rd Qu.:1.3631    3rd Qu.:0.9162    3rd Qu.:0.2417
## Max.      :0.2576    Max.      :1.8972    Max.      :1.2046    Max.      :0.3583
##
##          BAD_N          BCL2_N          pS6_N          pCFOS_N
## Min.      :0.0883    Min.      :0.08066    Min.      :0.06725    Min.      :0.08542
## 1st Qu.:0.1410    1st Qu.:0.11999    1st Qu.:0.11084    1st Qu.:0.11437
## Median :0.1579    Median :0.13476    Median :0.12163    Median :0.12847
## Mean      :0.1579    Mean      :0.13476    Mean      :0.12152    Mean      :0.13105
## 3rd Qu.:0.1676    3rd Qu.:0.13933    3rd Qu.:0.13196    3rd Qu.:0.14243
## Max.      :0.2820    Max.      :0.26151    Max.      :0.15875    Max.      :0.25653
##
##          SYP_N          H3AcK18_N          EGR1_N          H3MeK4_N
## Min.      :0.2586    Min.      :0.07969    Min.      :0.1055    Min.      :0.1018
## 1st Qu.:0.3981    1st Qu.:0.13397    1st Qu.:0.1592    1st Qu.:0.1743
## Median :0.4485    Median :0.16961    Median :0.1831    Median :0.2054
## Mean      :0.4461    Mean      :0.16961    Mean      :0.1831    Mean      :0.2054
## 3rd Qu.:0.4908    3rd Qu.:0.18717    3rd Qu.:0.1961    3rd Qu.:0.2192
## Max.      :0.7596    Max.      :0.47976    Max.      :0.3607    Max.      :0.4139
##
##          CaNA_N          class
## Min.      :0.5865    c-CS-m :150
## 1st Qu.:1.0814    c-SC-m :150
## Median :1.3174    c-CS-s :135
## Mean      :1.3378    c-SC-s :135
## 3rd Qu.:1.5858    t-CS-m :135
## Max.      :2.1298    t-SC-m :135
##                                     (Other):240

```

Exploratory Data Analysis

Histogram of Protein Expression Level

```

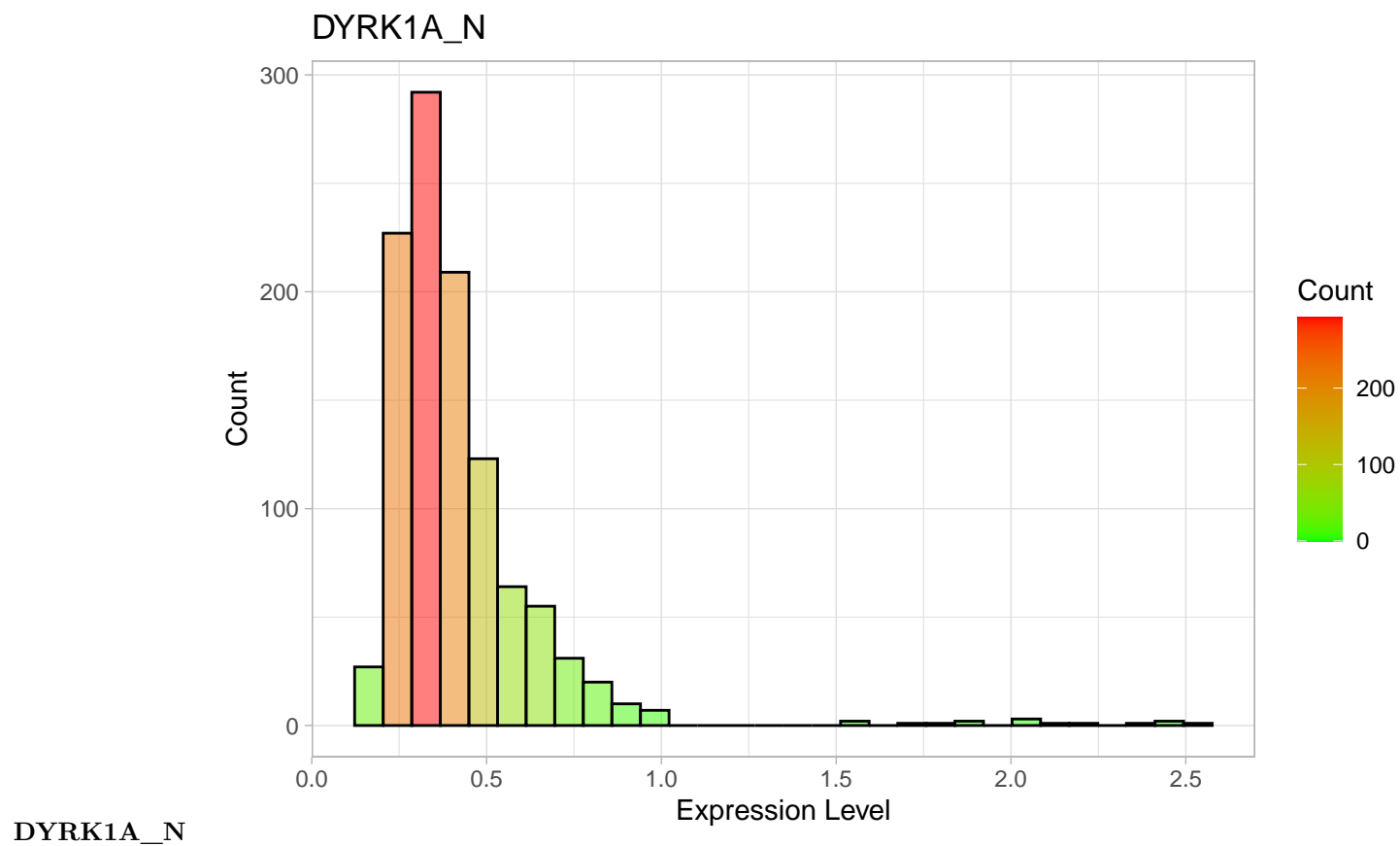
for(i in 1:length(proteins)){
  plot <- ggplot(ncortex, aes(eval(parse(text = proteins[i])))) +
    geom_histogram(aes(fill=..count..), color = "black", alpha = 0.5) +
    scale_fill_gradient("Count", low="green", high="red") +
    labs(title = proteins[i],
         x = "Expression Level",
         y = "Count") +
    theme_light()
}

```

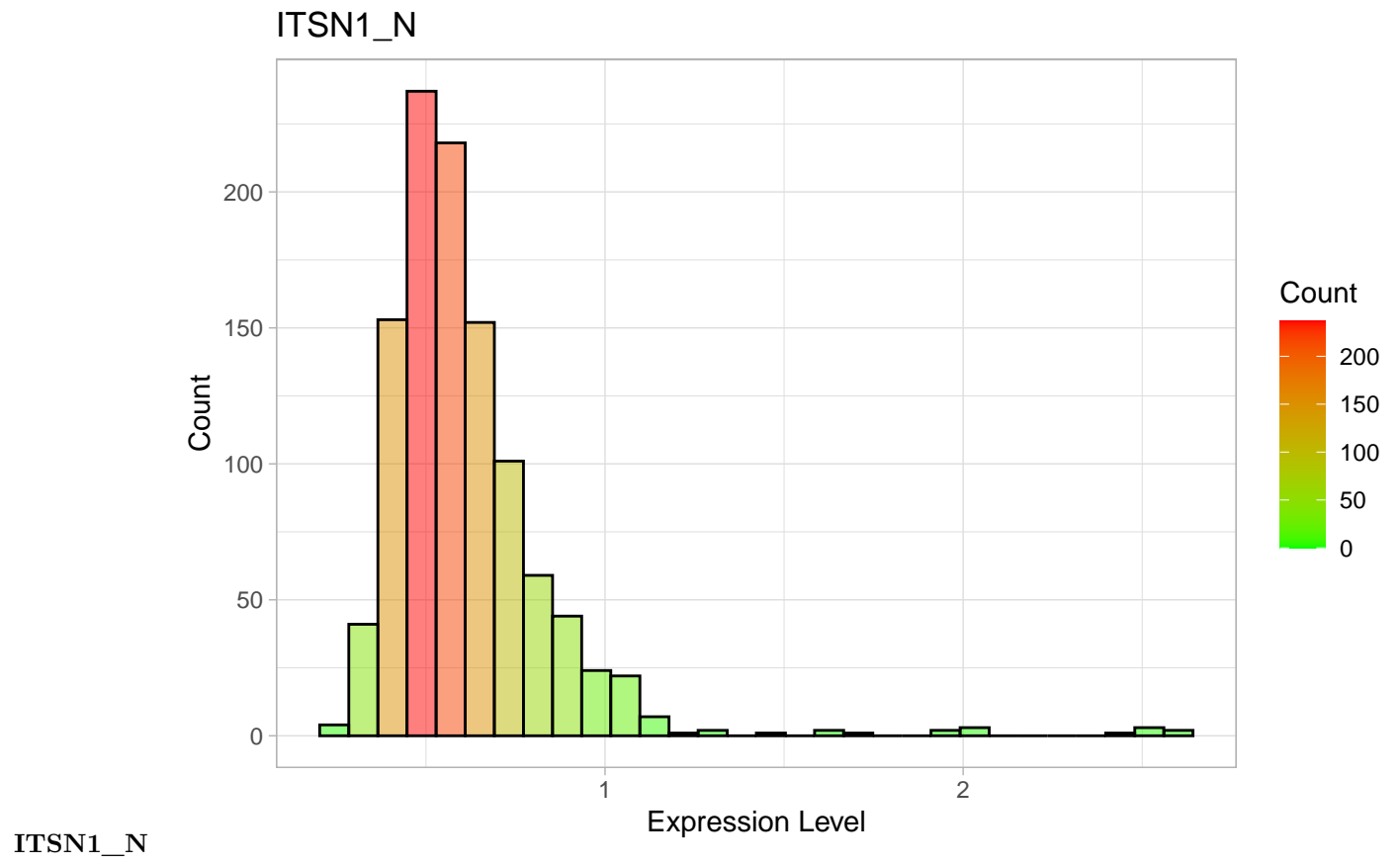
```

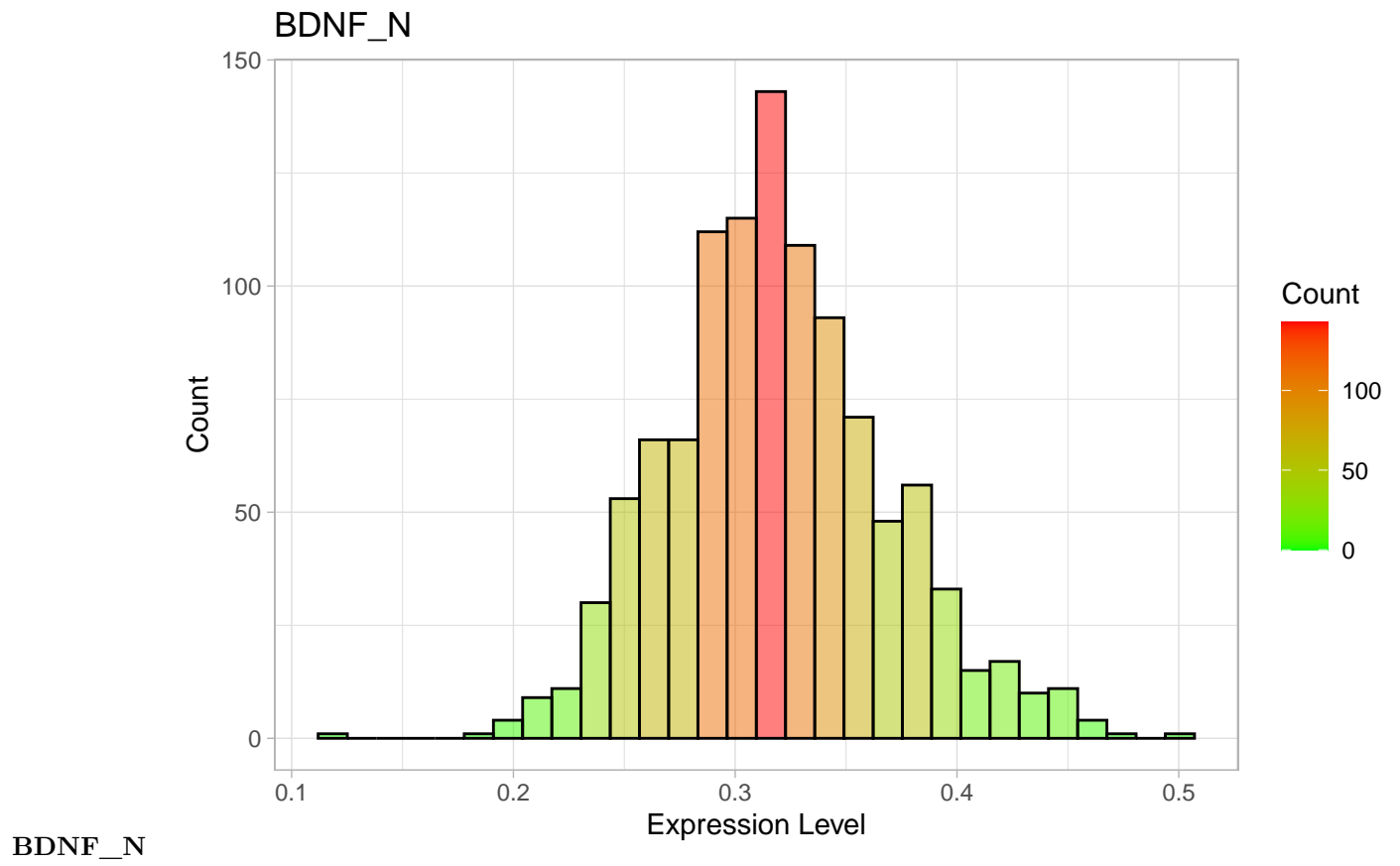
cat("#### ", proteins[i], "\n")
print(plot)
cat('\n\n')
}

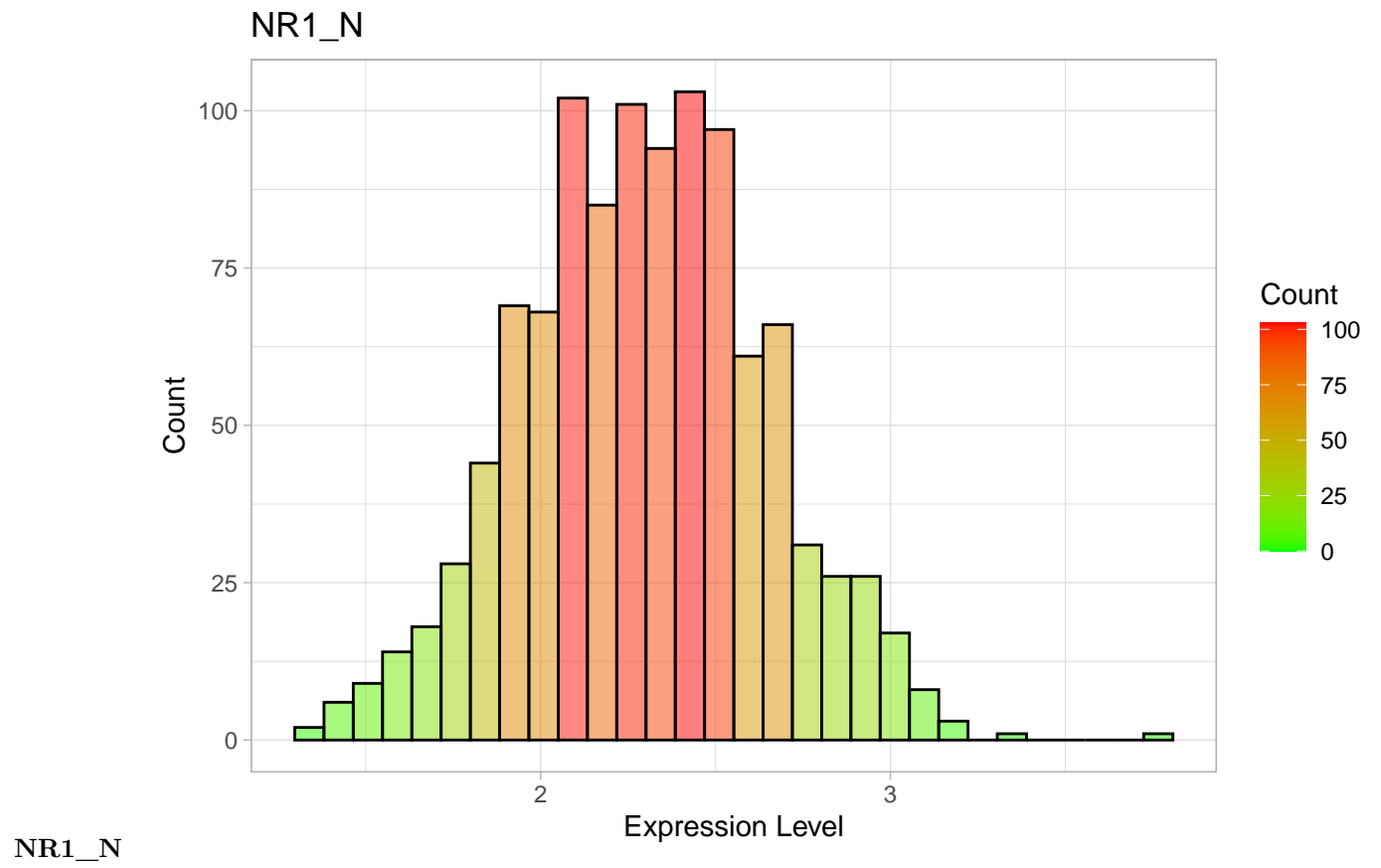
```

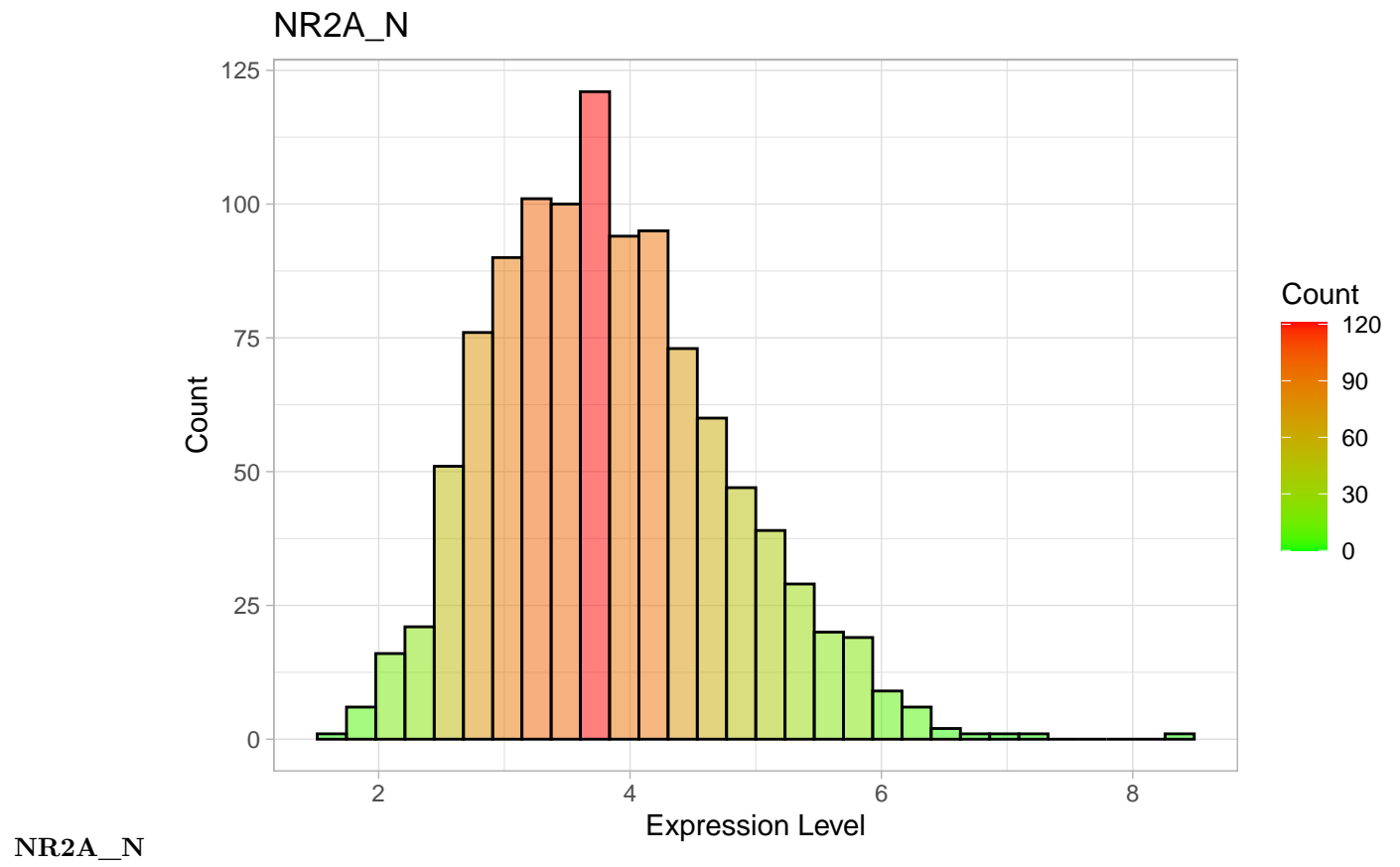


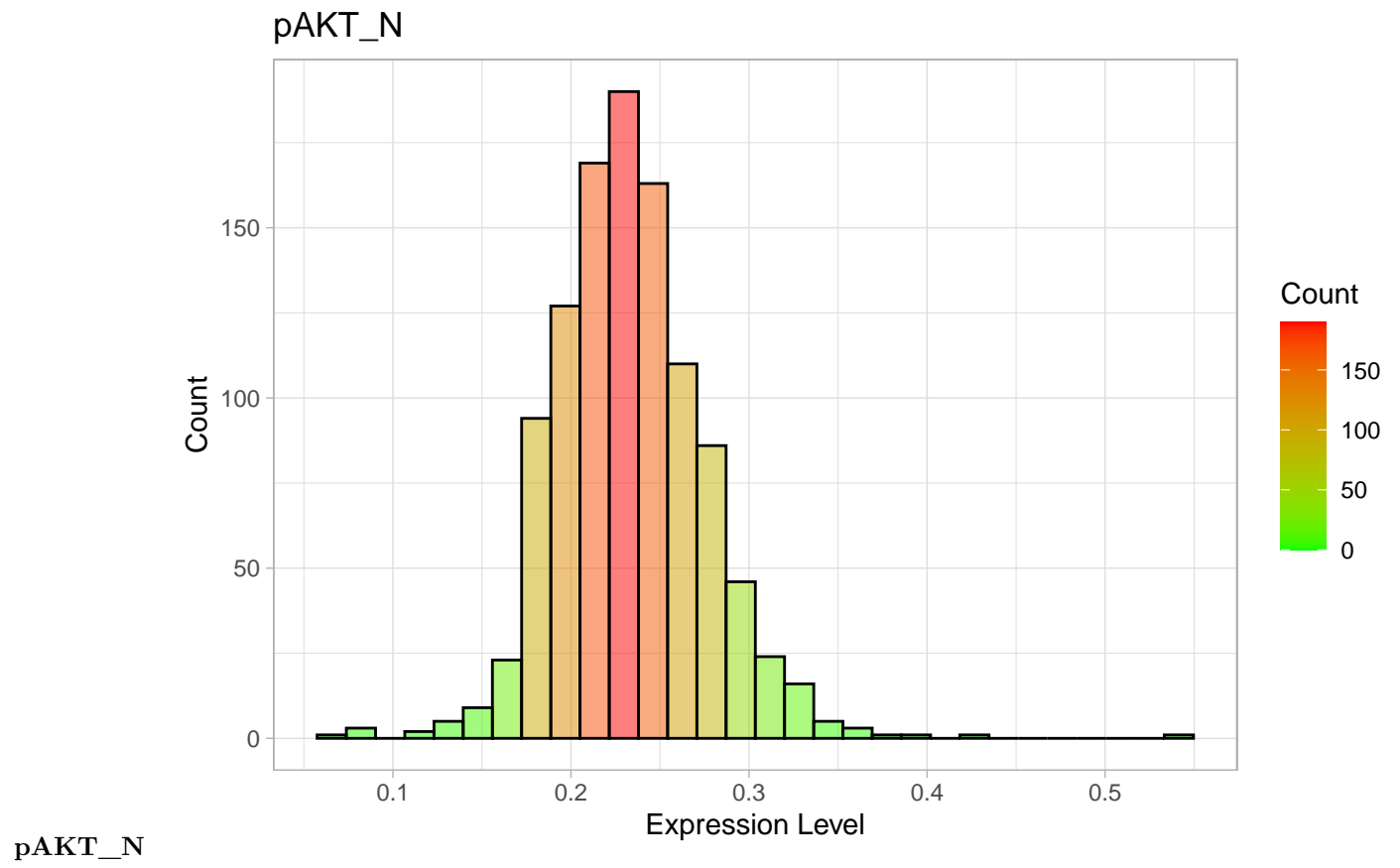
DYRK1A_N

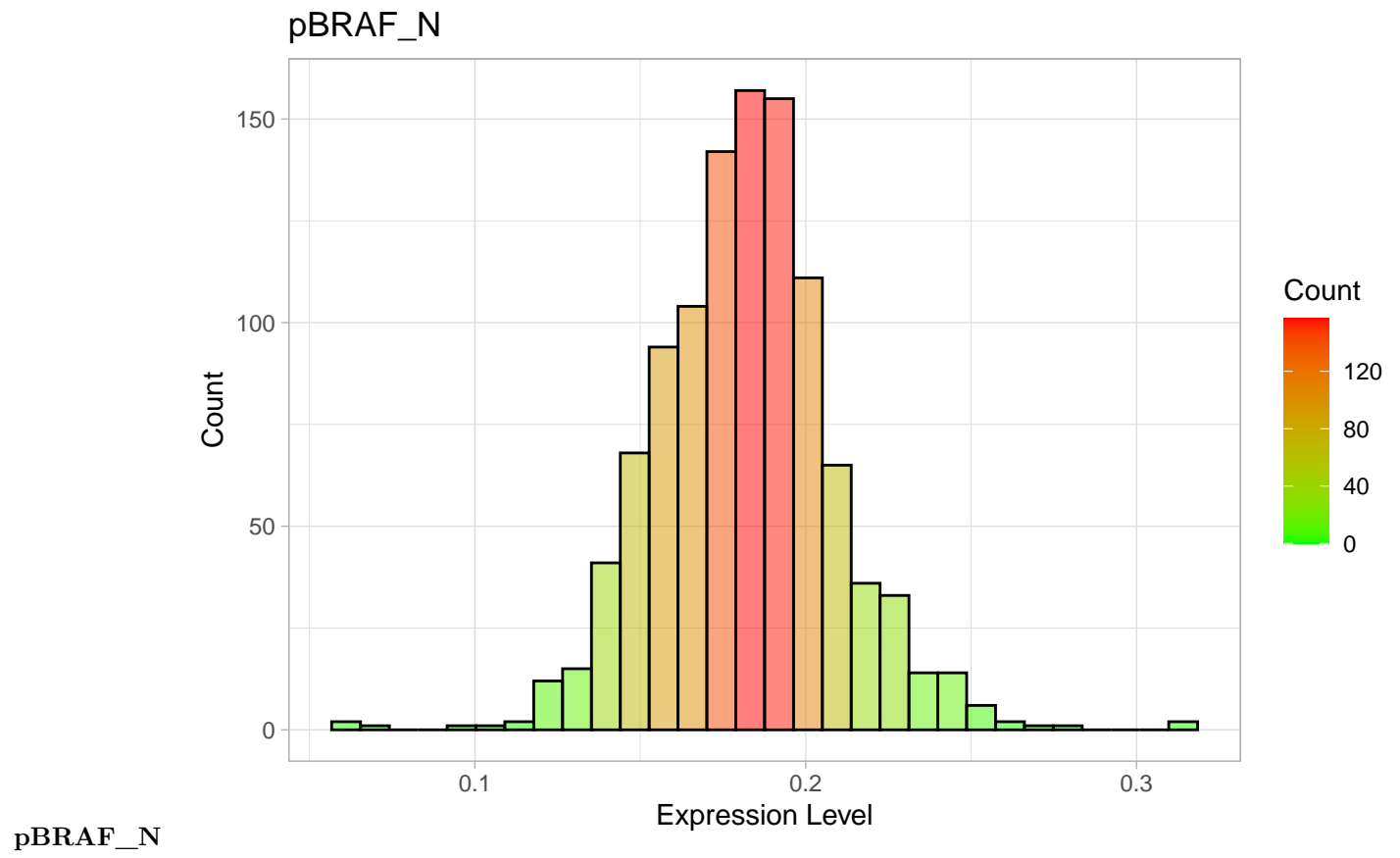


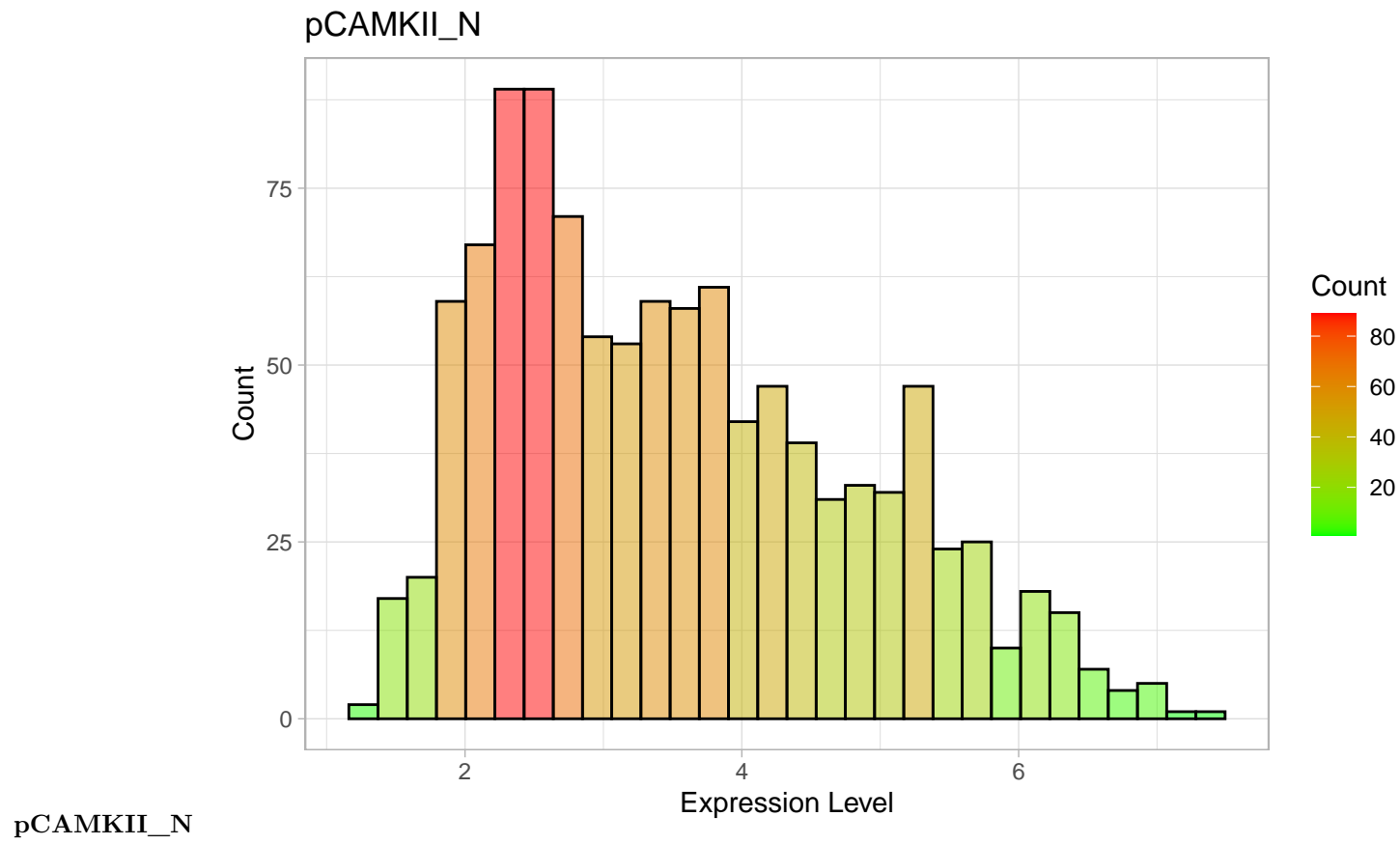


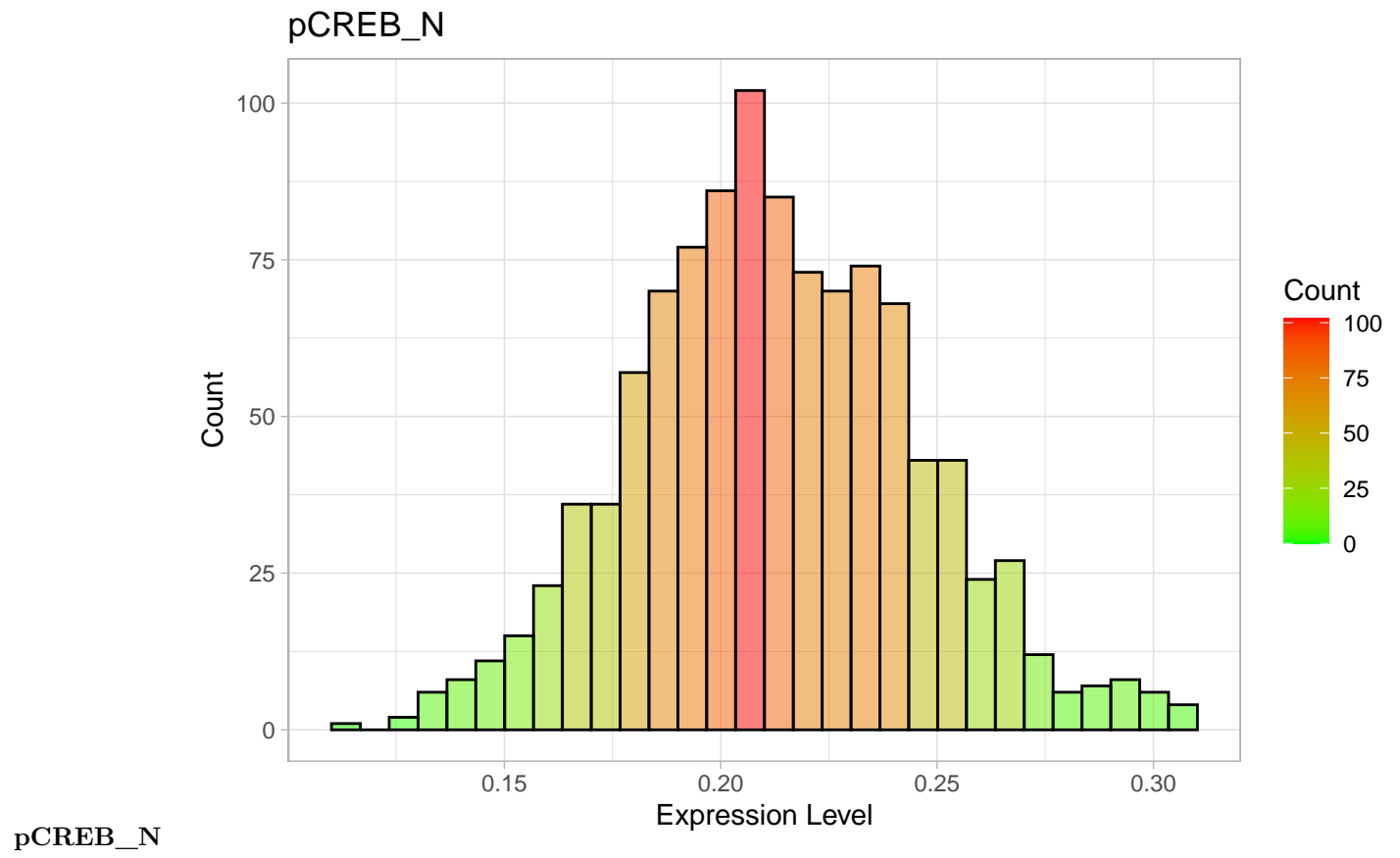


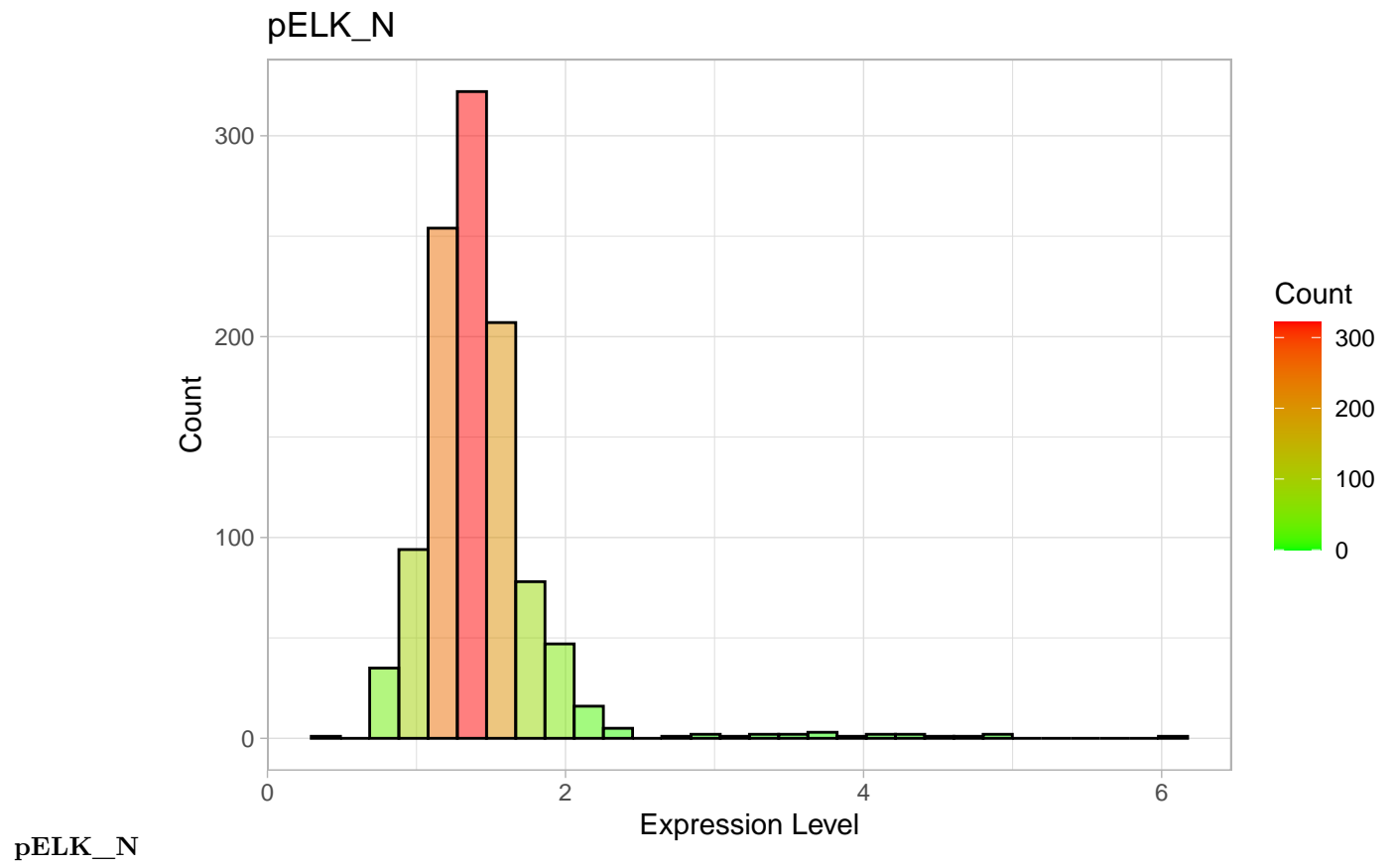


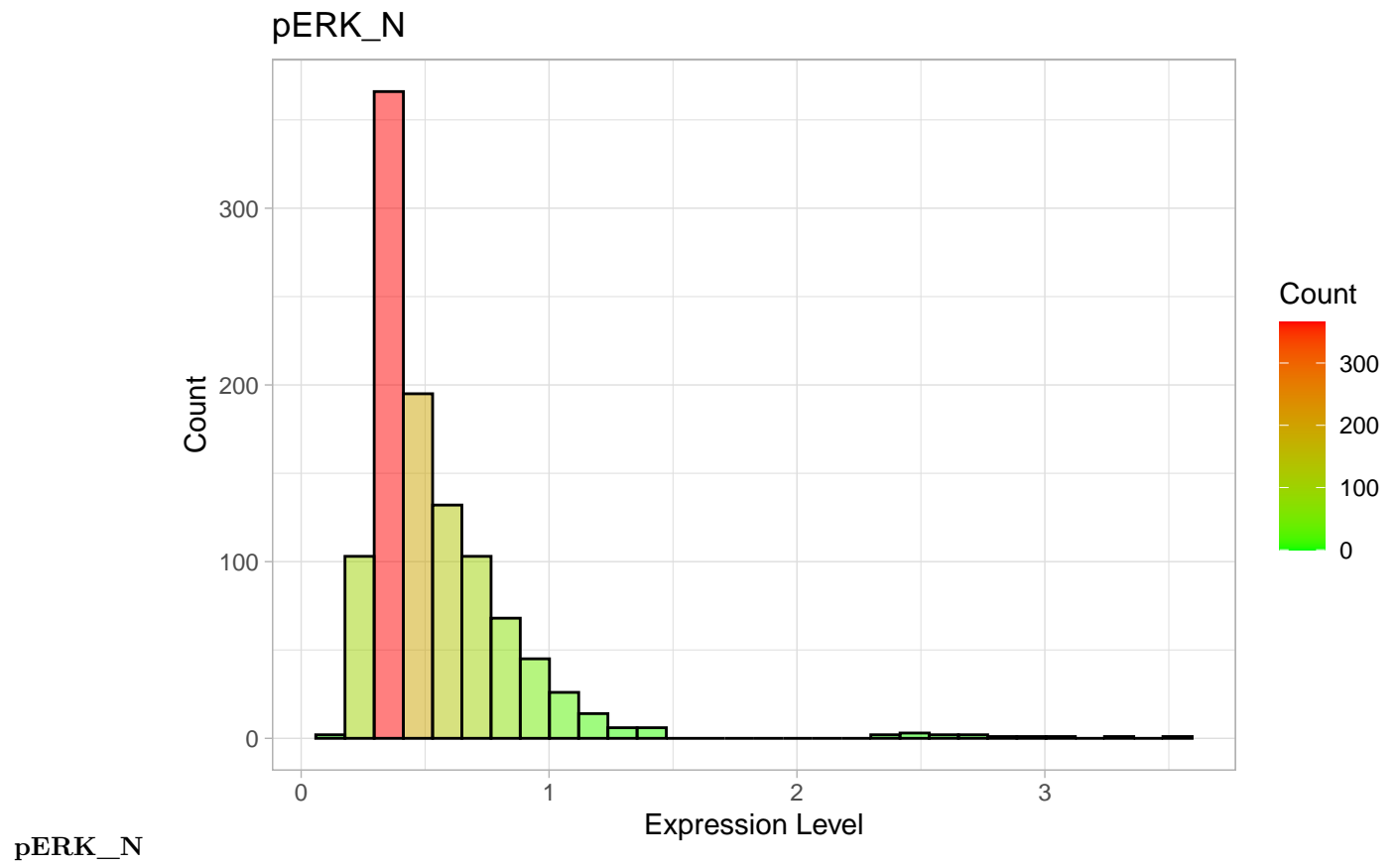


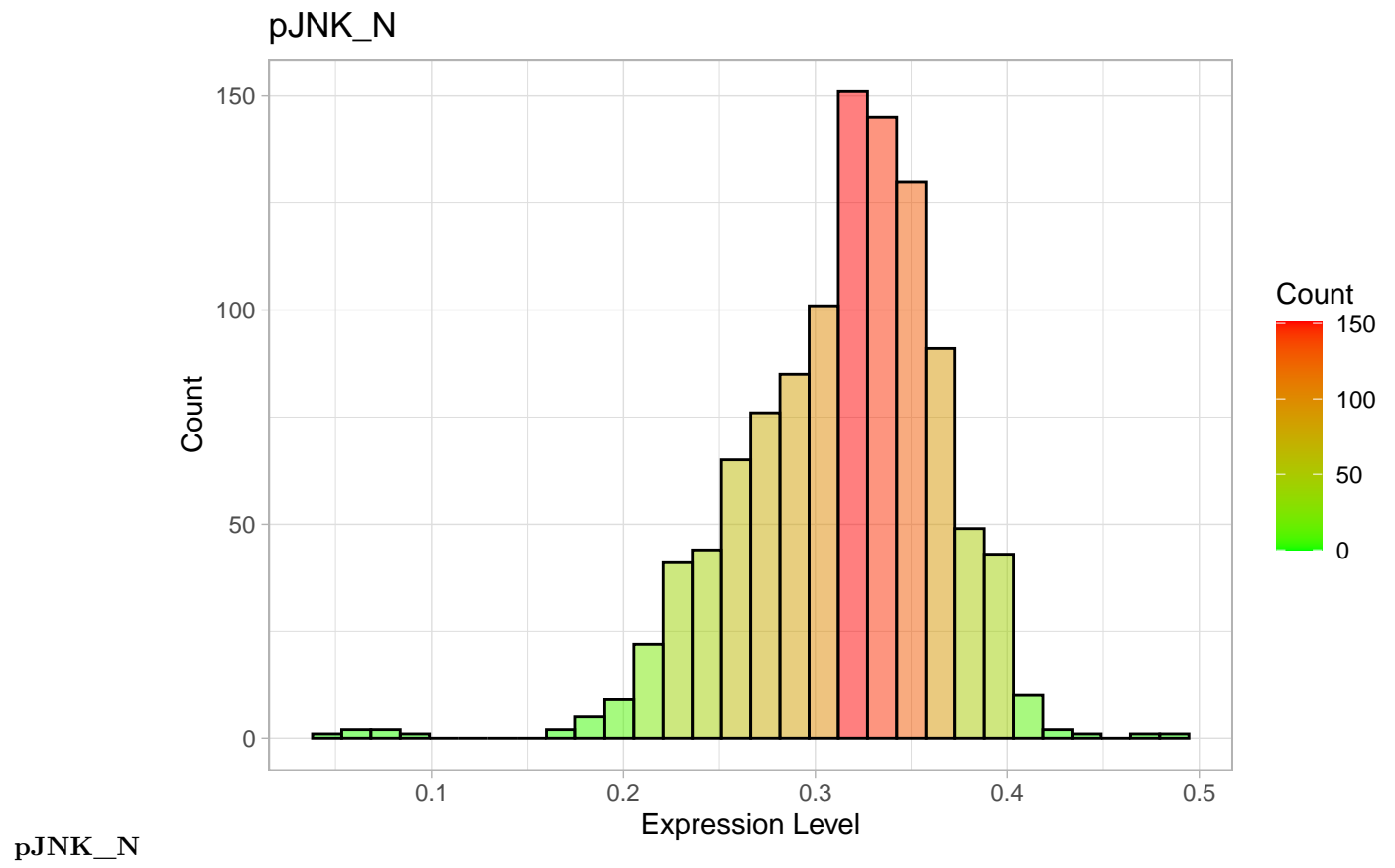


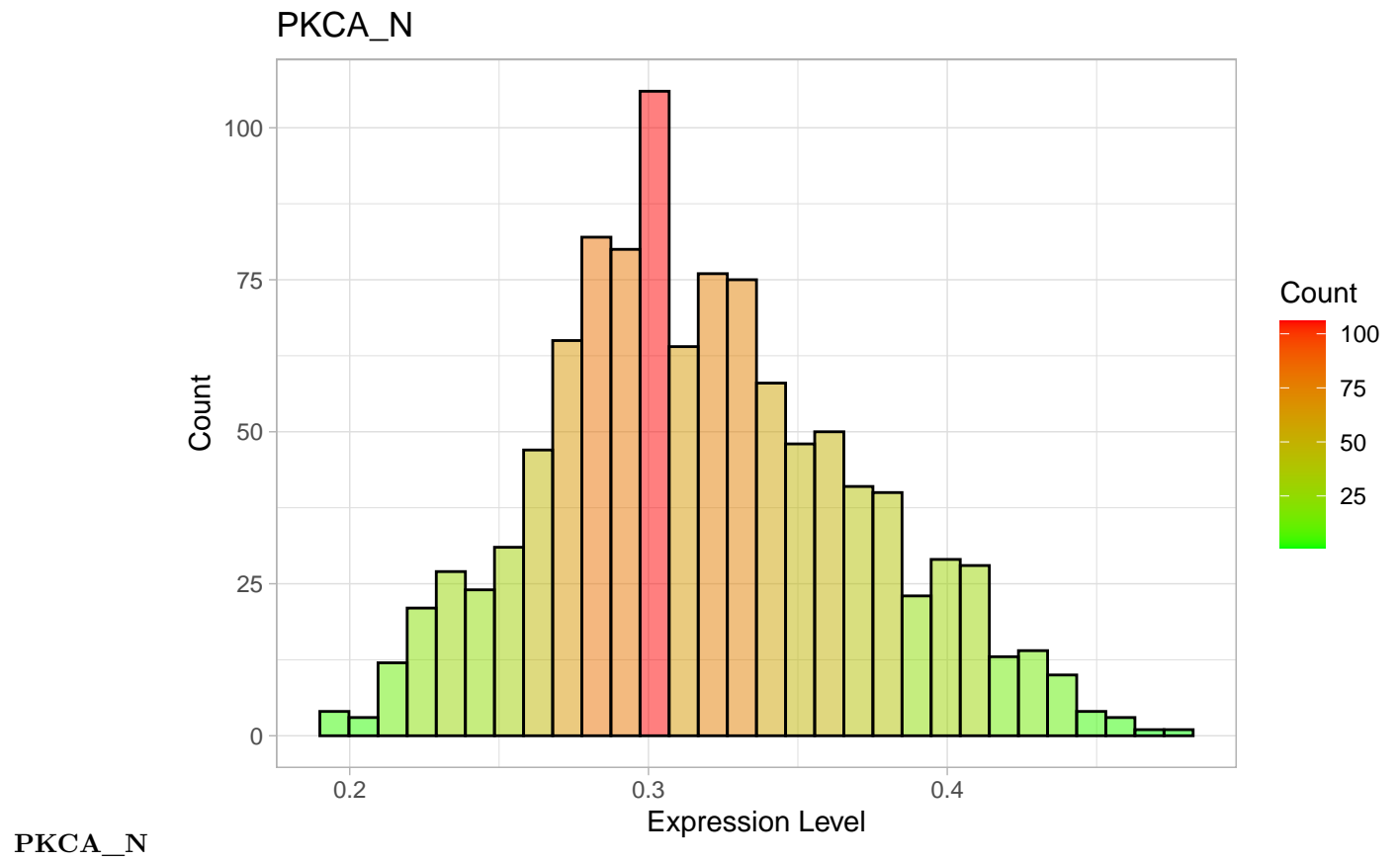


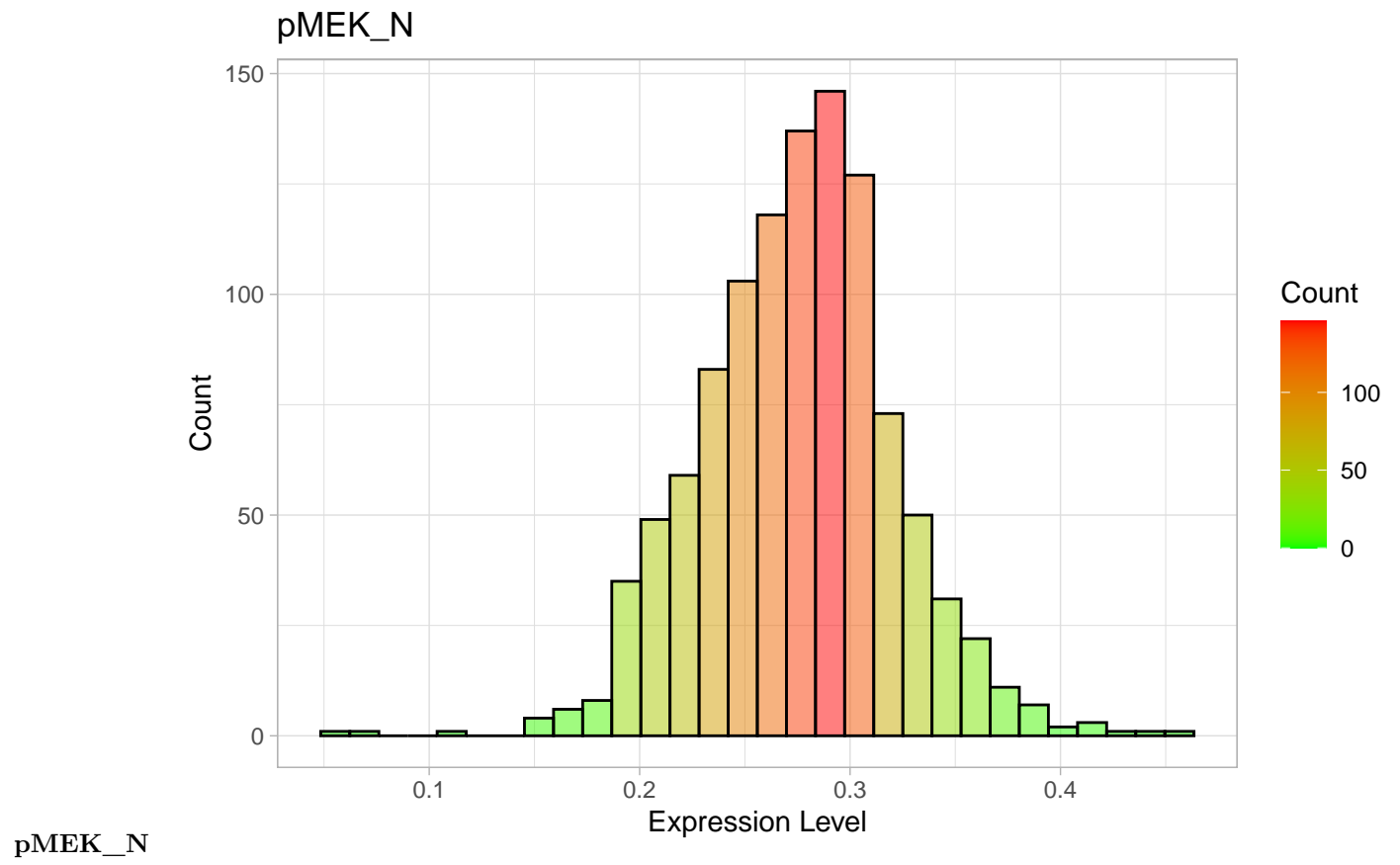


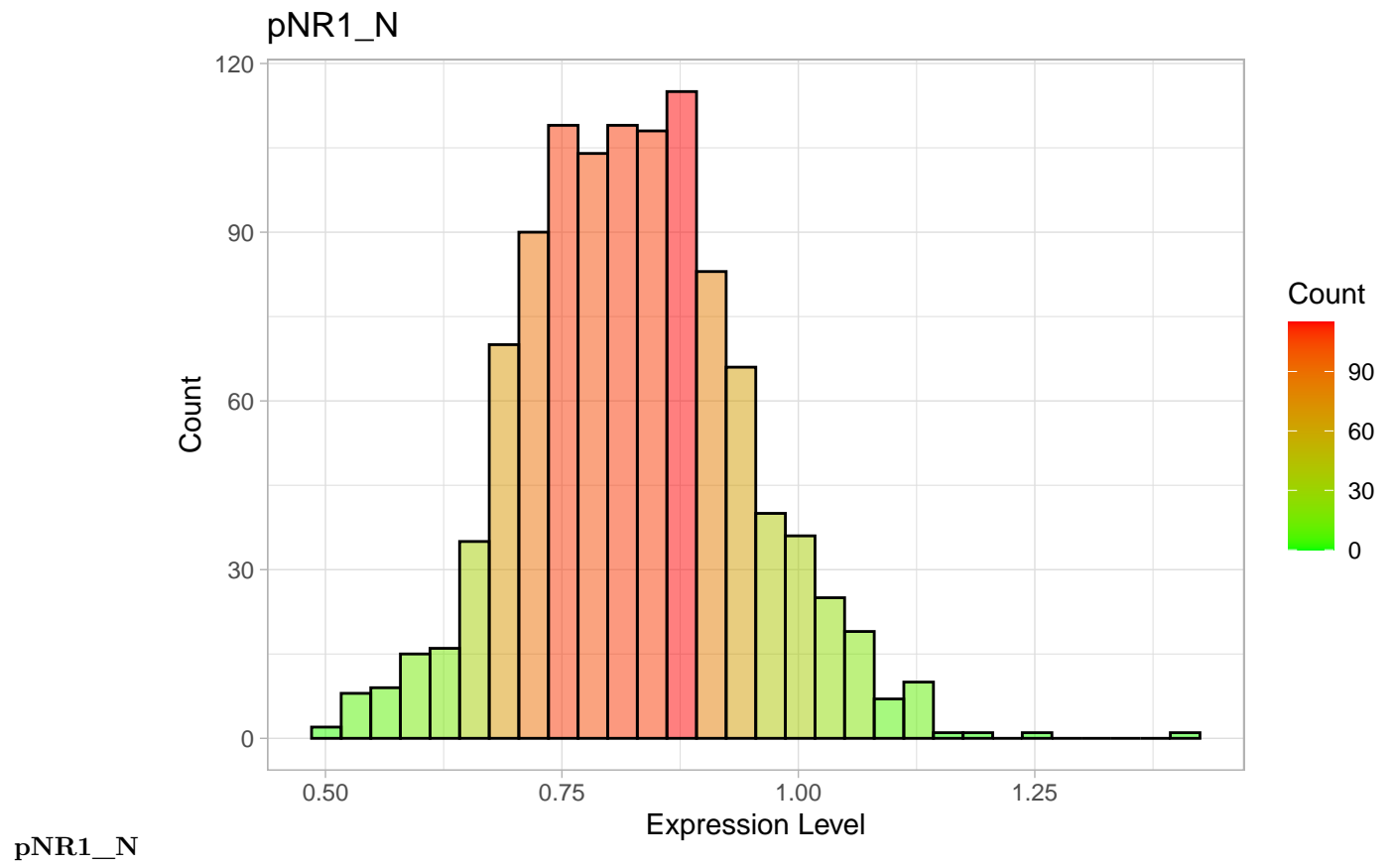


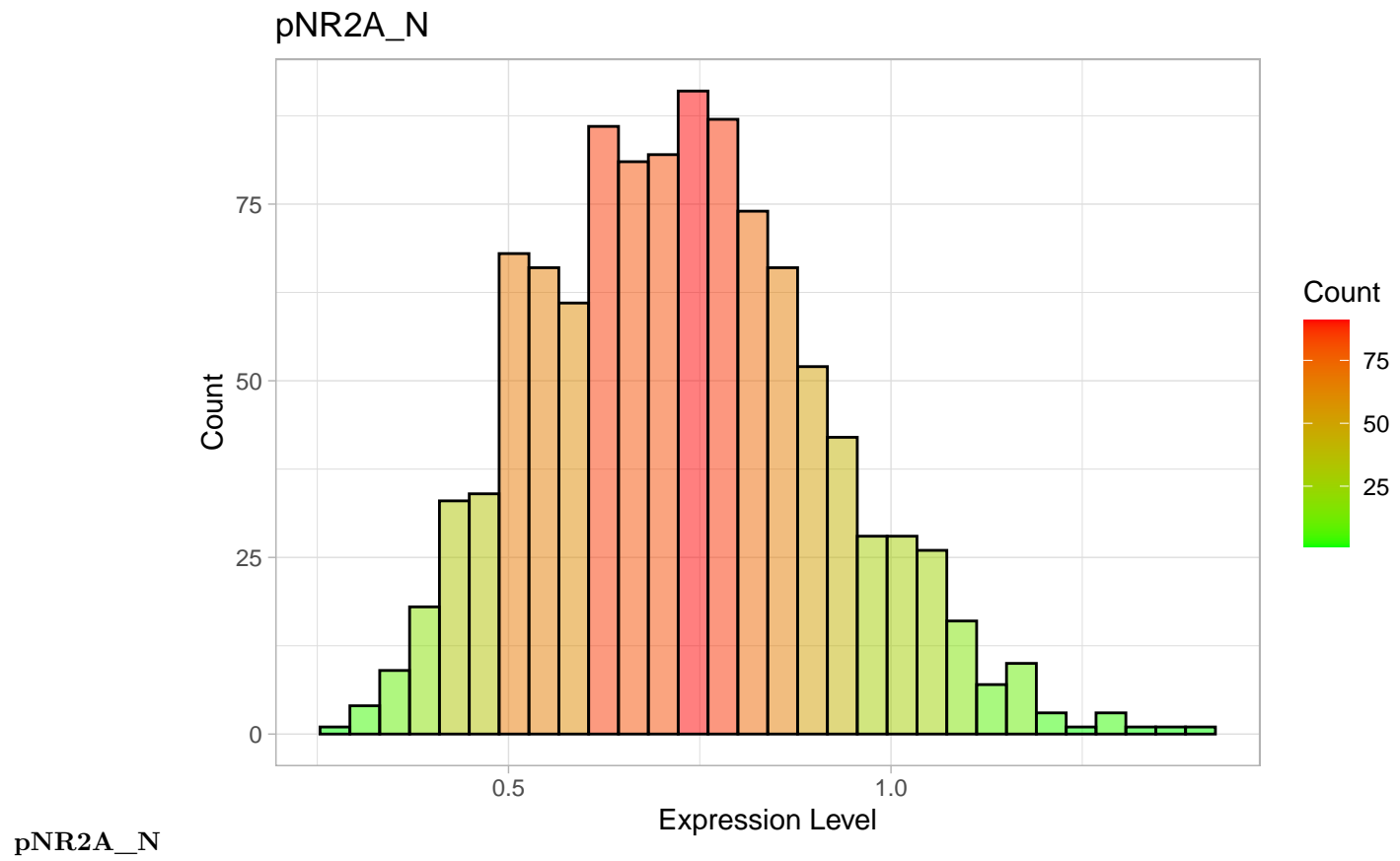


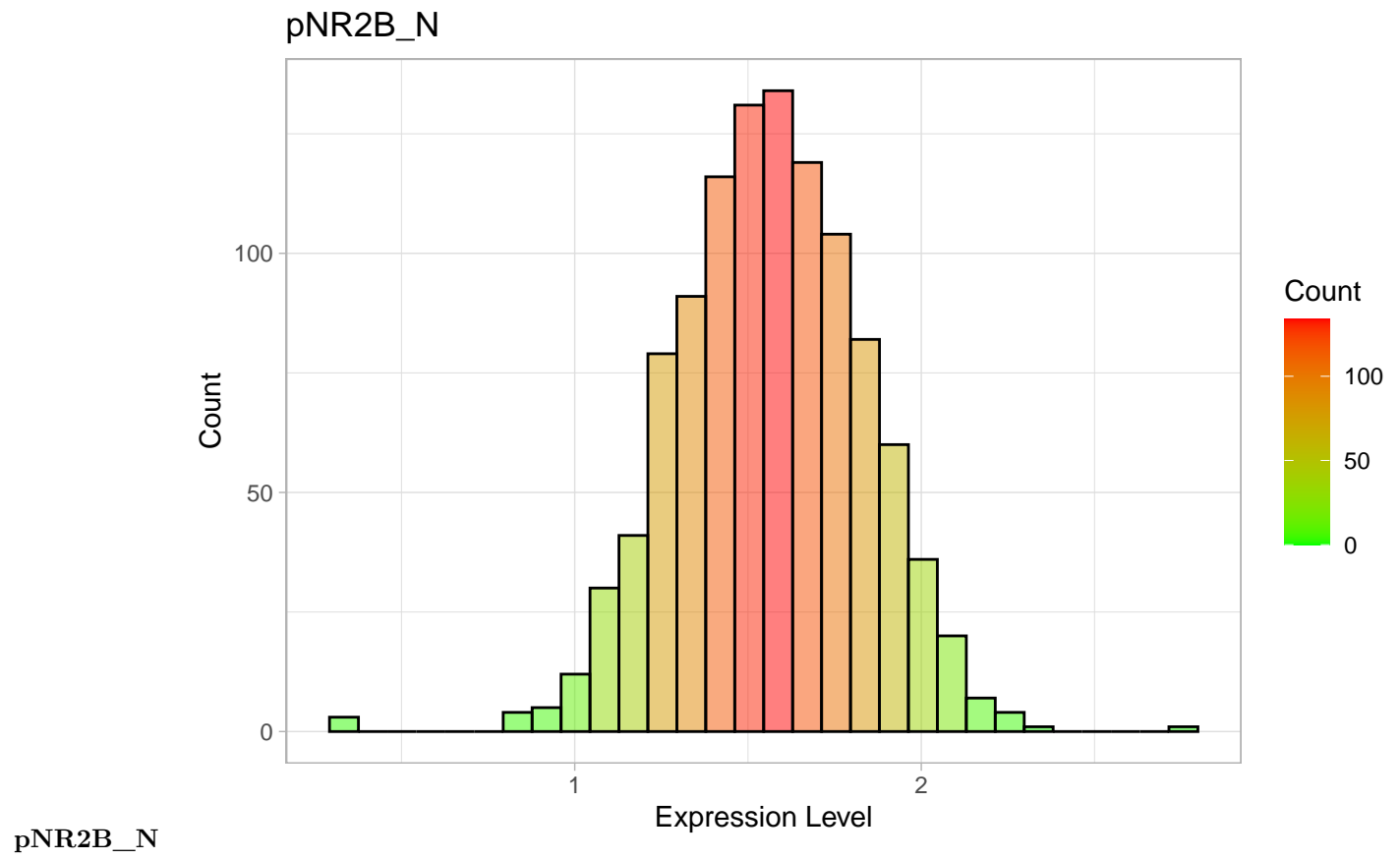


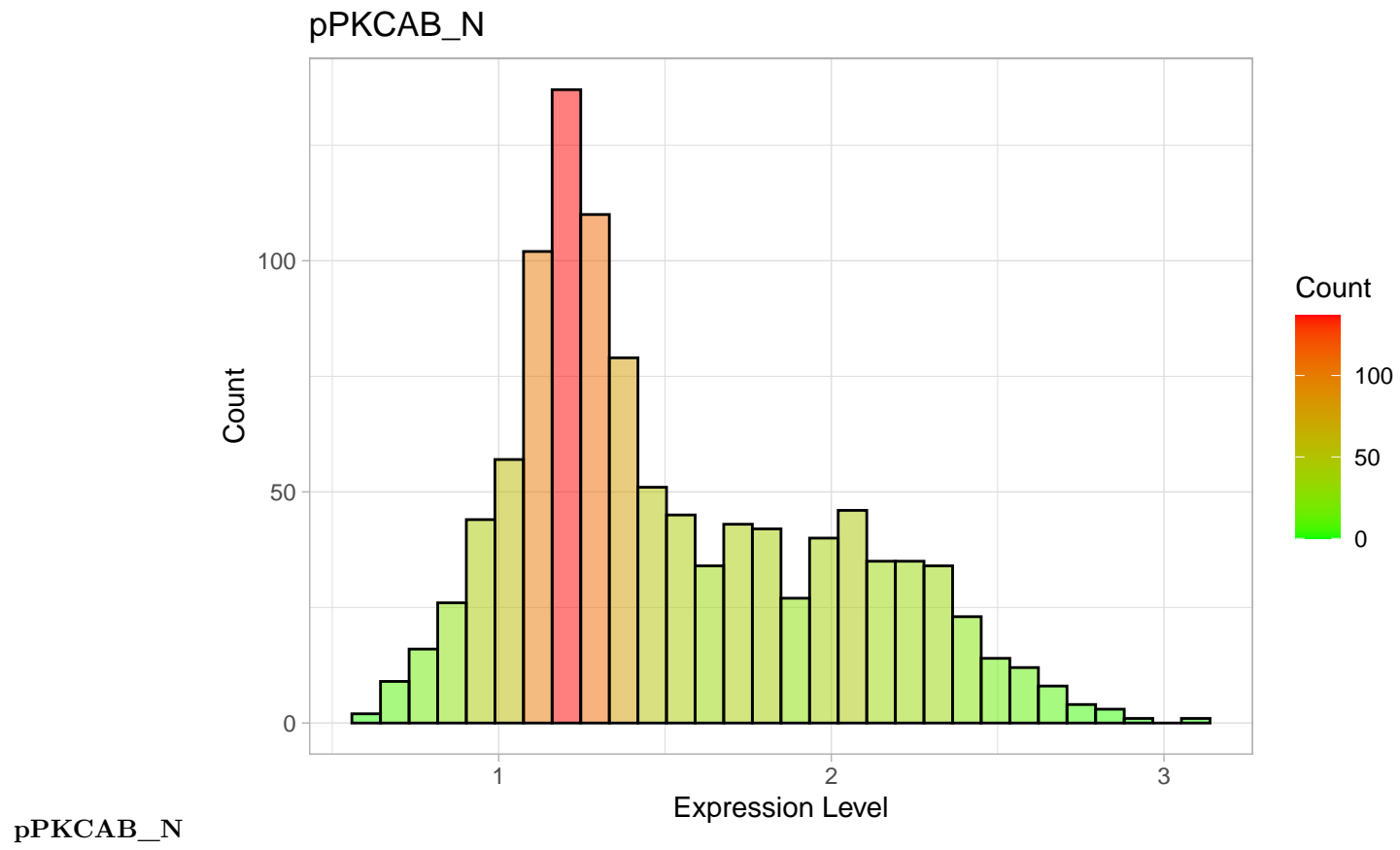


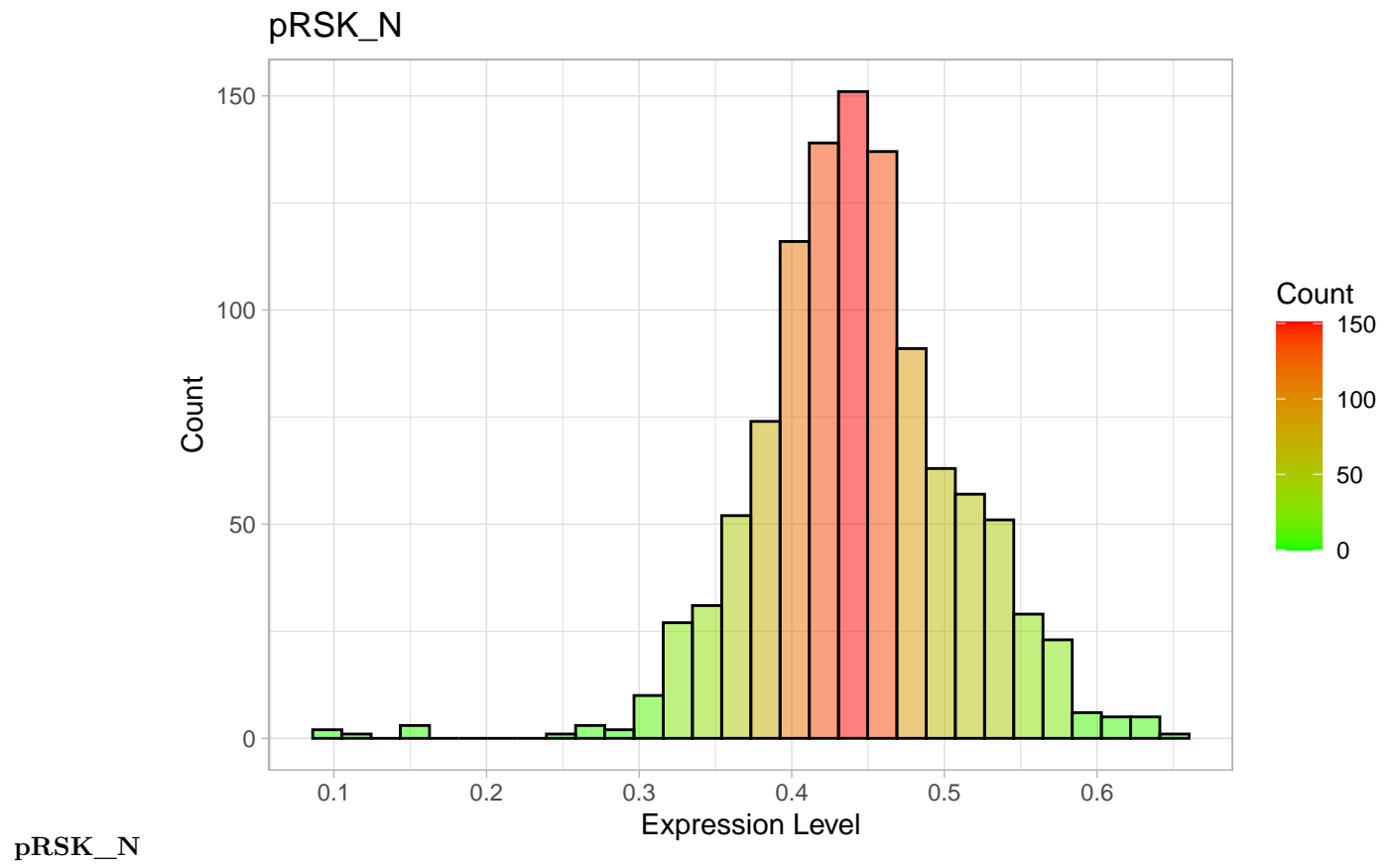


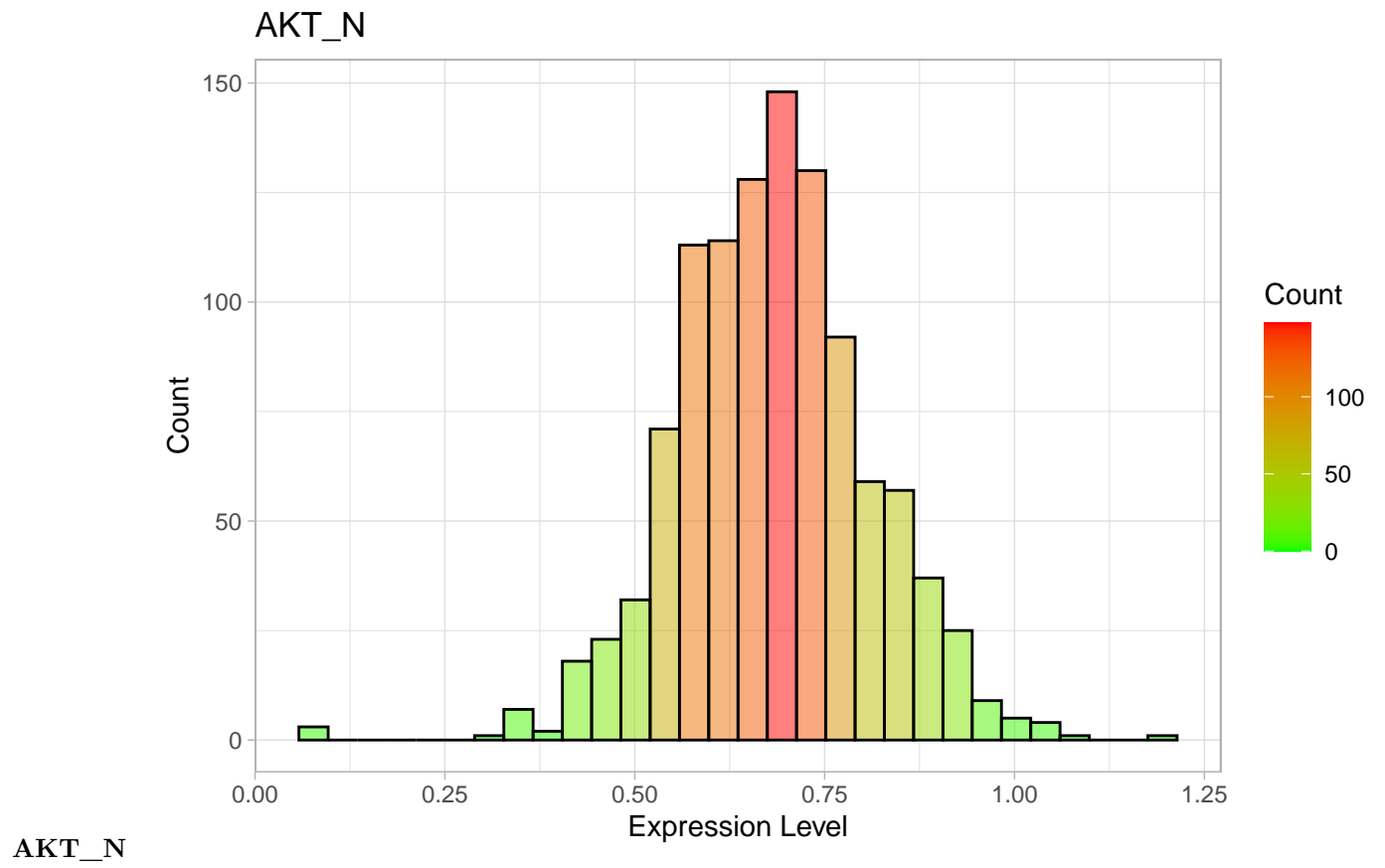


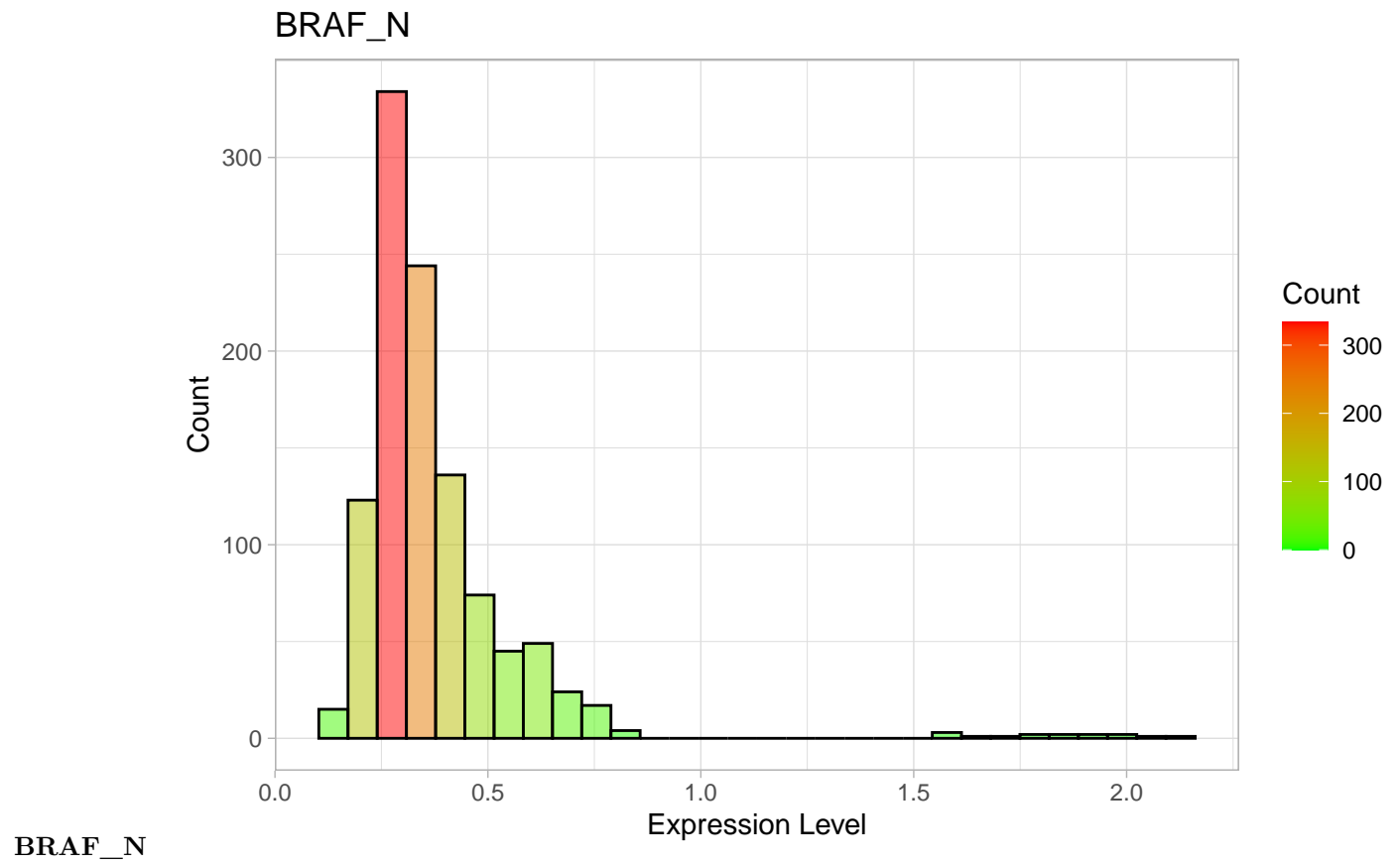




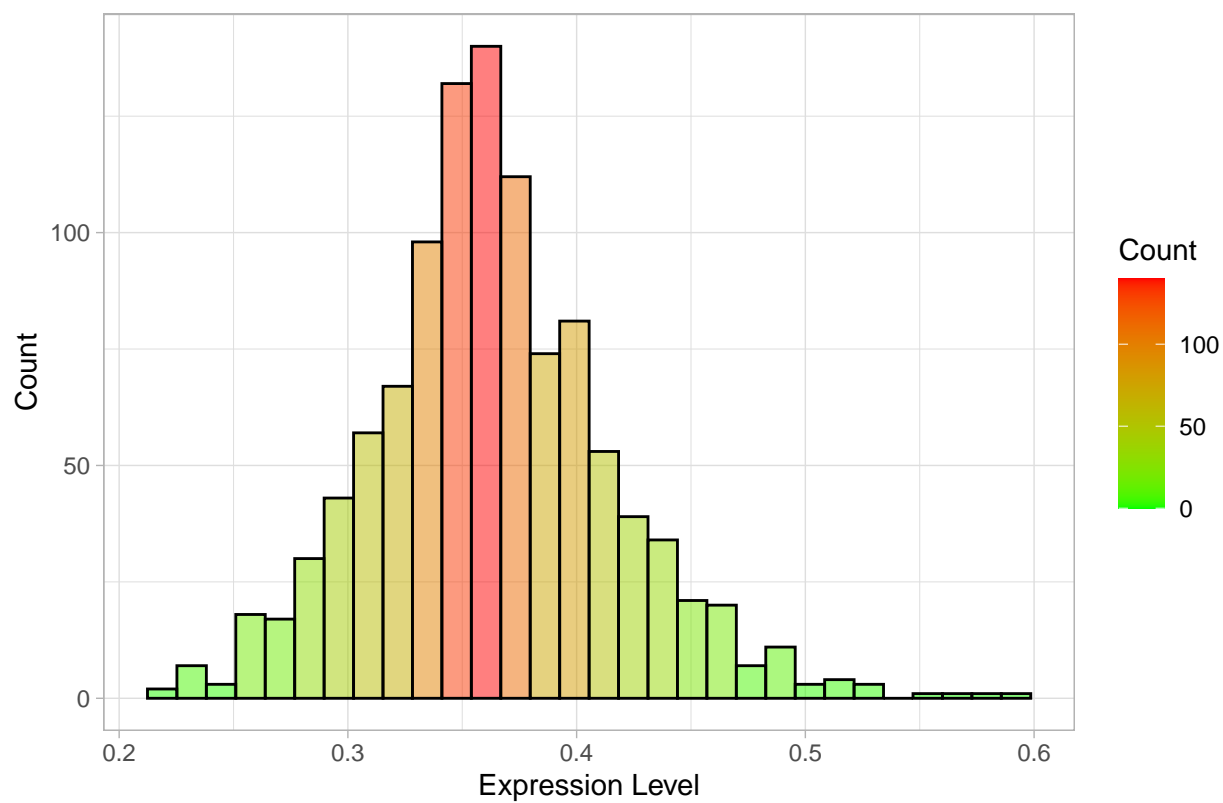




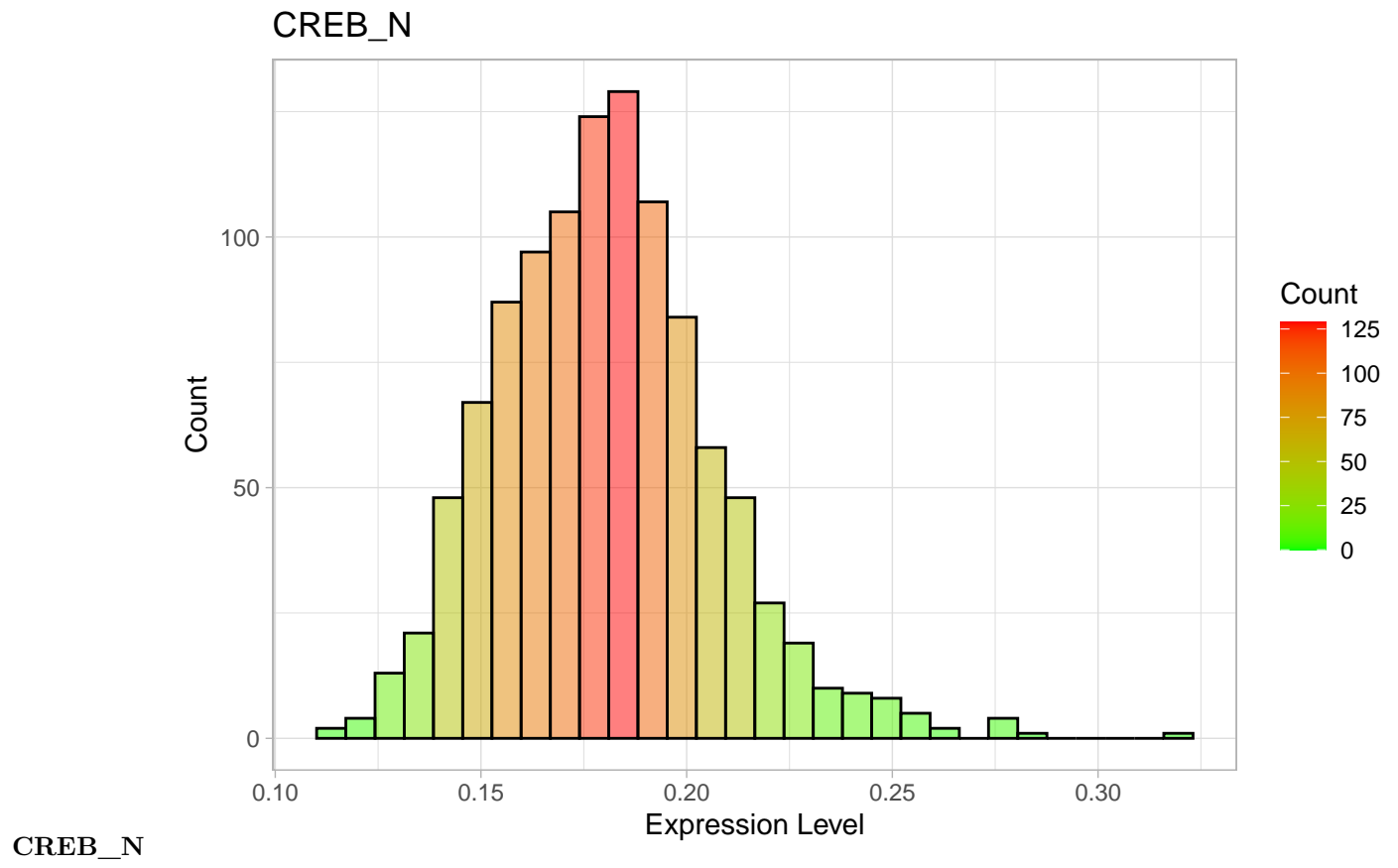


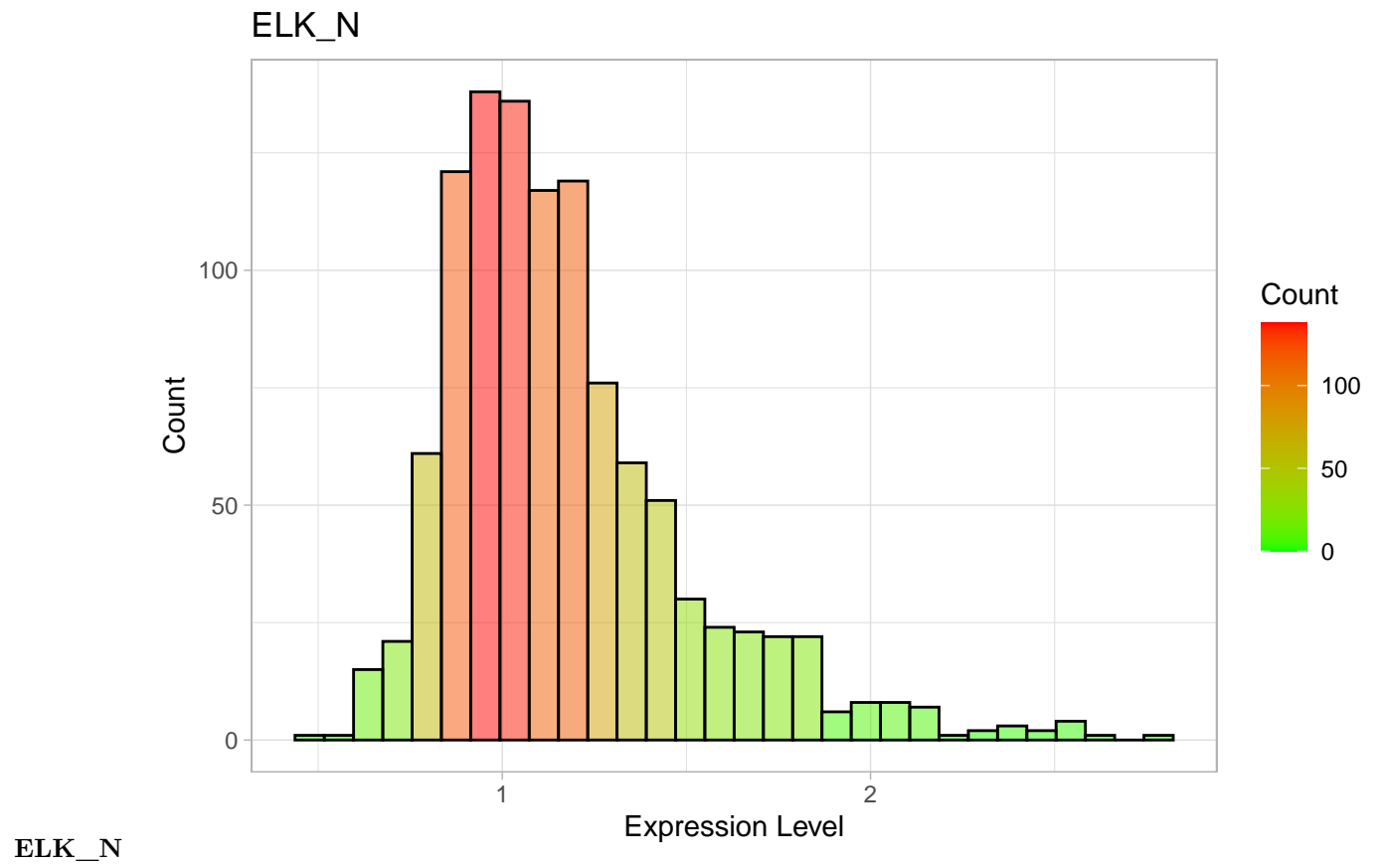


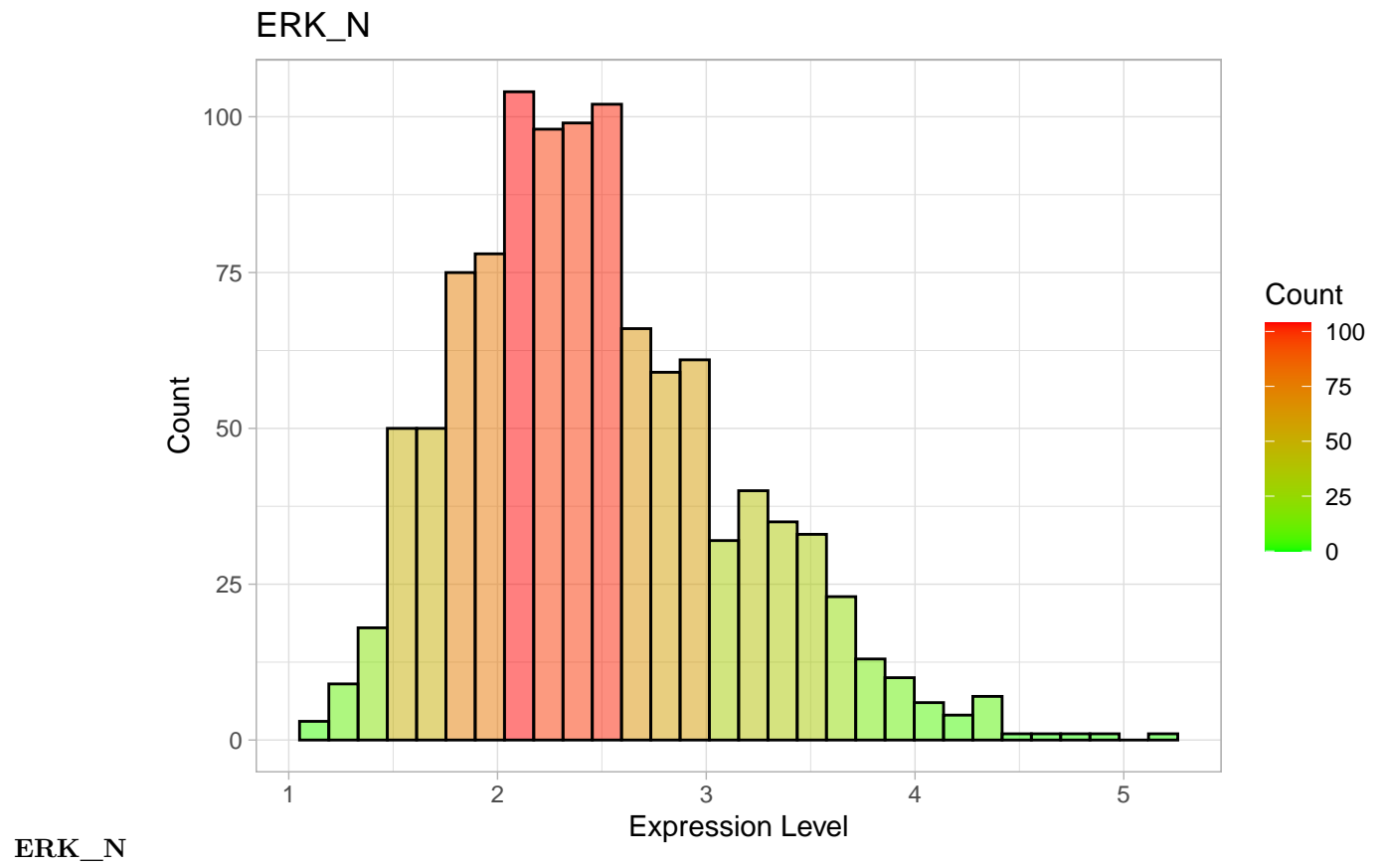
CAMKII_N

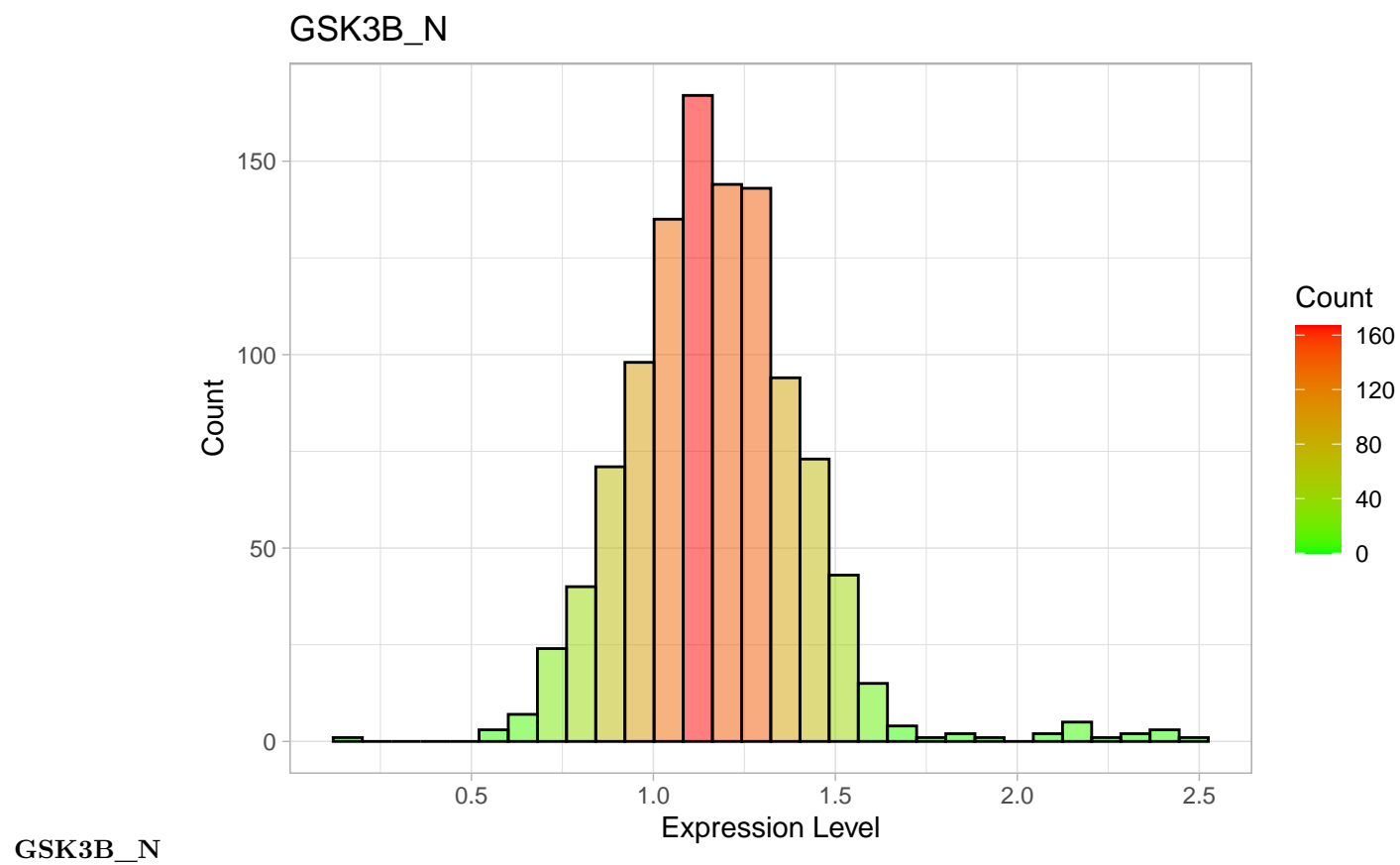


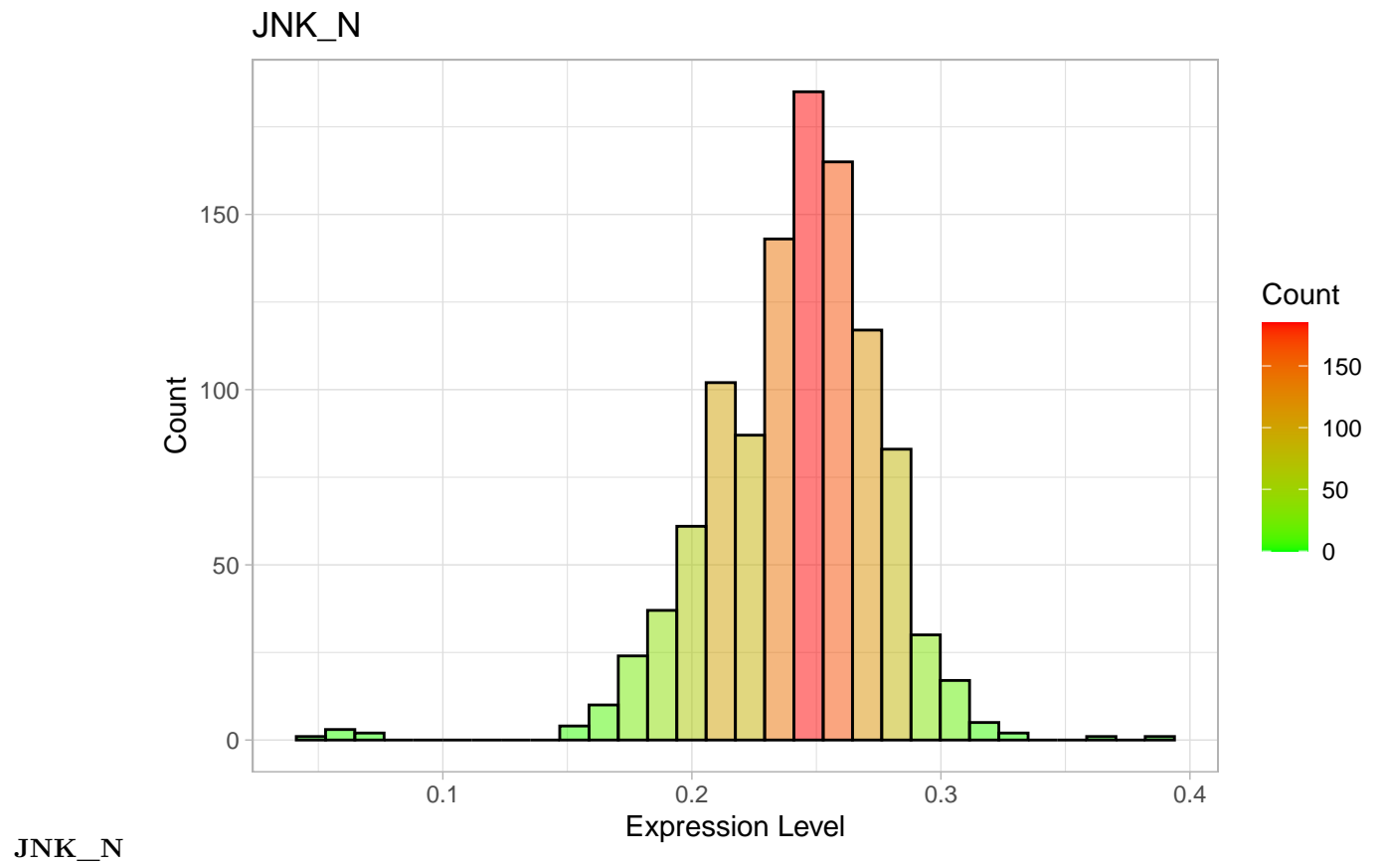
CAMKII_N

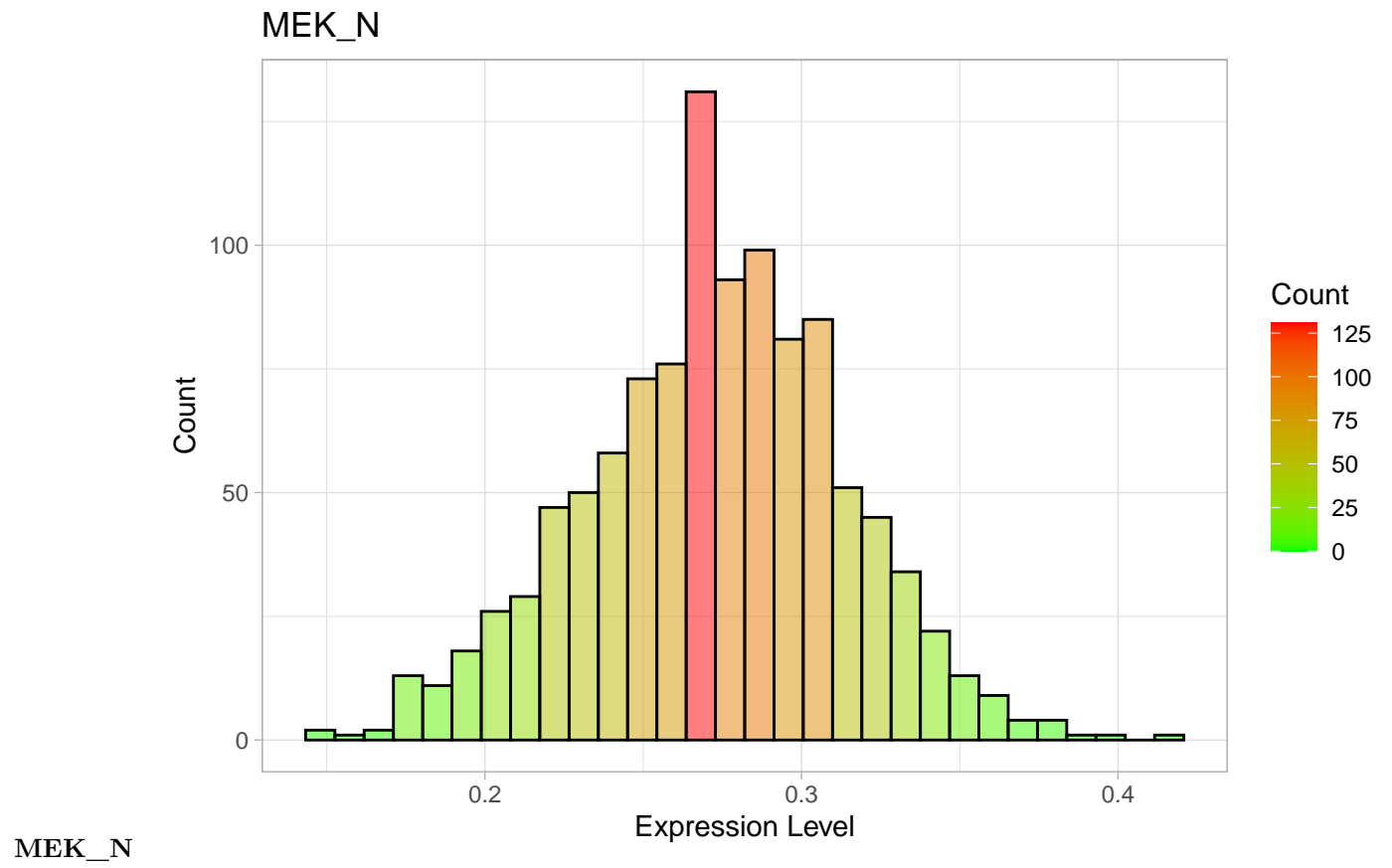


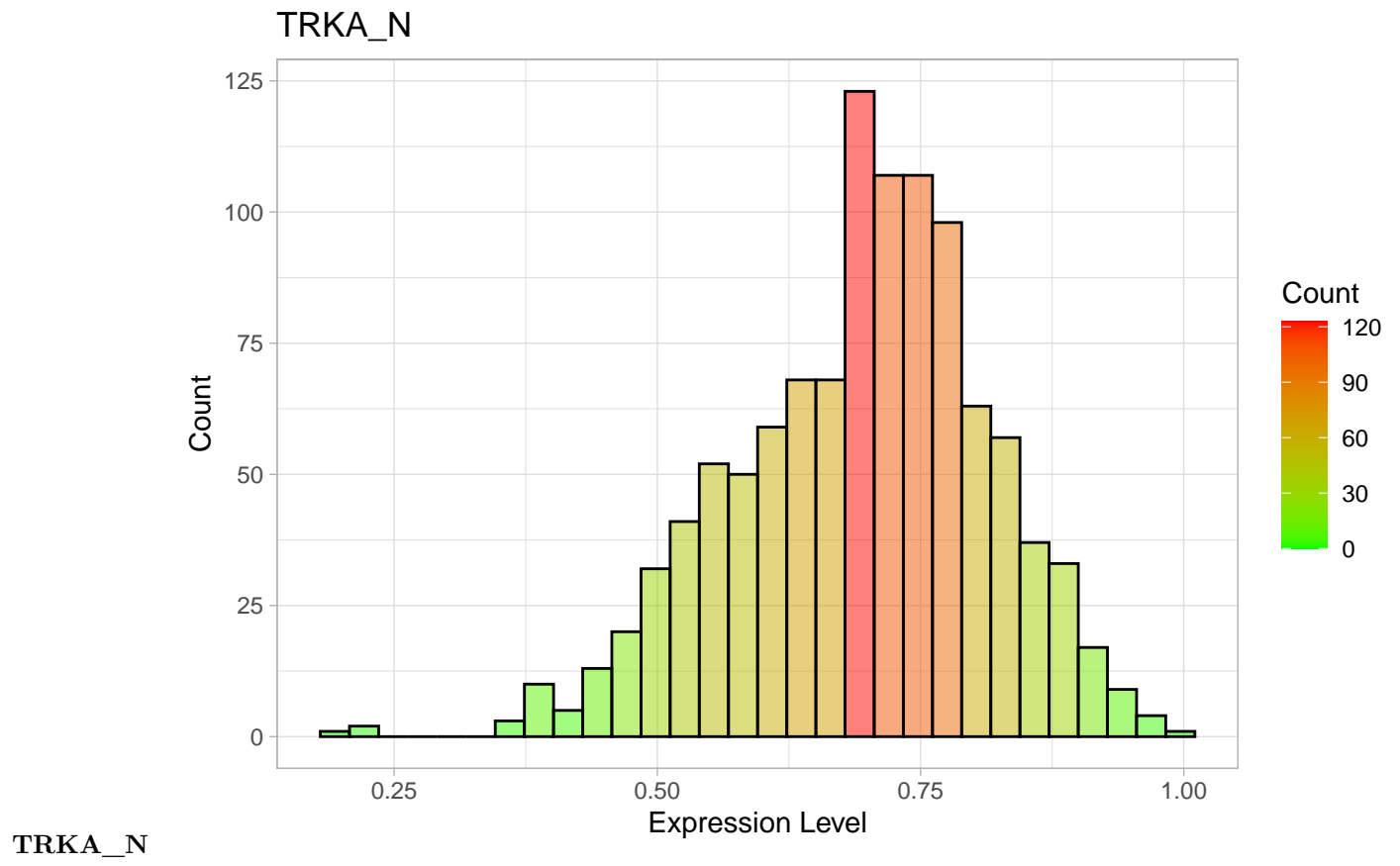


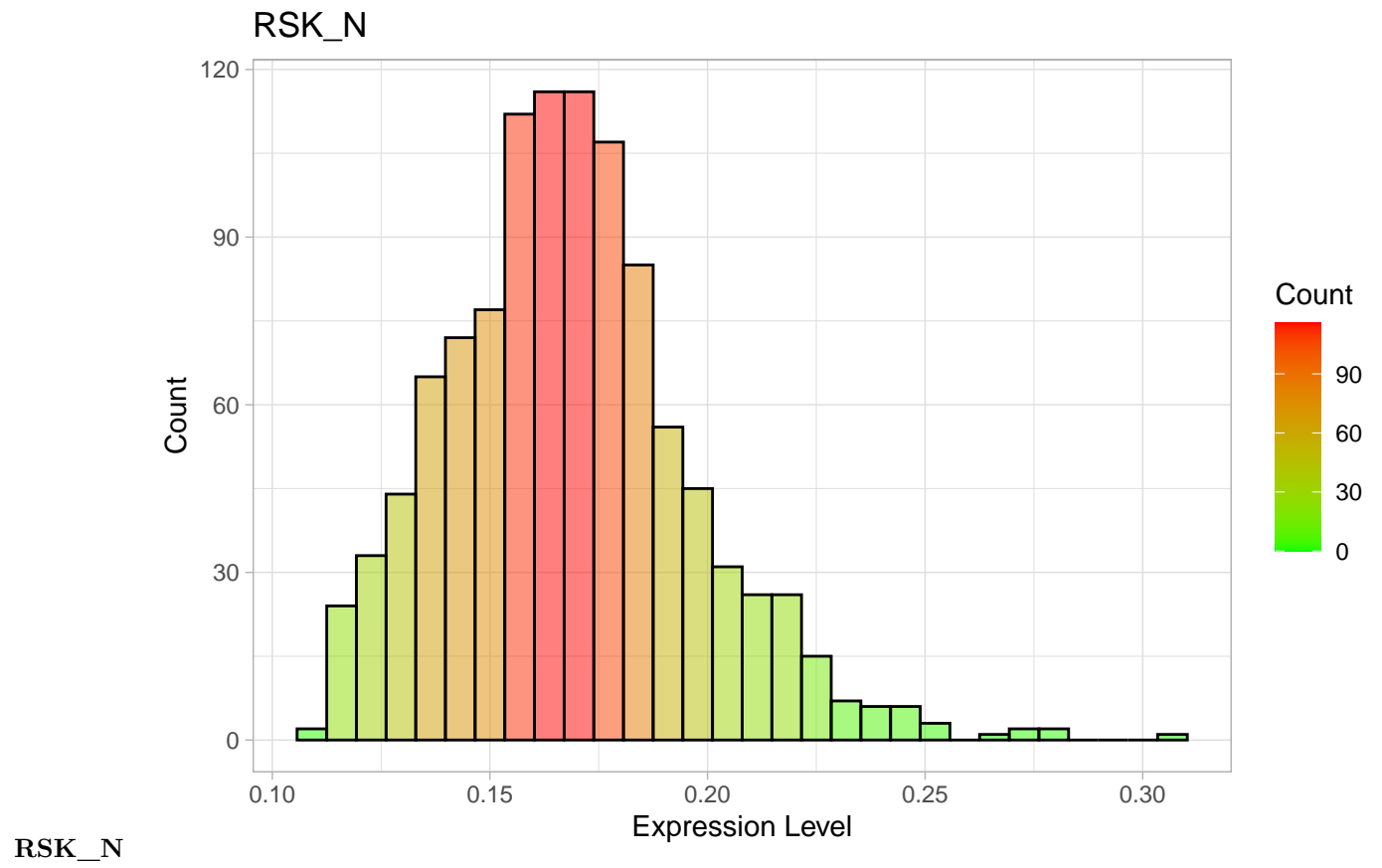


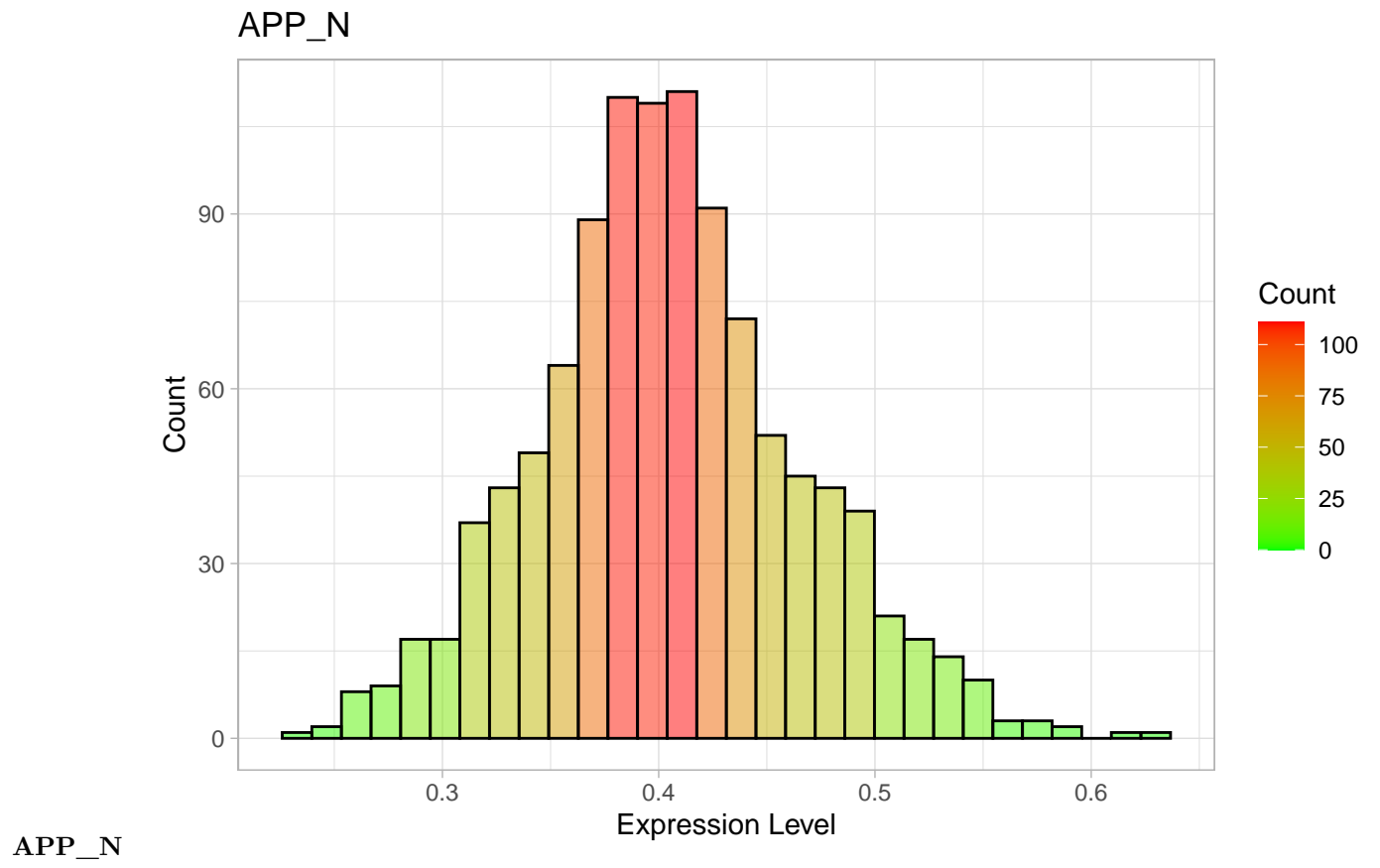


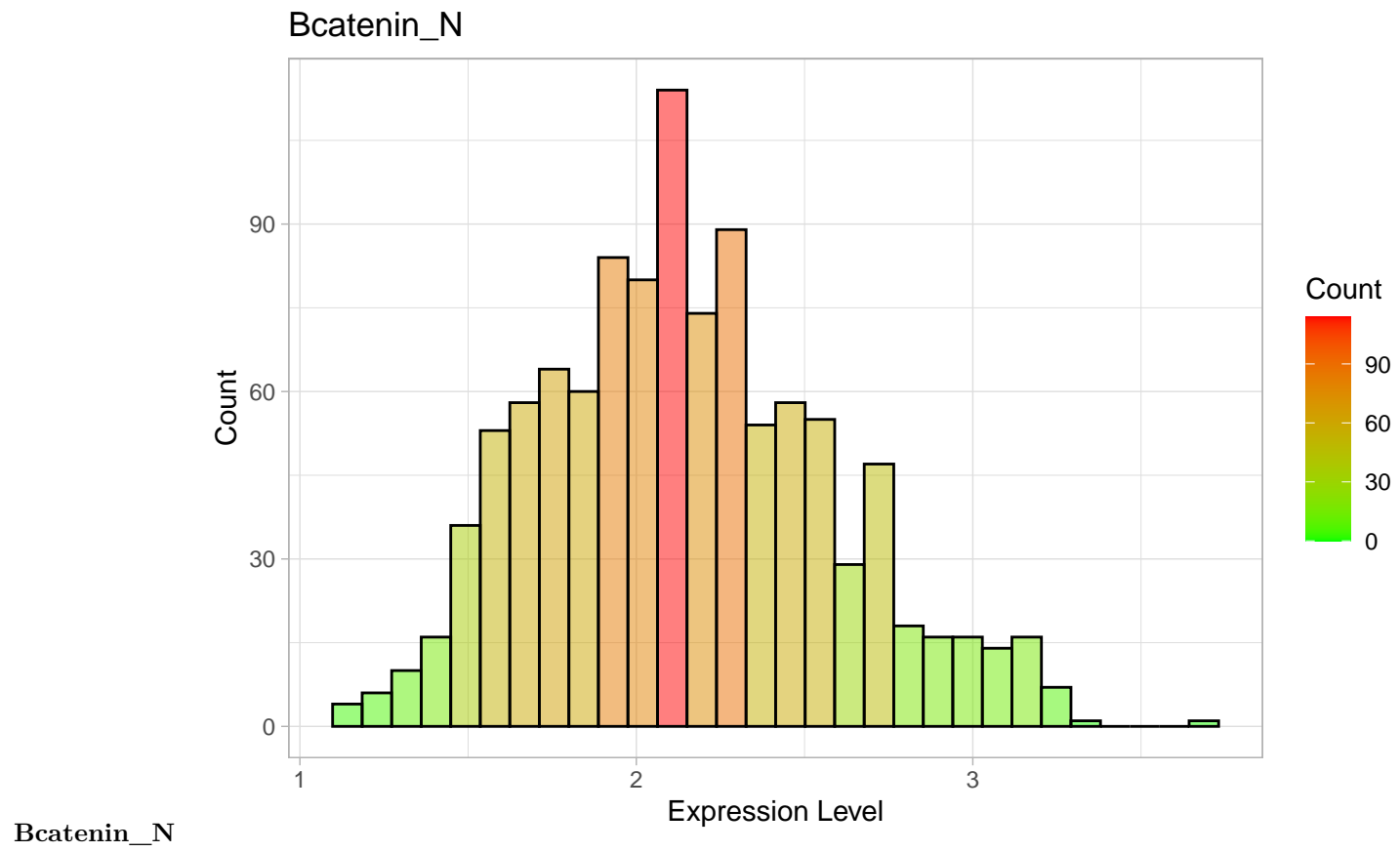


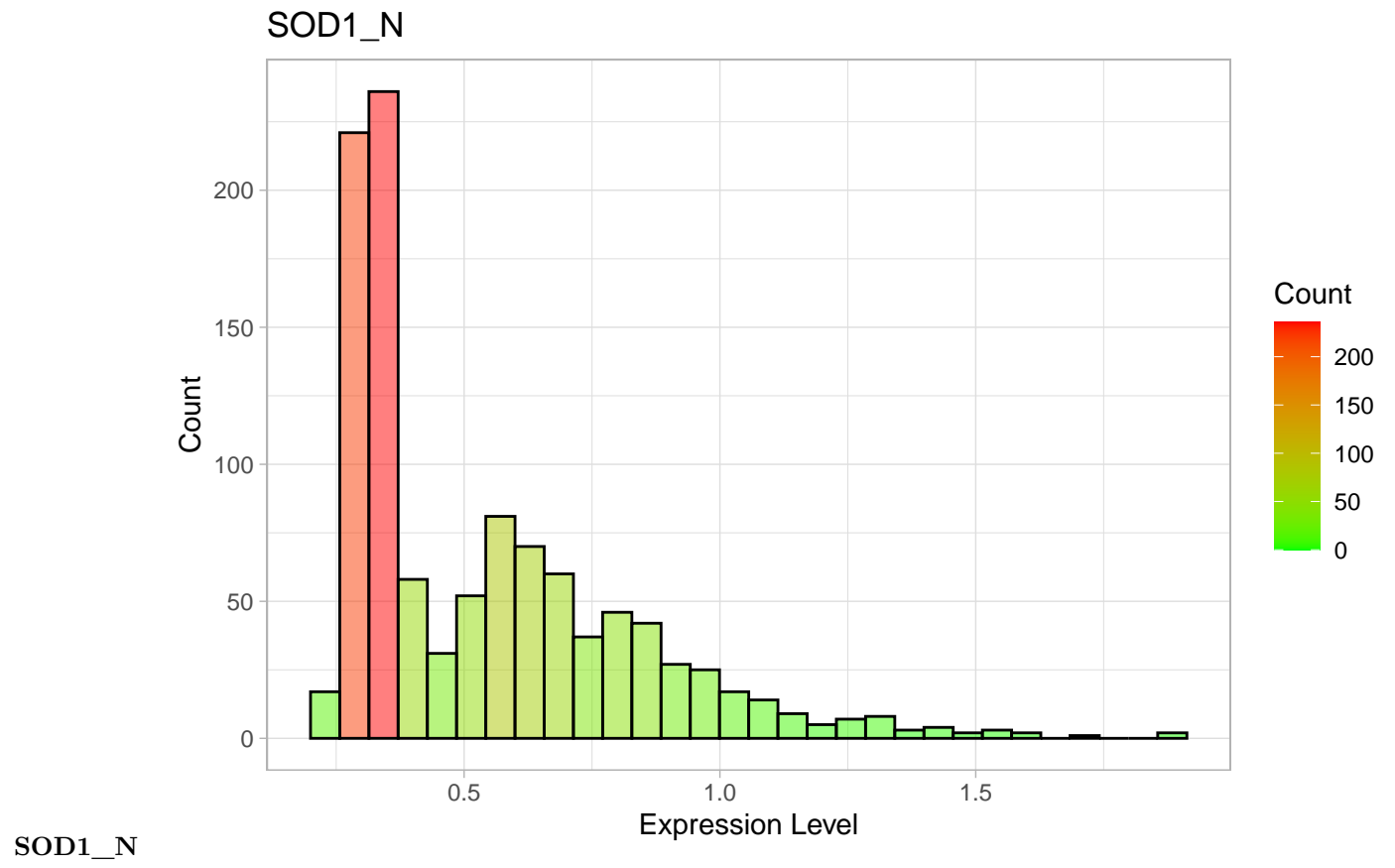


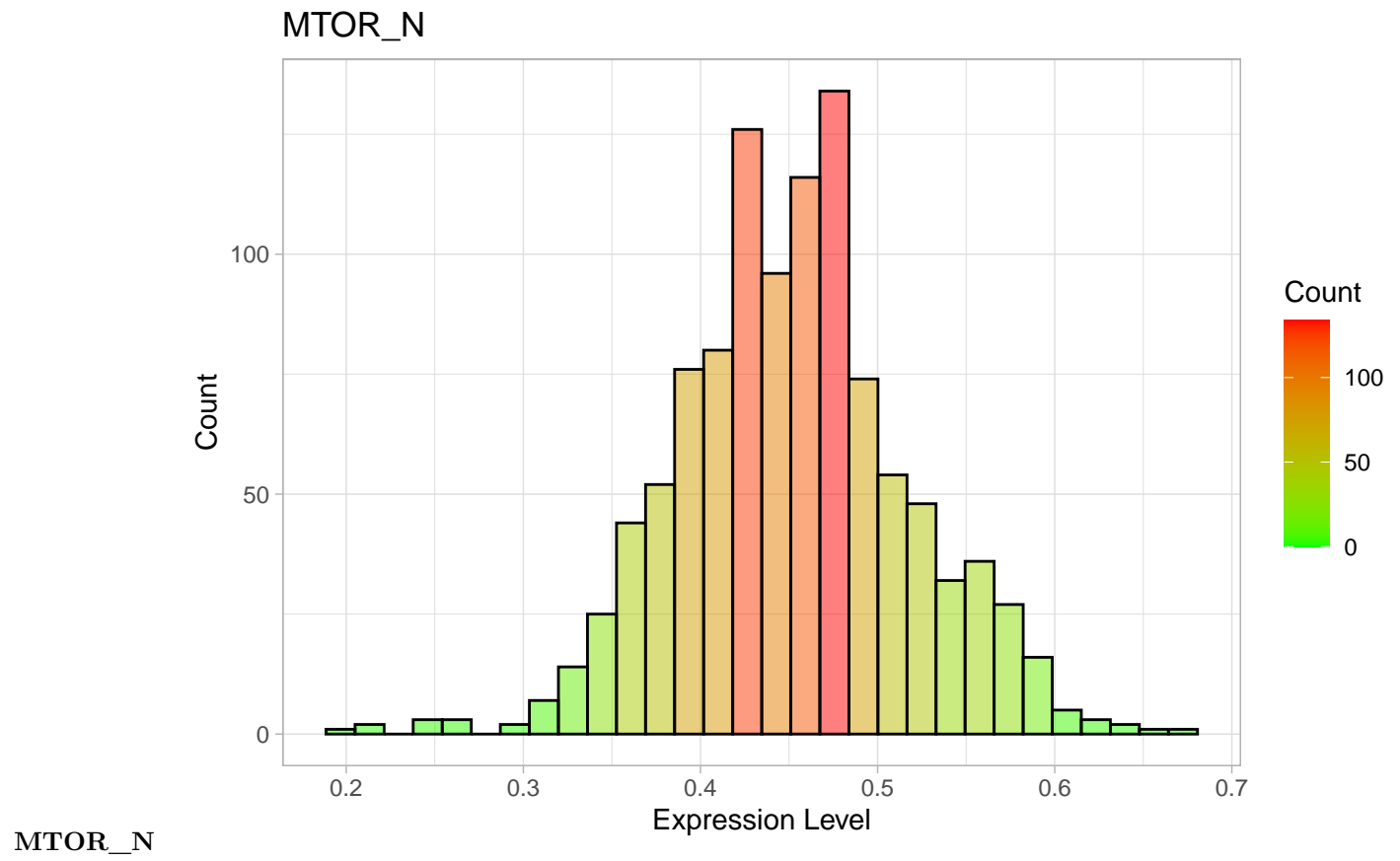


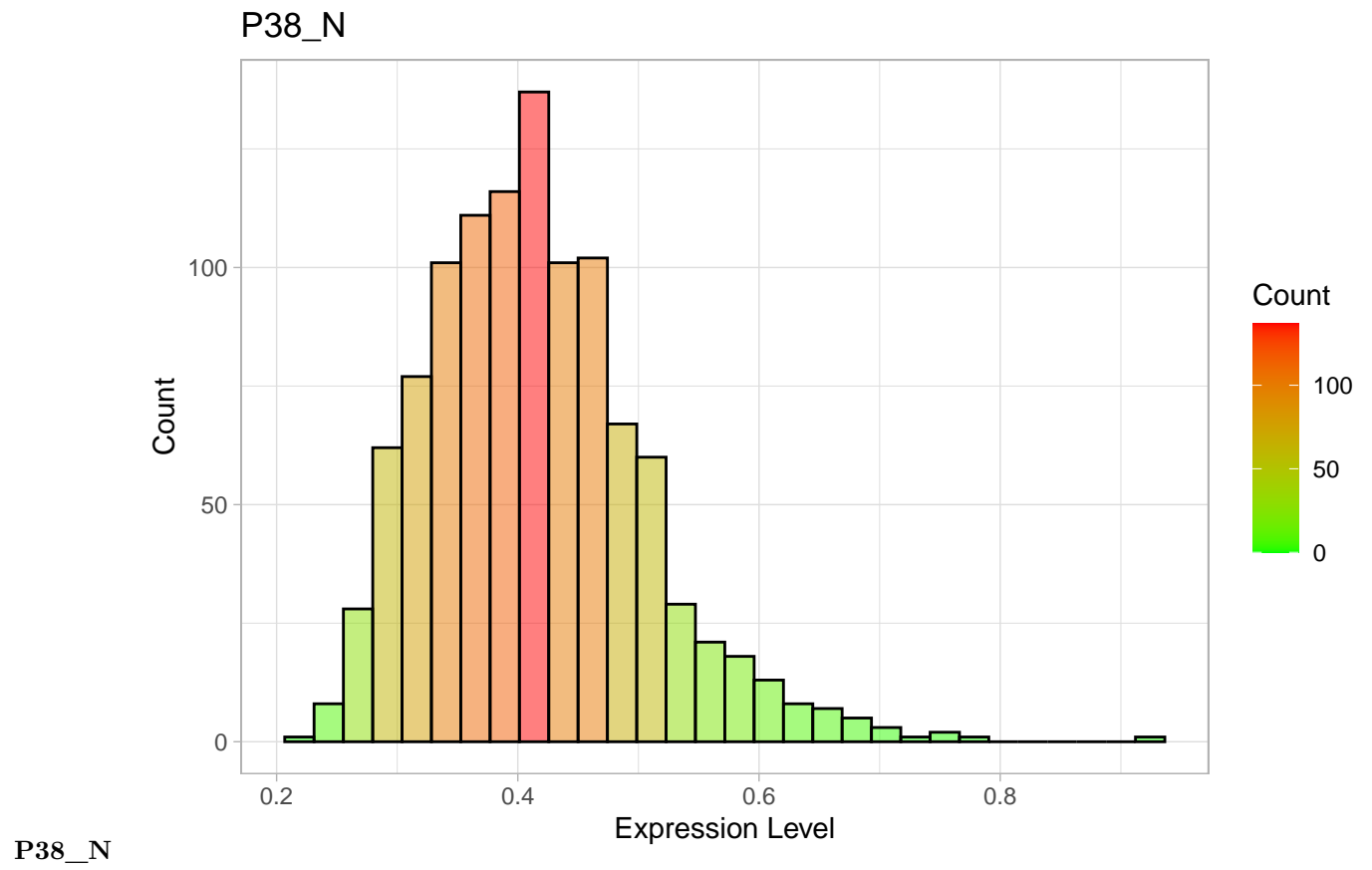


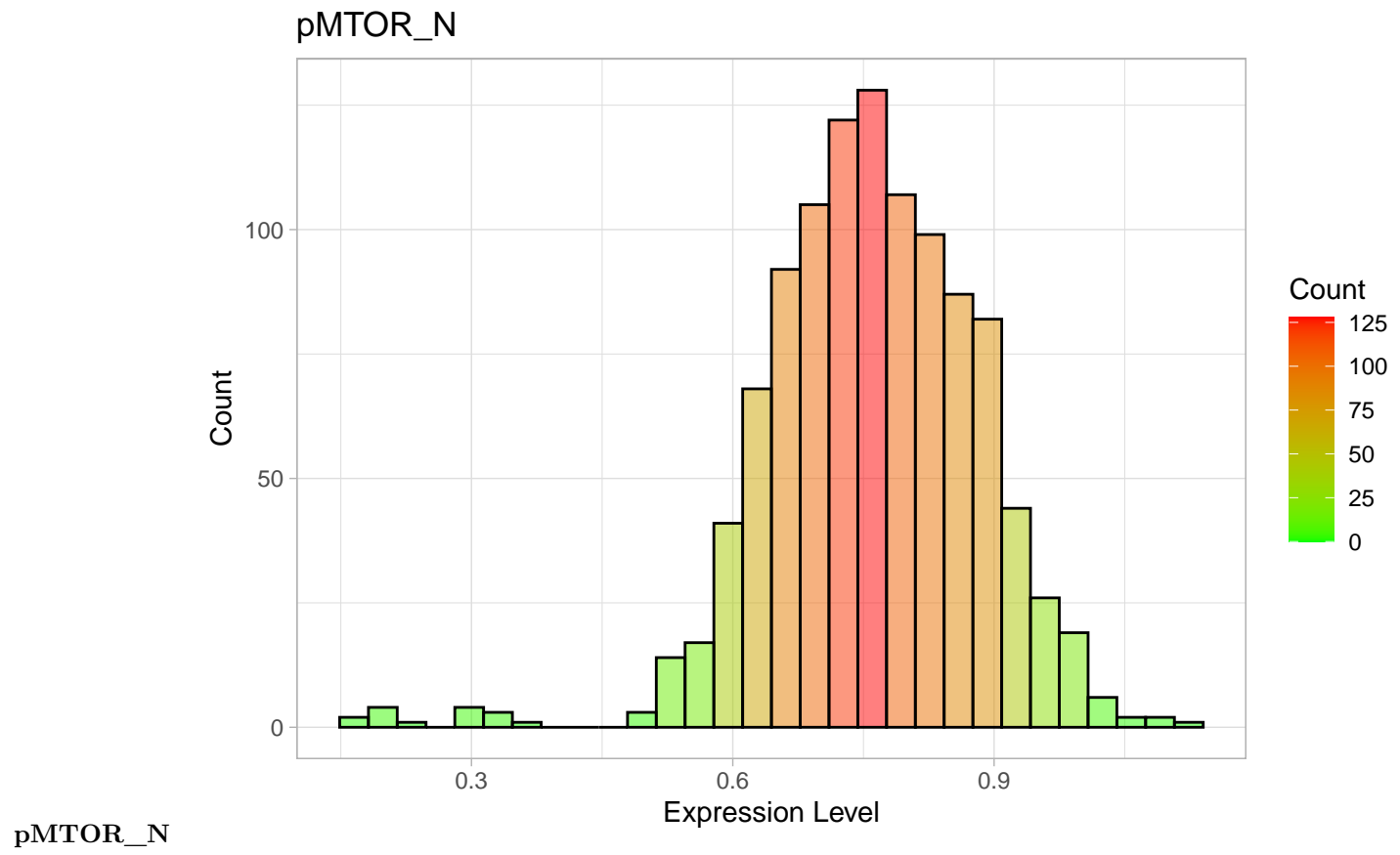




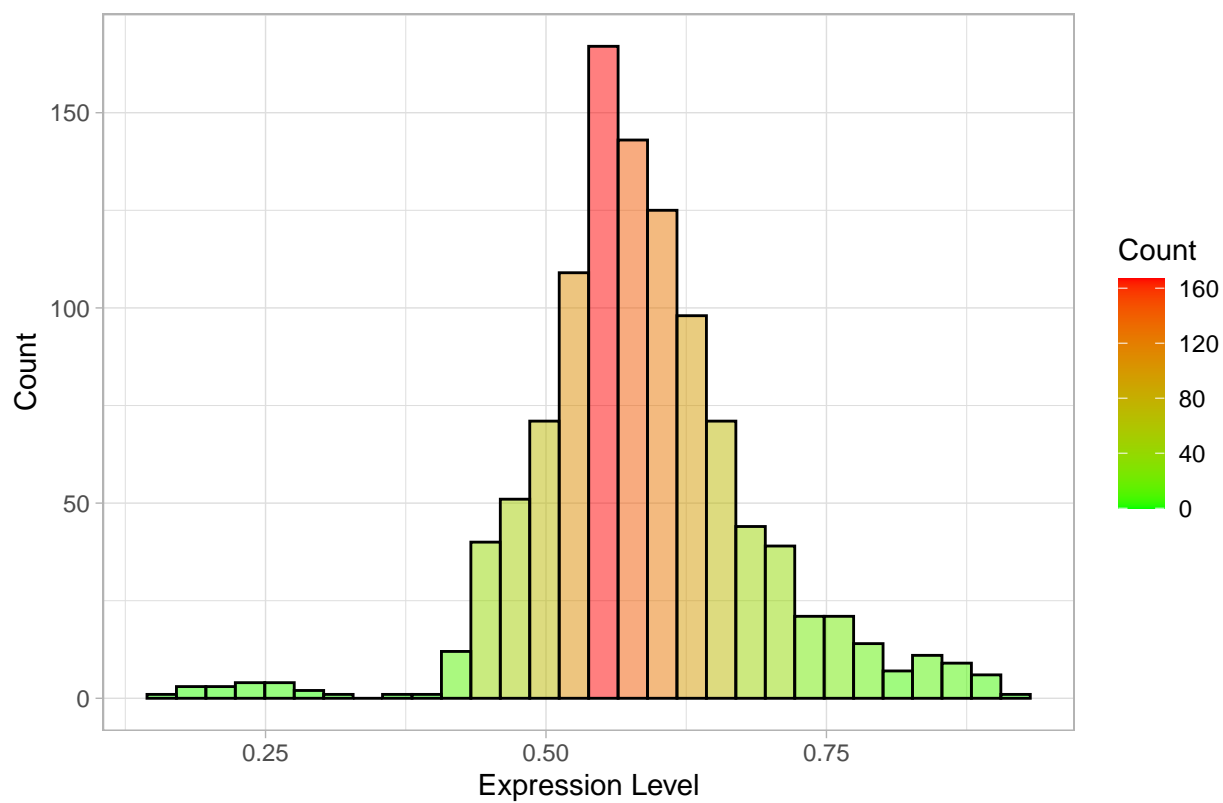




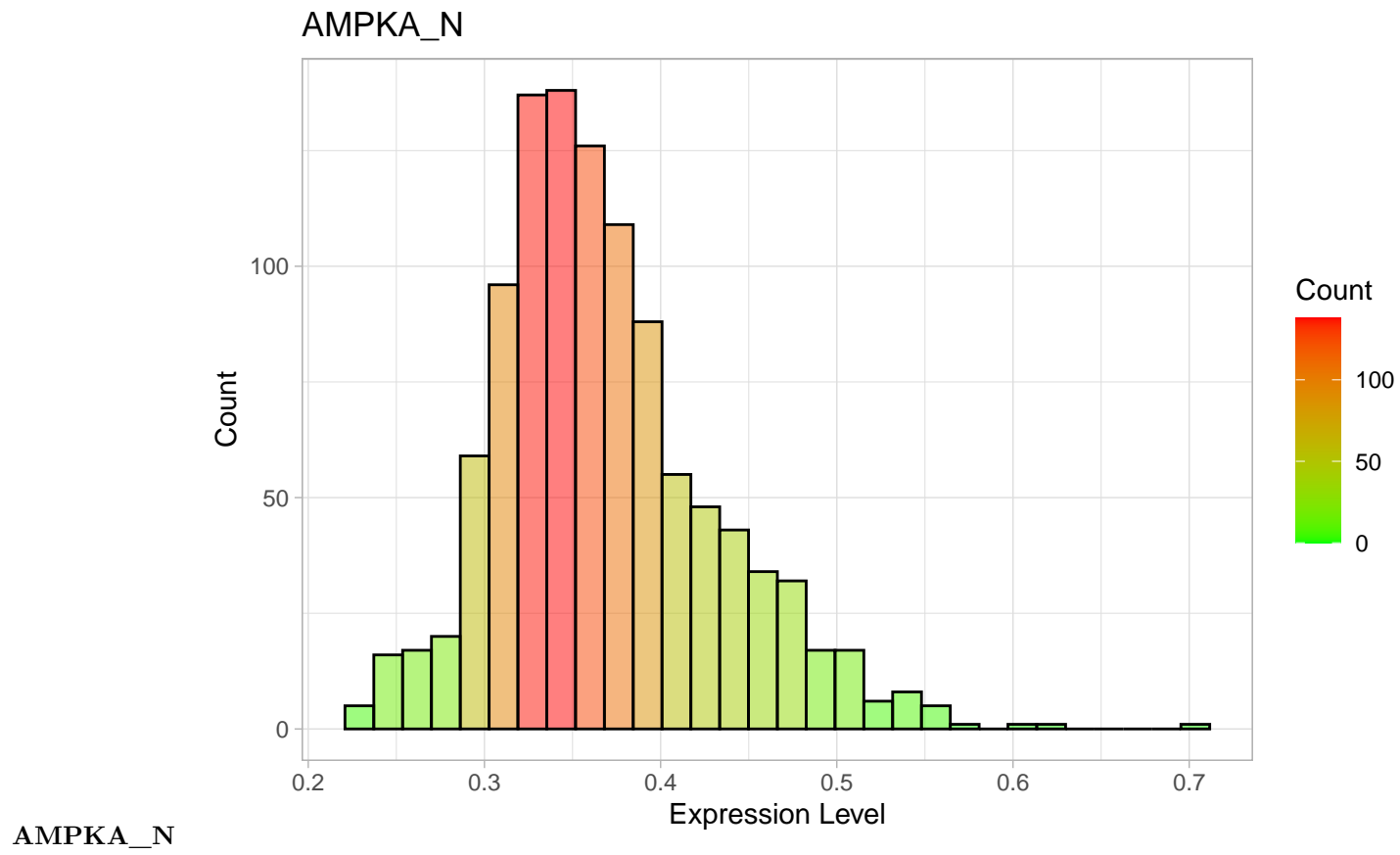


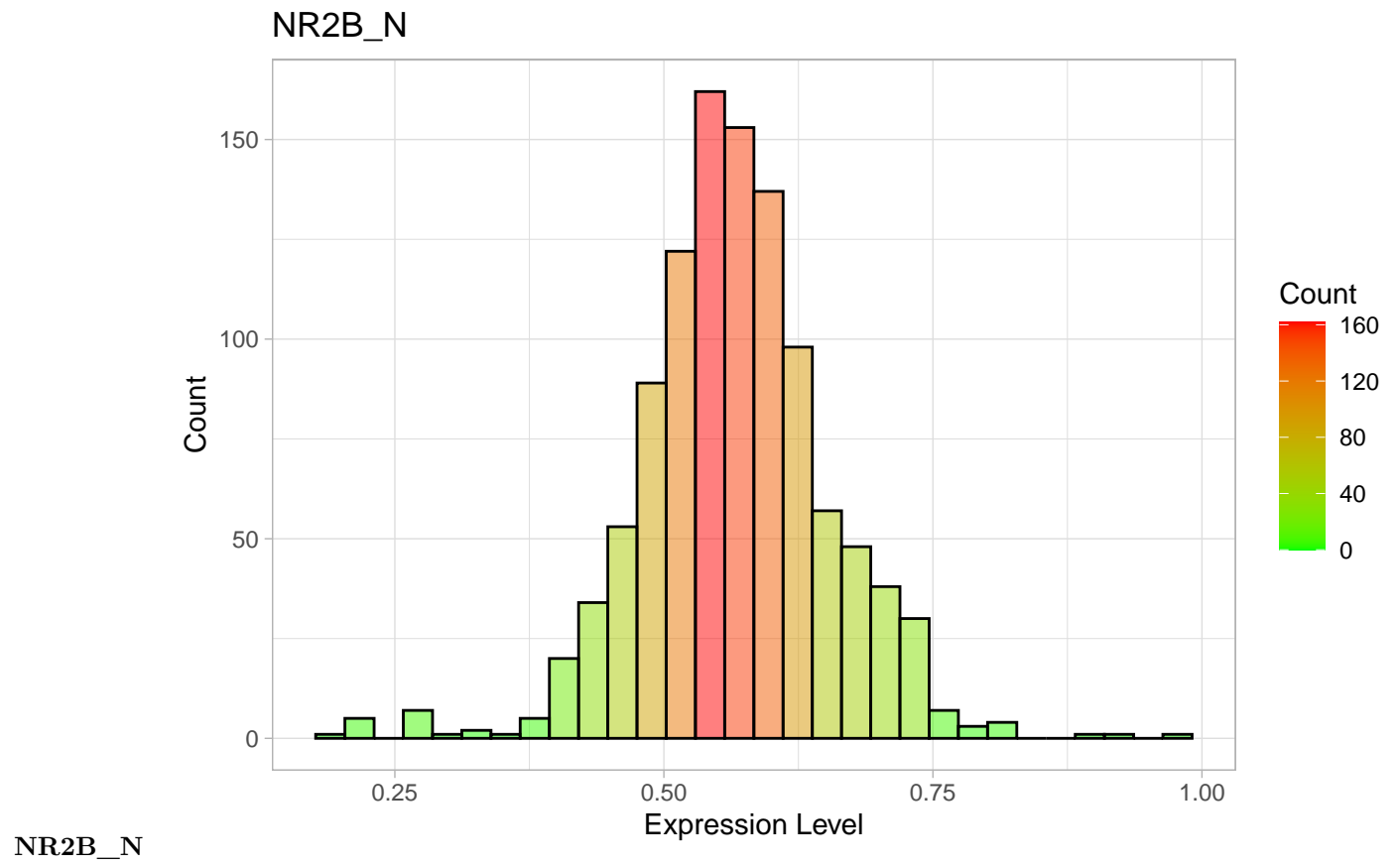


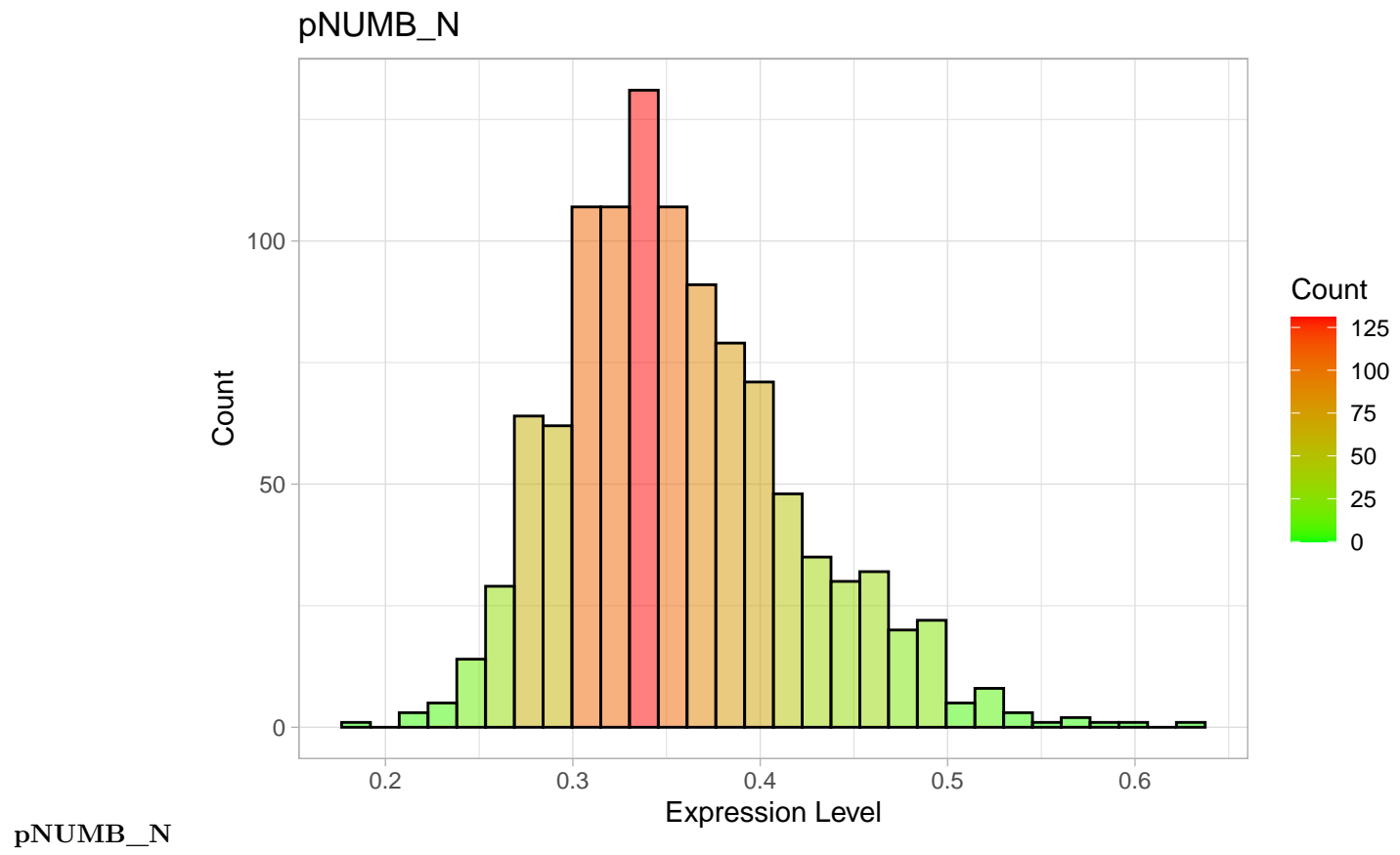
DSCR1_N

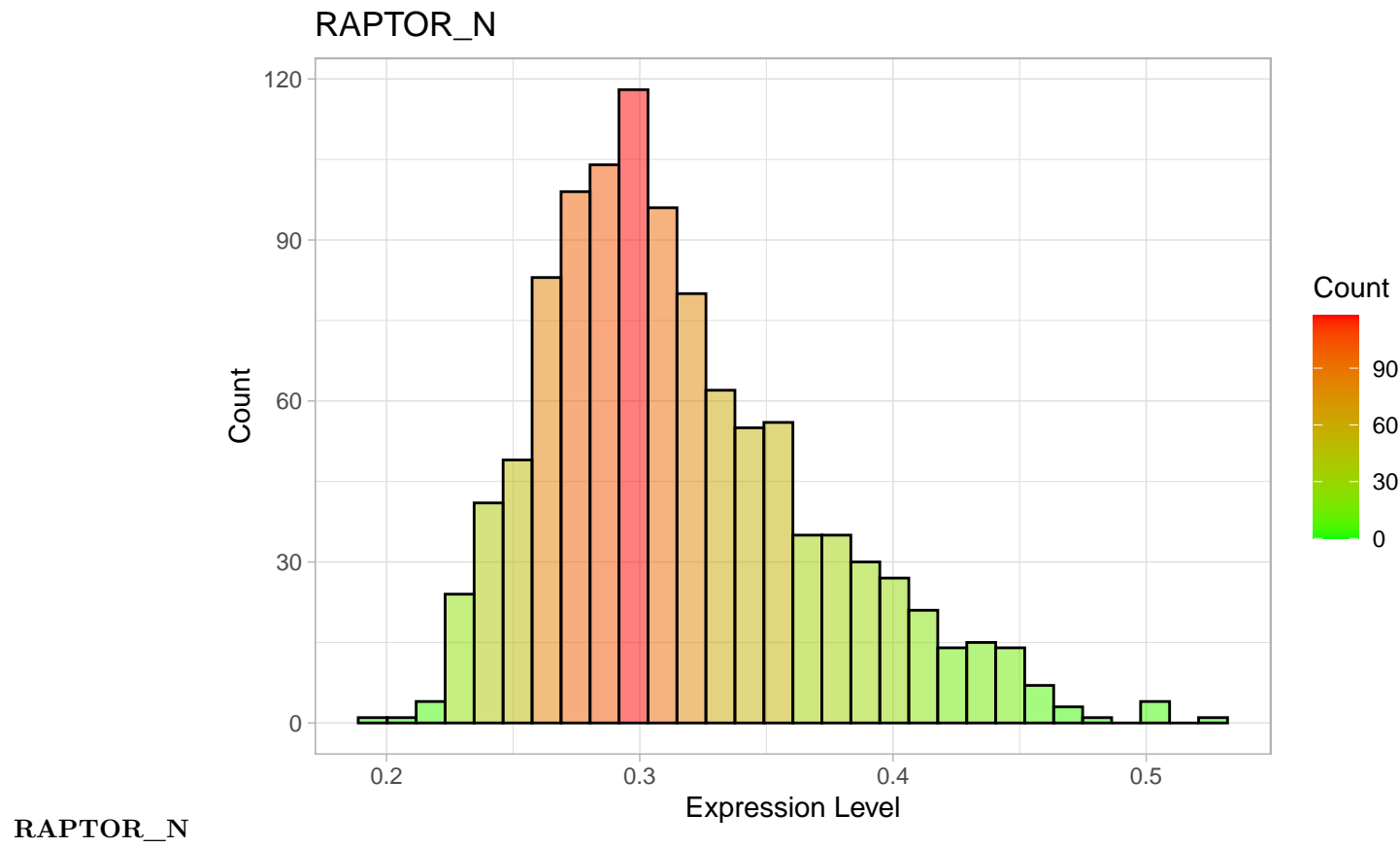


DSCR1_N

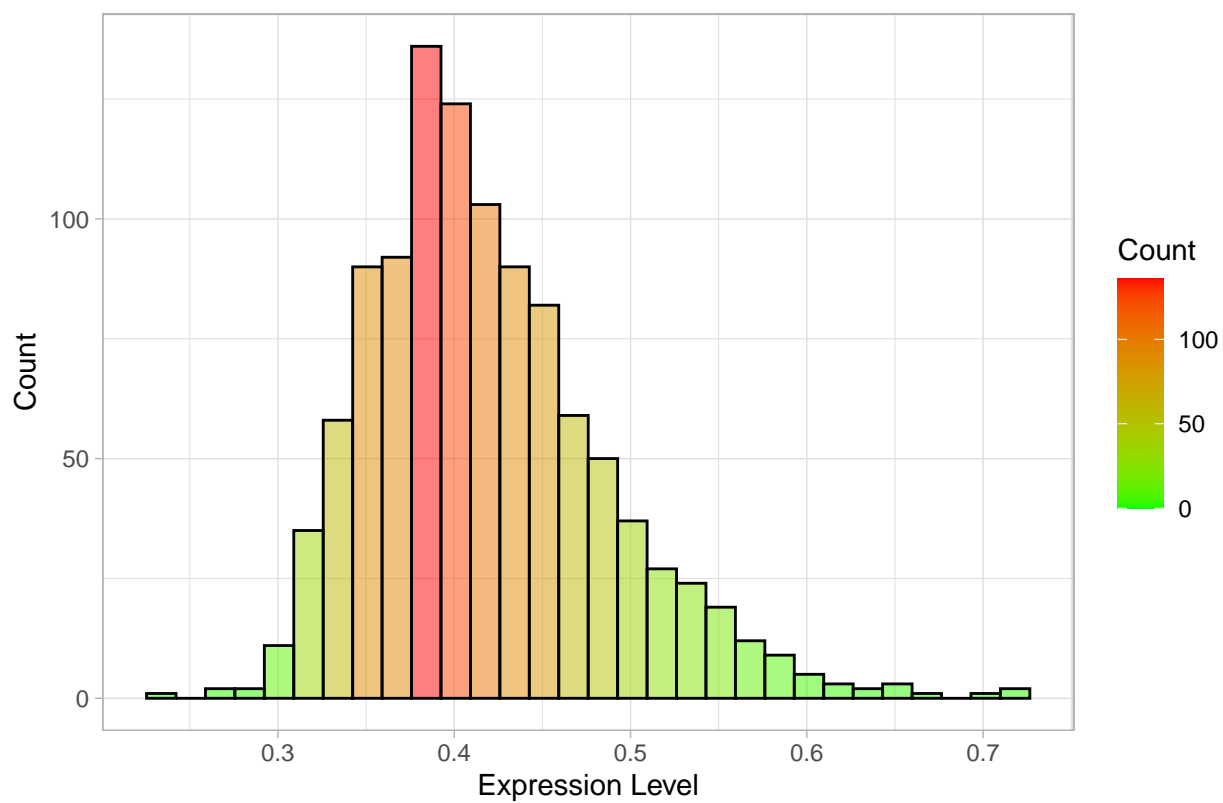




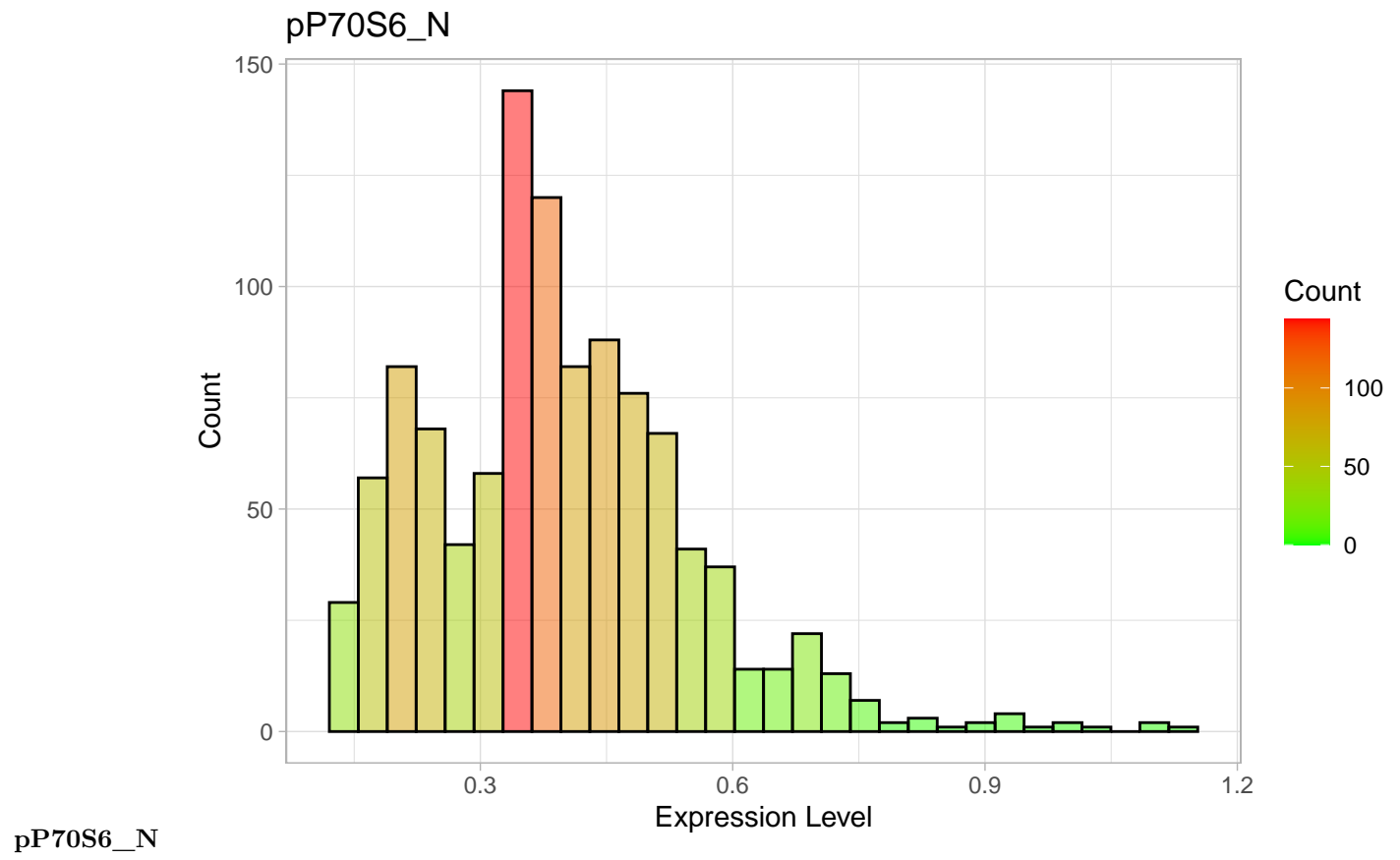


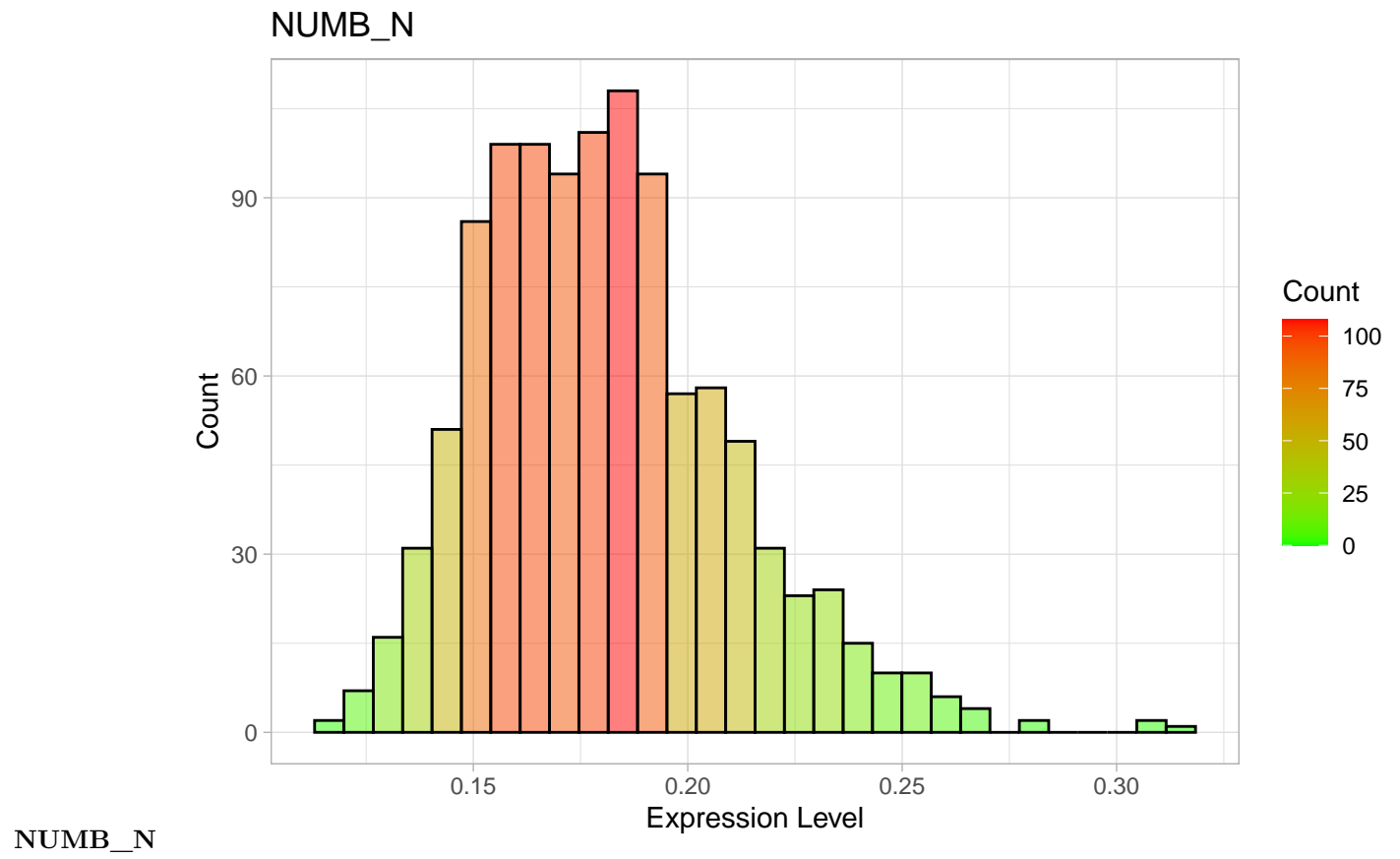


TIAM1_N

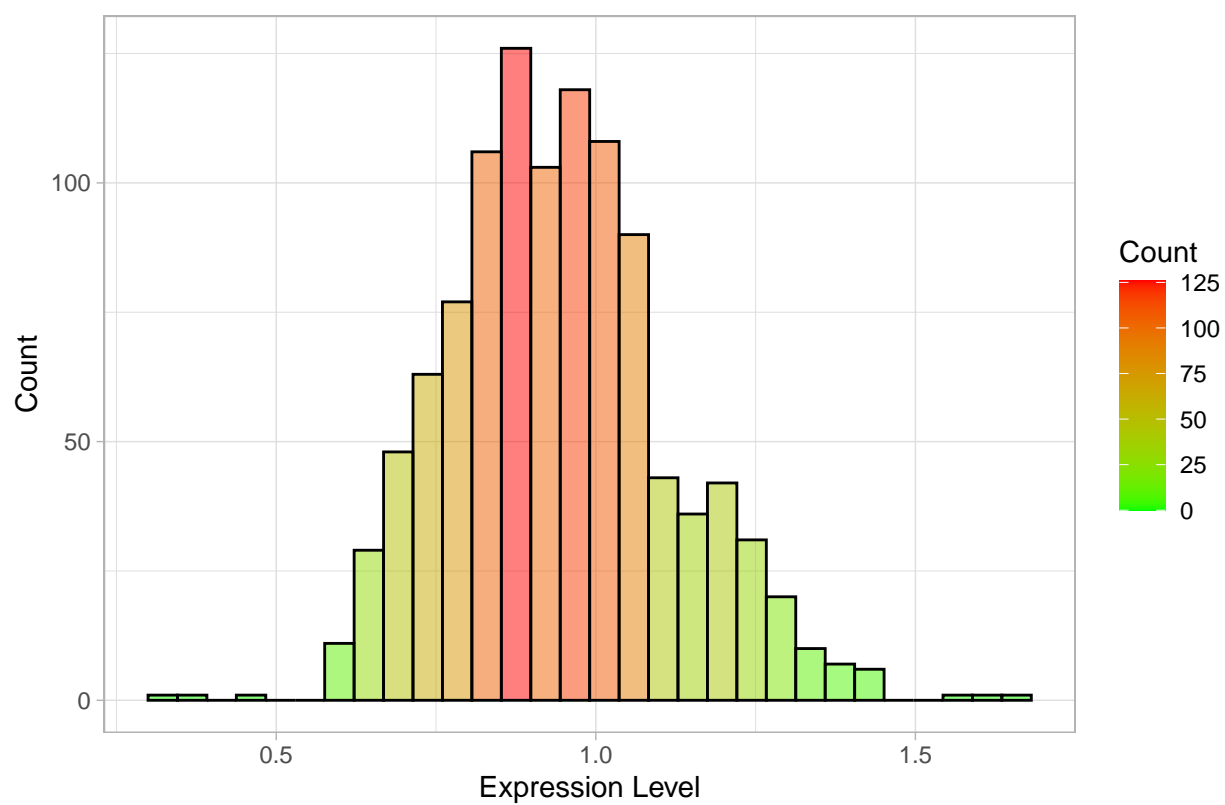


TIAM1_N

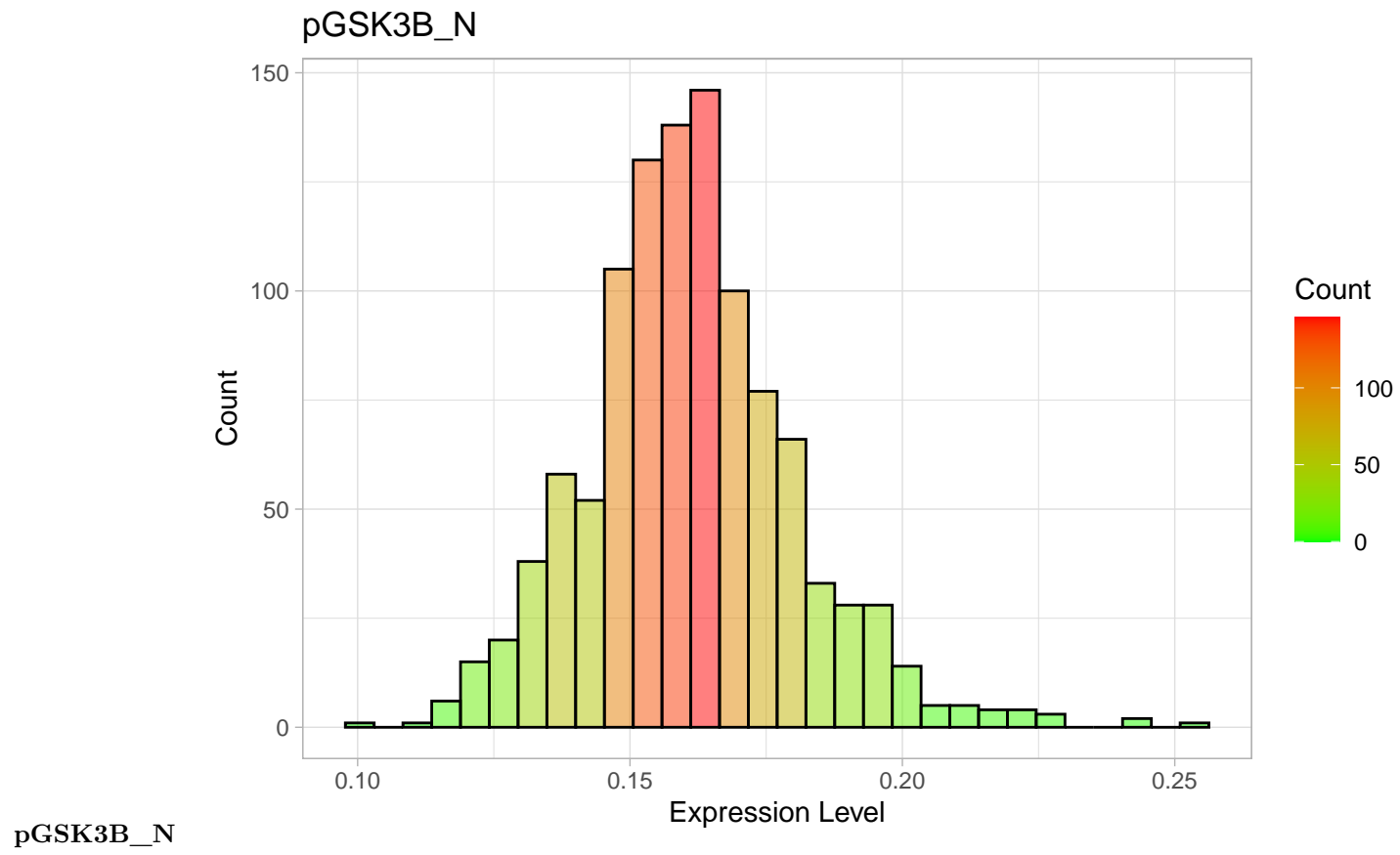


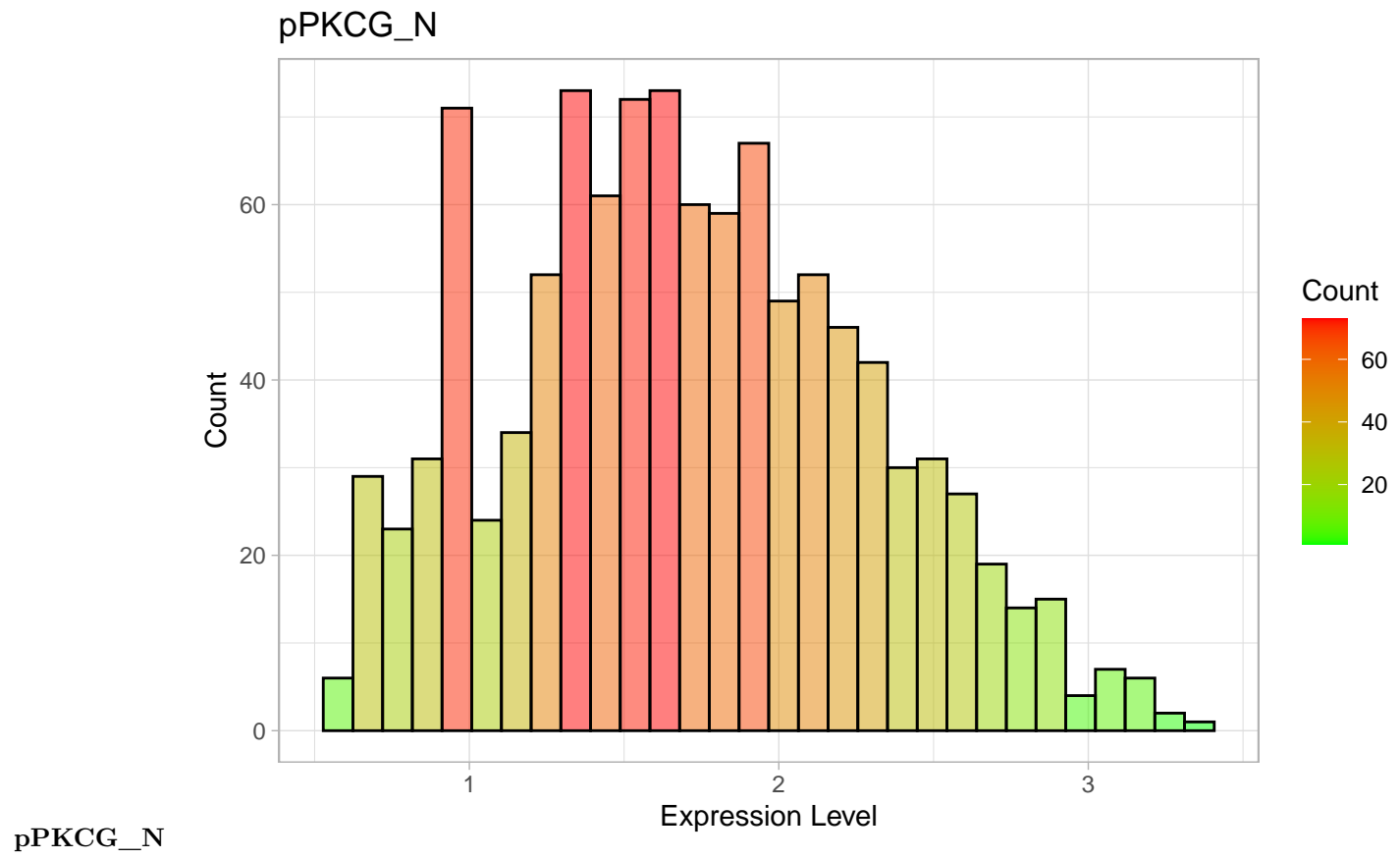


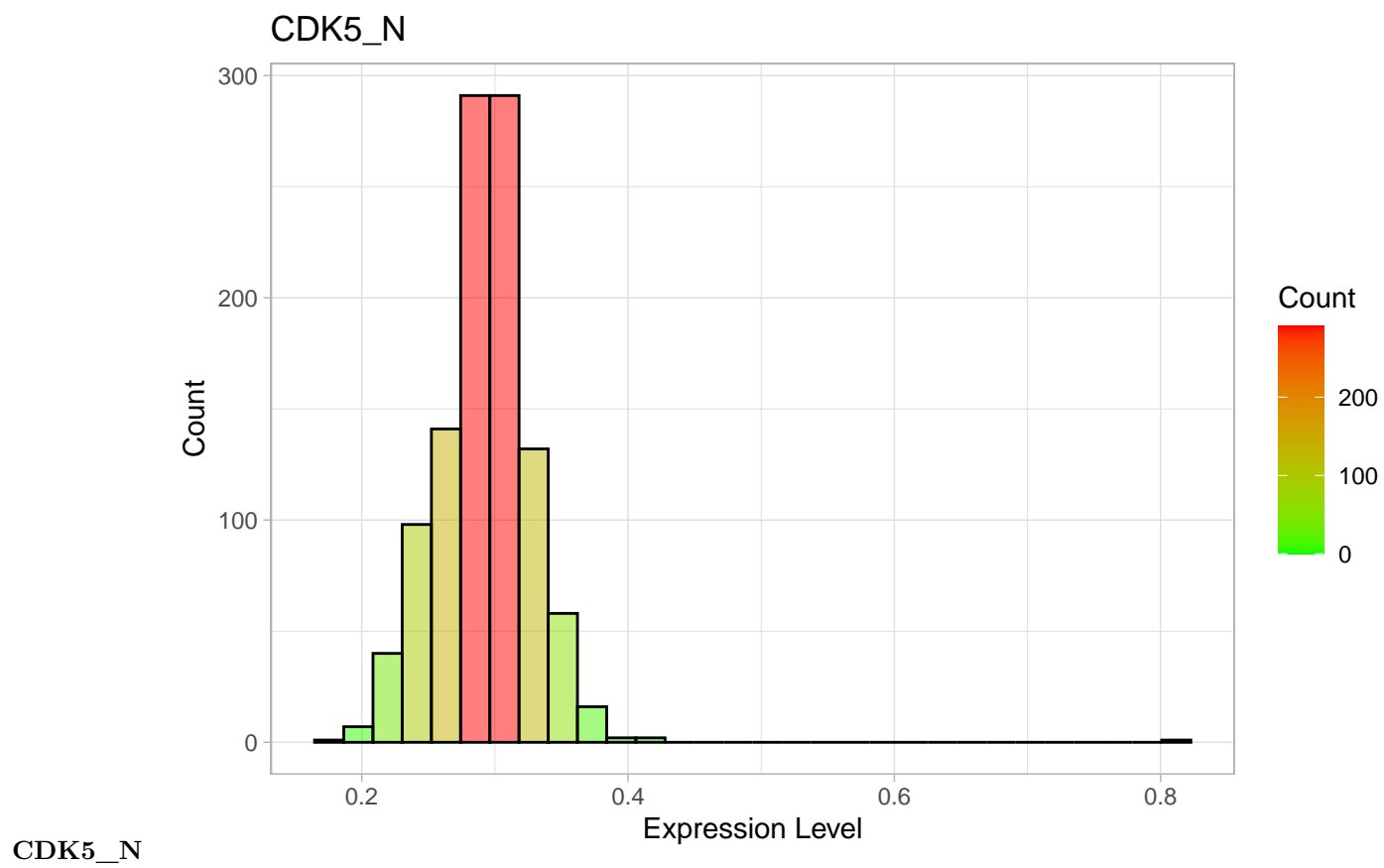
P70S6_N

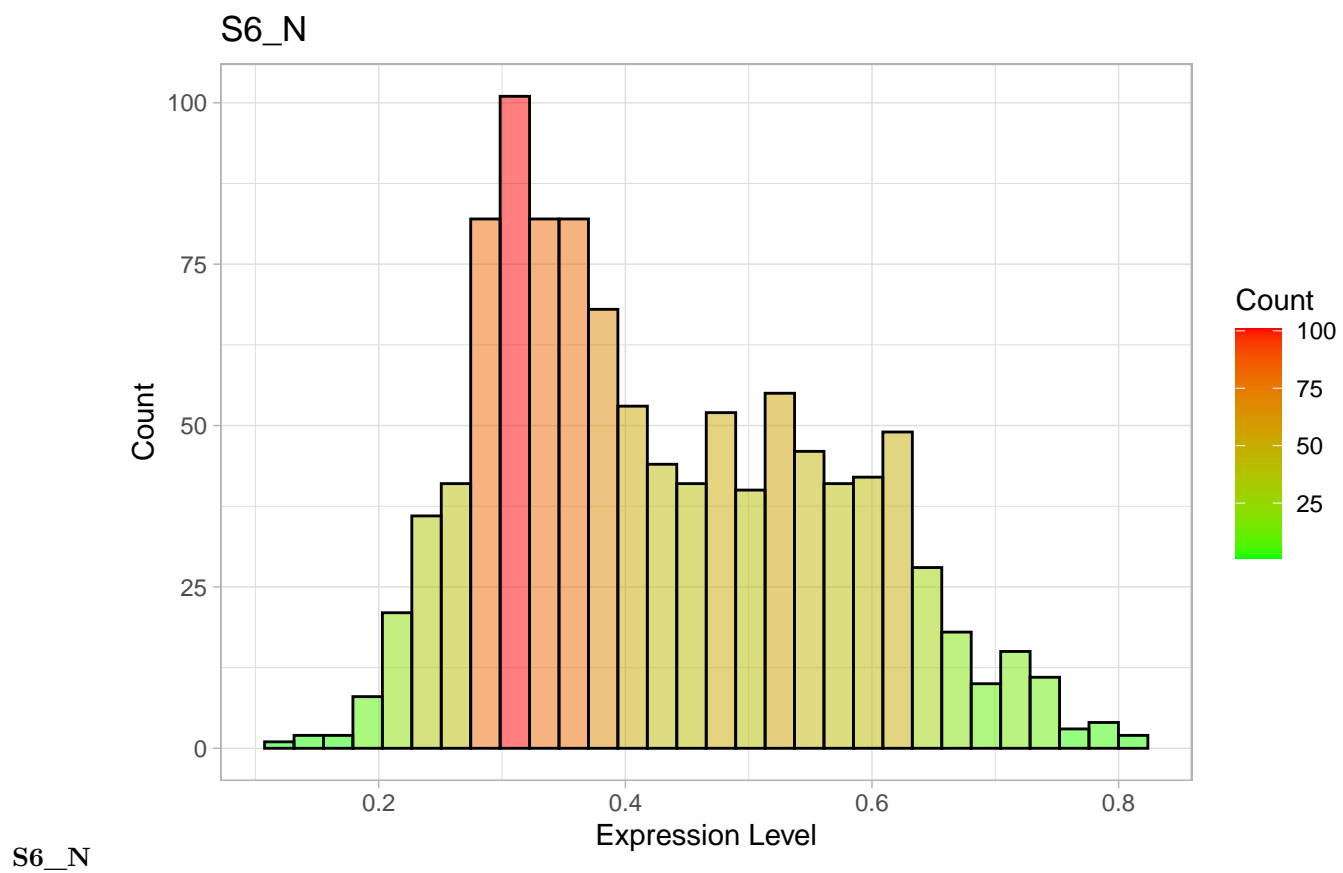


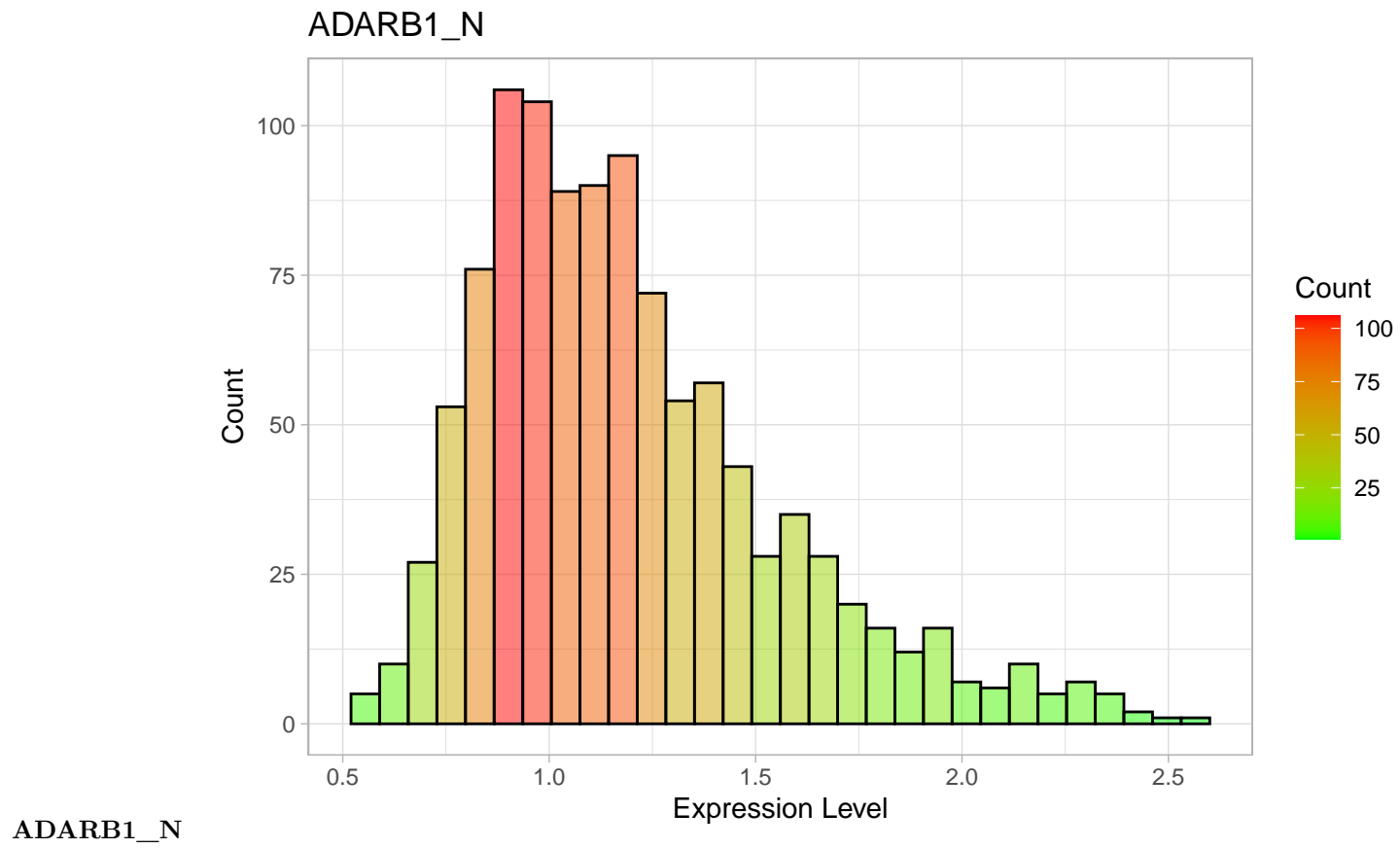
P70S6_N

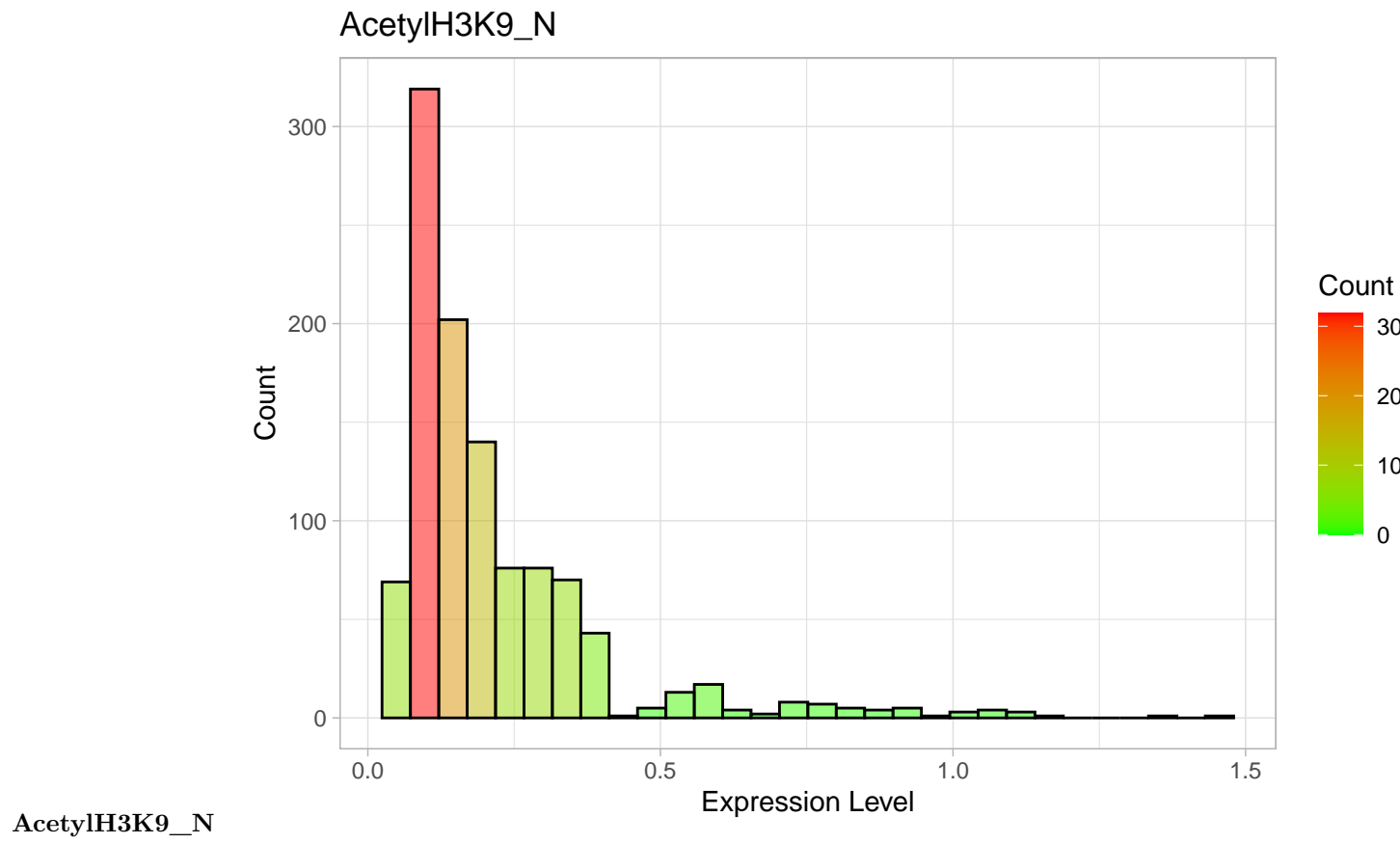


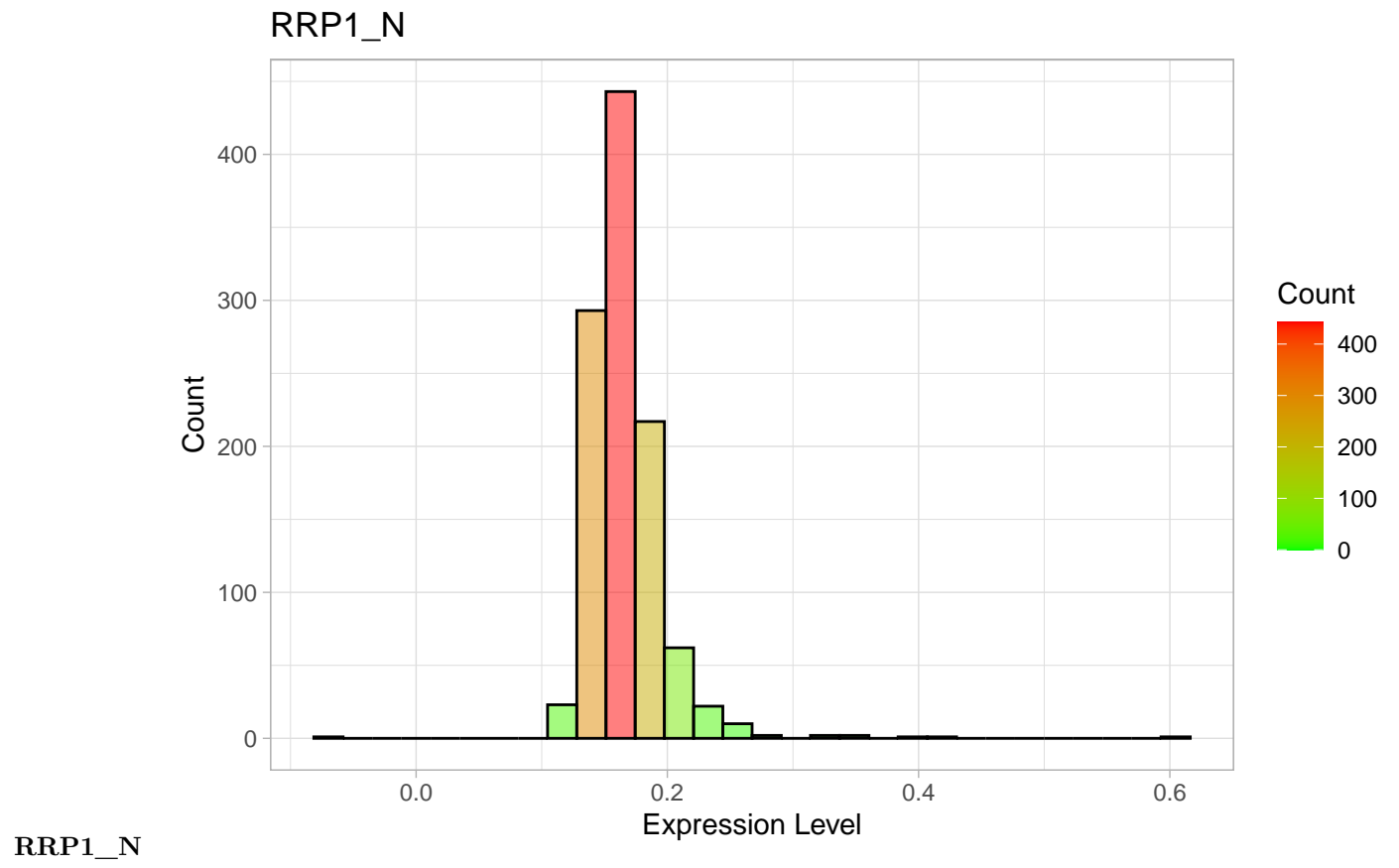


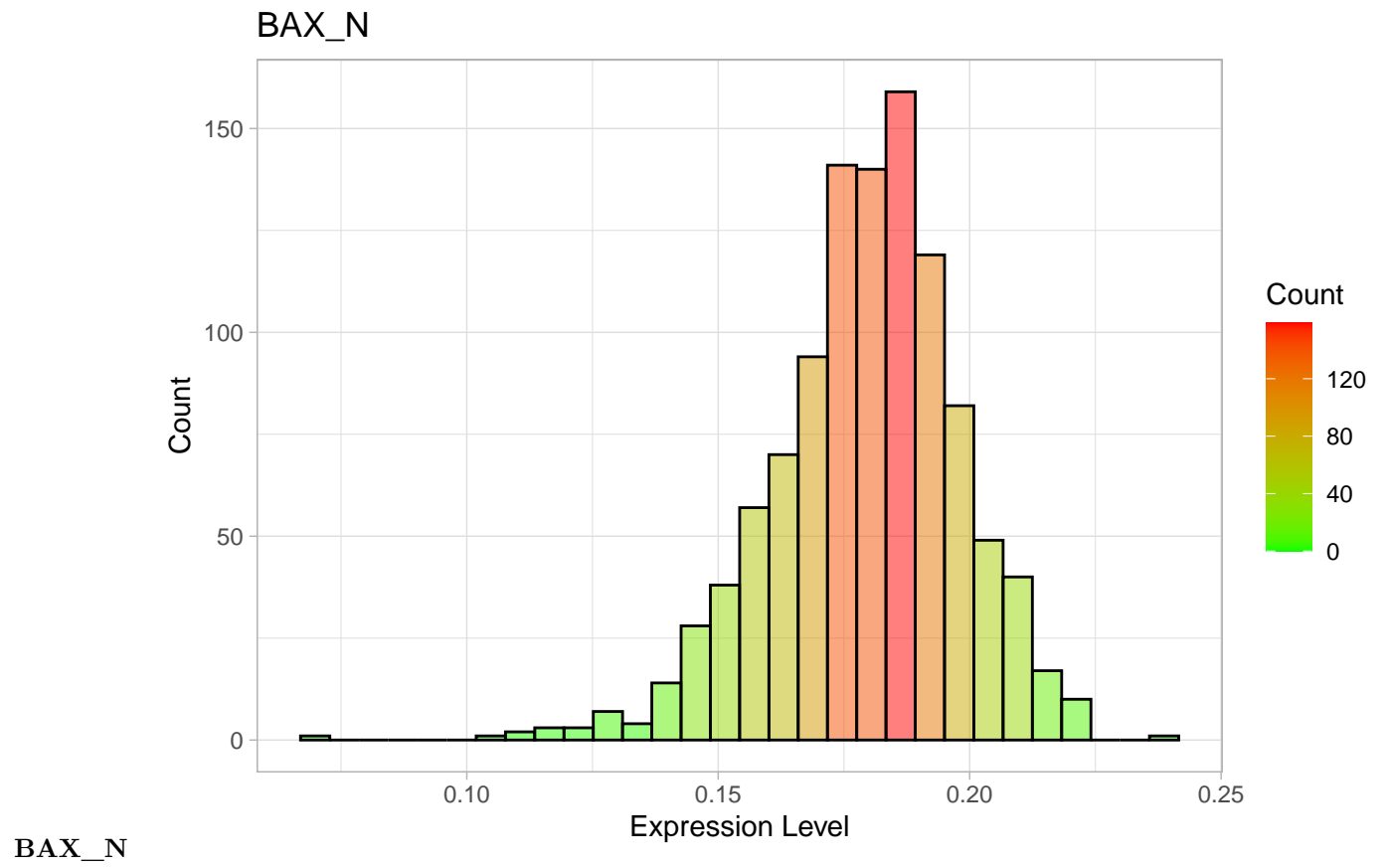


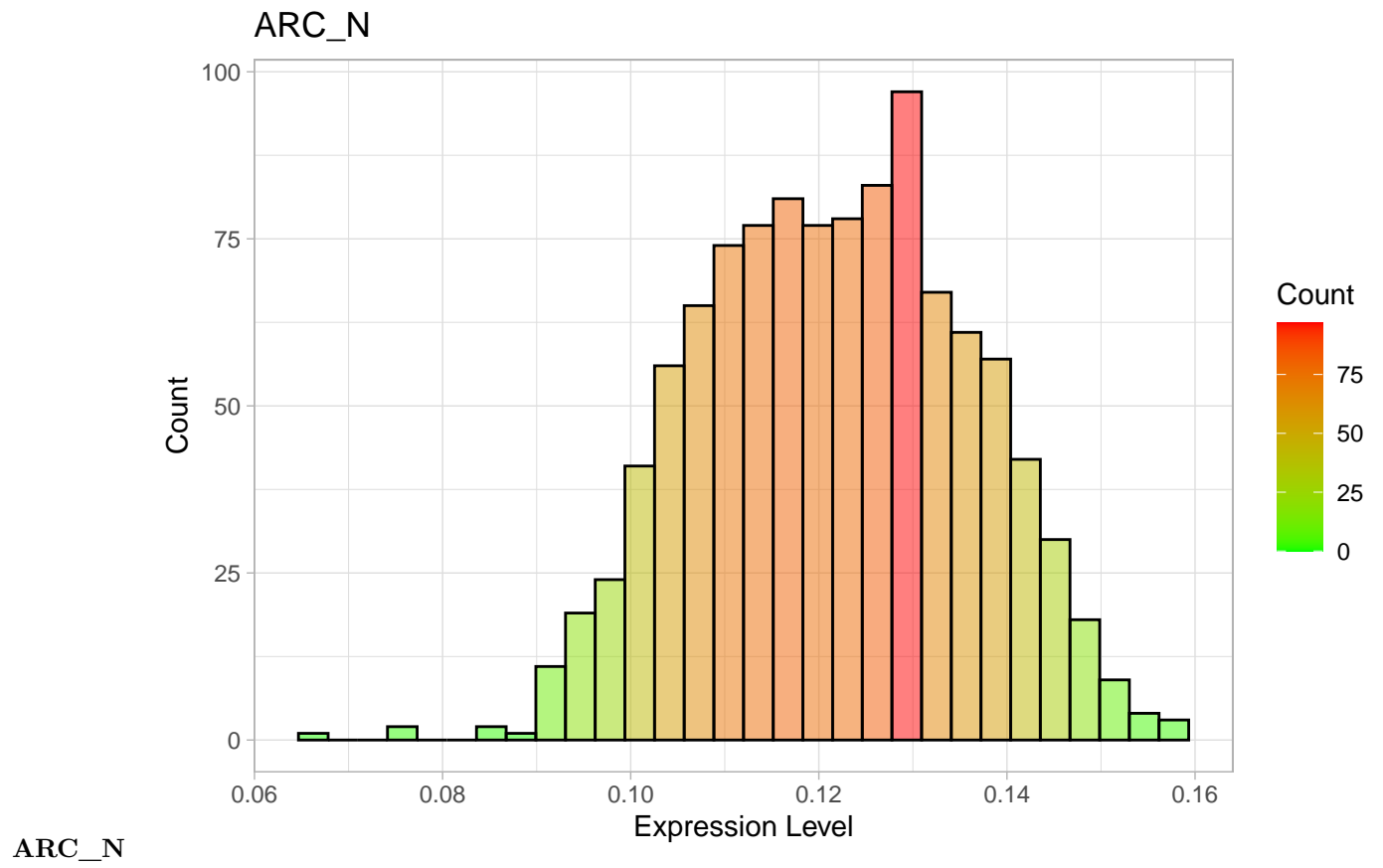




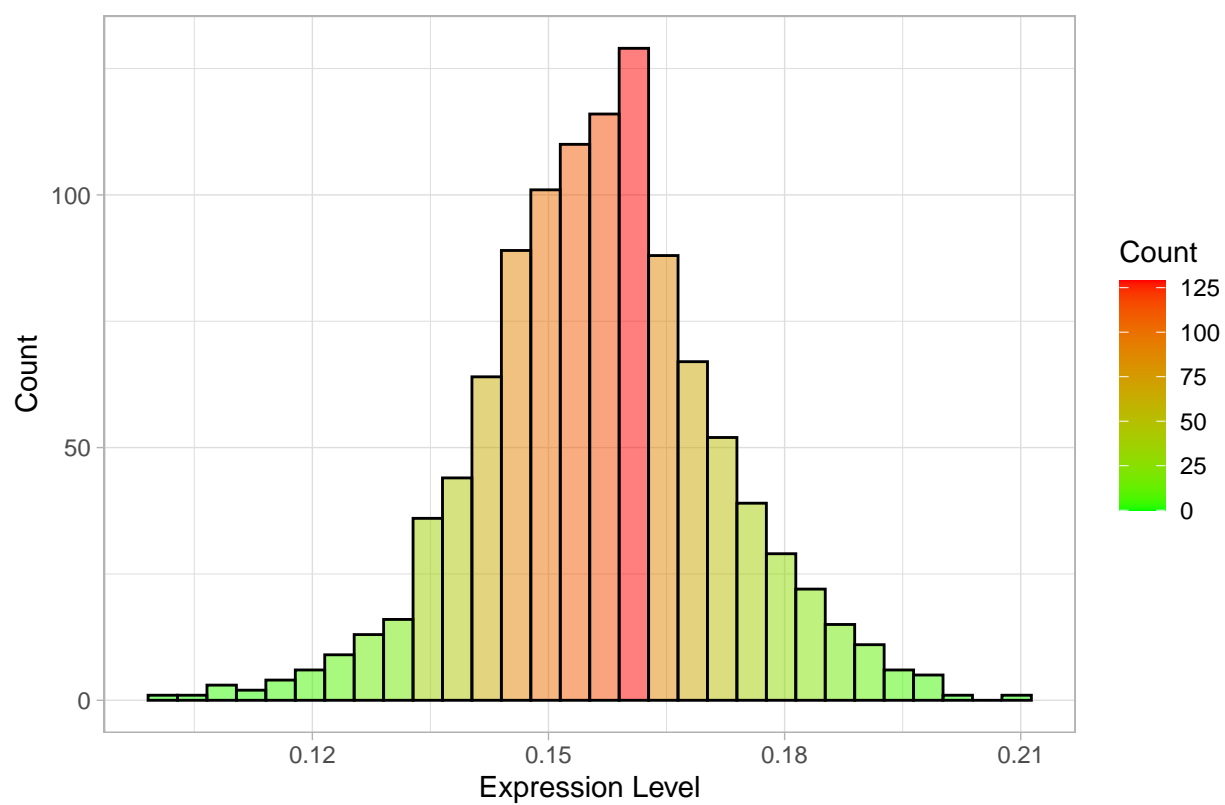




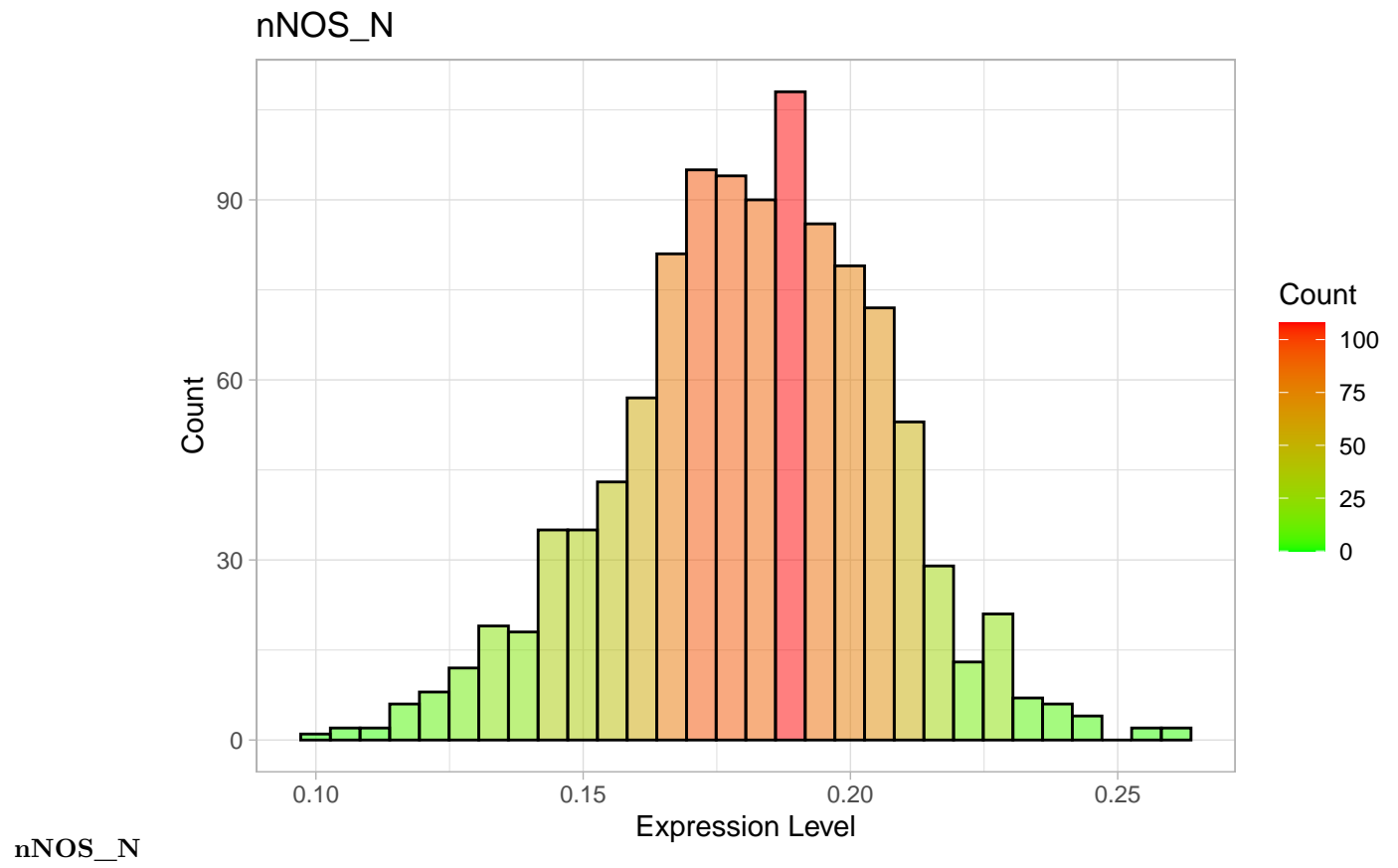


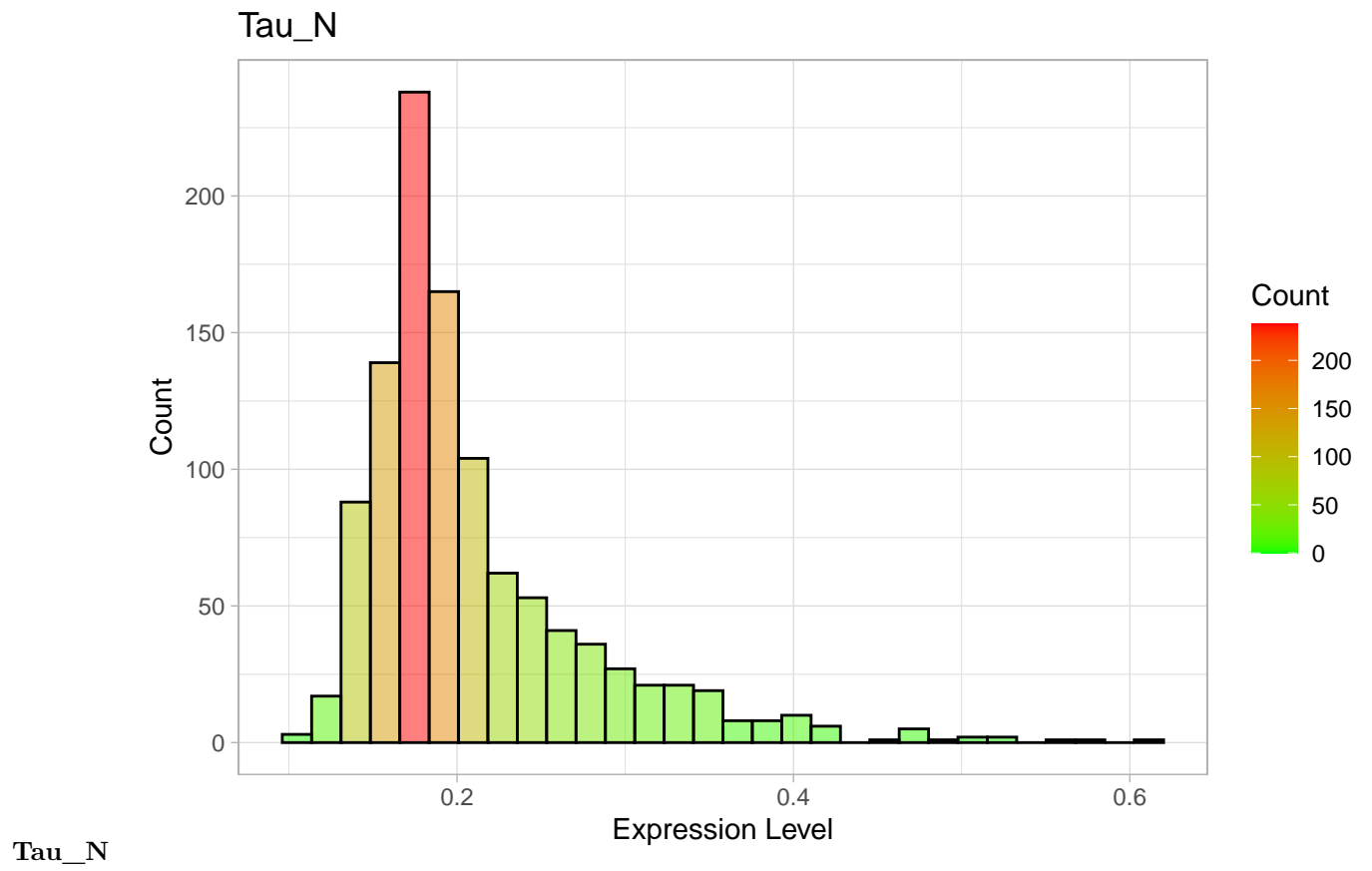


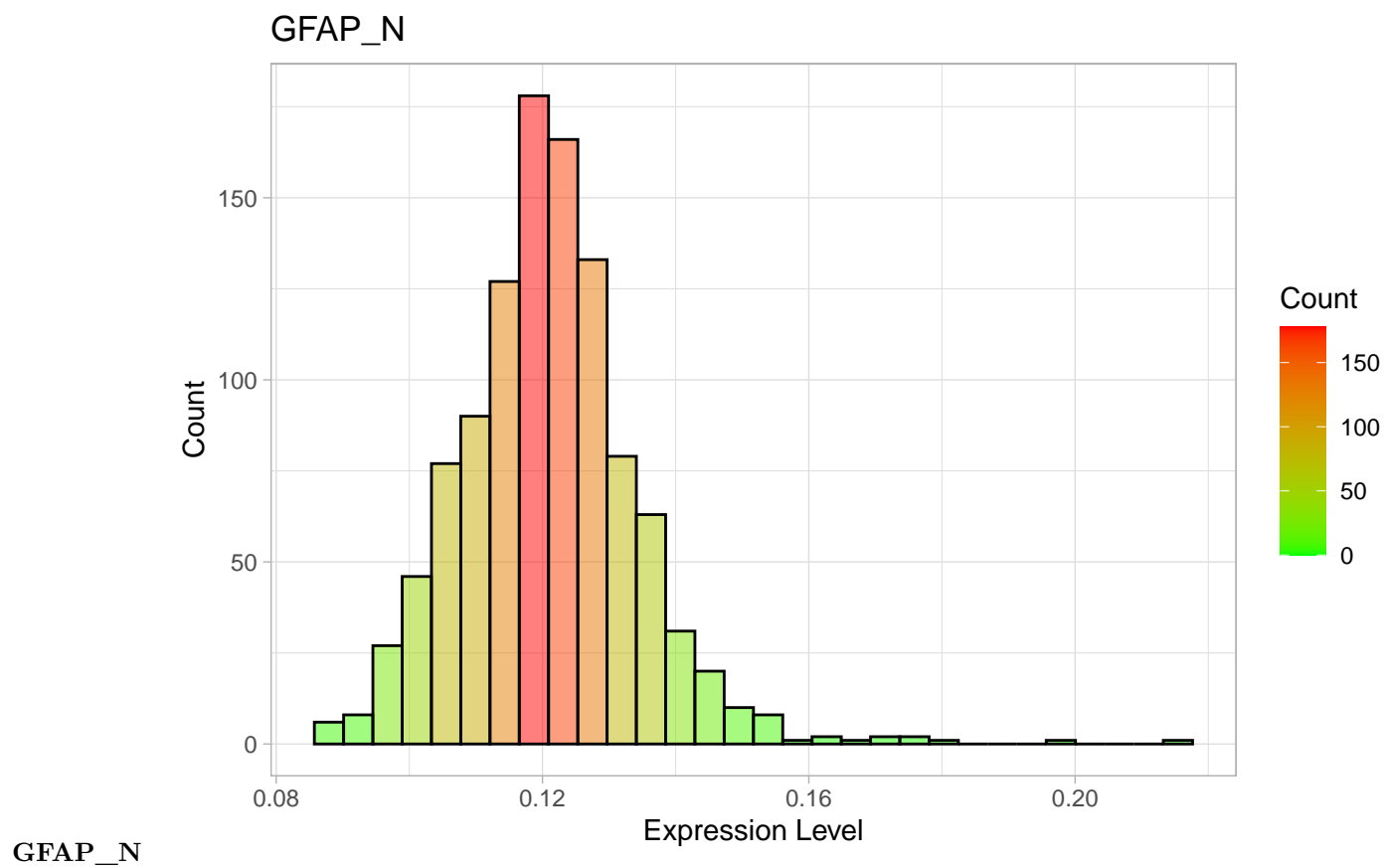
ERBB4_N

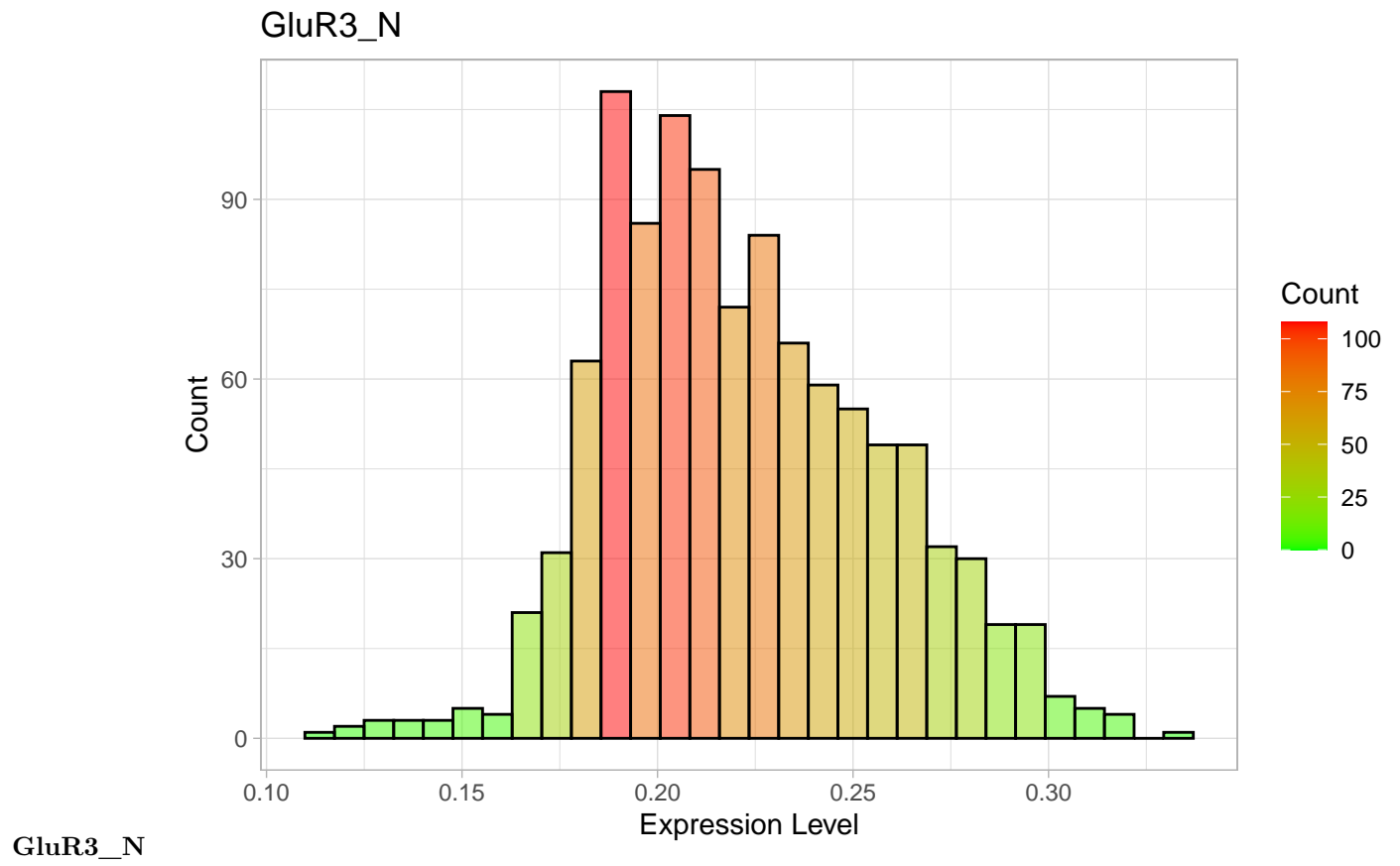


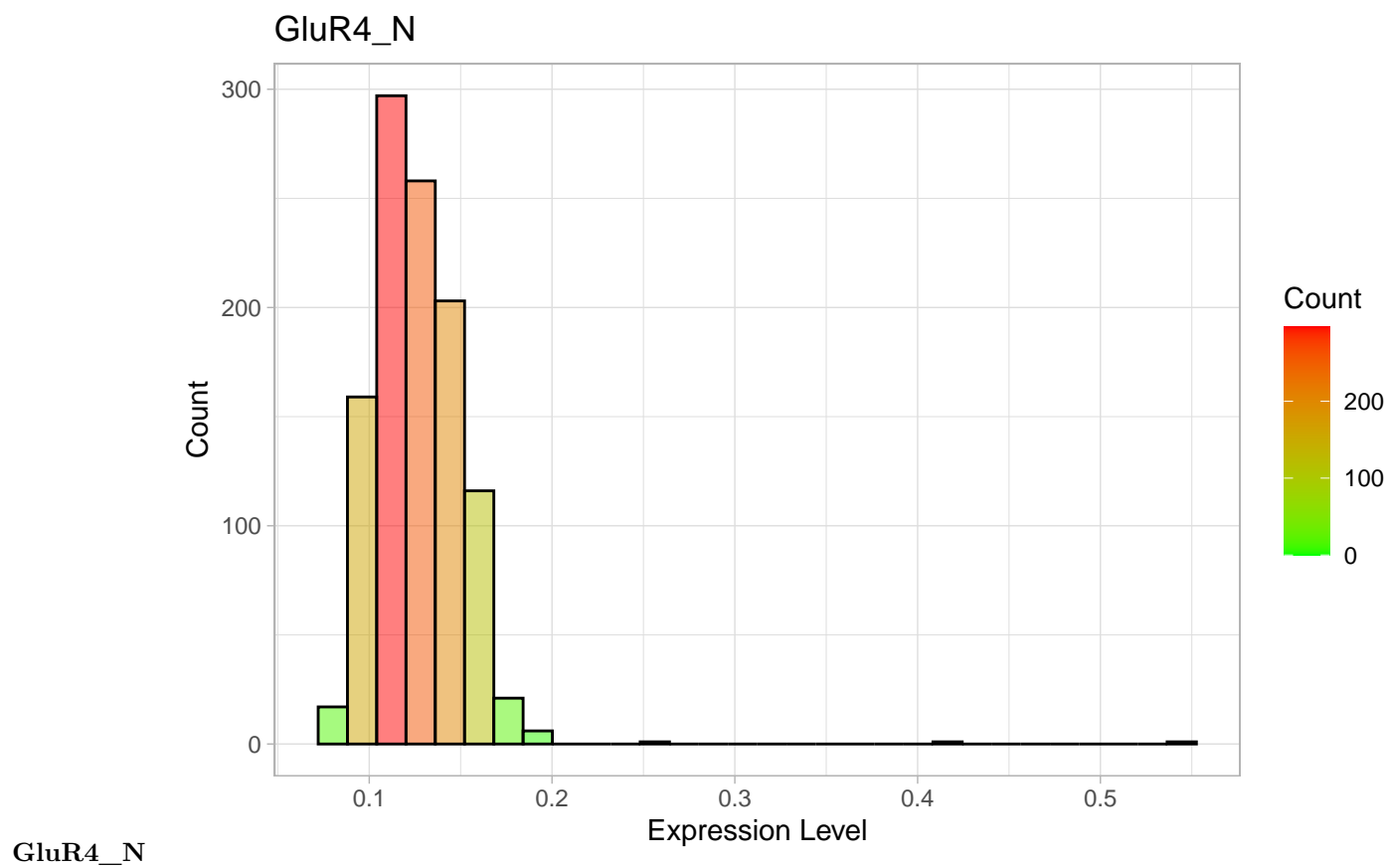
ERBB4_N

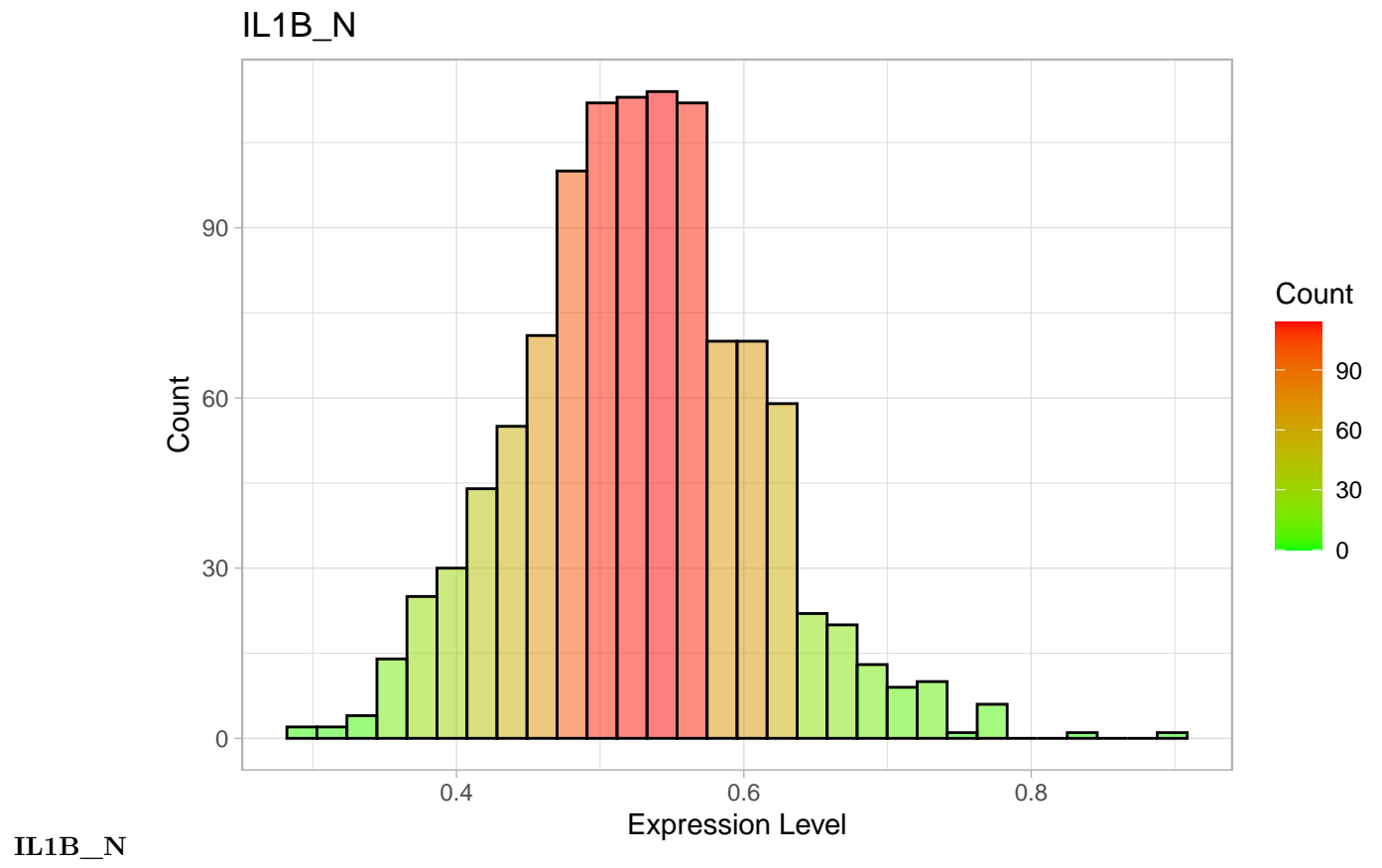


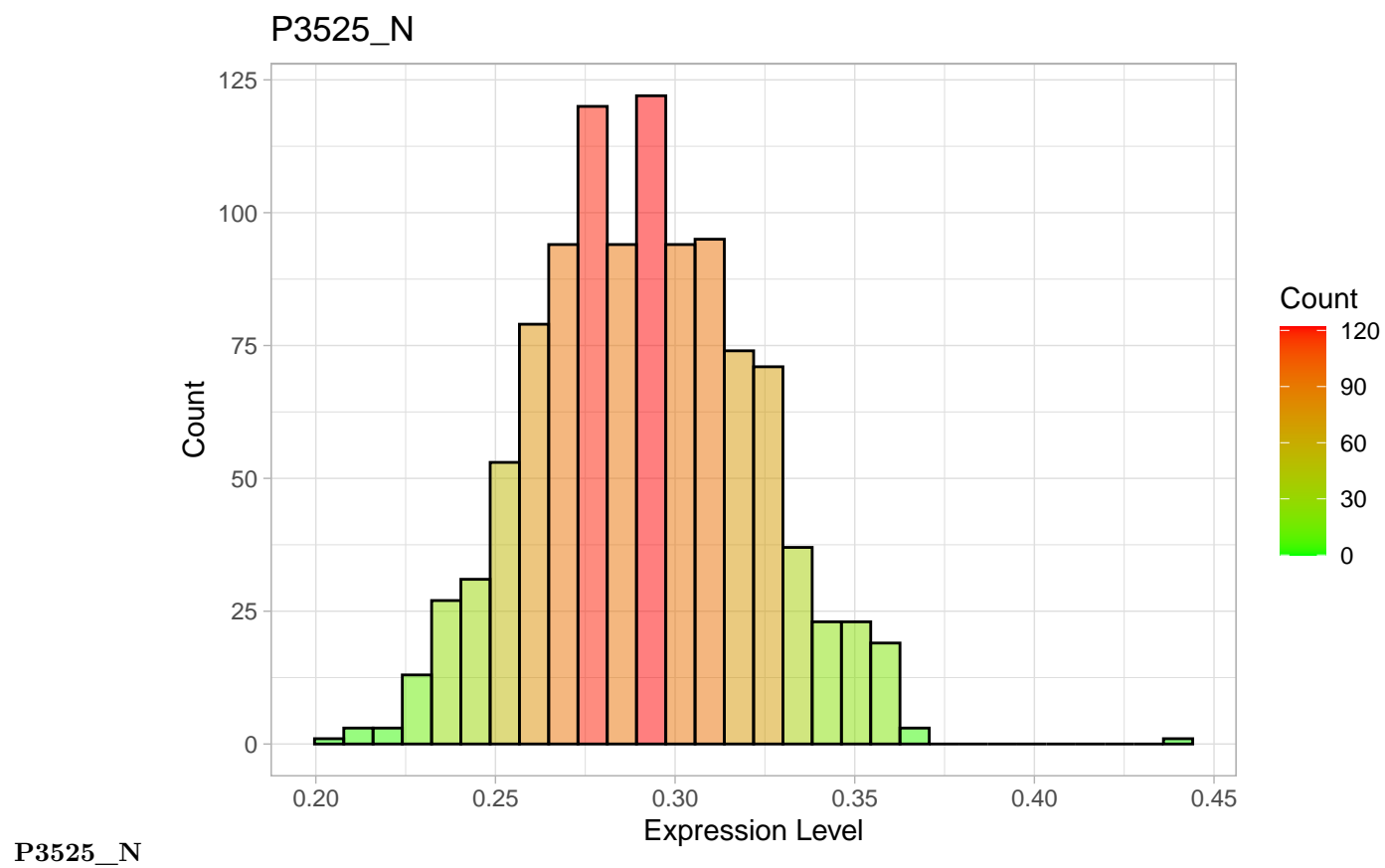


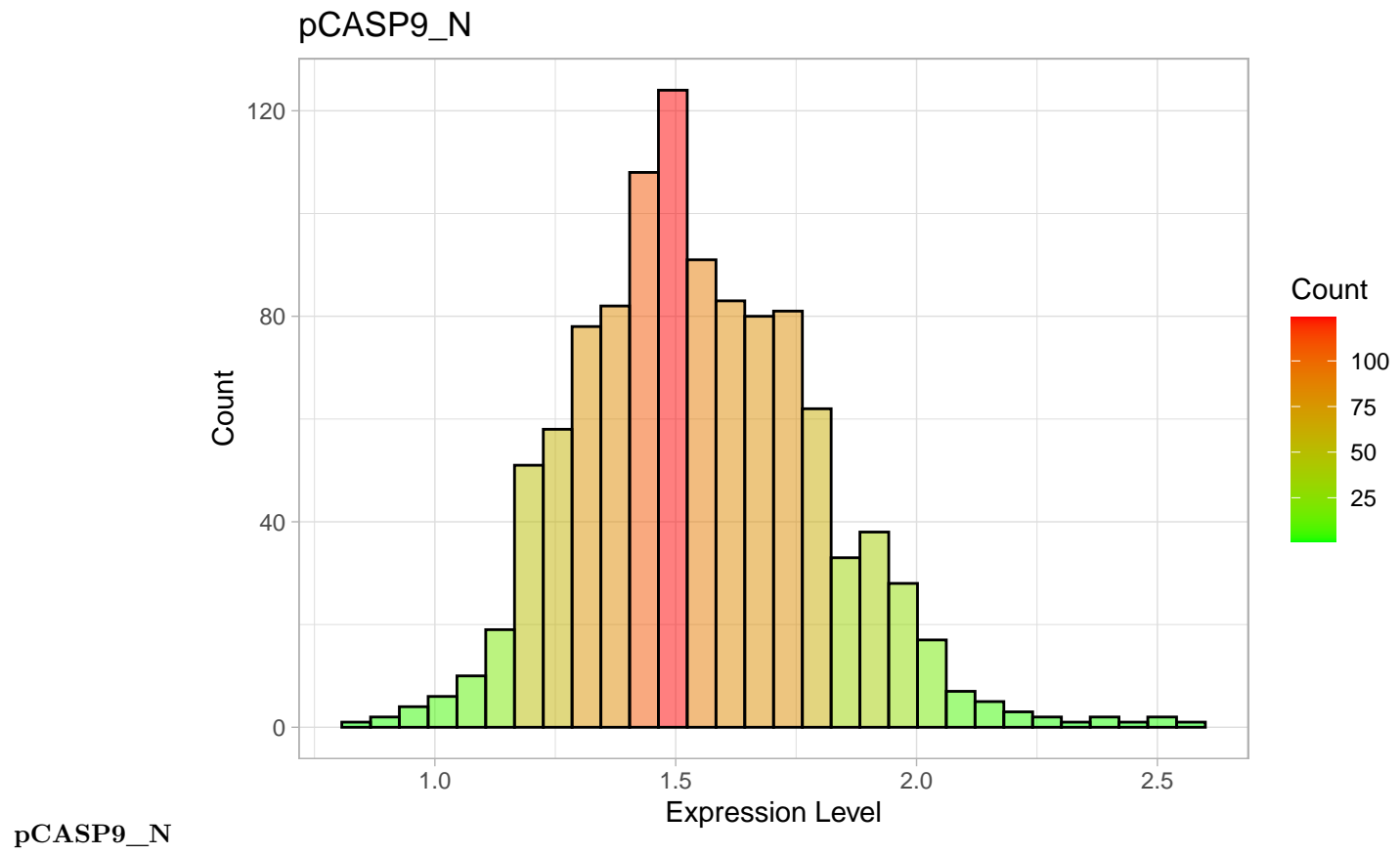




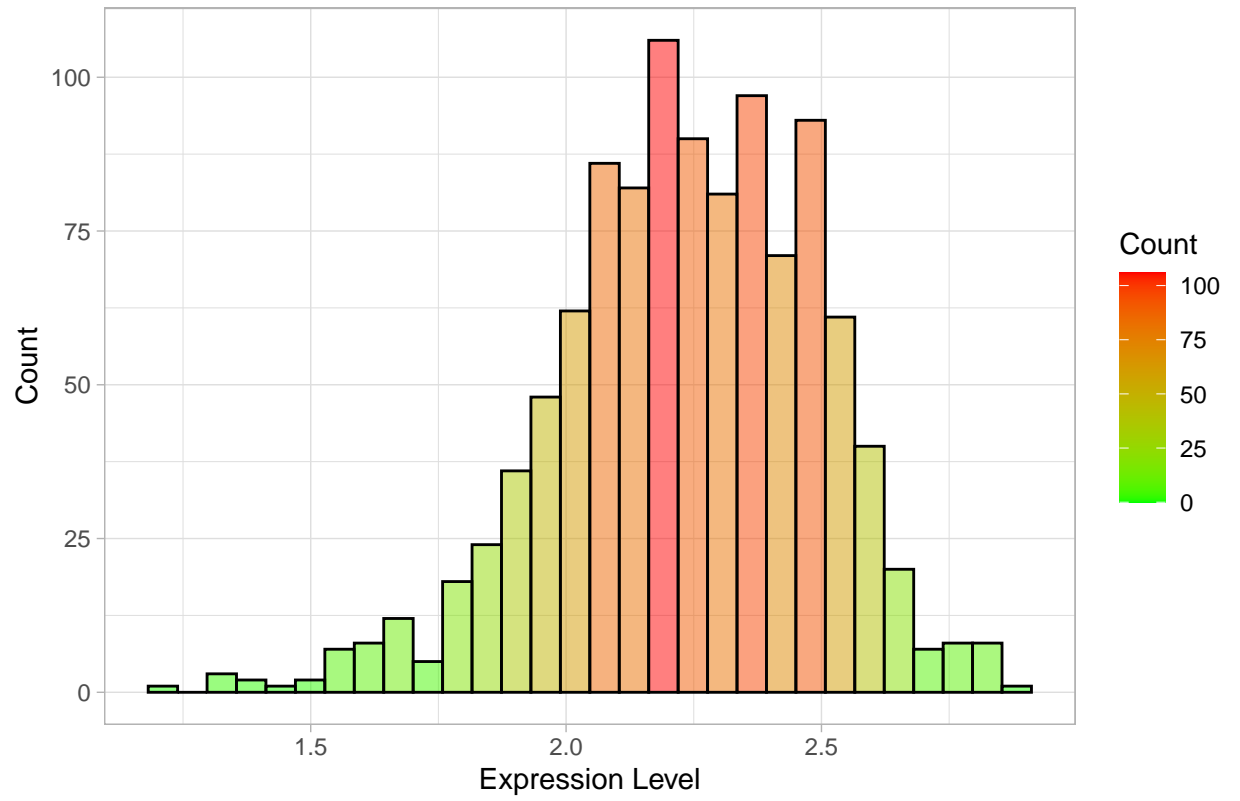




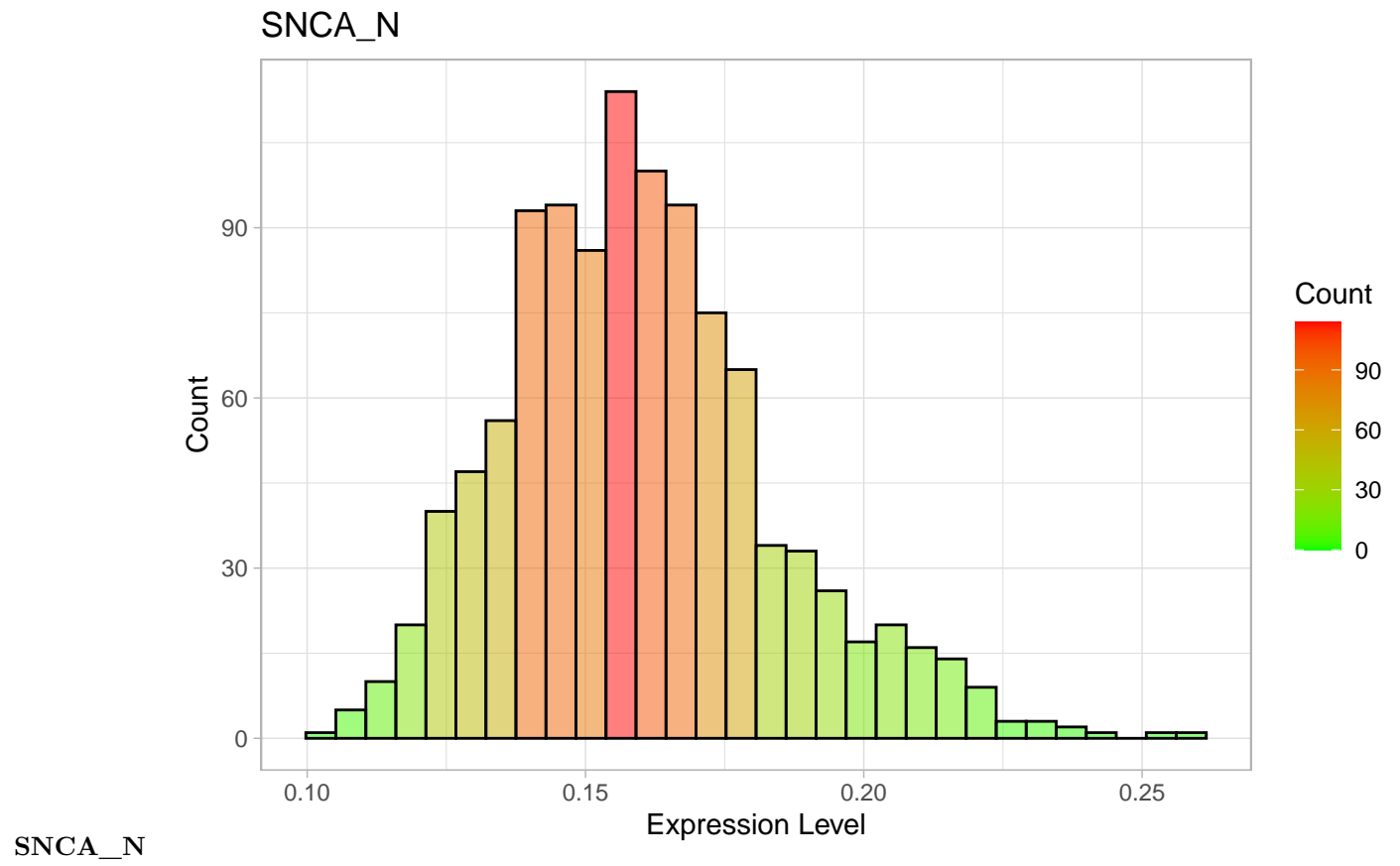


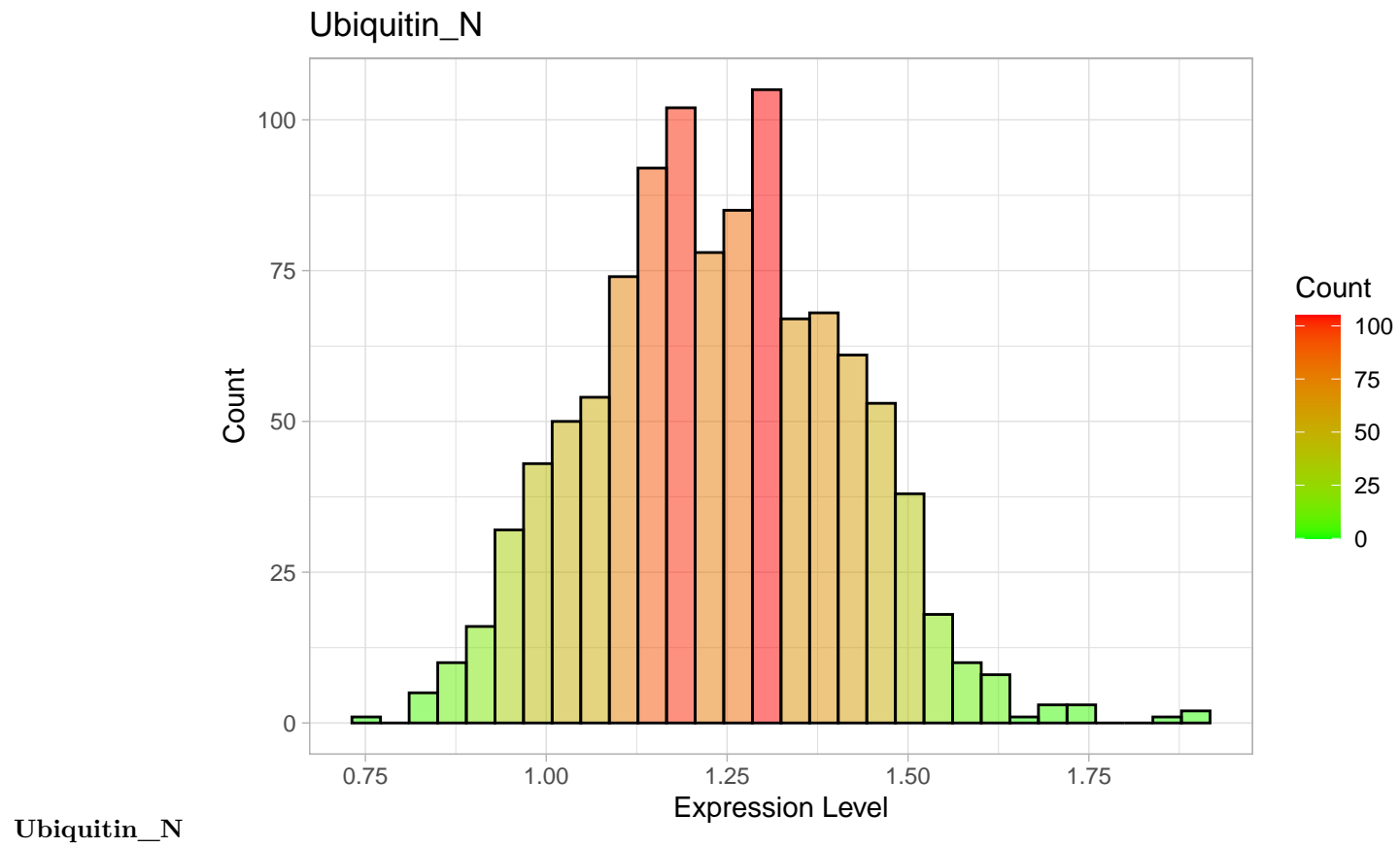


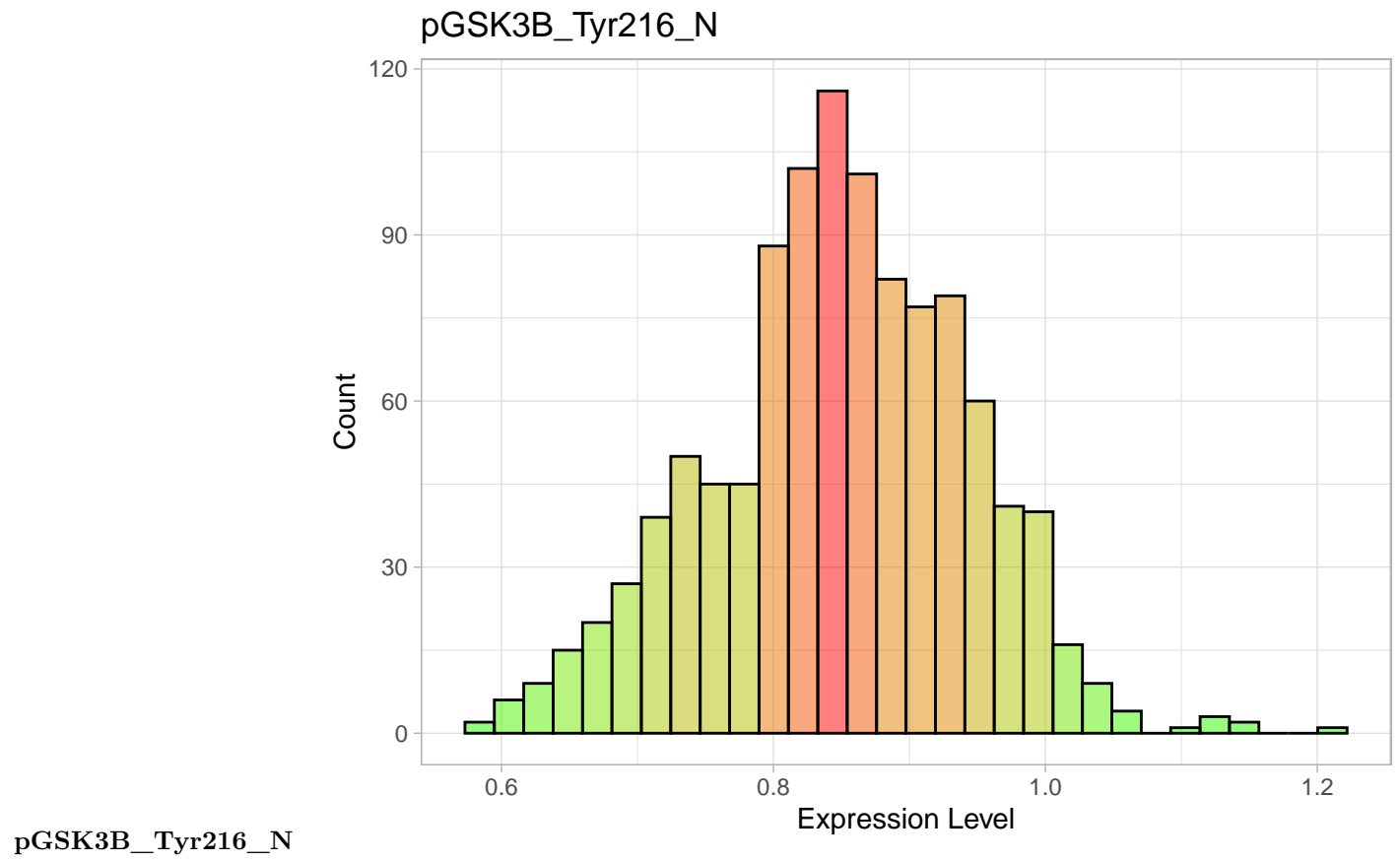
PSD95_N

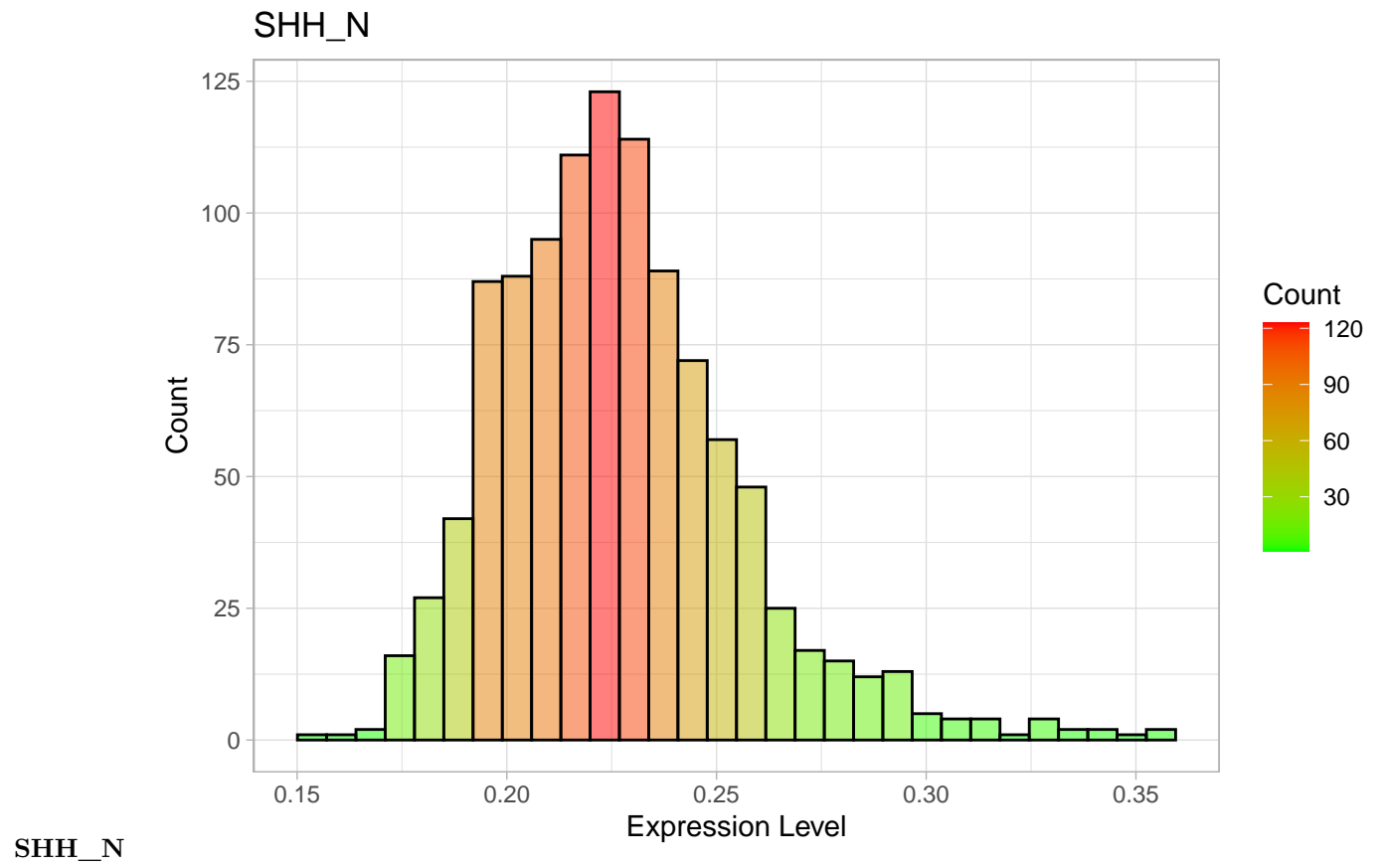


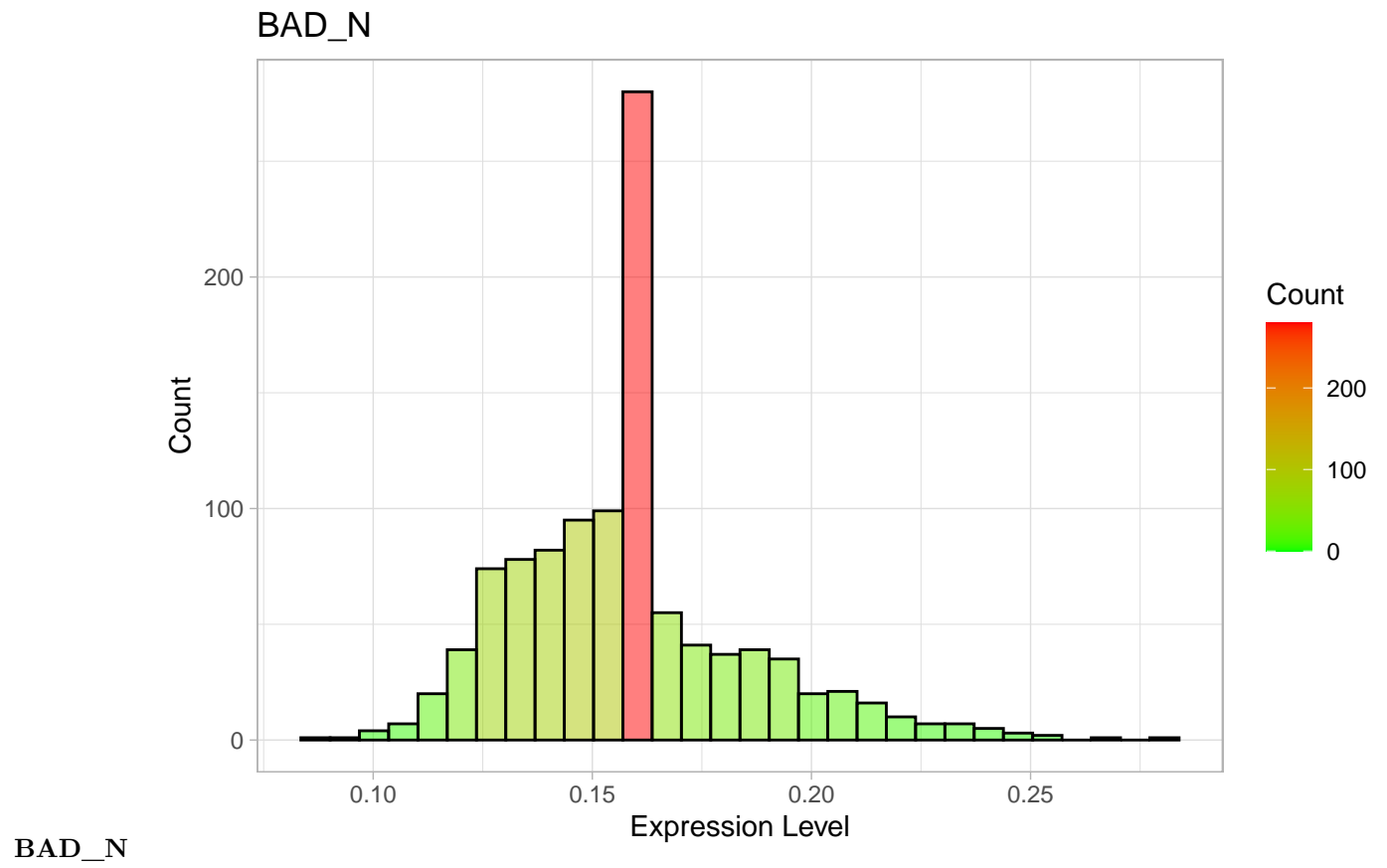
PSD95_N

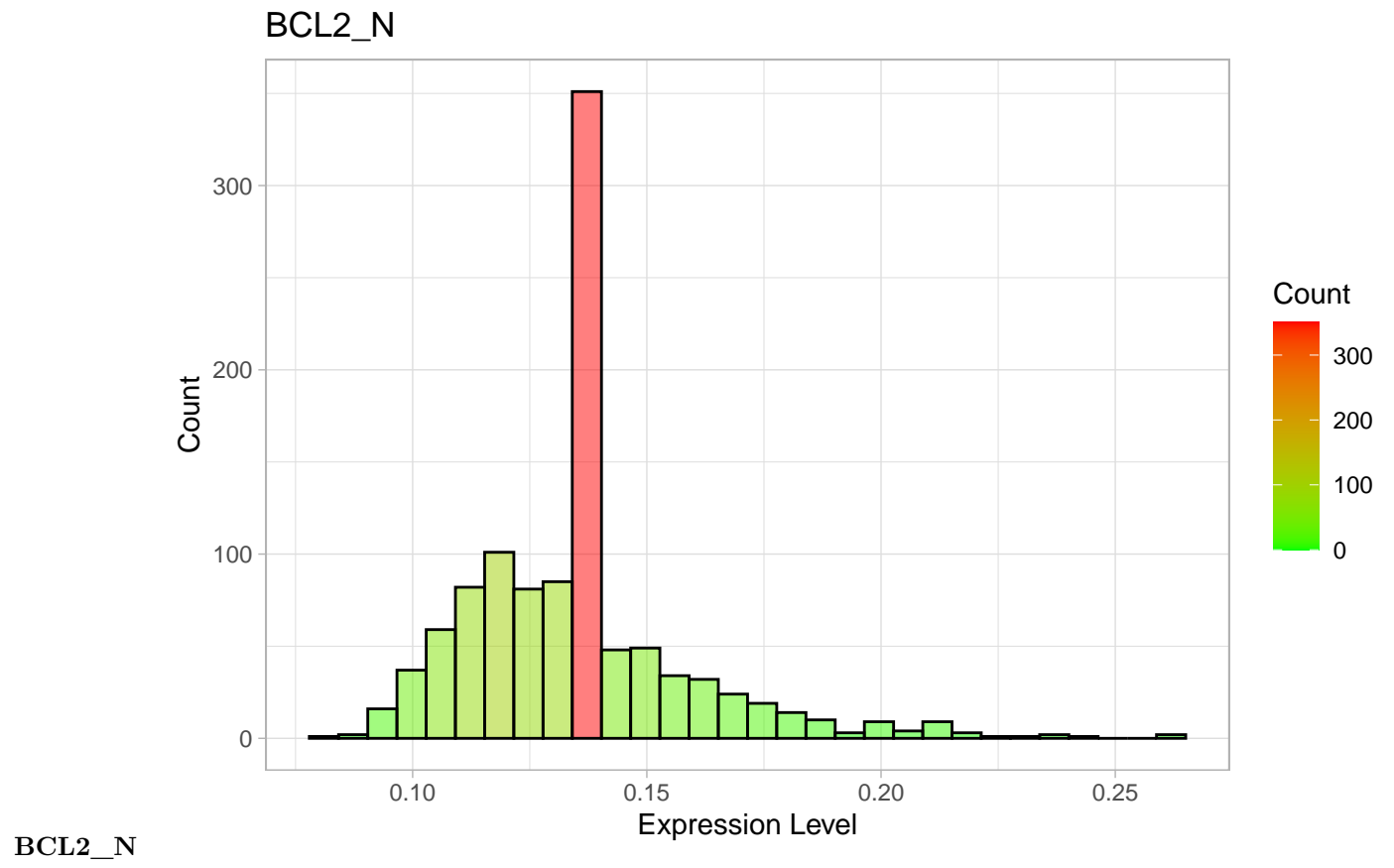


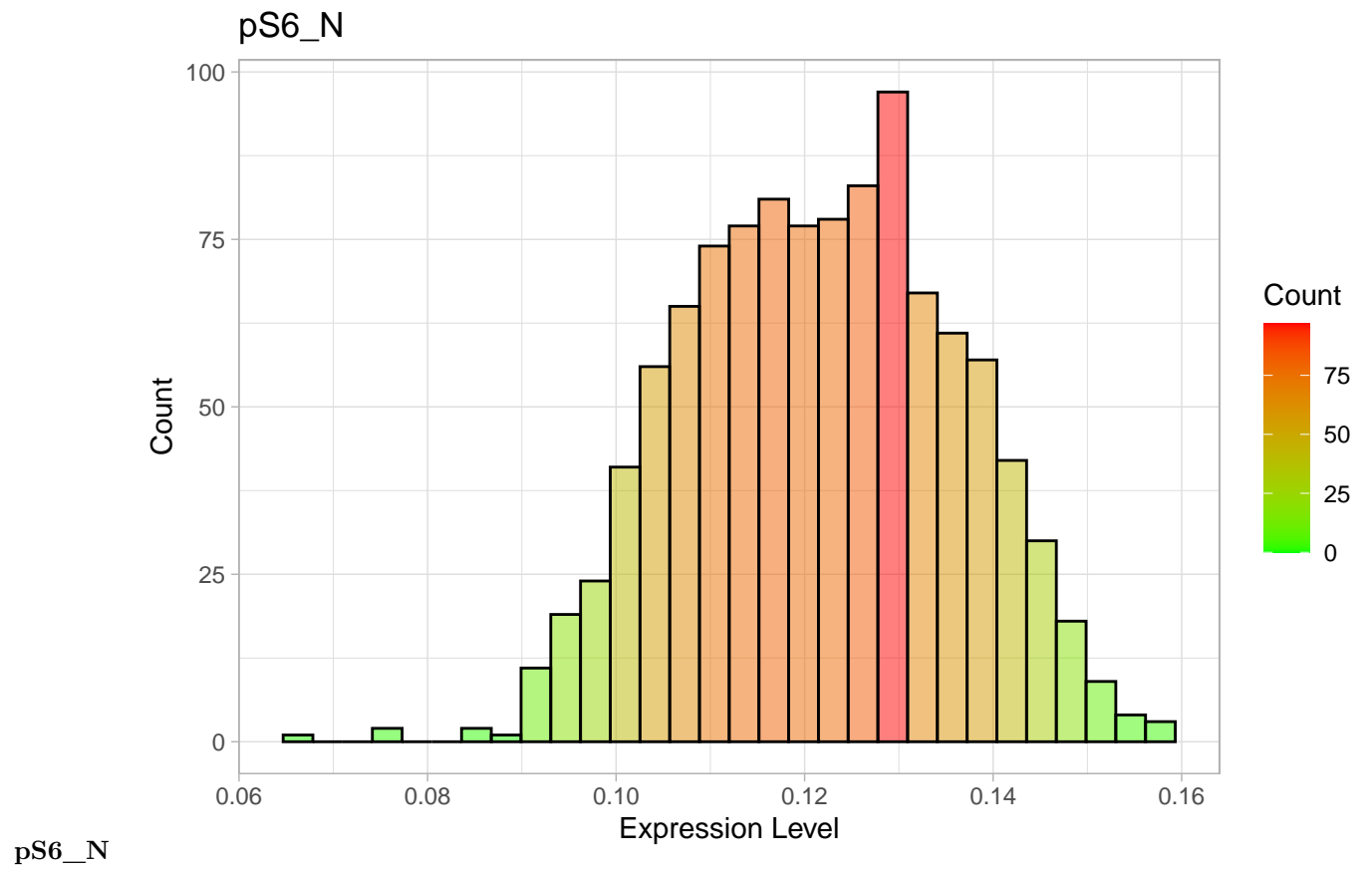


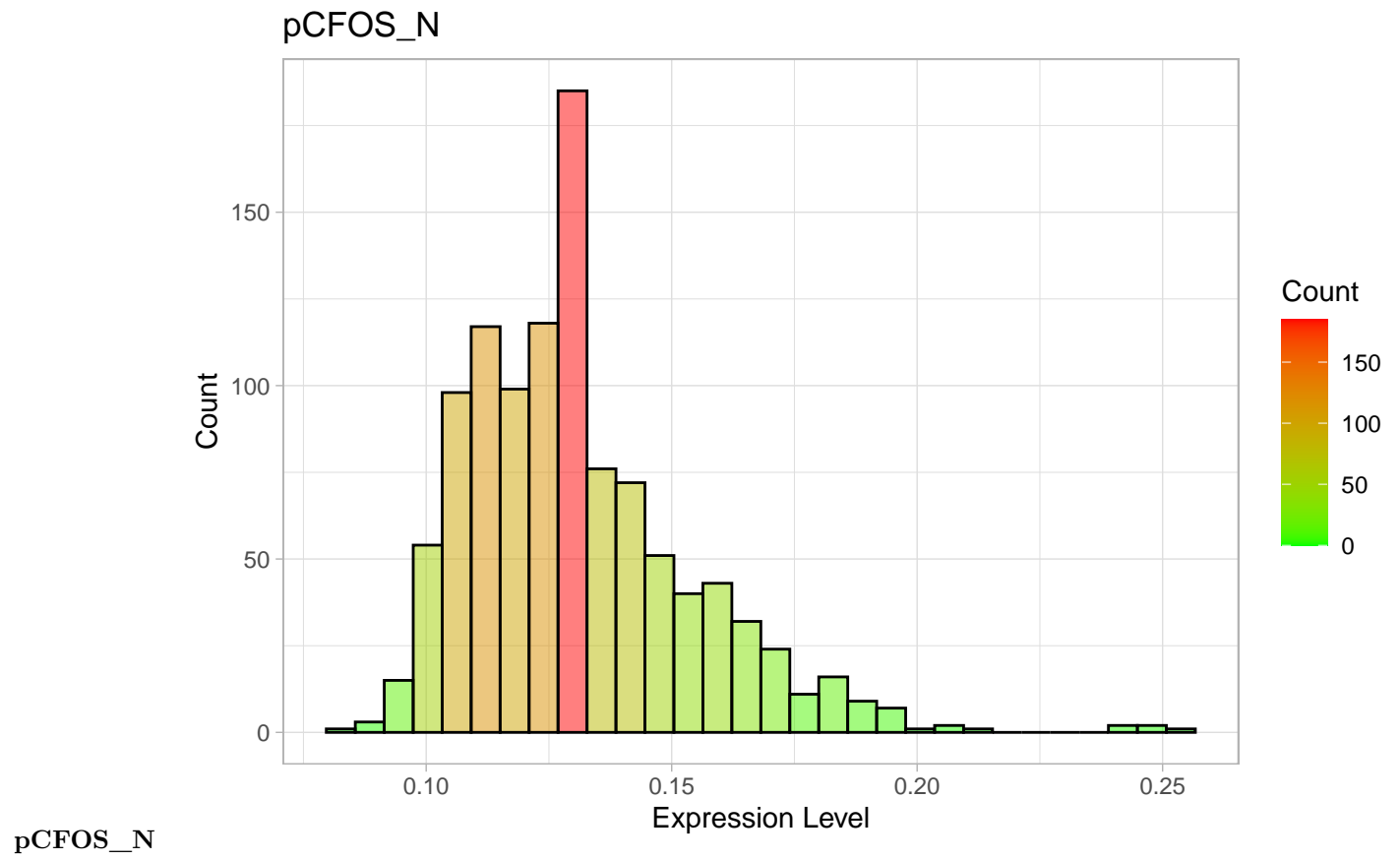


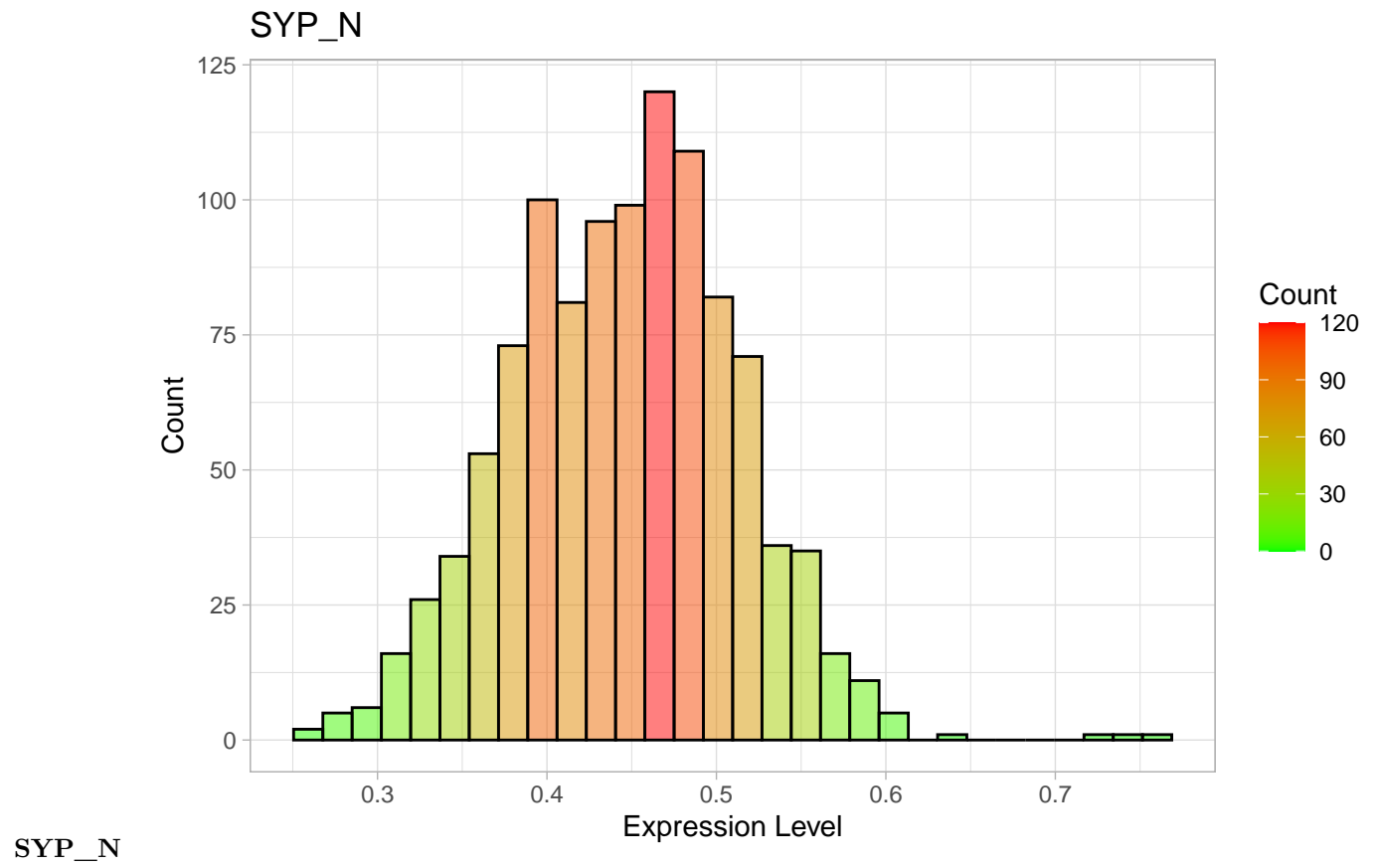


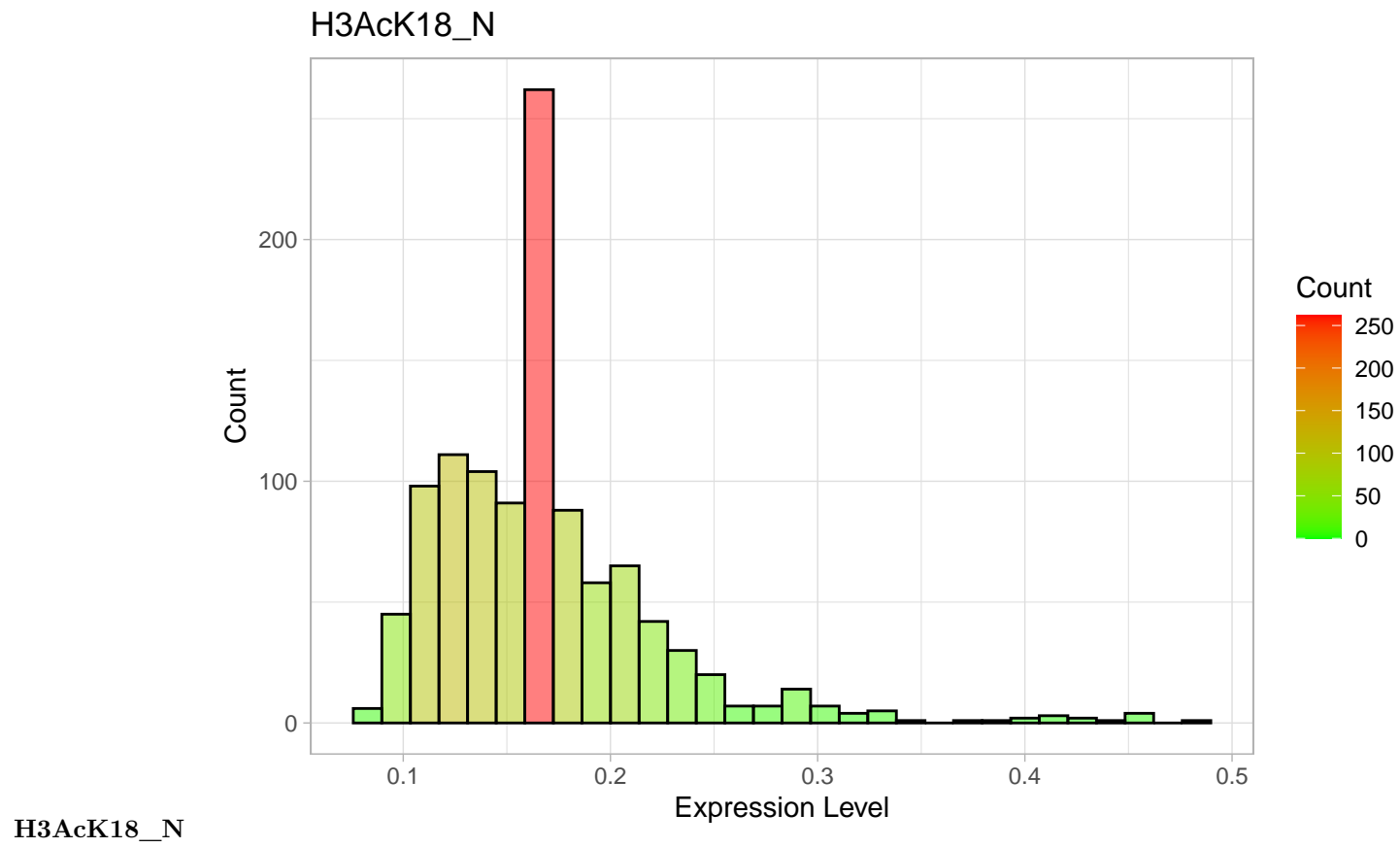


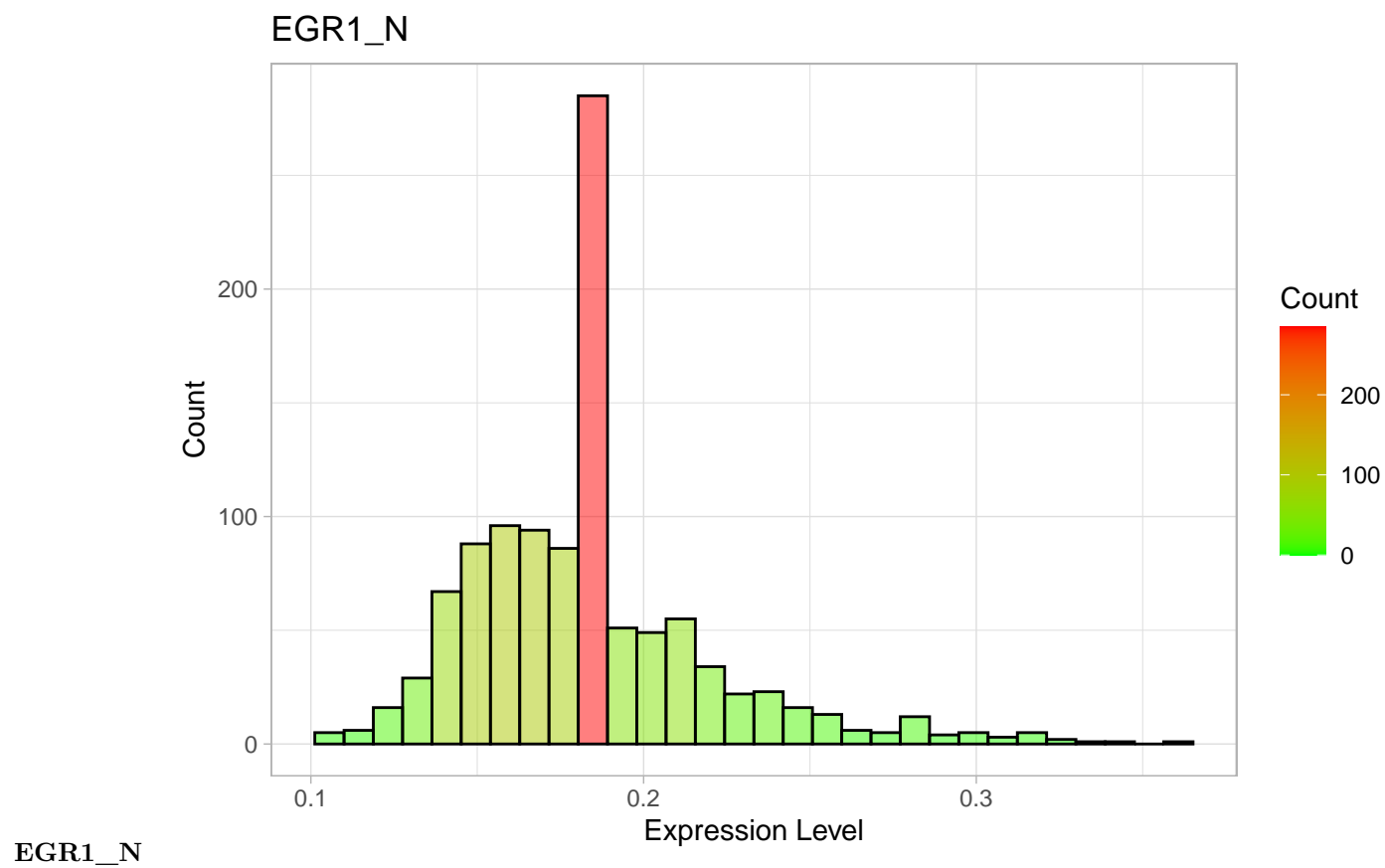


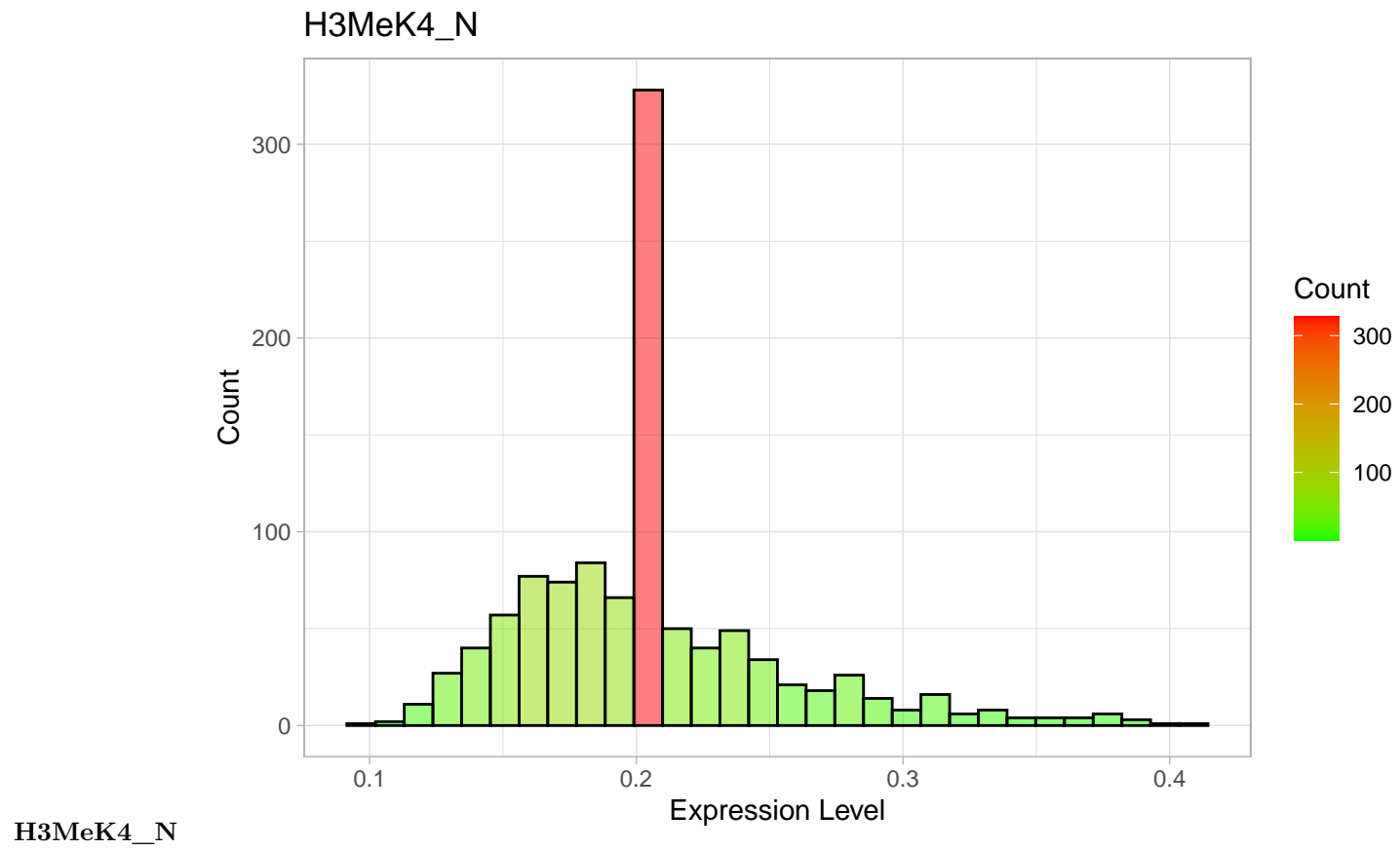


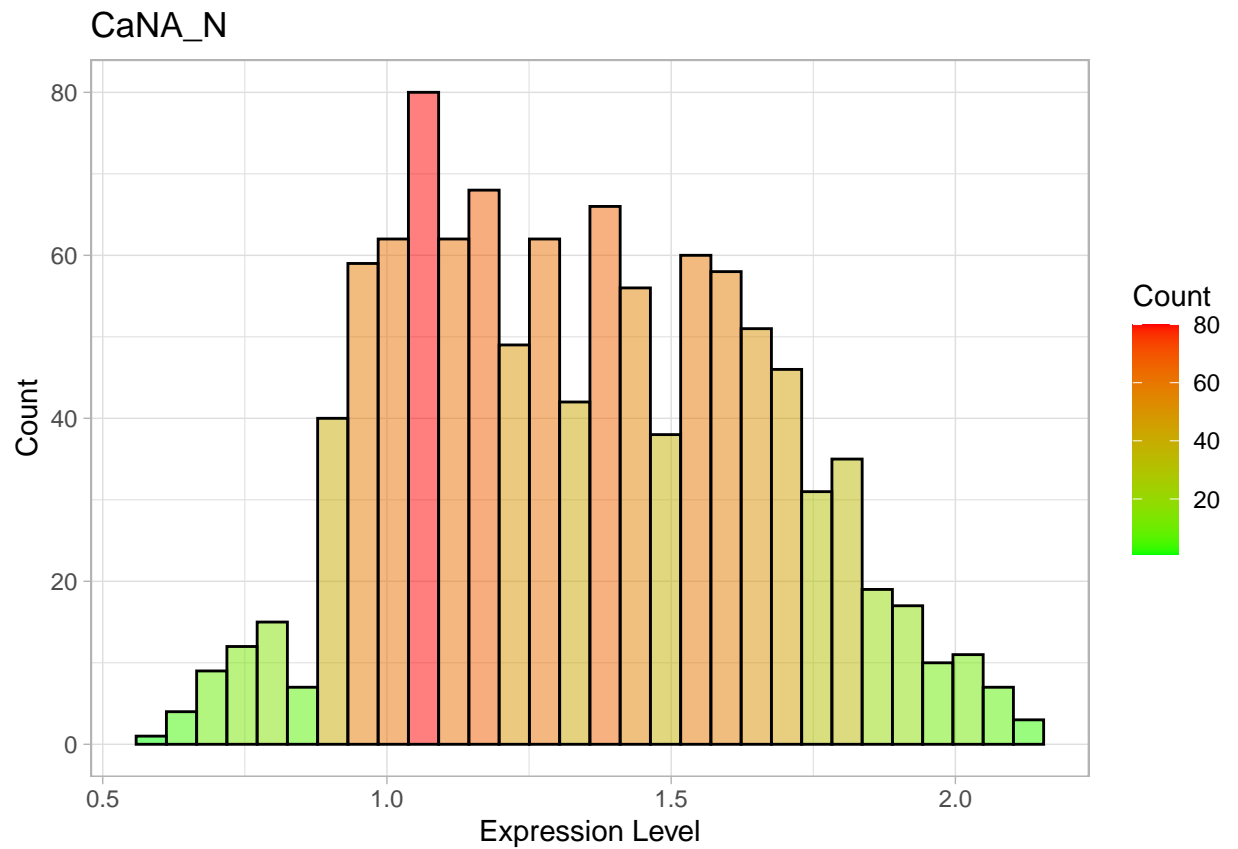






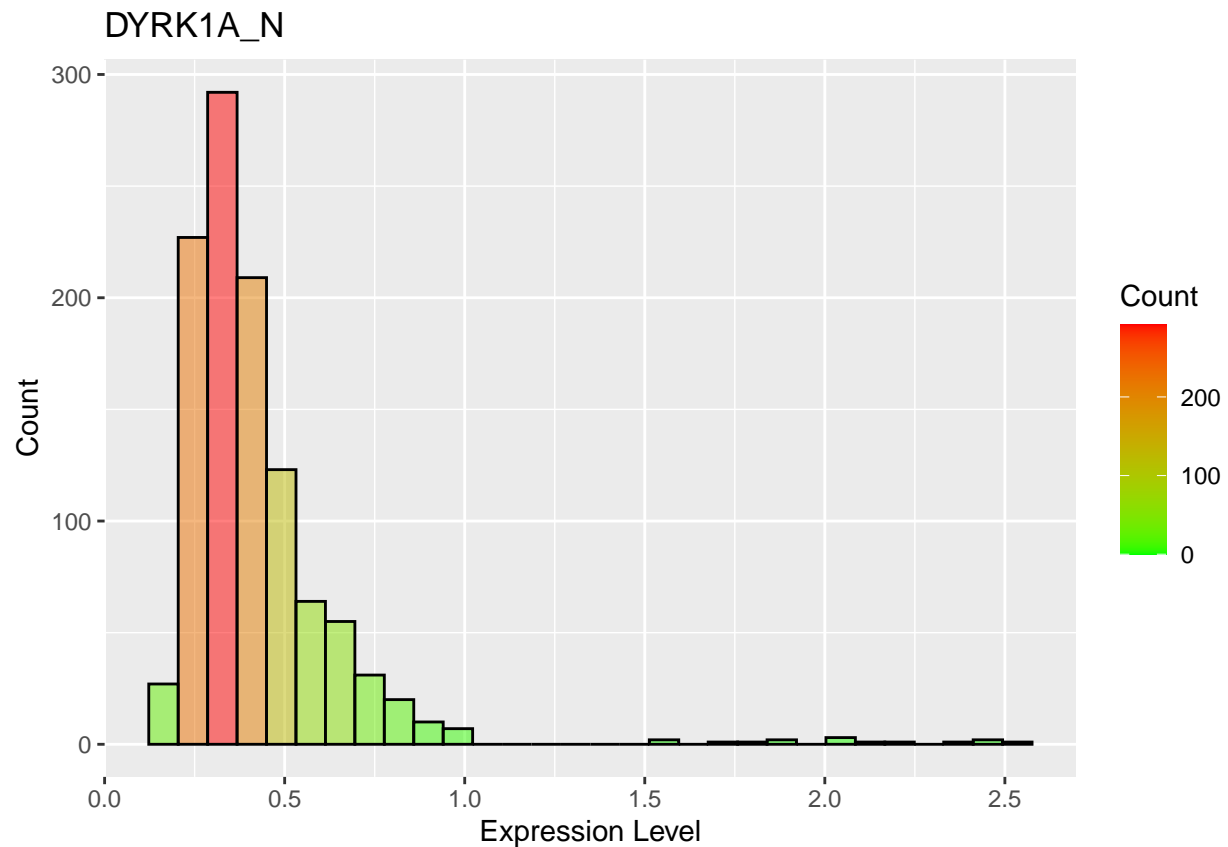






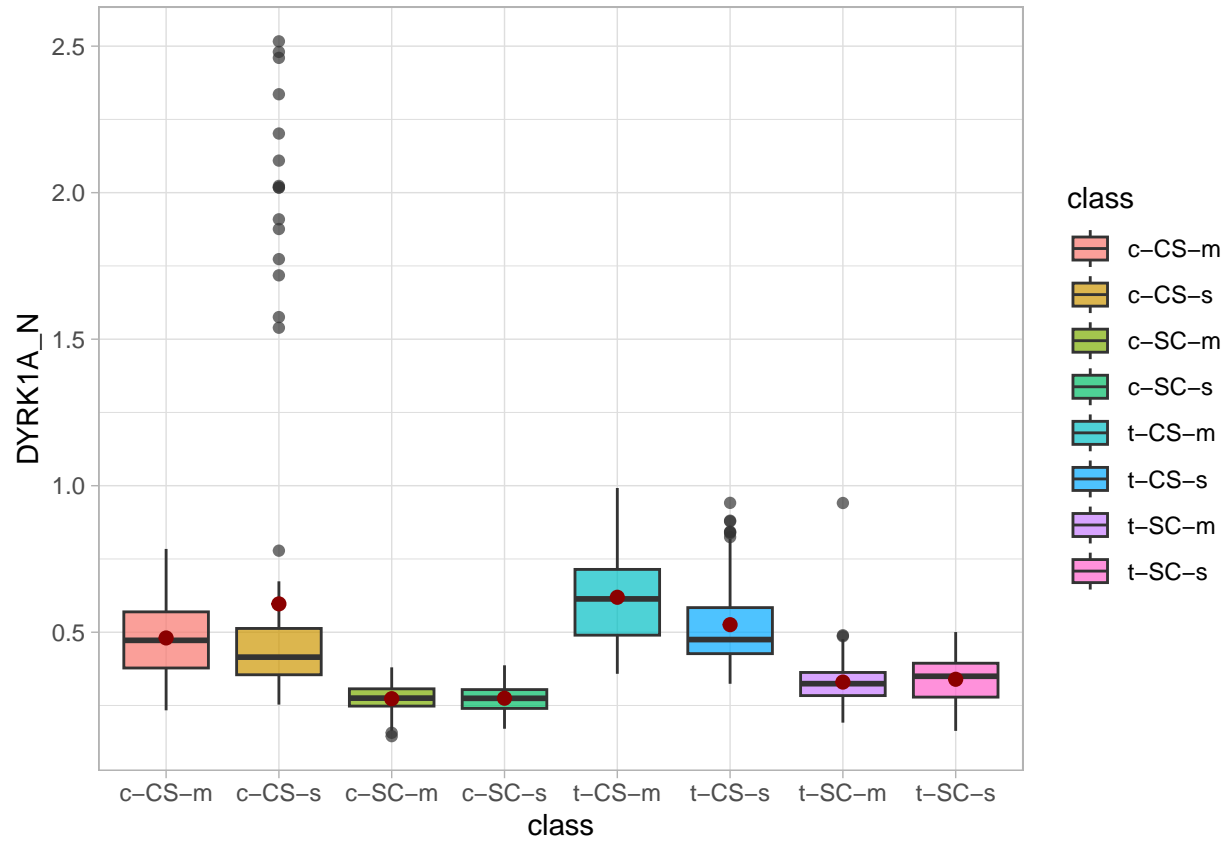
CaNA_N

```
ggplot(ncortex, aes(x = eval(parse(text = proteins[1])))) +
  geom_histogram(aes(fill=..count..), color = "black", alpha = 0.5) +
  scale_fill_gradient("Count", low="green", high="red") +
  labs(title = proteins[1],
       x = "Expression Level",
       y = "Count")
```

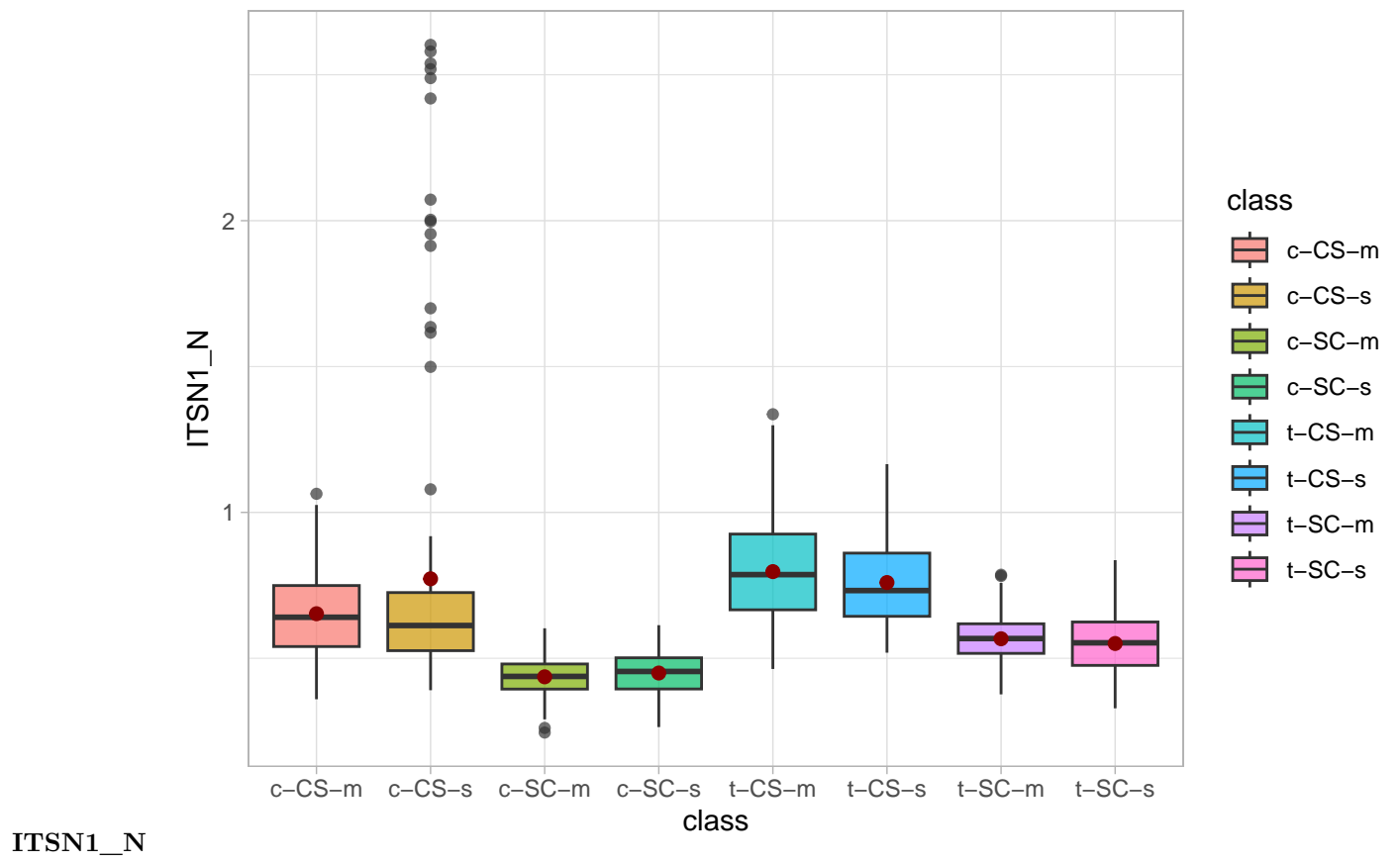


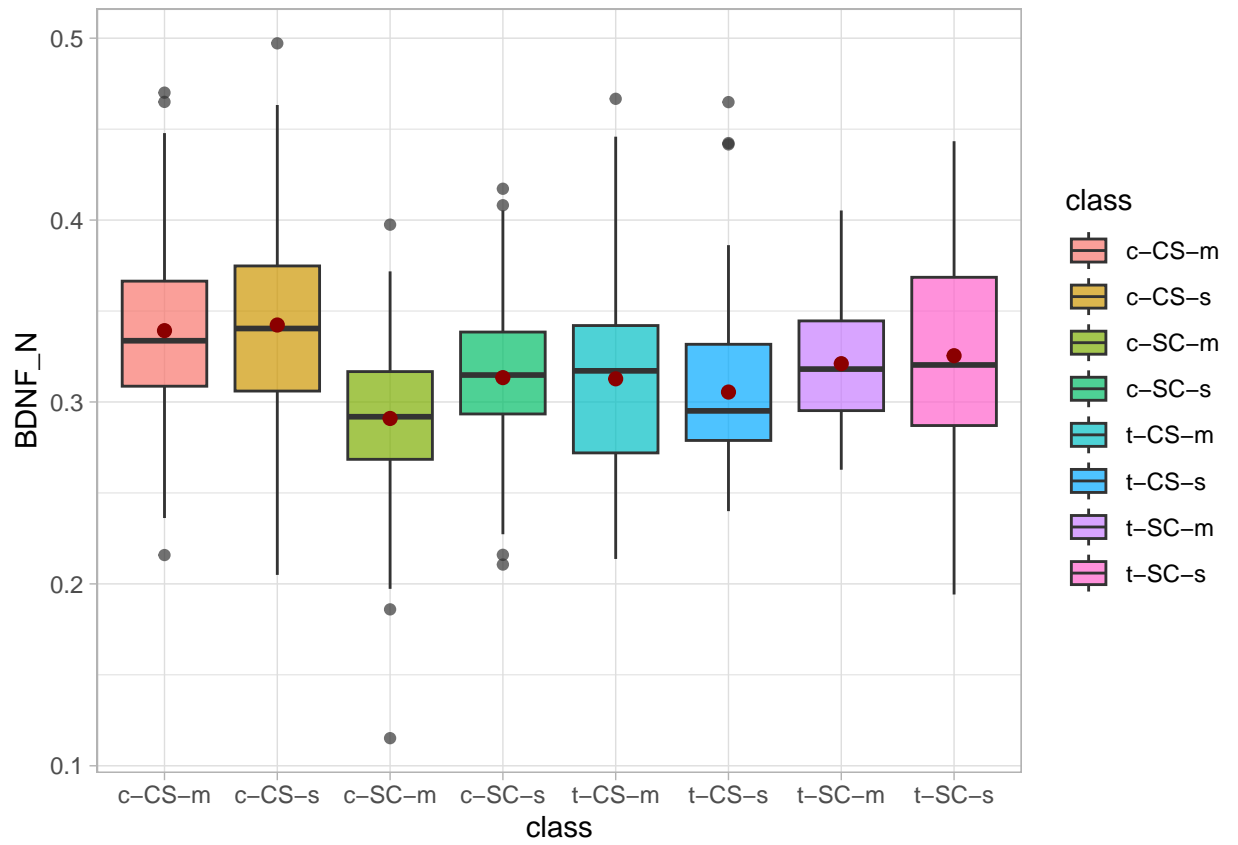
Distribution of Protein Expression Level by Class

```
for(i in 1:length(proteins)){
  plot <- ggplot(ncortex, aes(x = class, y = eval(parse(text = proteins[i])))) +
    geom_boxplot(aes(fill = class), alpha = 0.7) +
    stat_summary(fun.y=mean, colour="darkred", geom="point", size=2) +
    labs(y = proteins[i]) +
    theme_light()
  cat("#### ", proteins[i], "\n")
  print(plot)
  cat('\n\n')
}
```

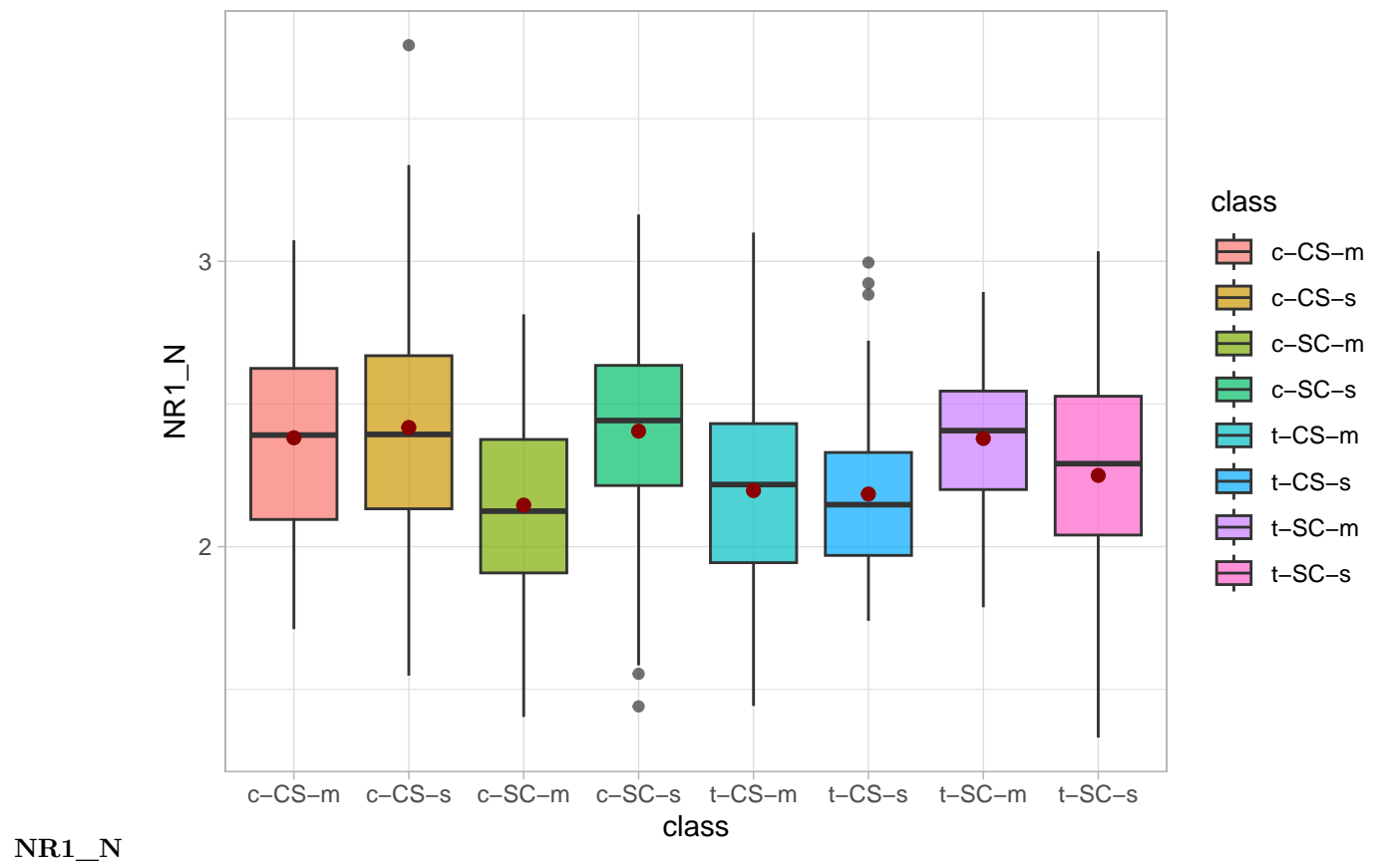


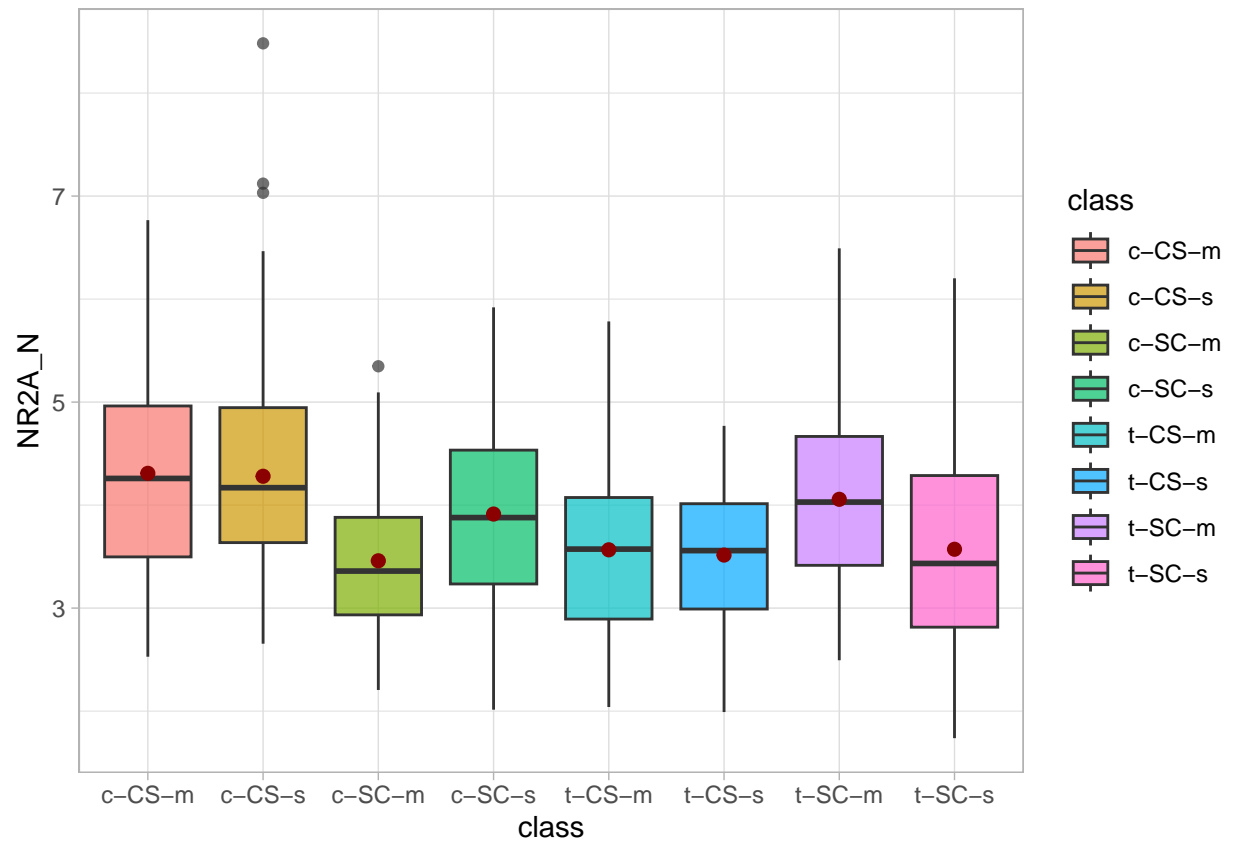
DYRK1A_N



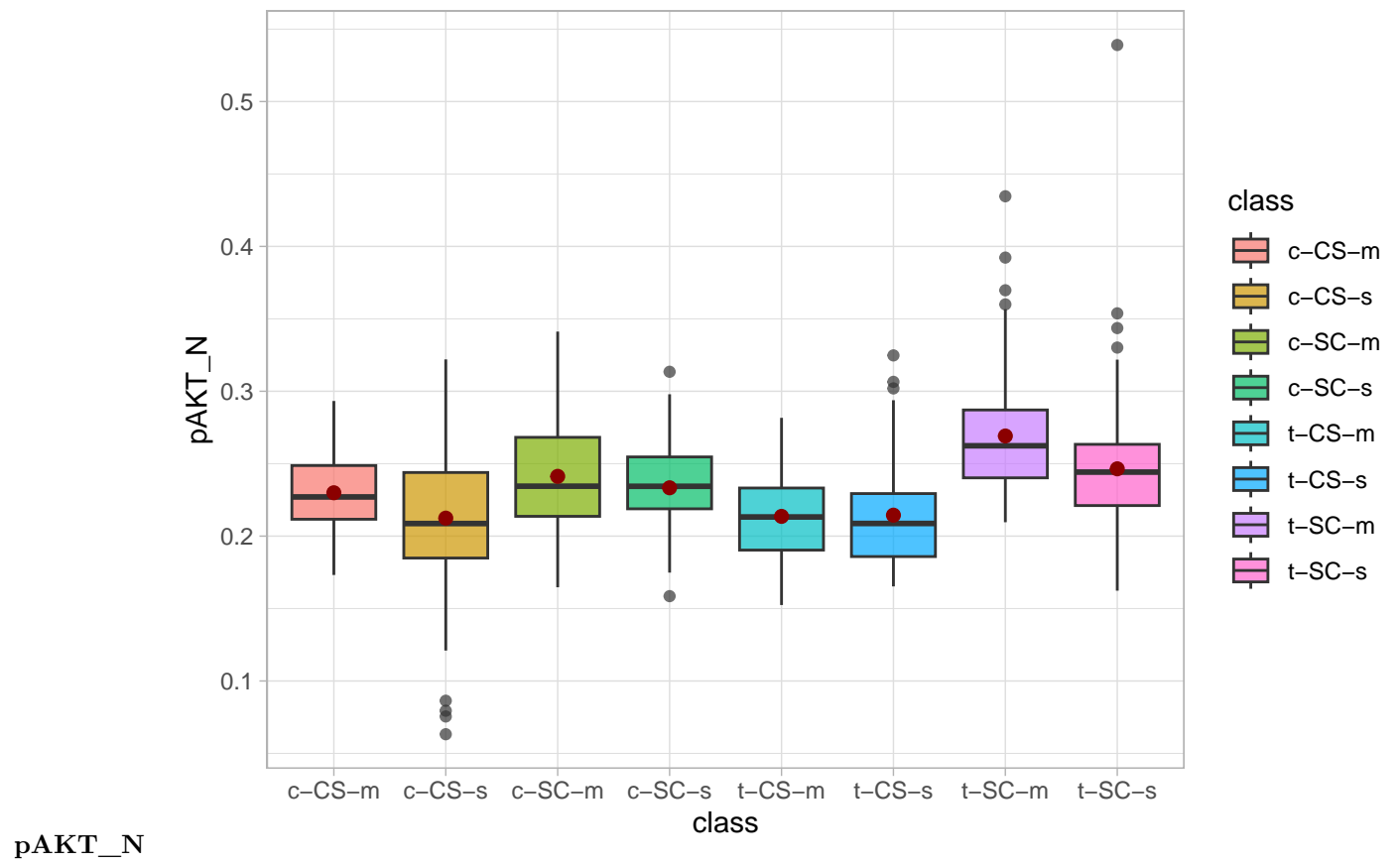


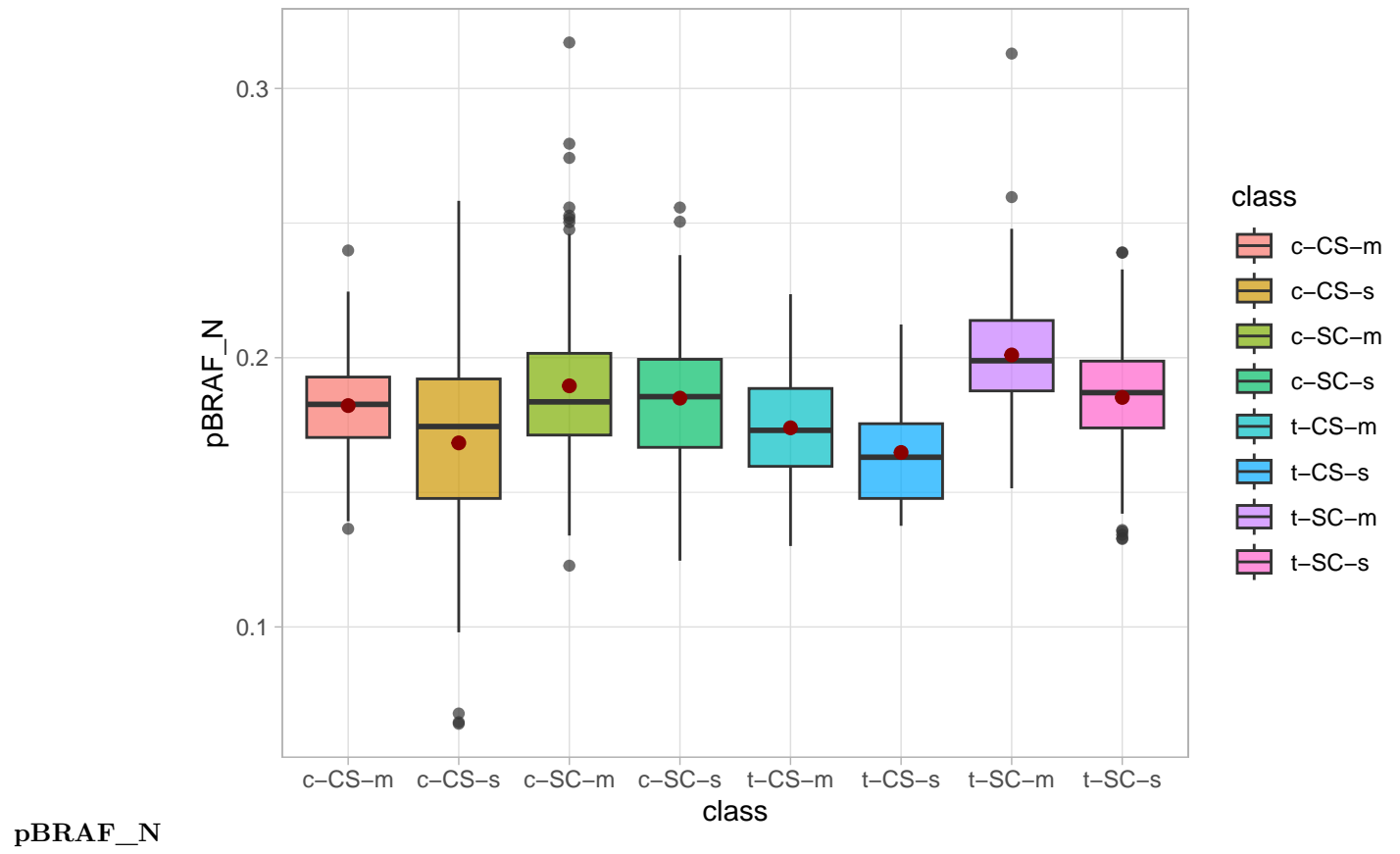
BDNF_N

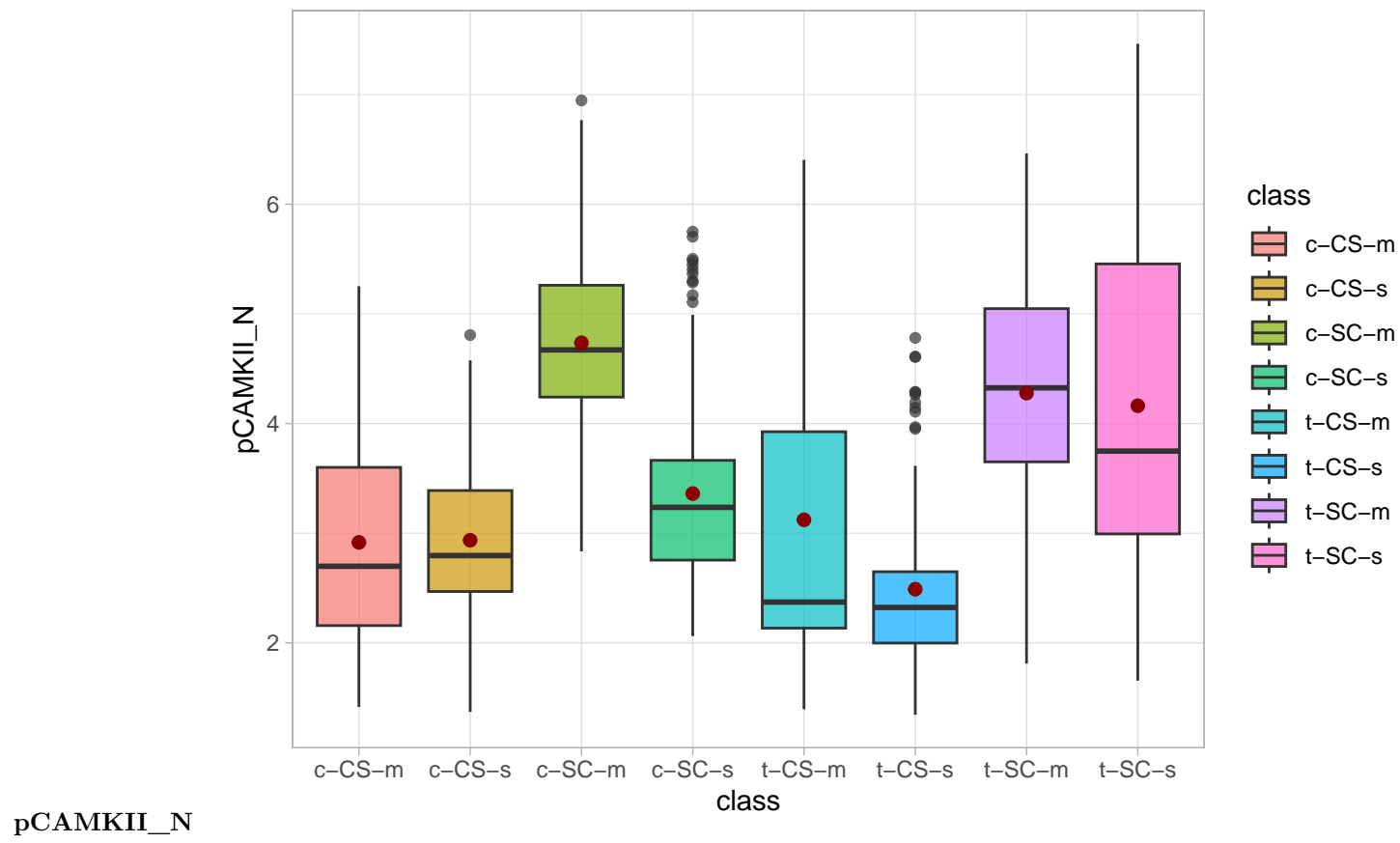


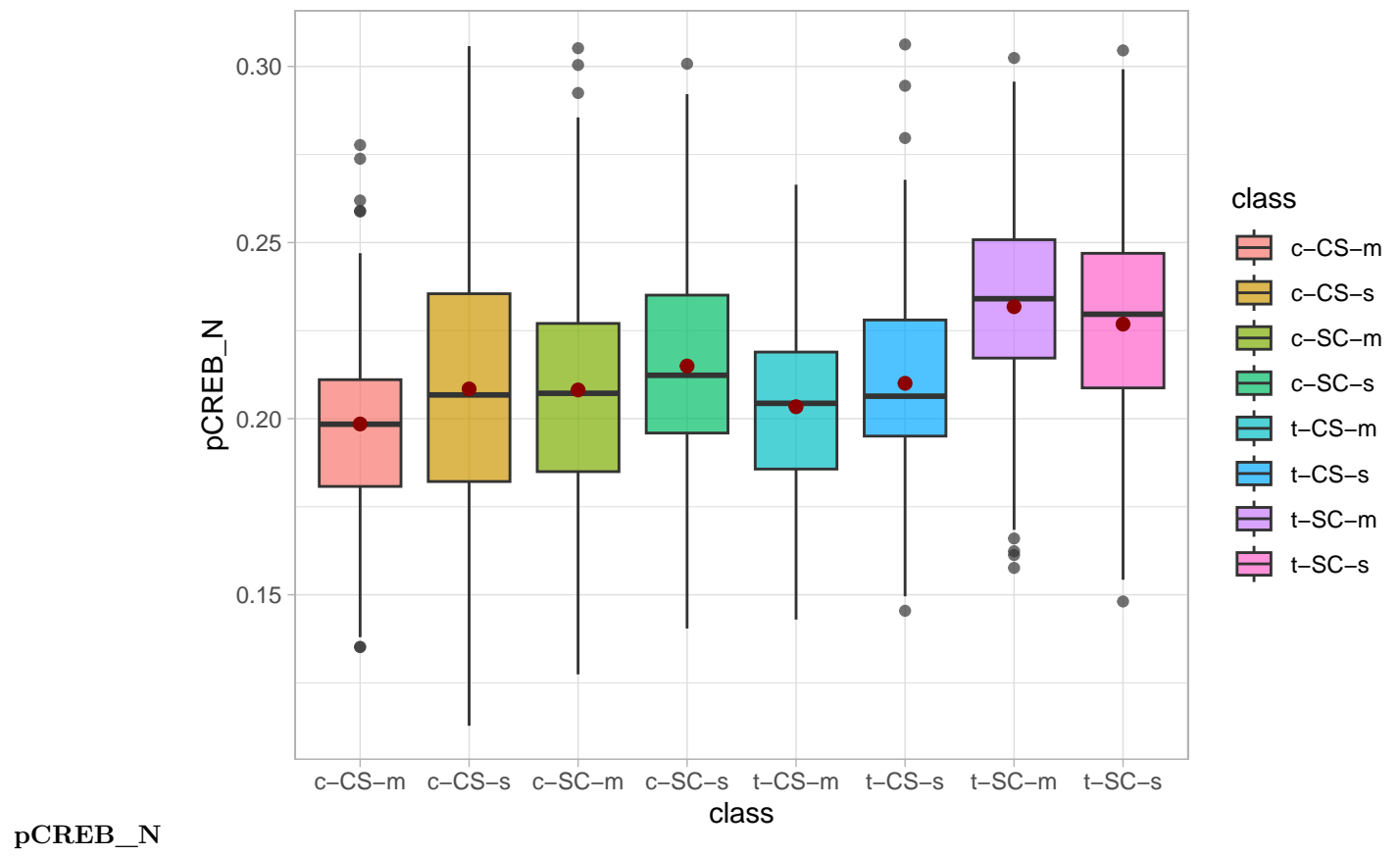


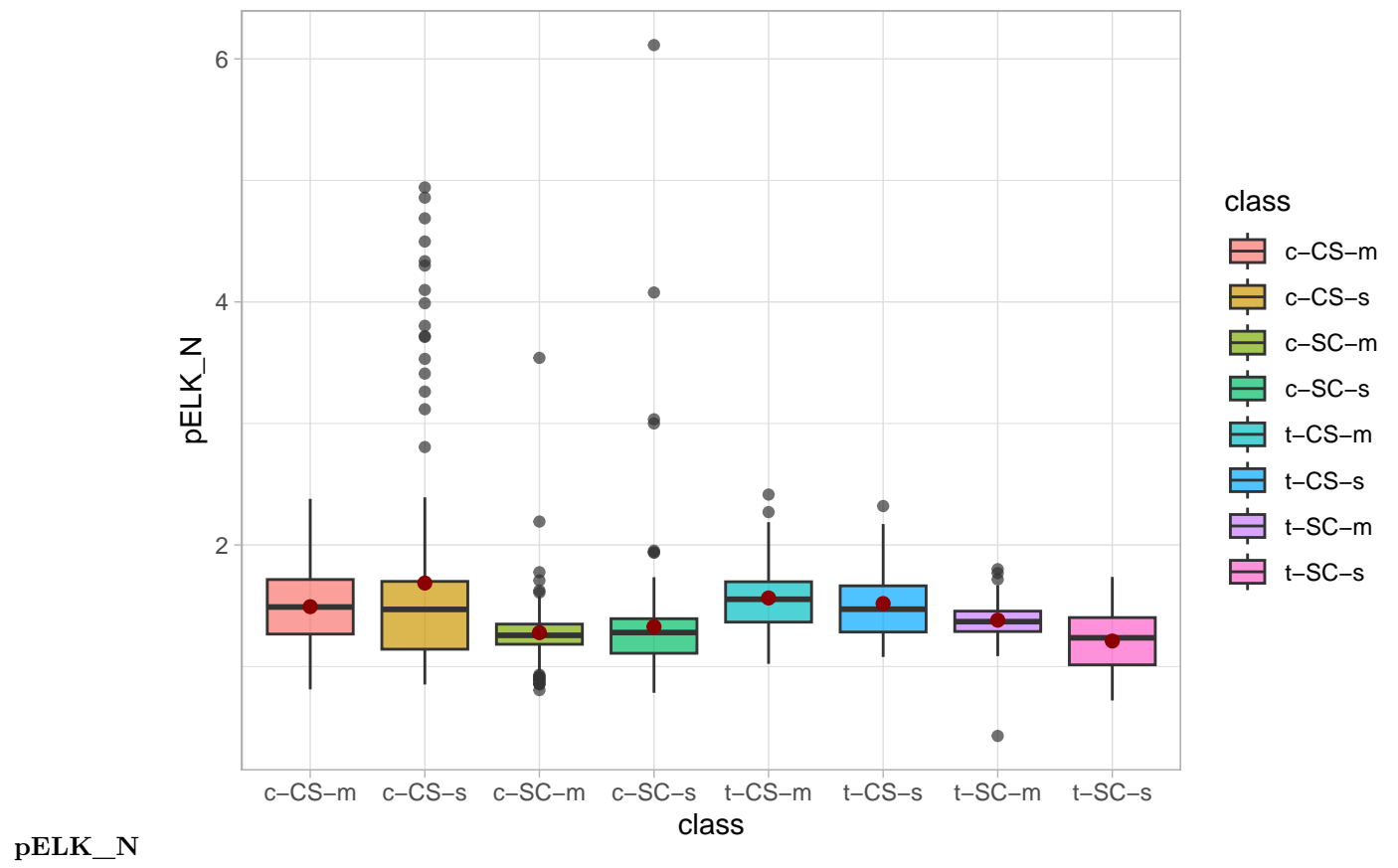
NR2A_N

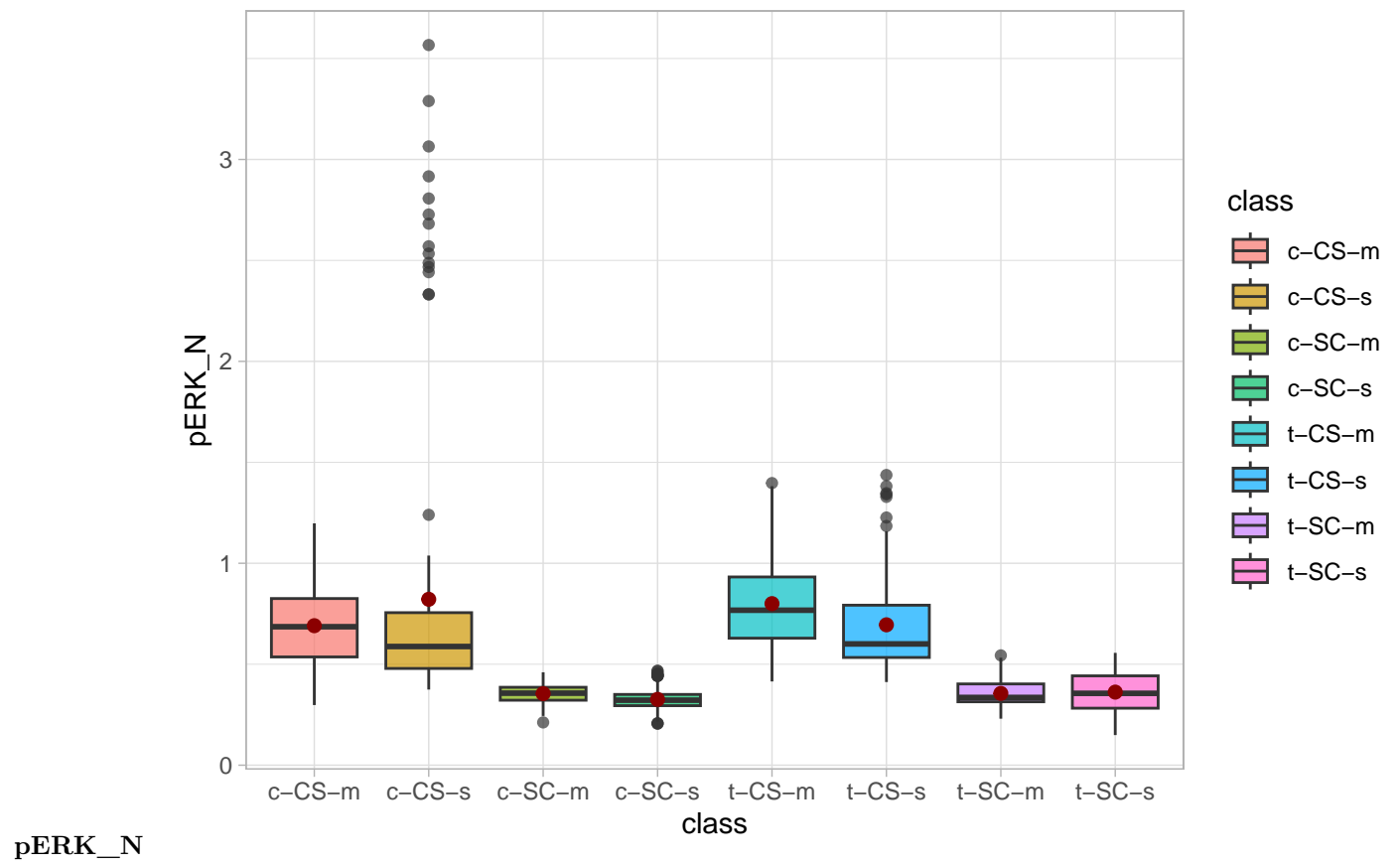


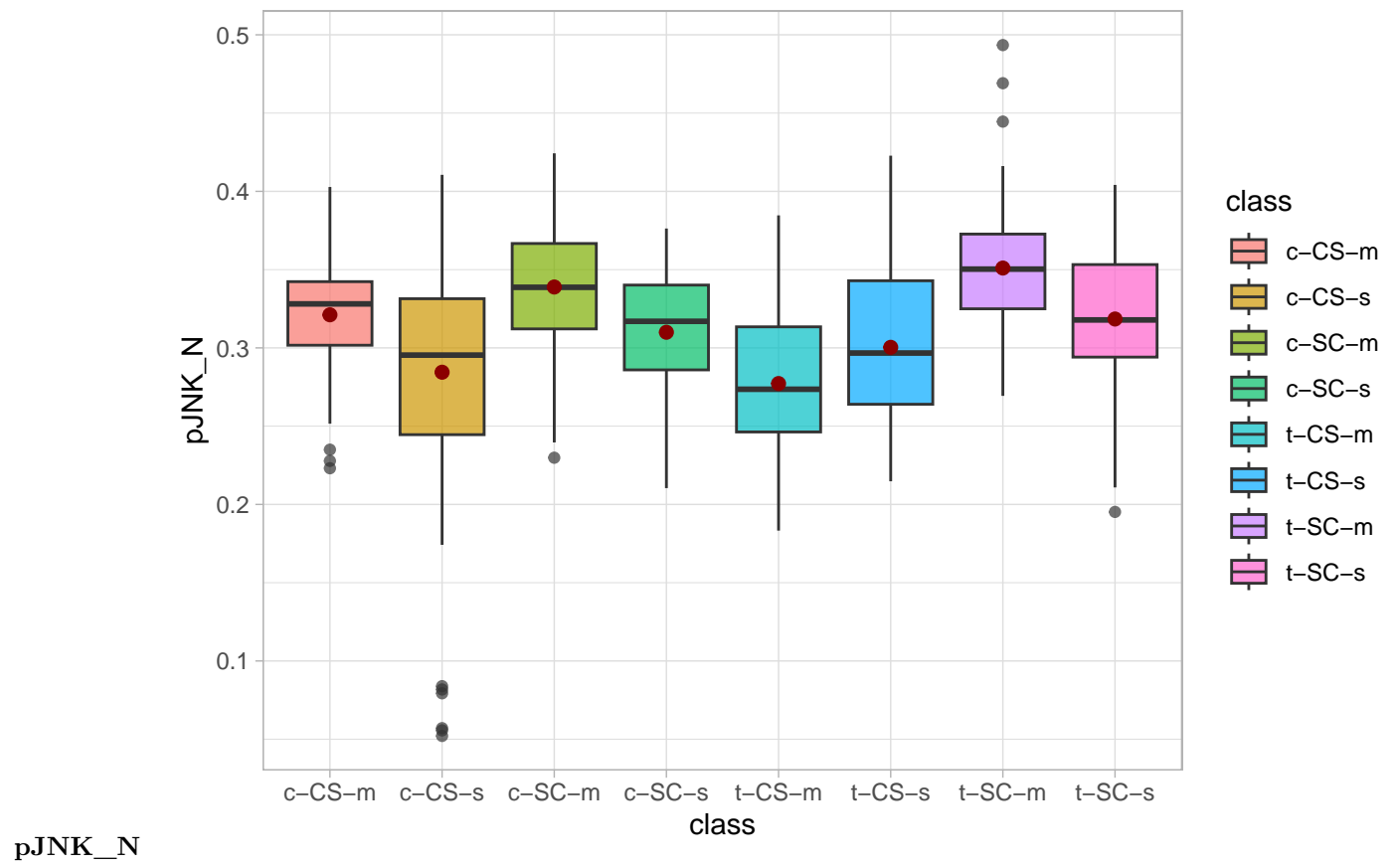


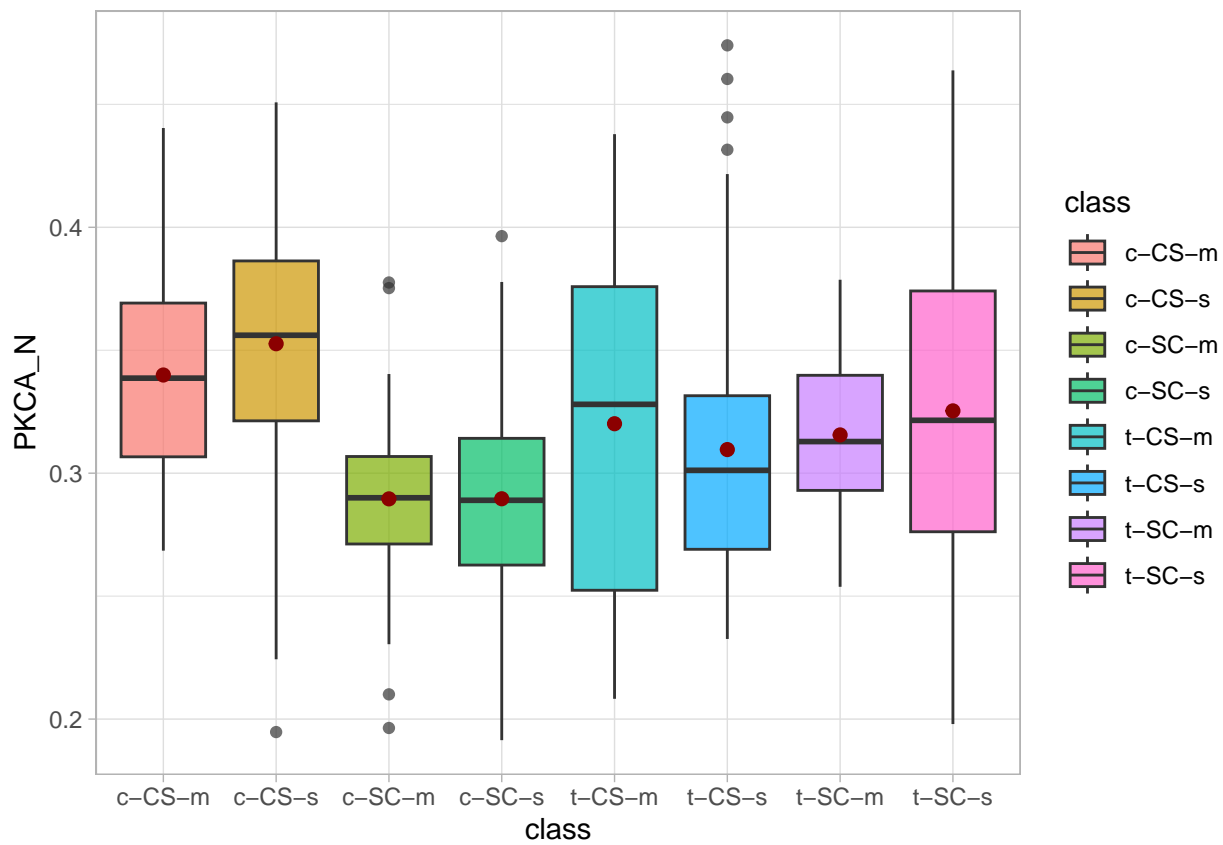




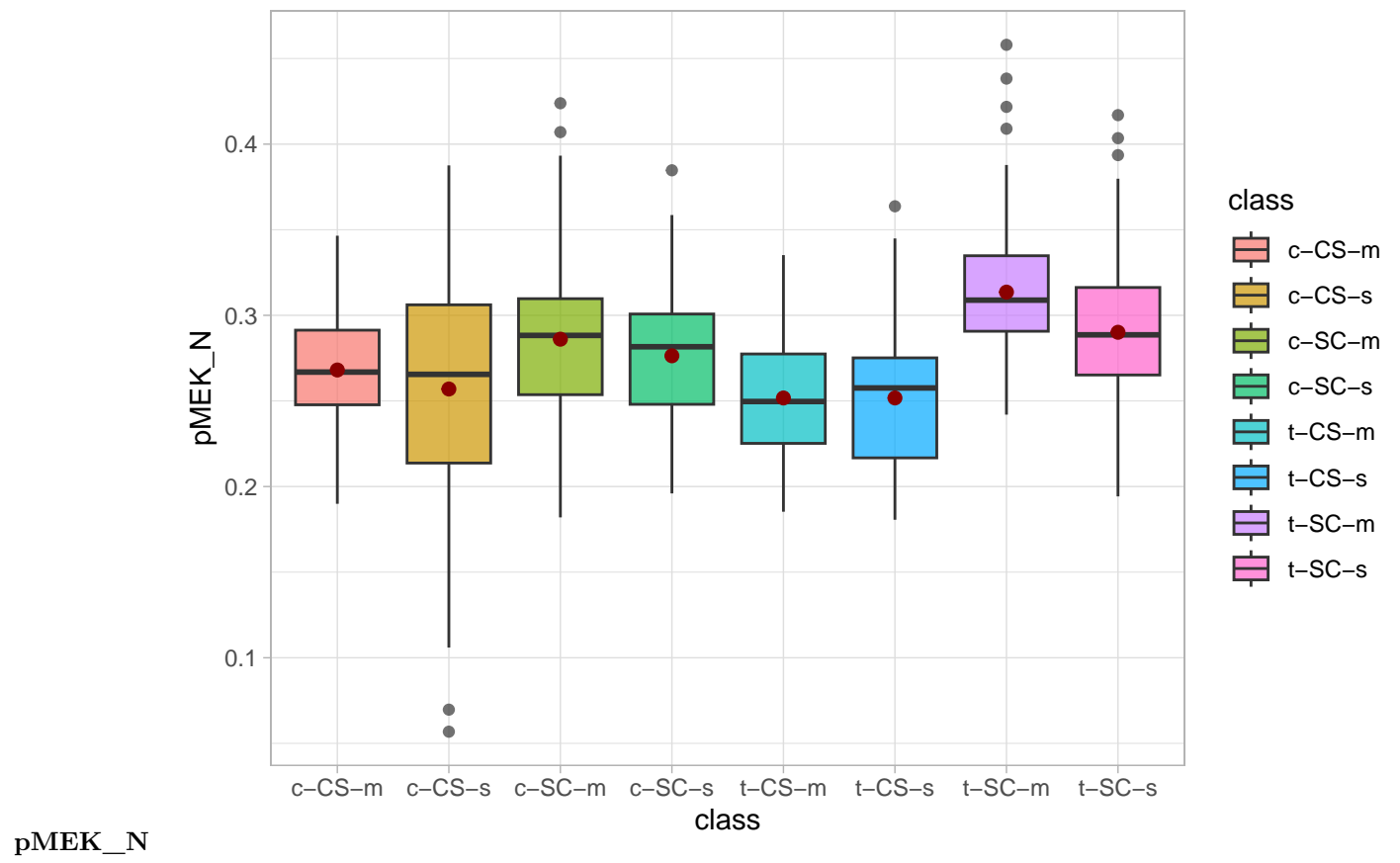


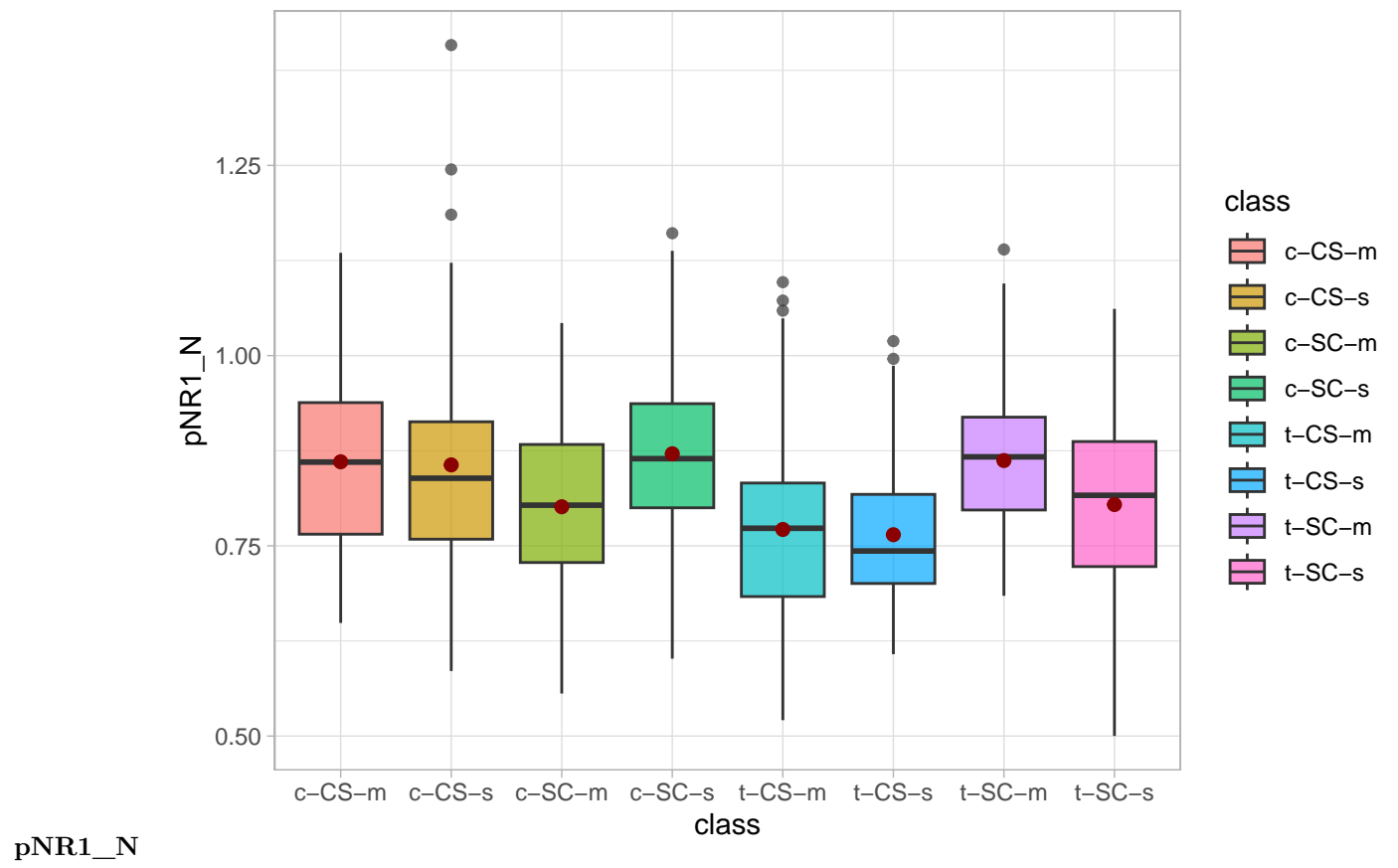


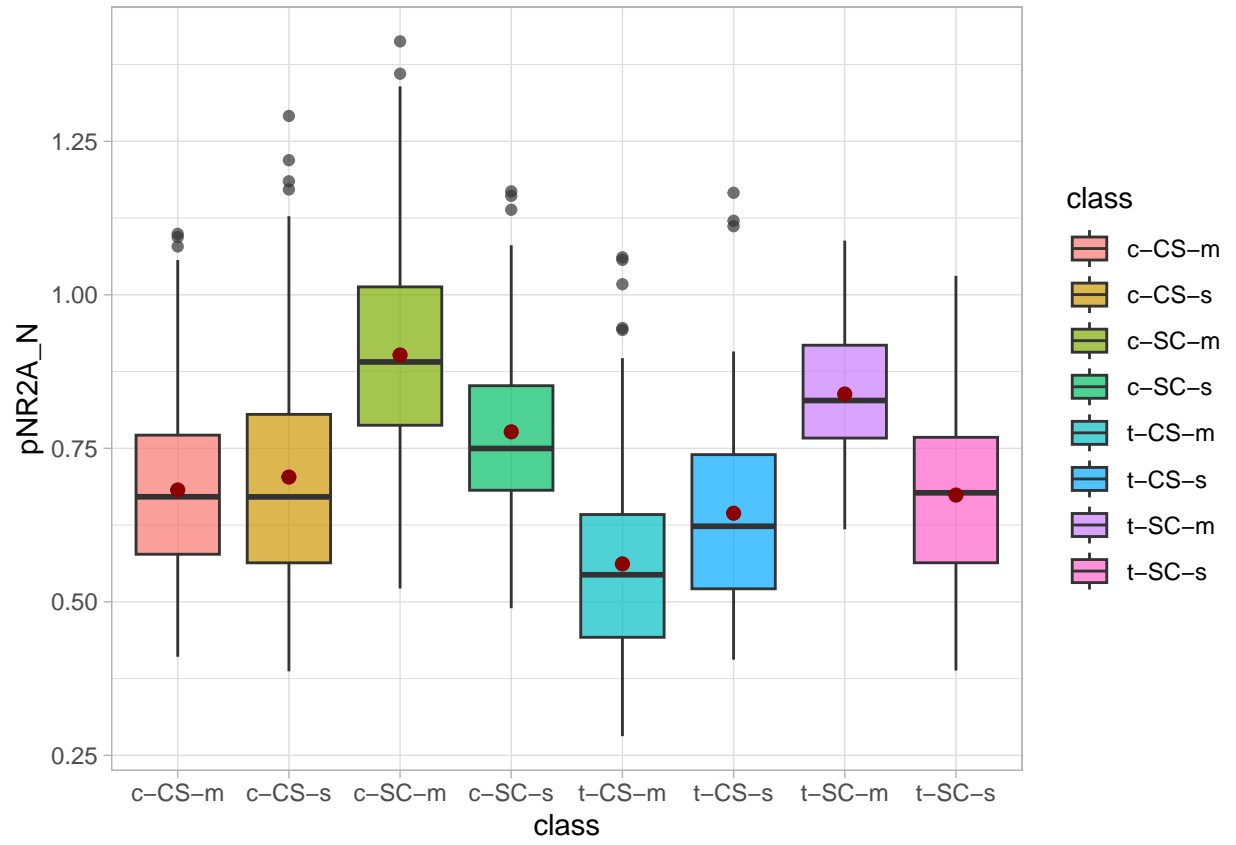




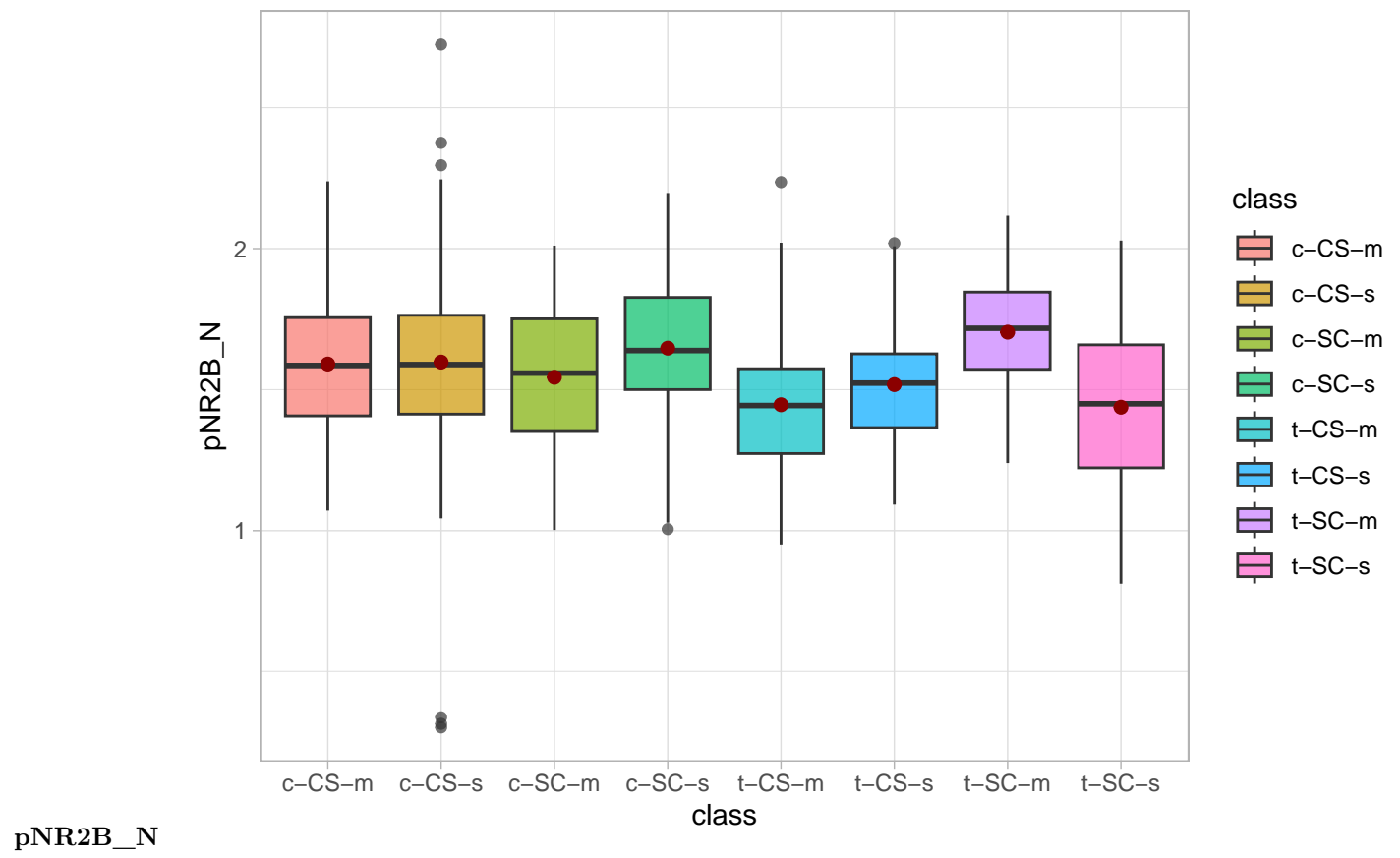
PKCA_N

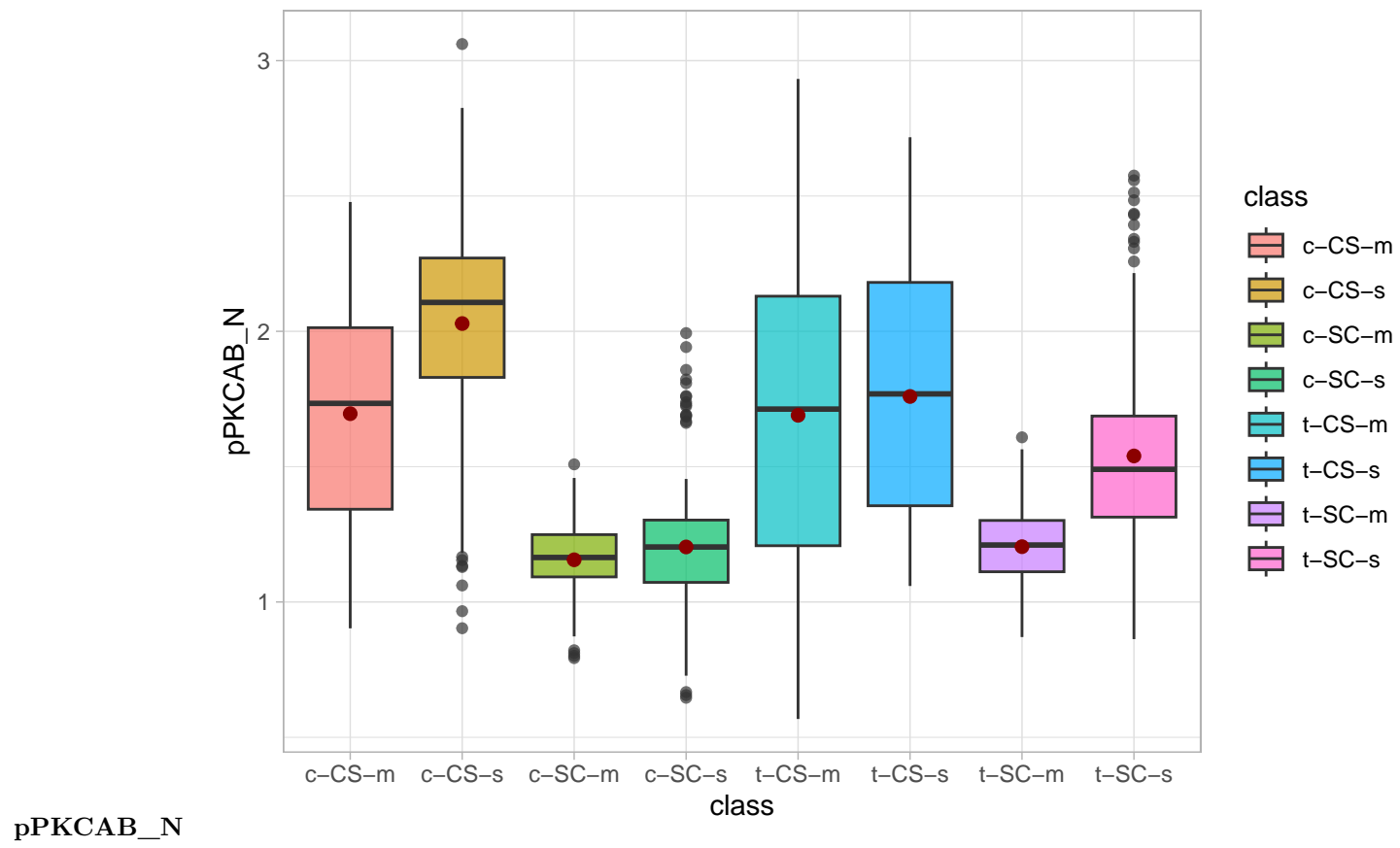


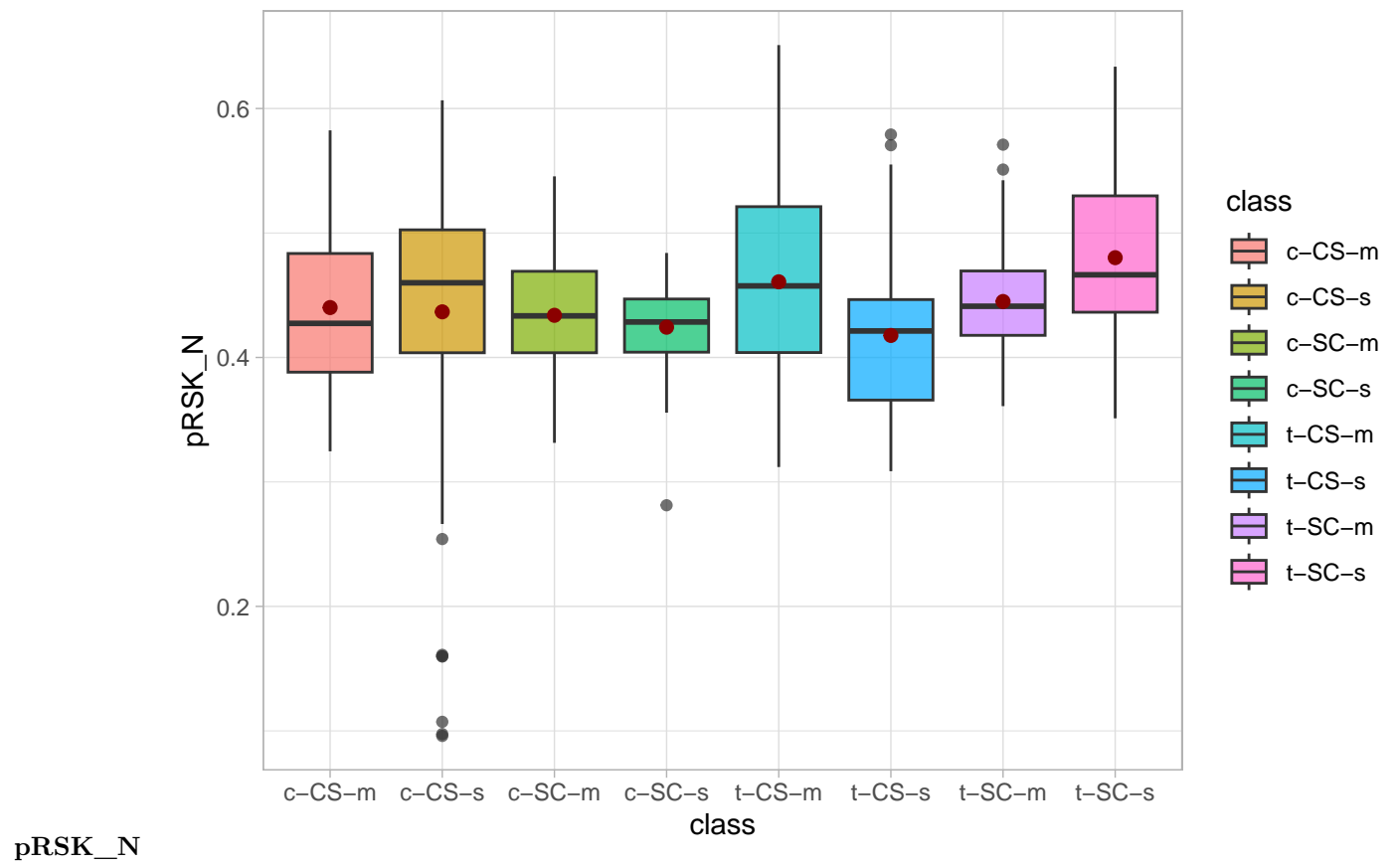


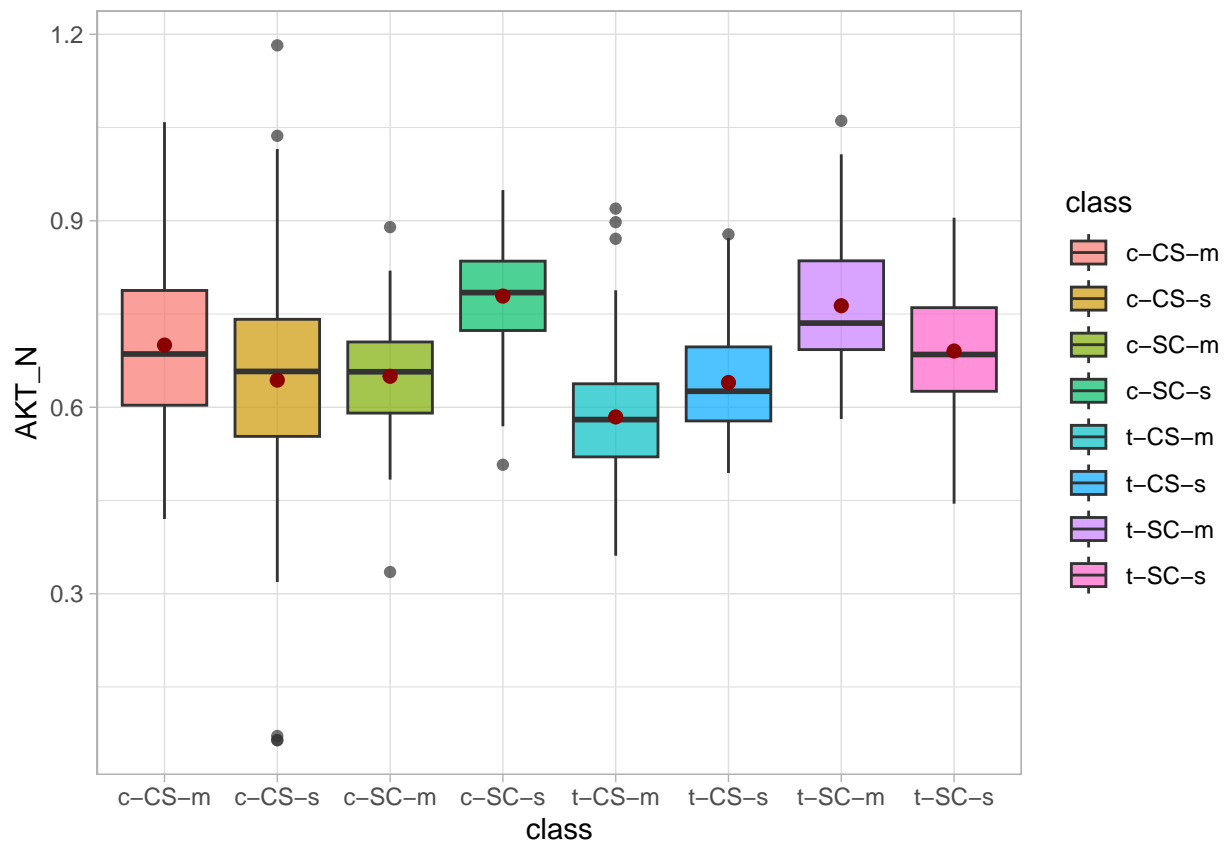


$pNR2A_N$

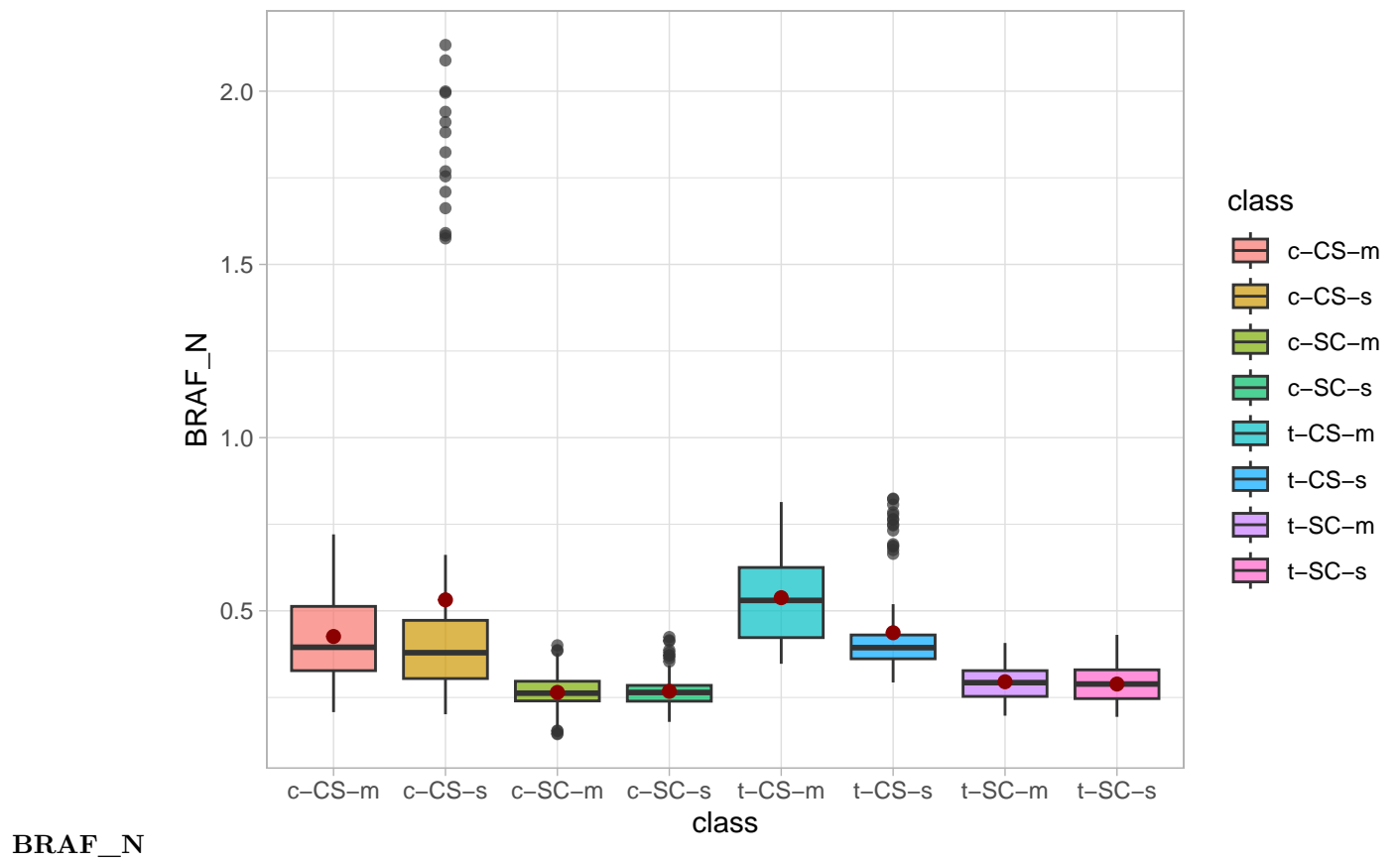


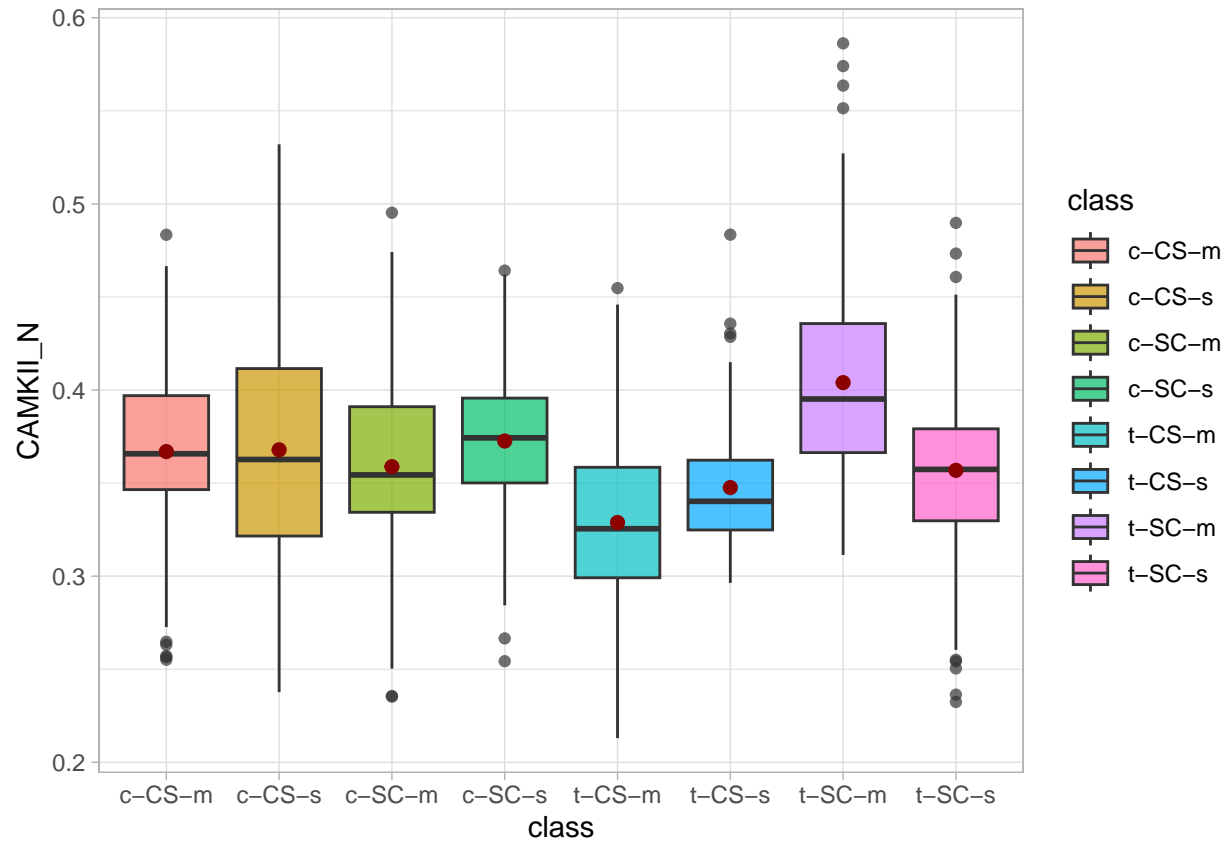




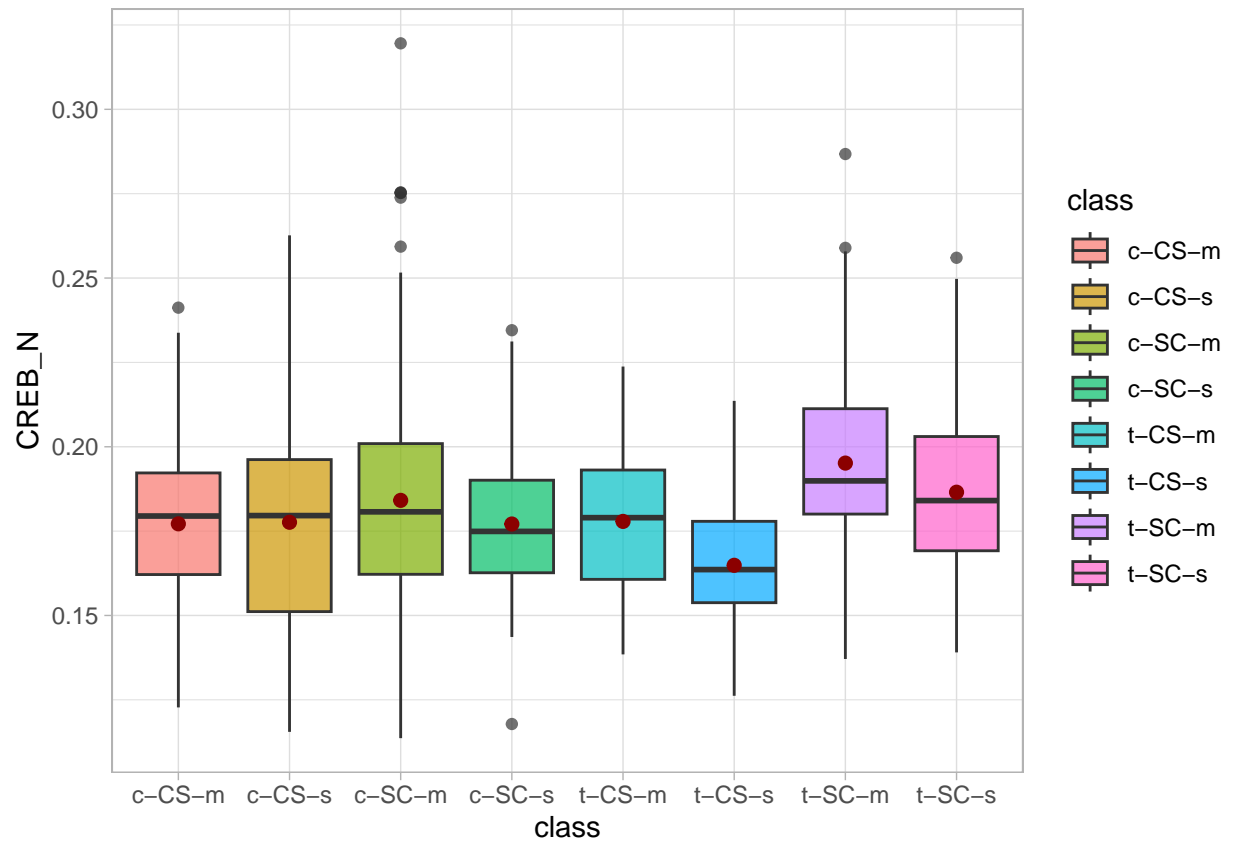


AKT_N

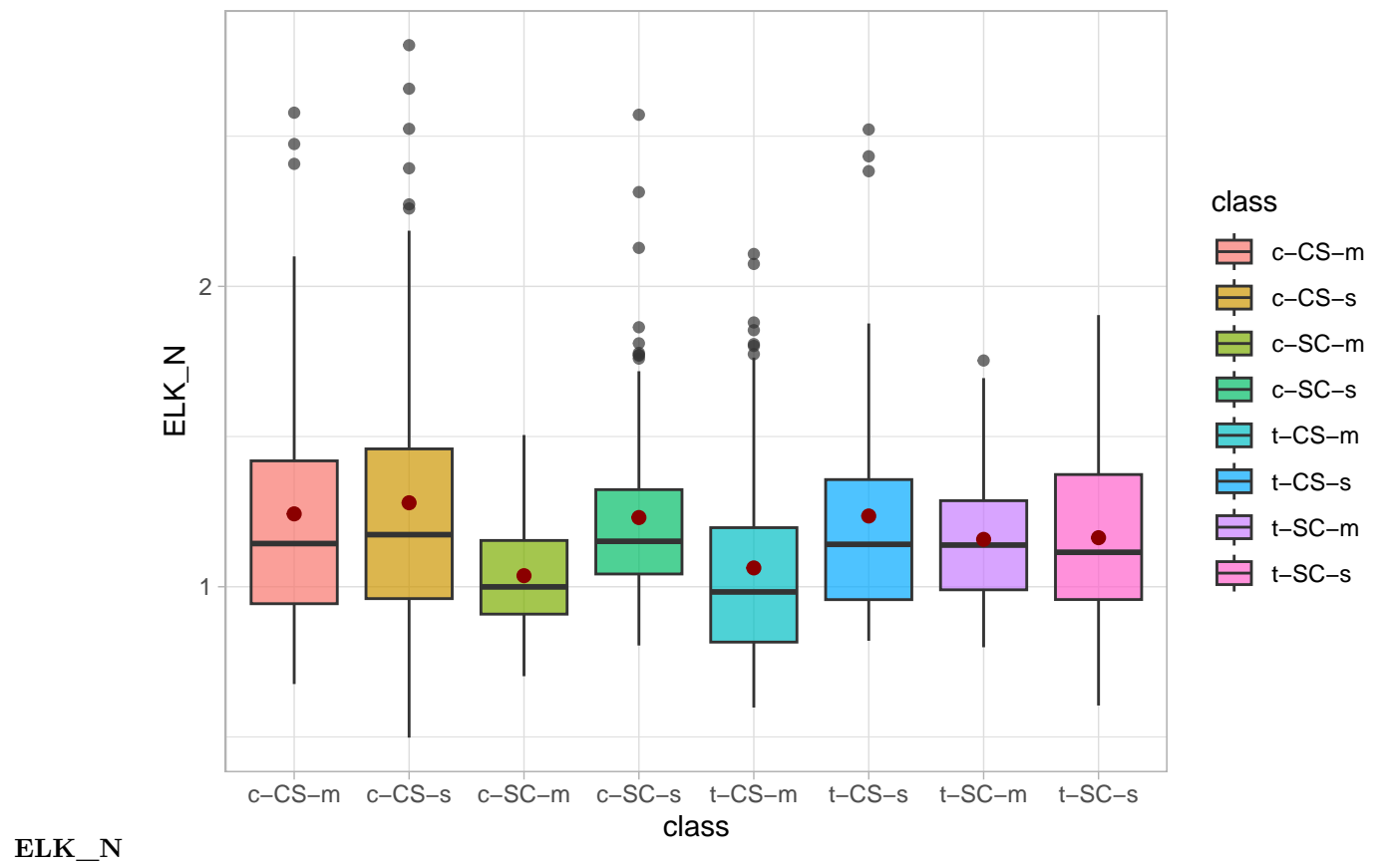


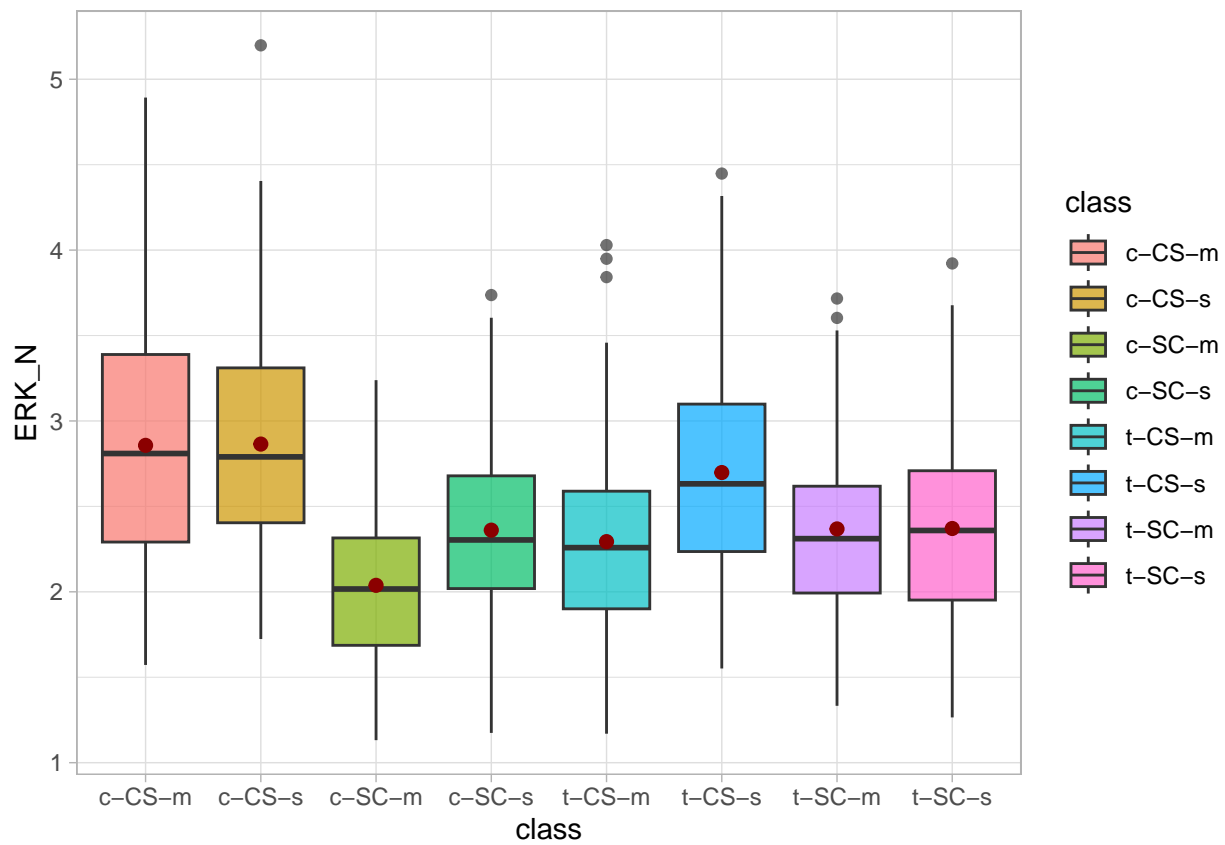


CAMKII_N

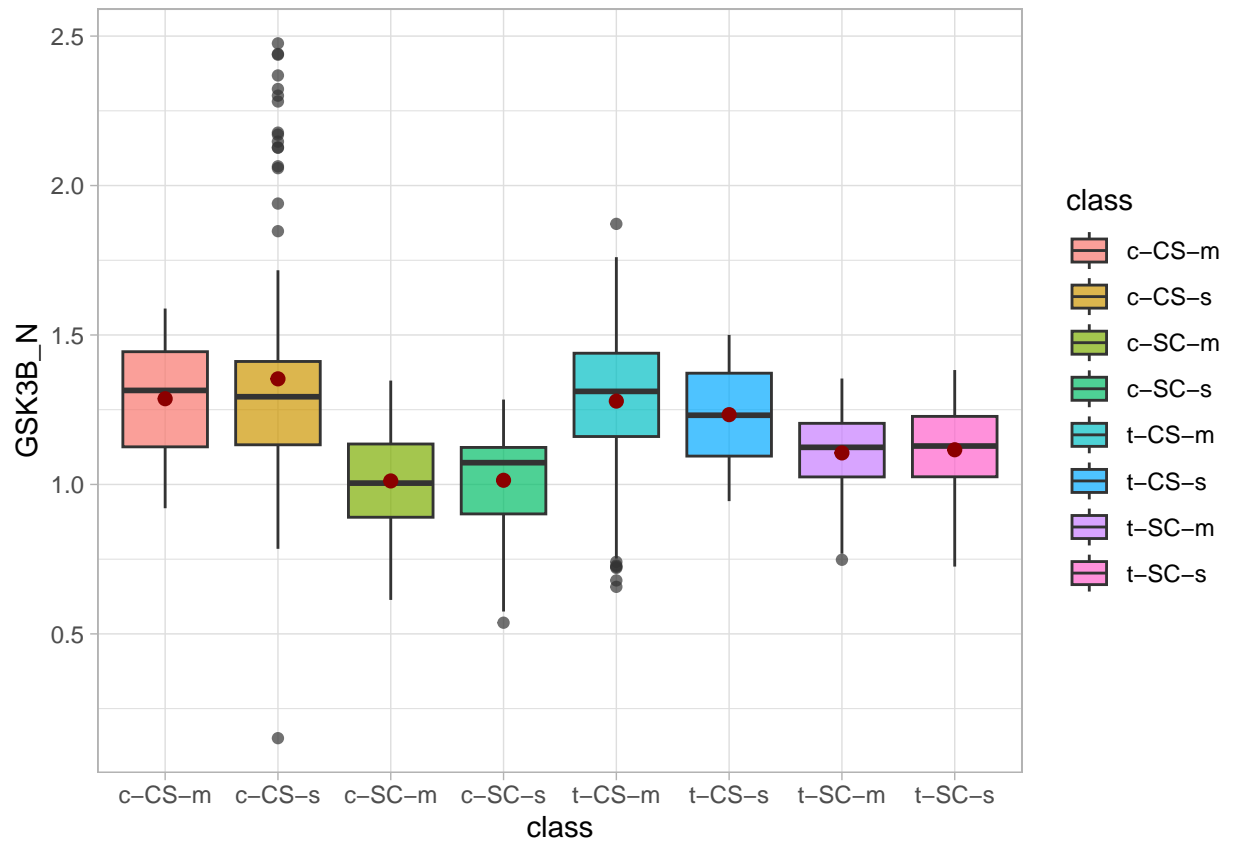


CREB_N

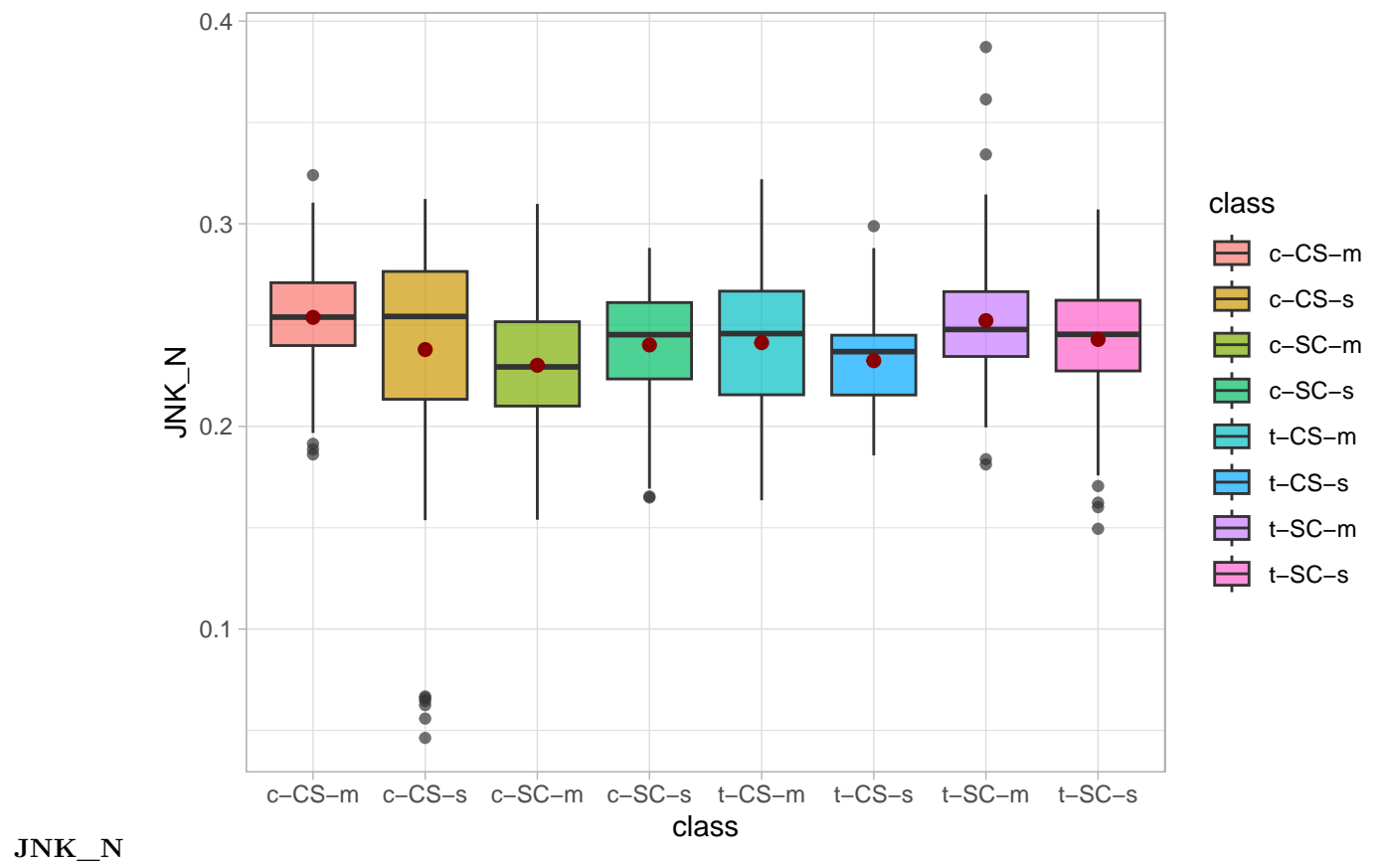


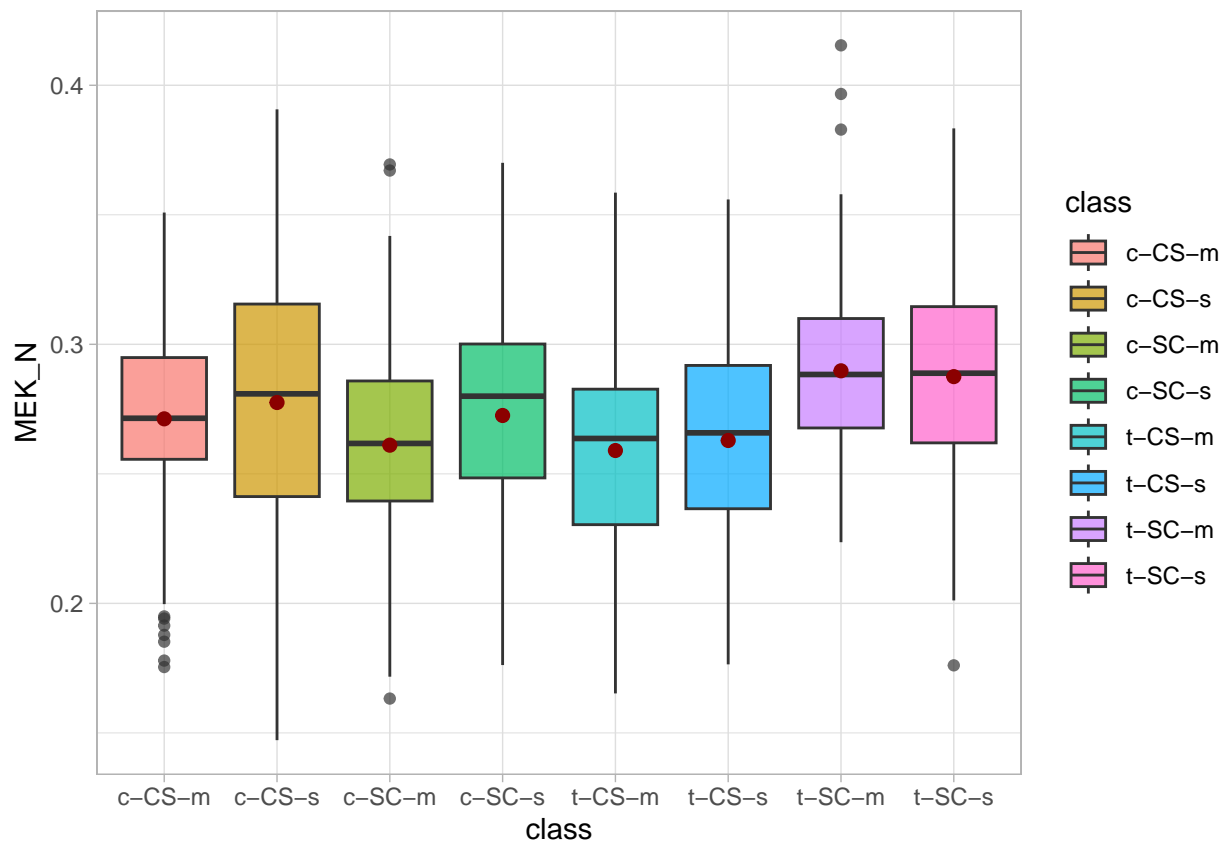


ERK_N

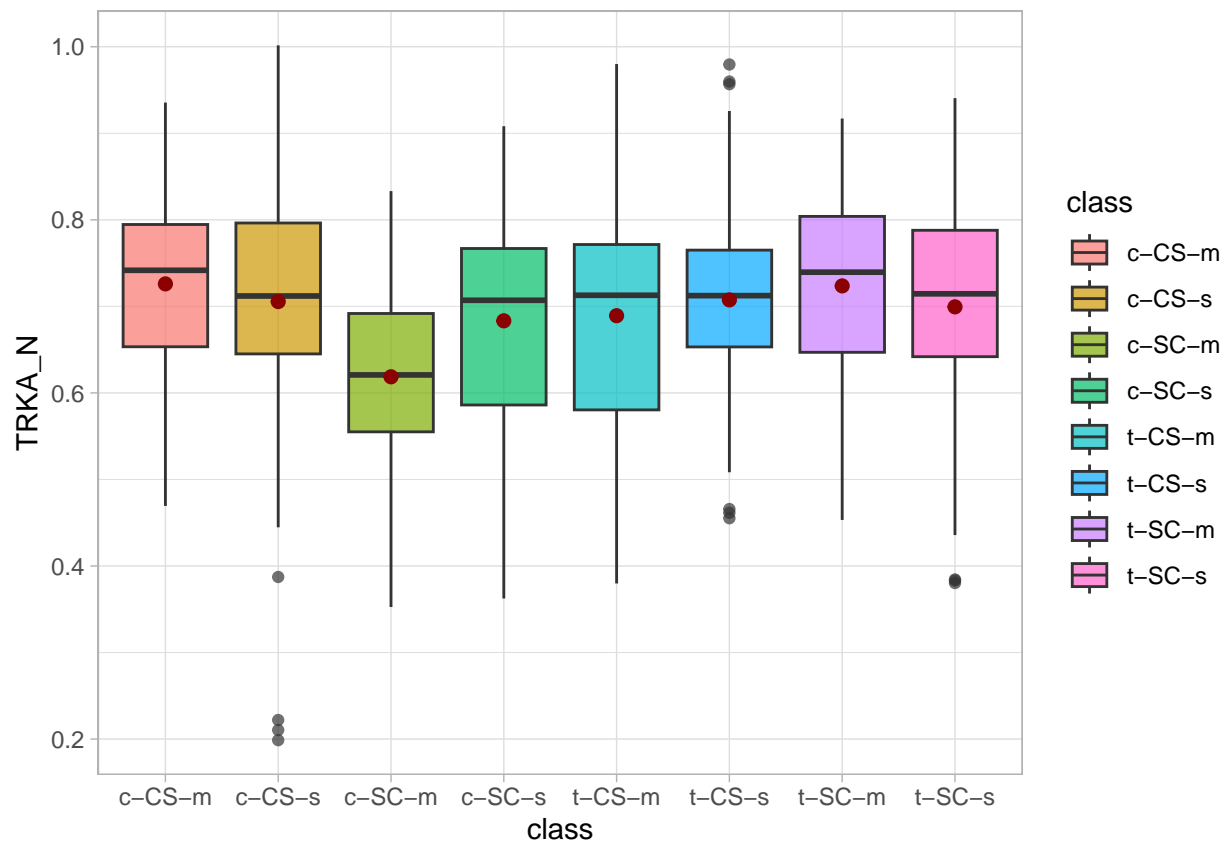


GSK3B_N

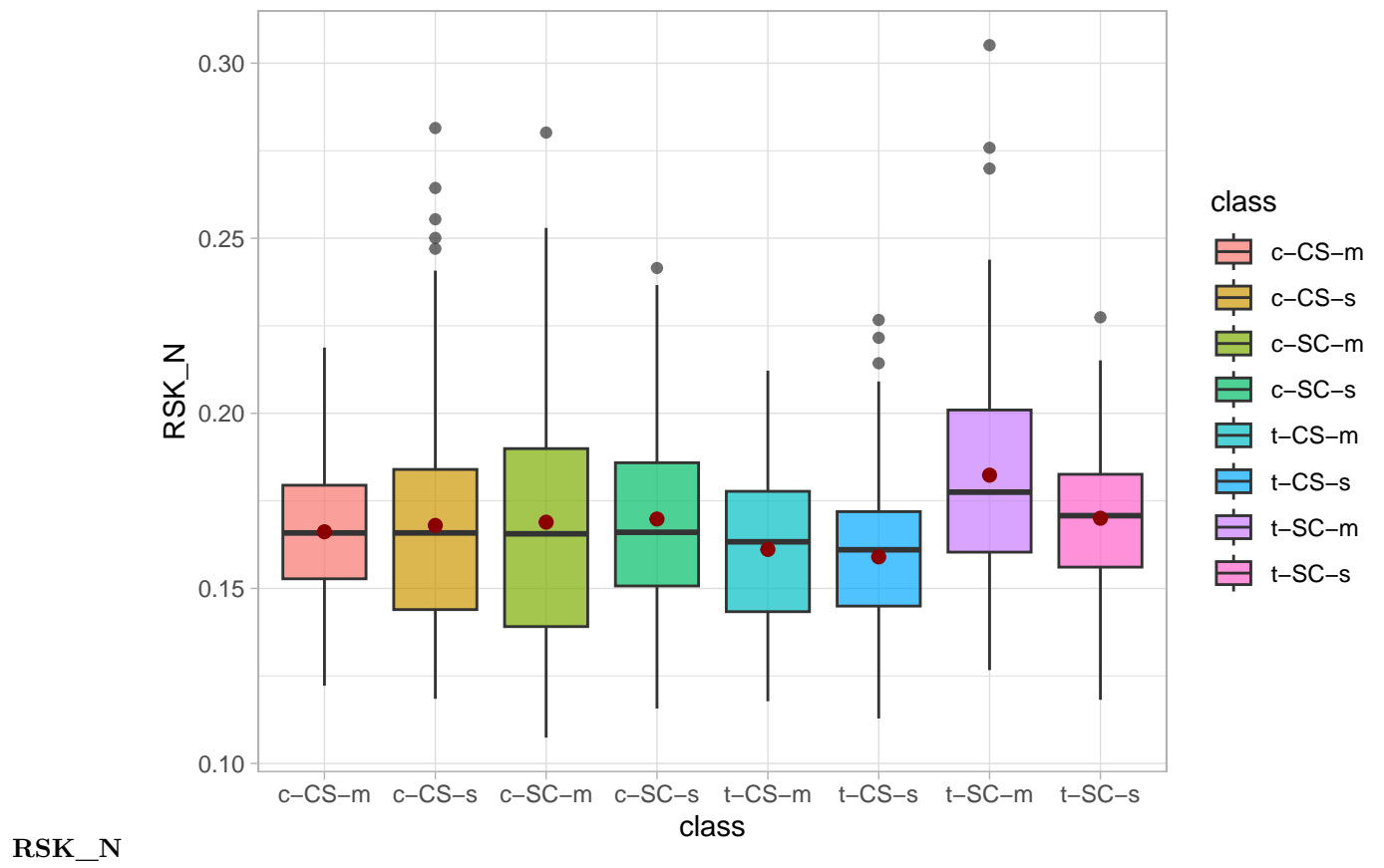


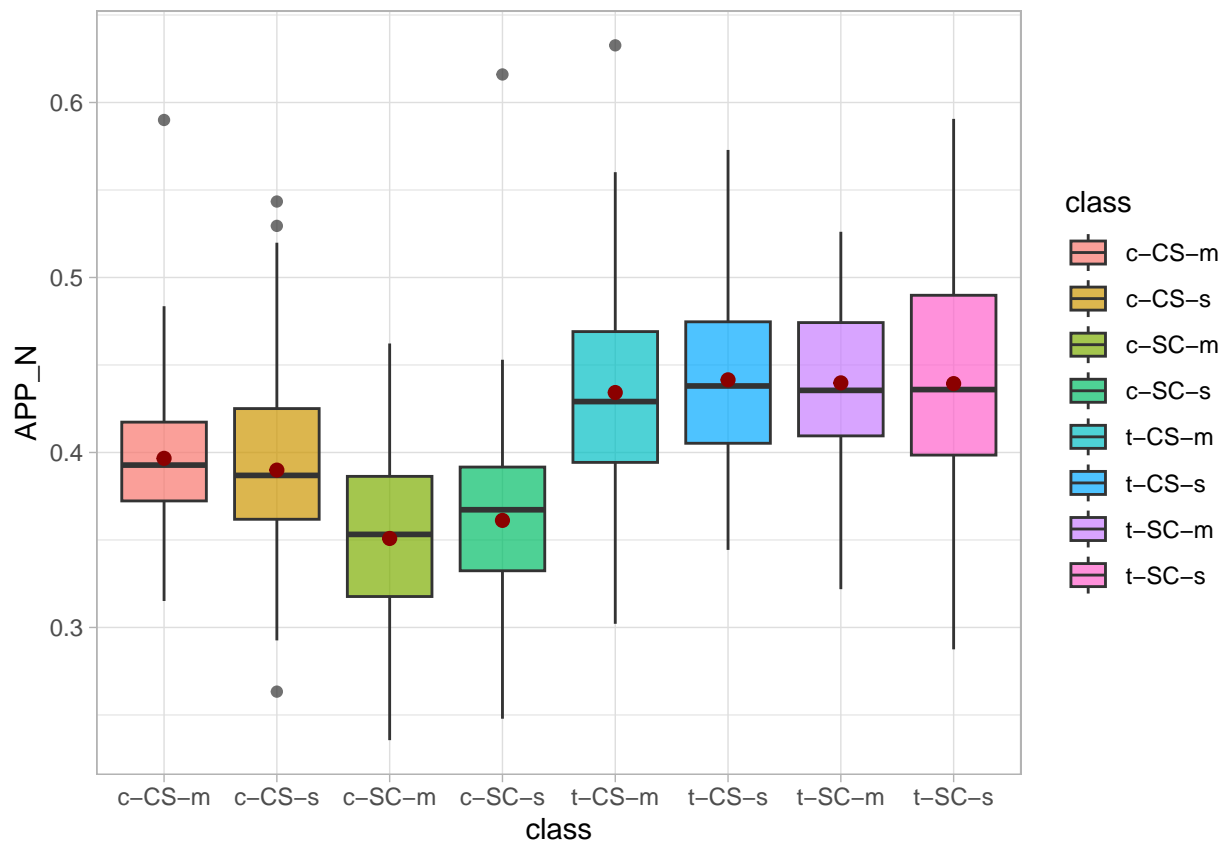


MEK_N

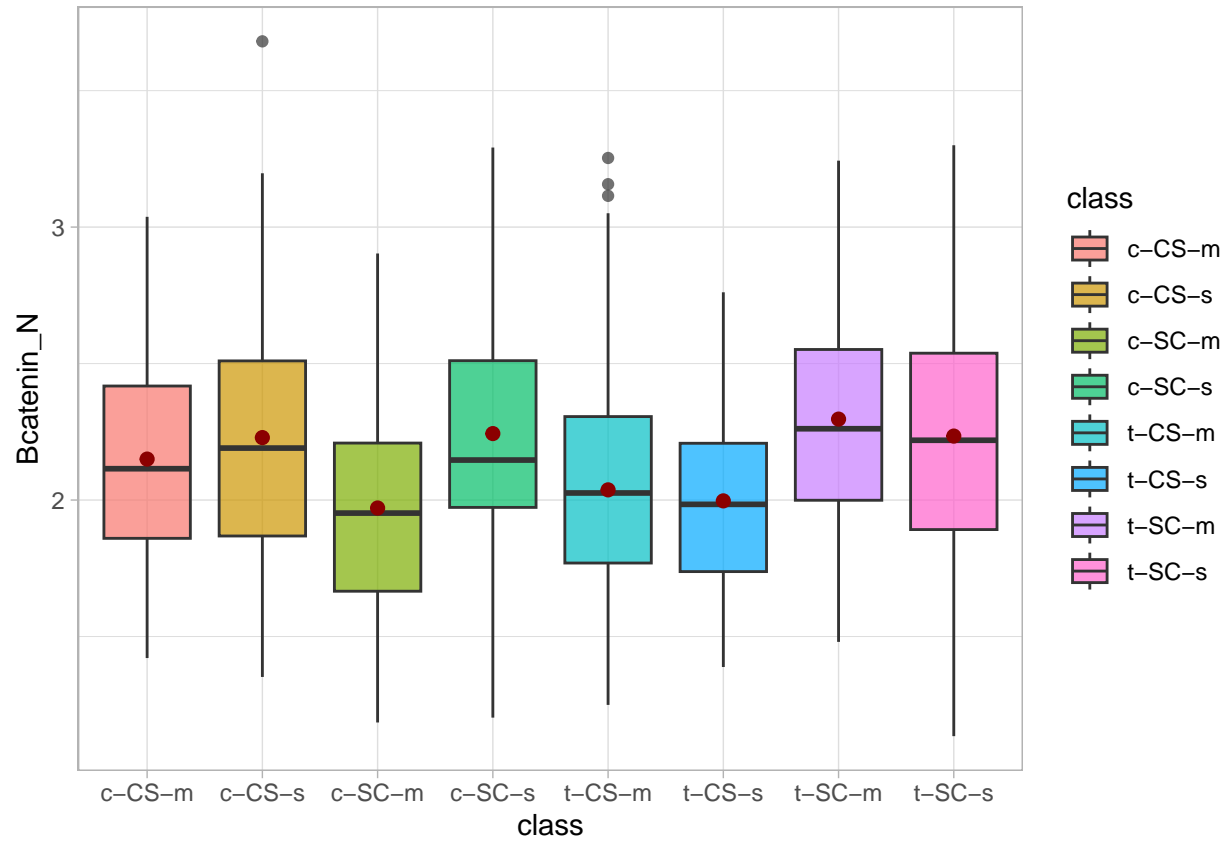


TRKA_N

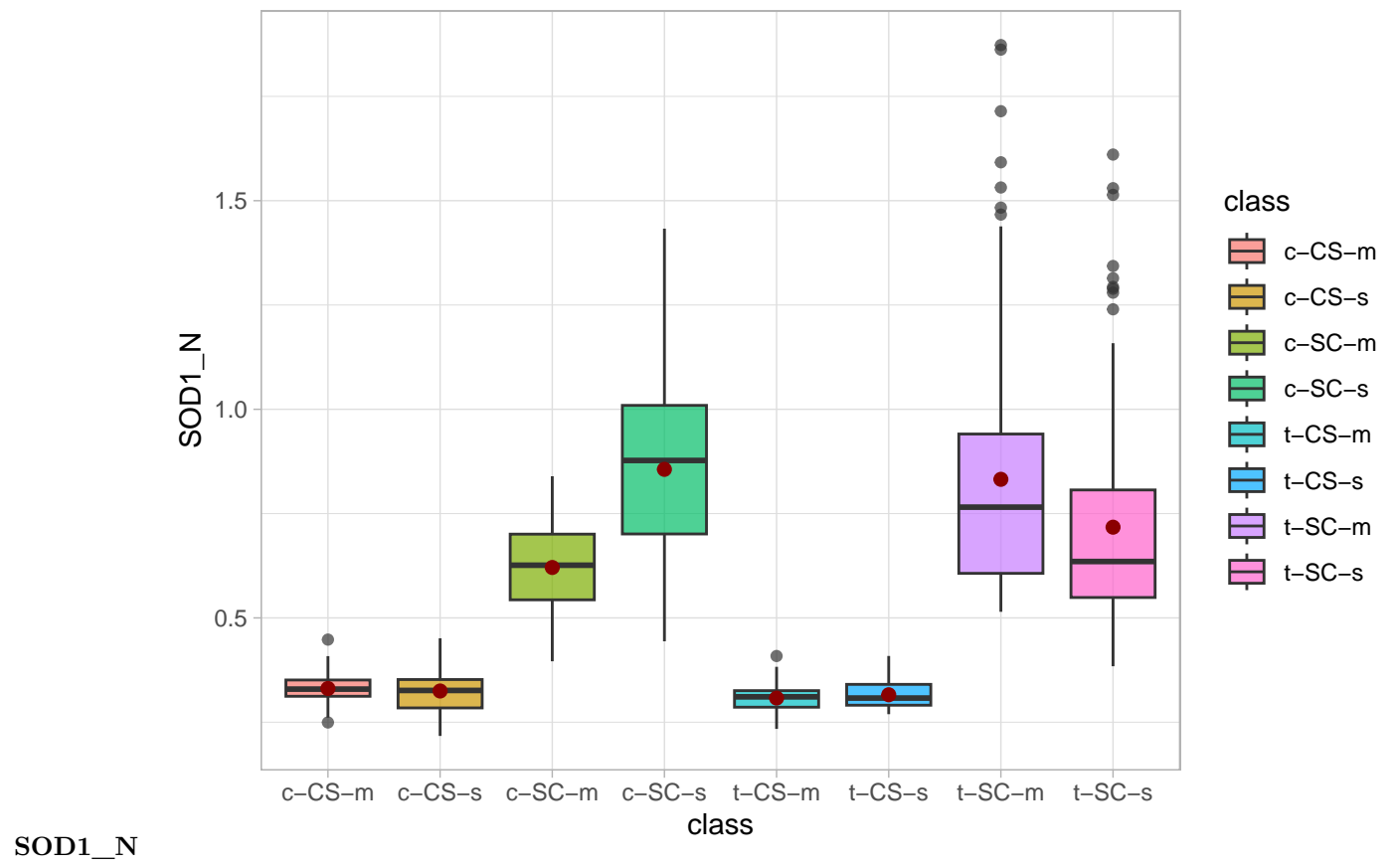


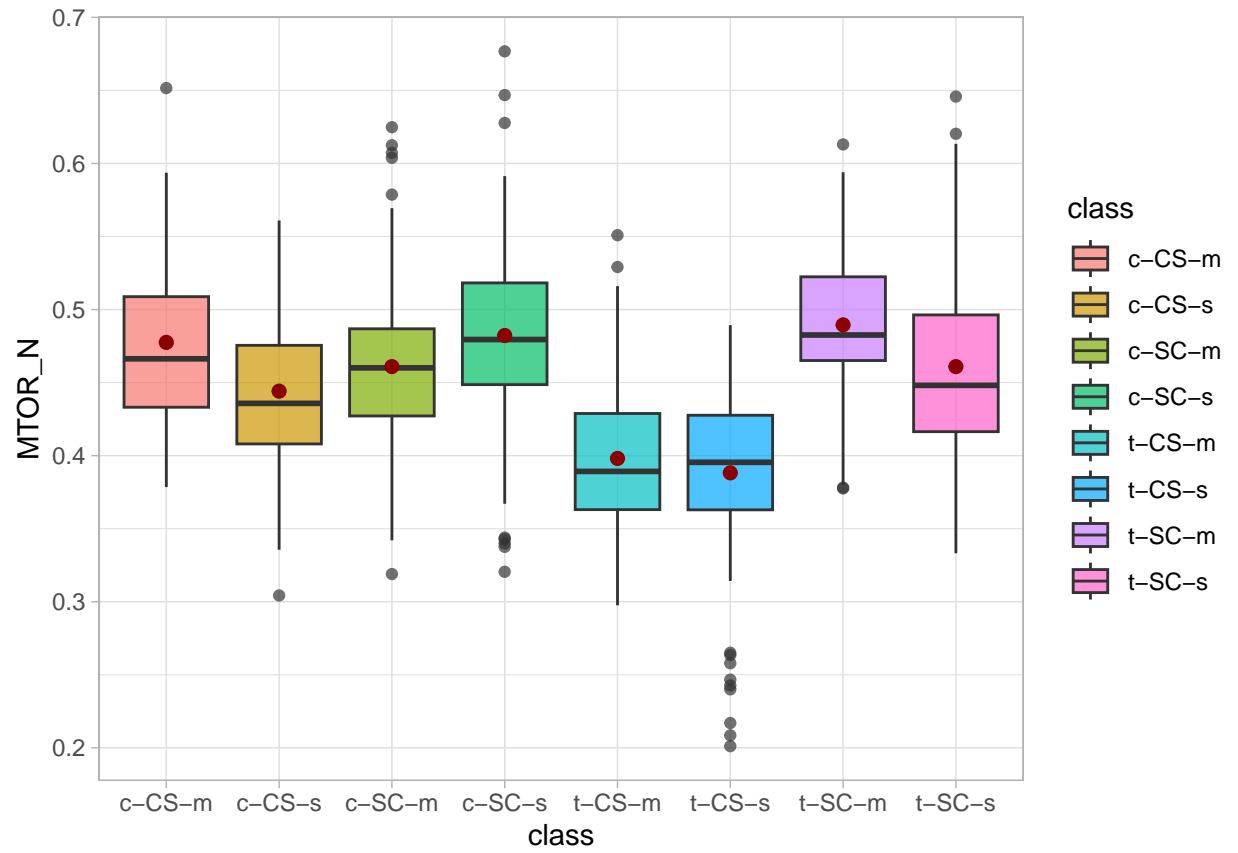


APP_N

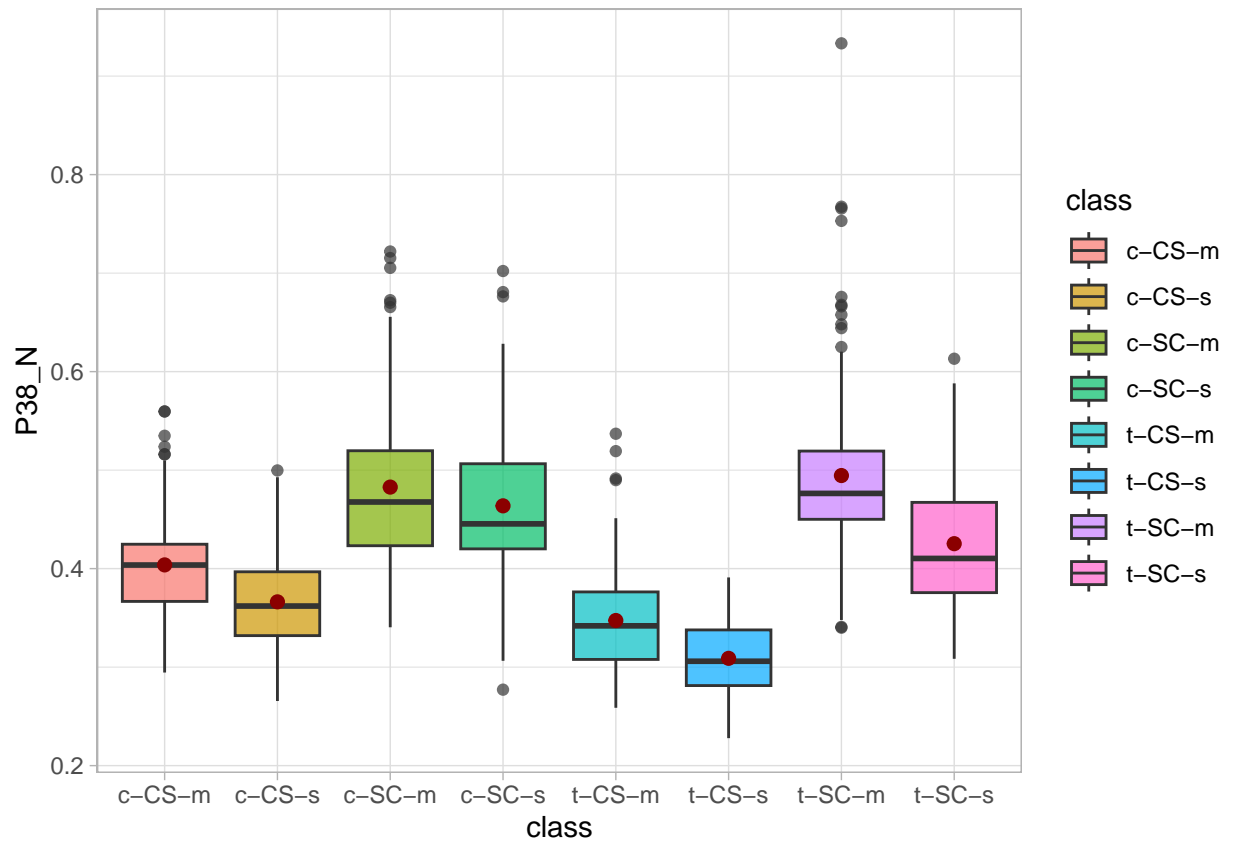


Bcatenin_N

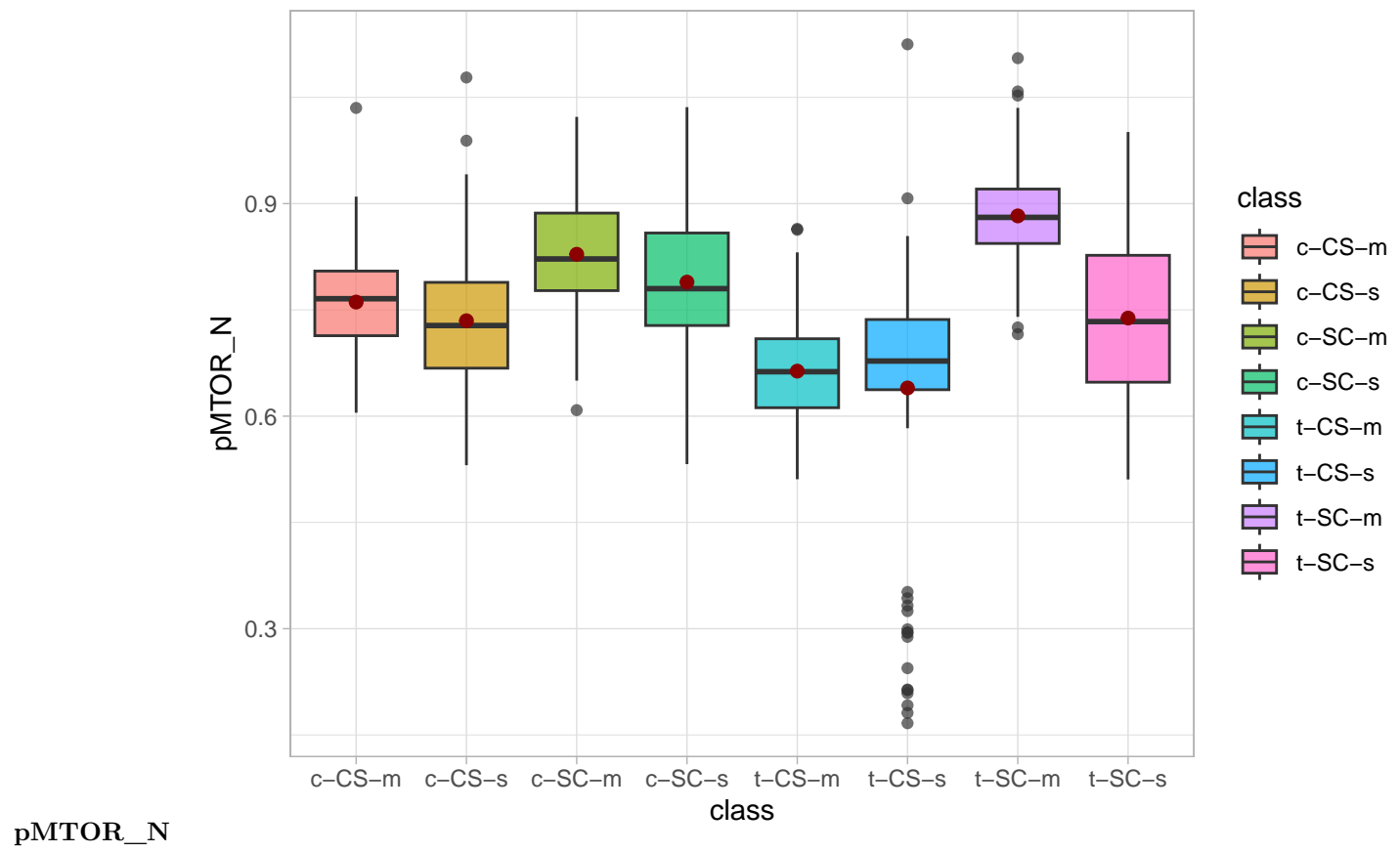


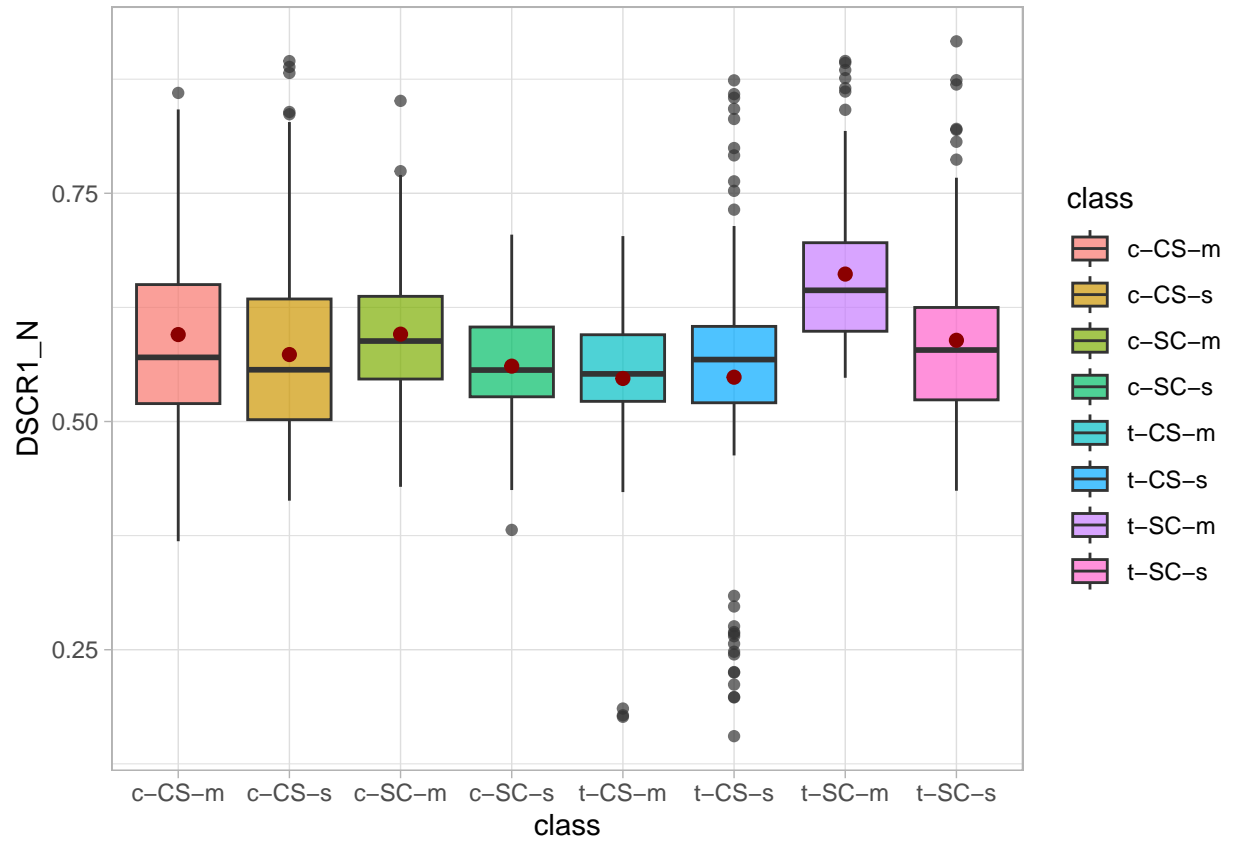


MTOR_N

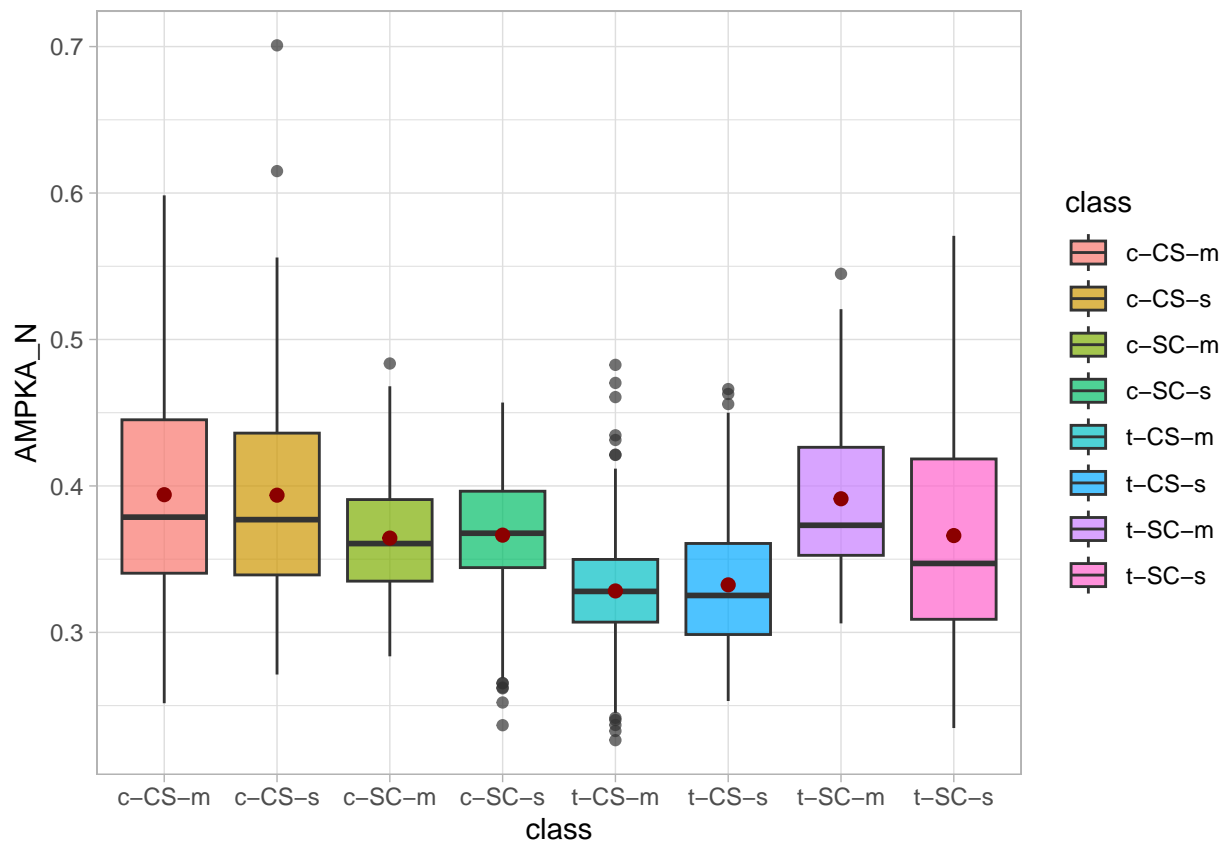


P38_N

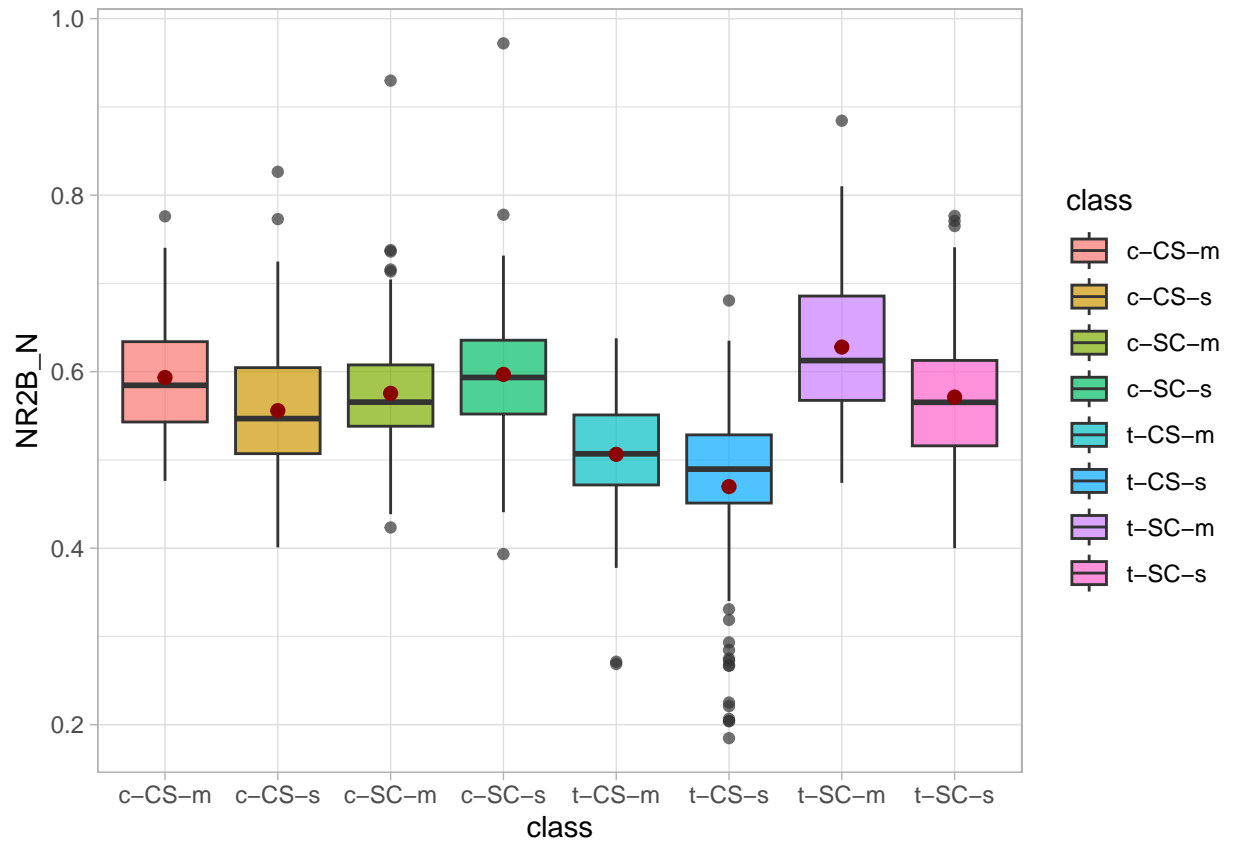




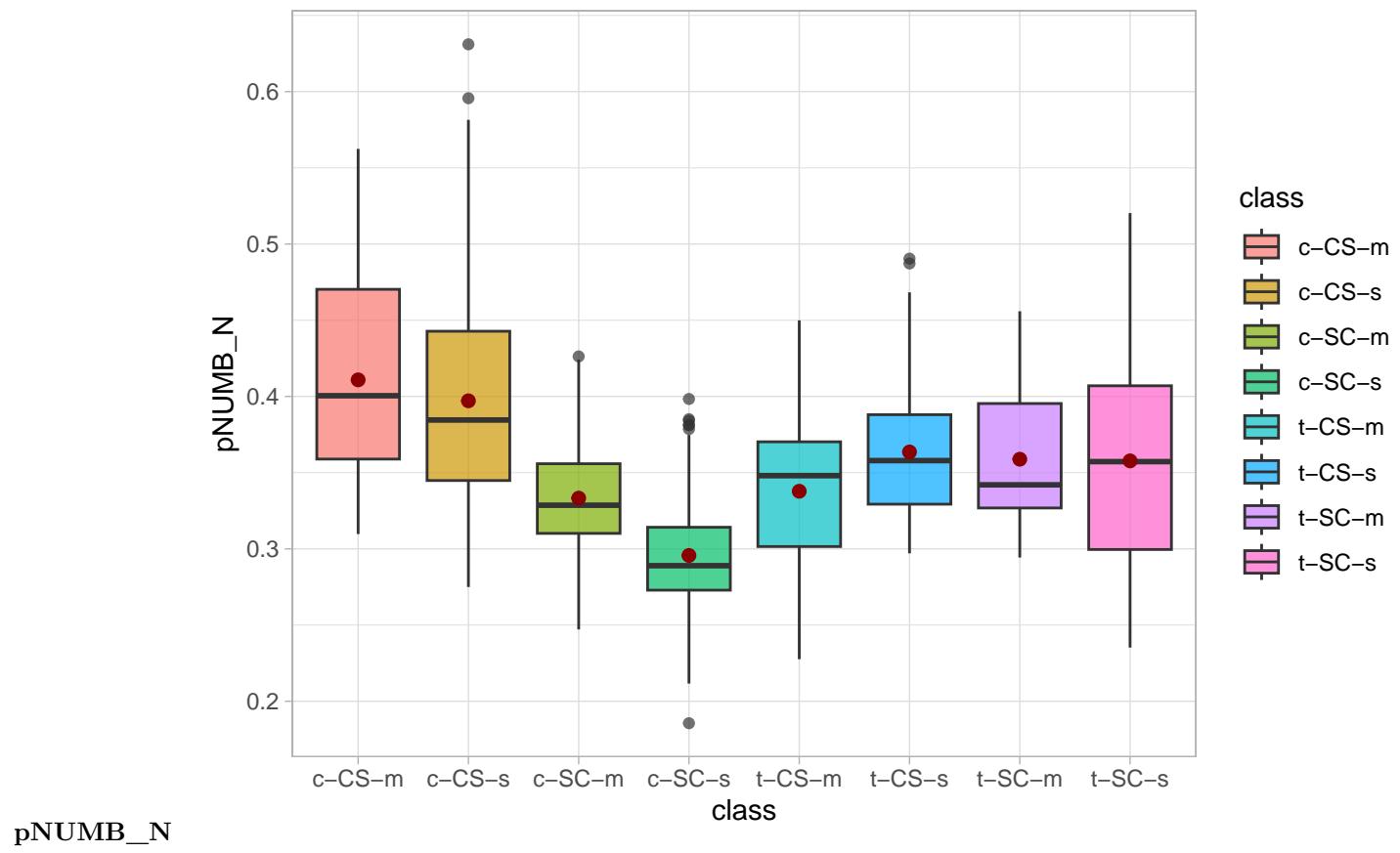
DSCR1_N

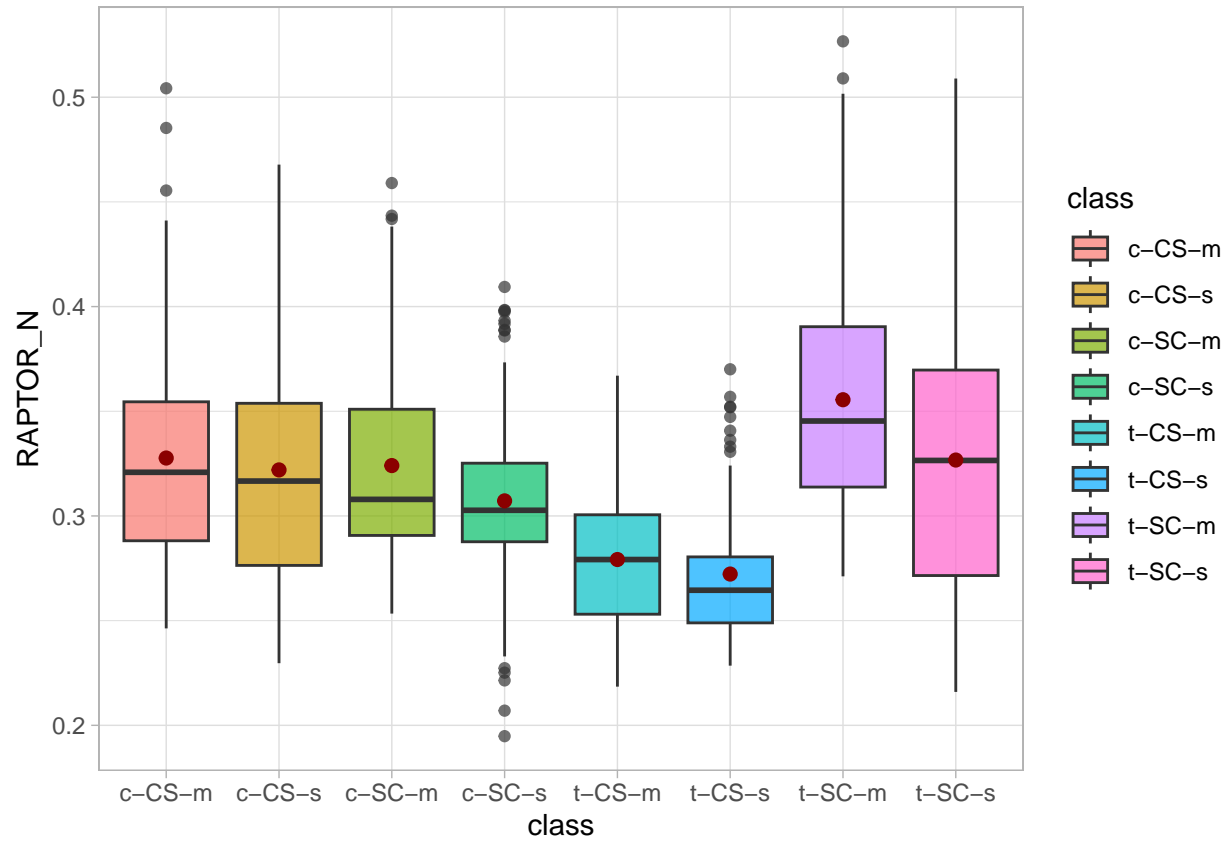


AMPKA_N

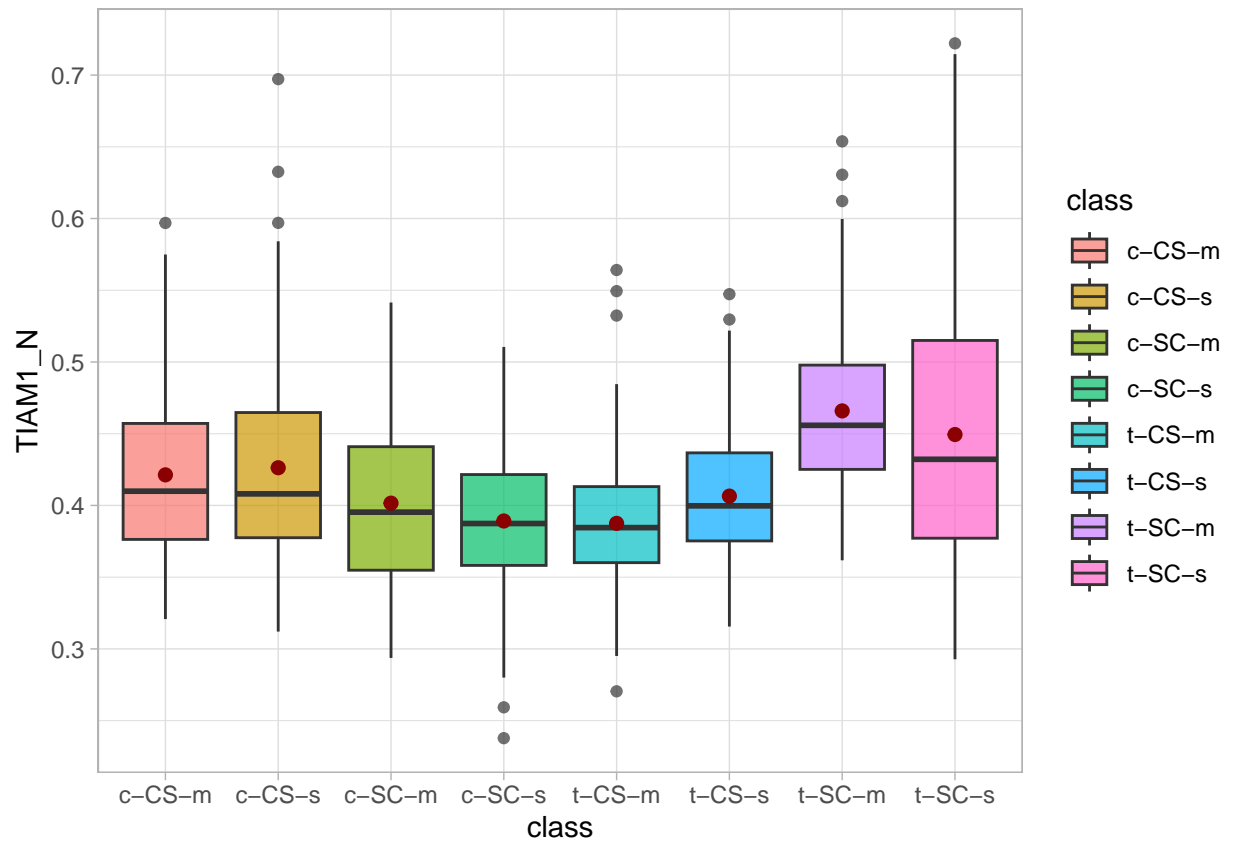


NR2B_N

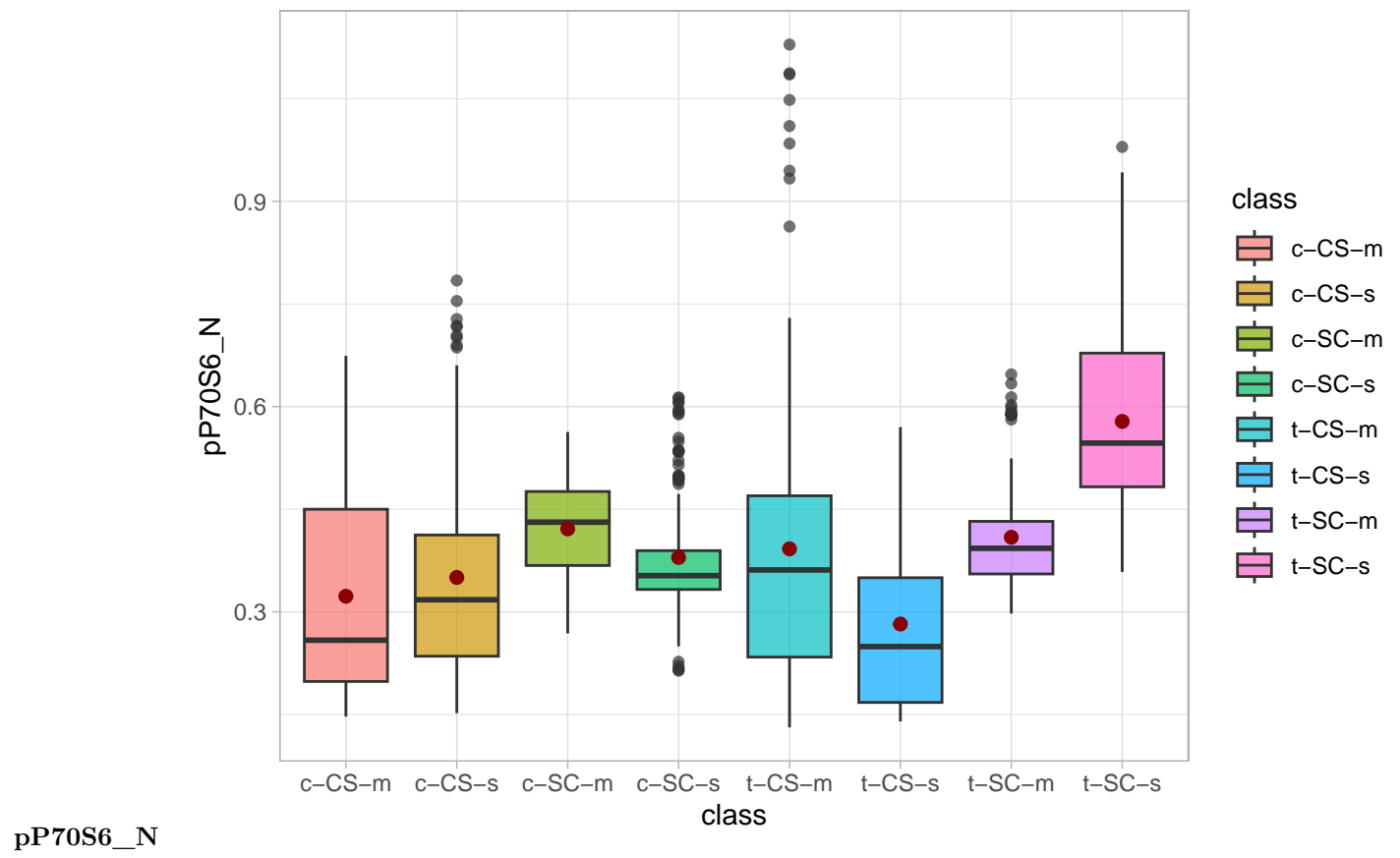


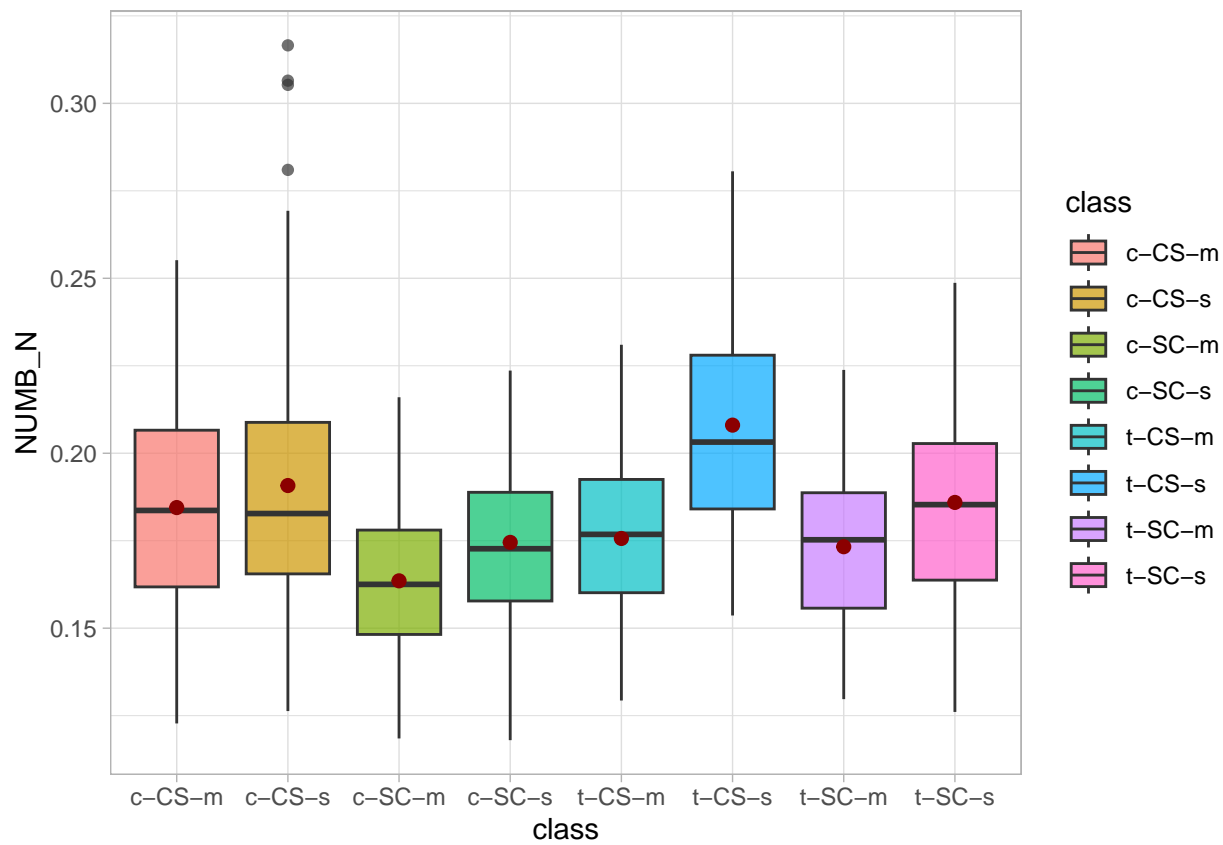


RAPTOR_N

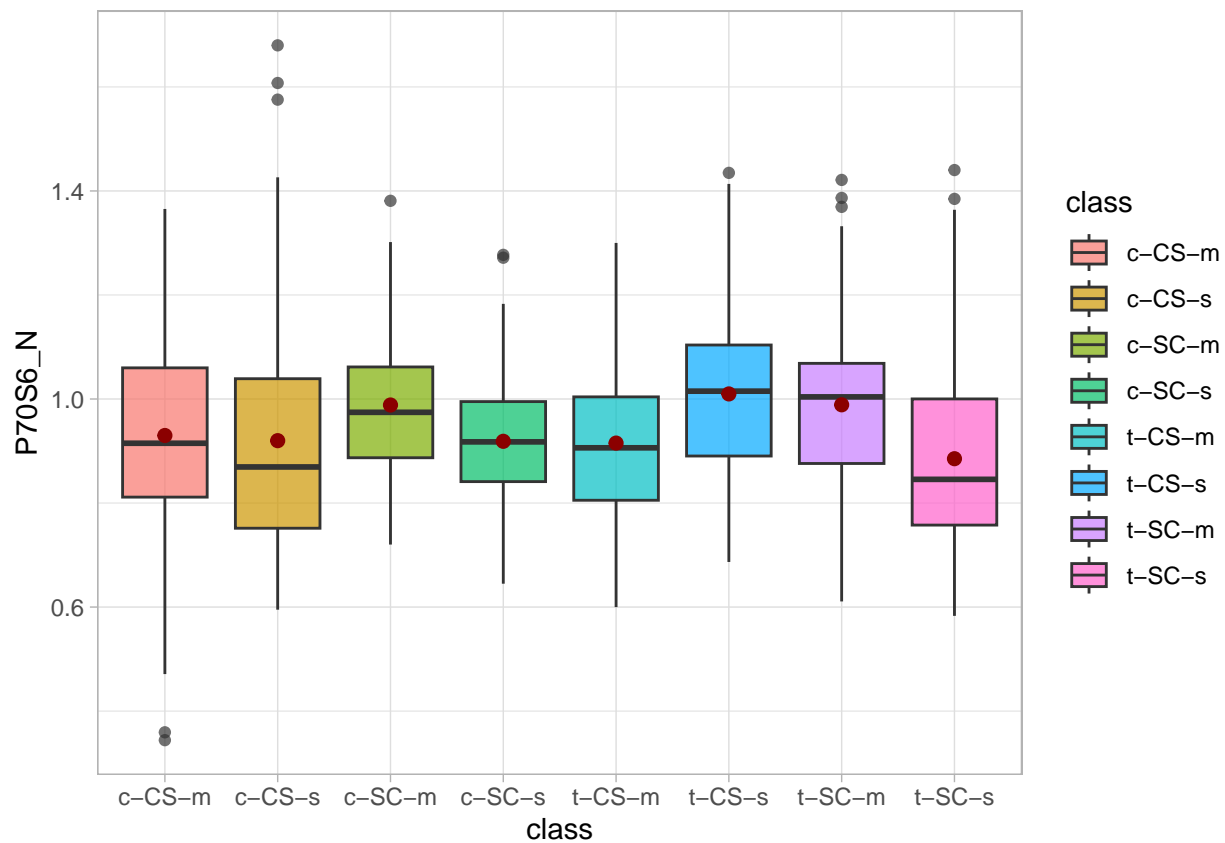


TIAM1_N

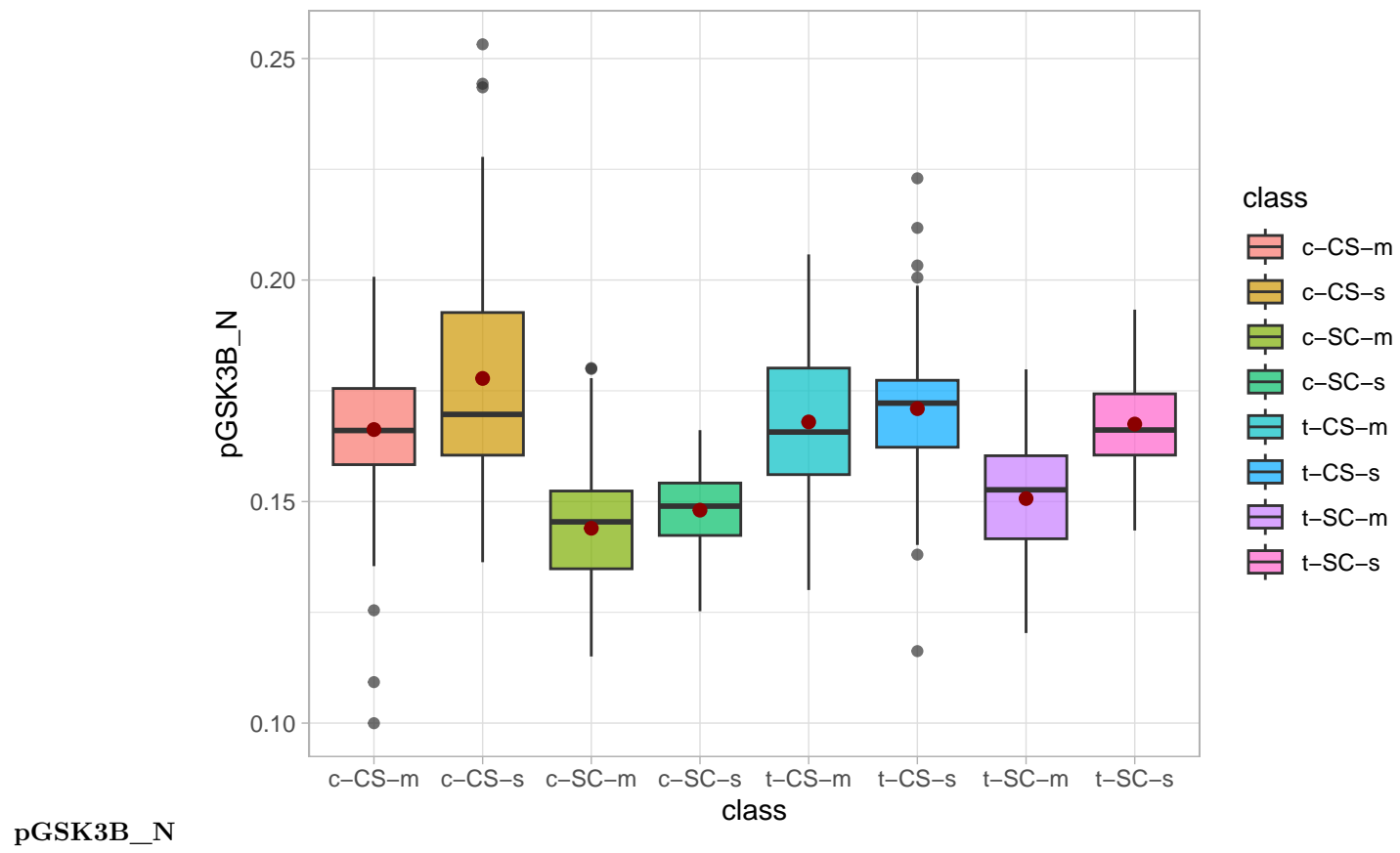


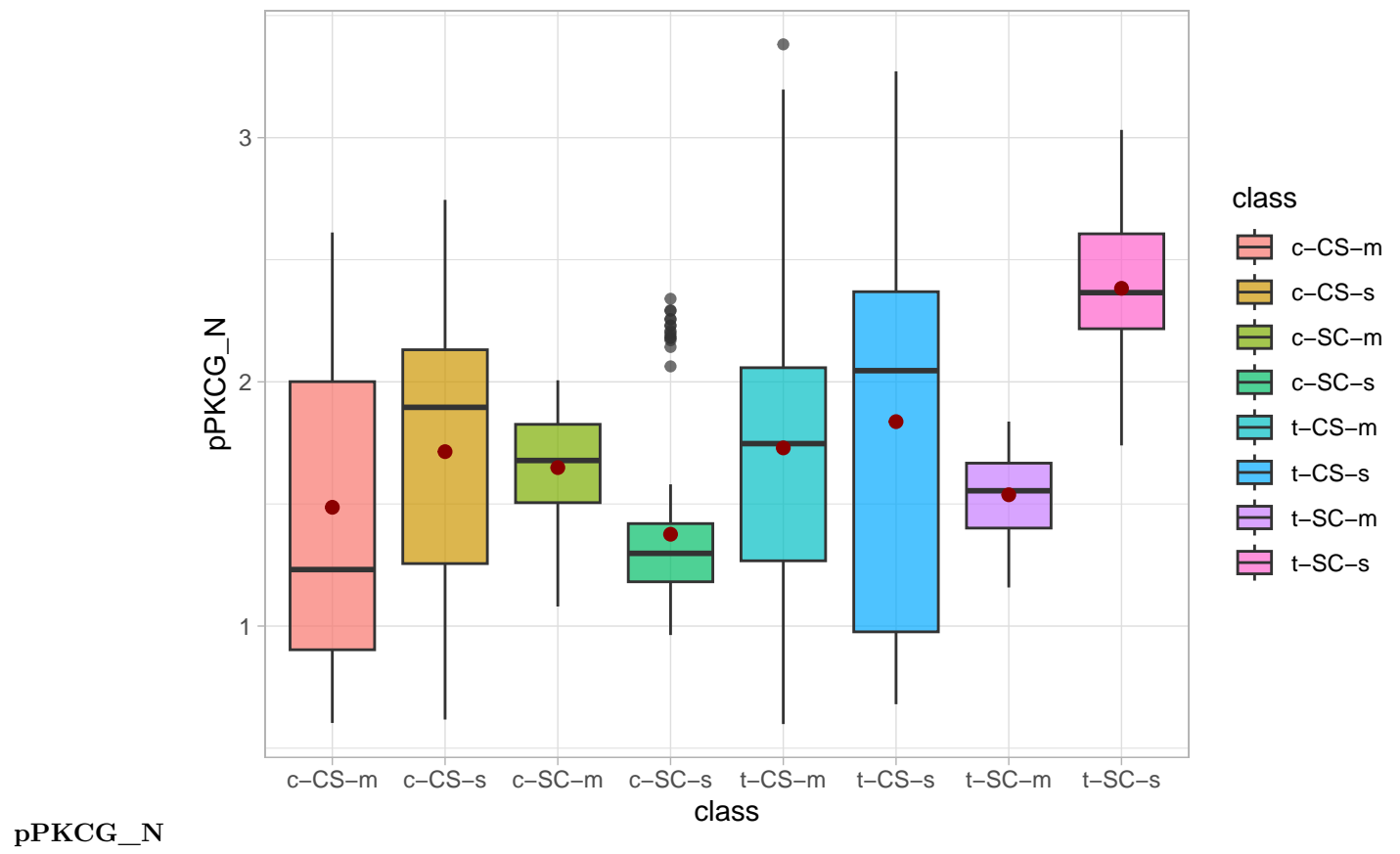


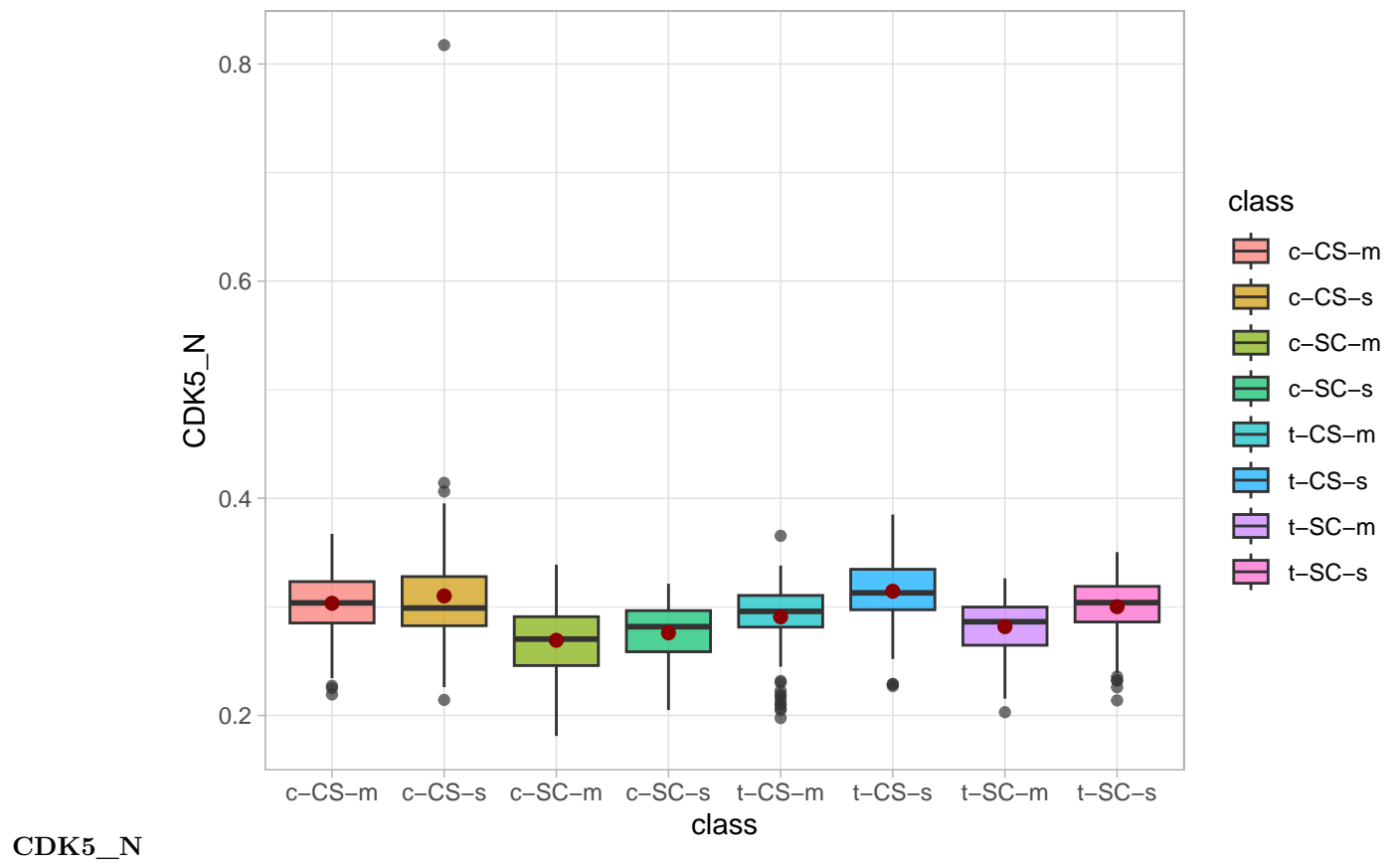
NUMB_N

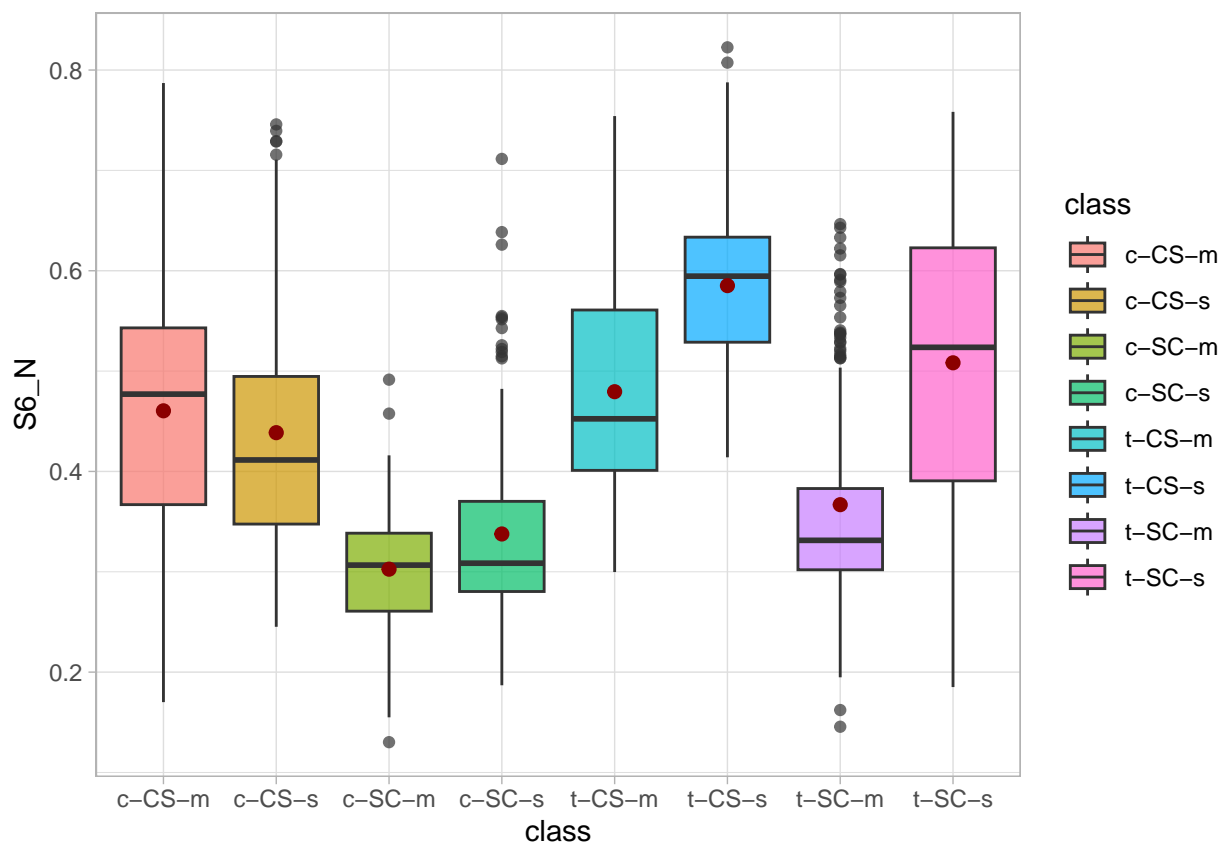


P70S6_N

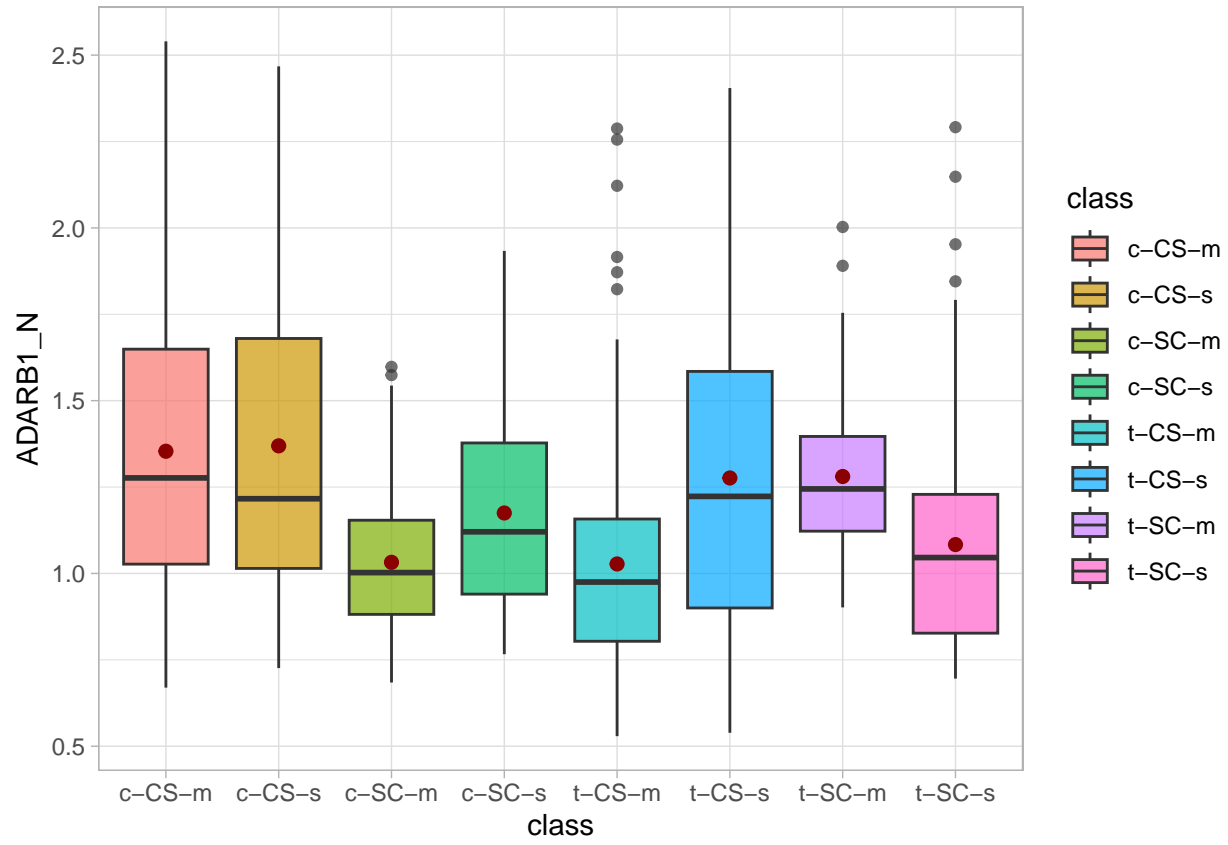




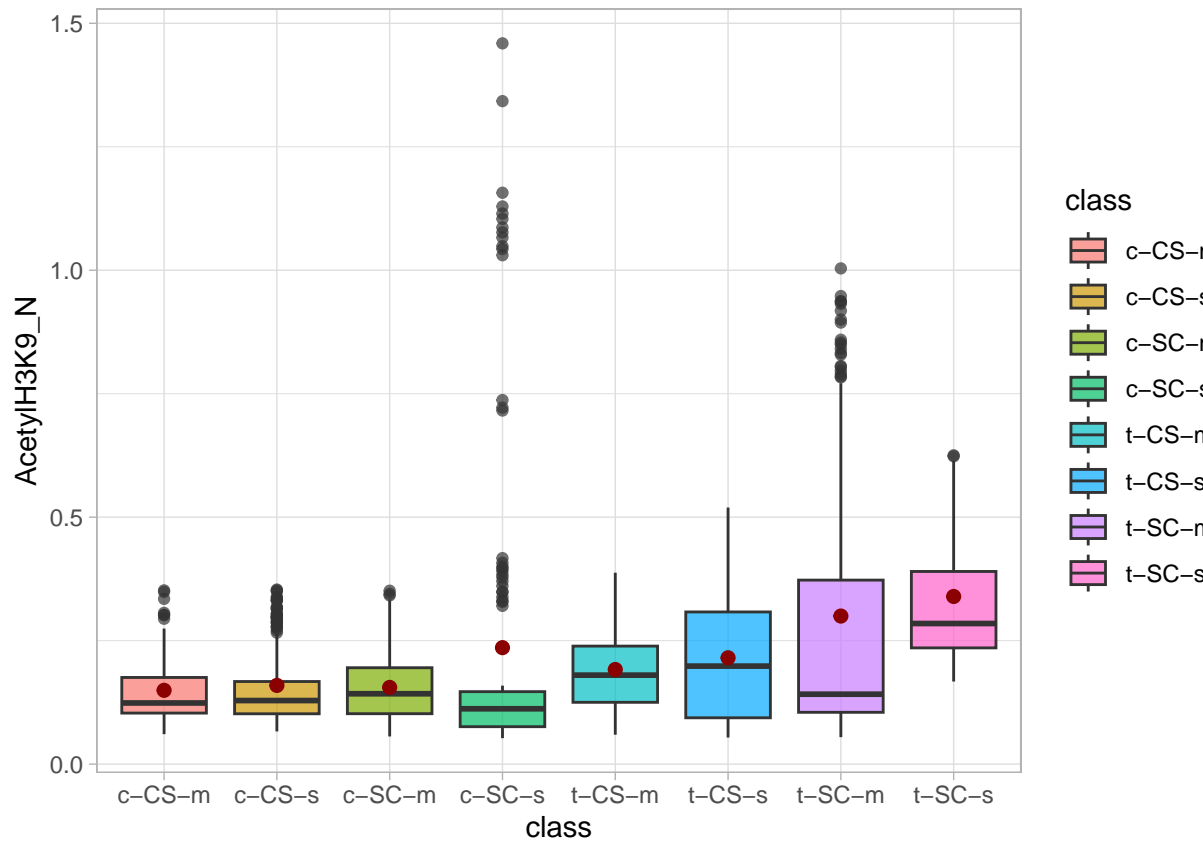




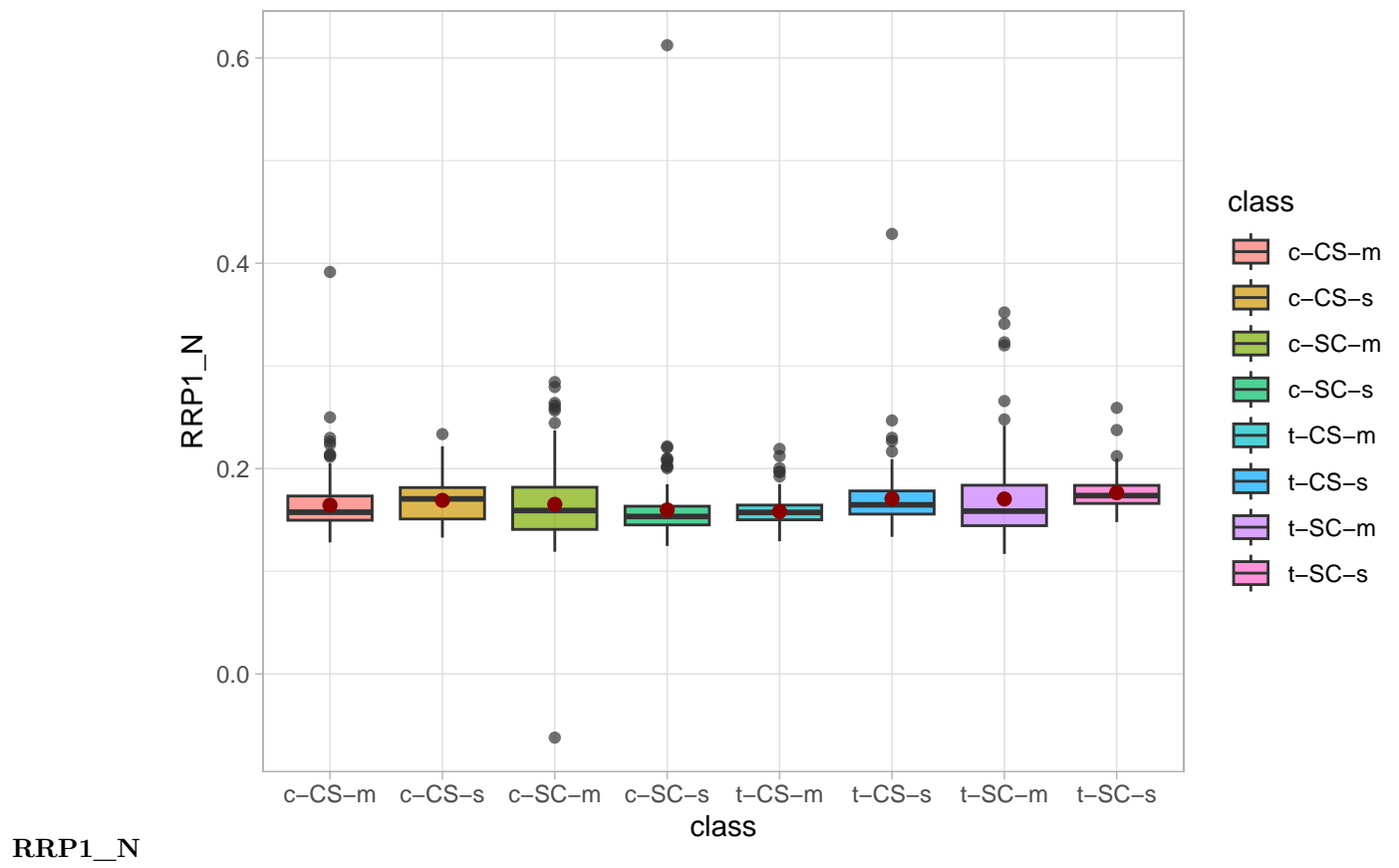
S6_N

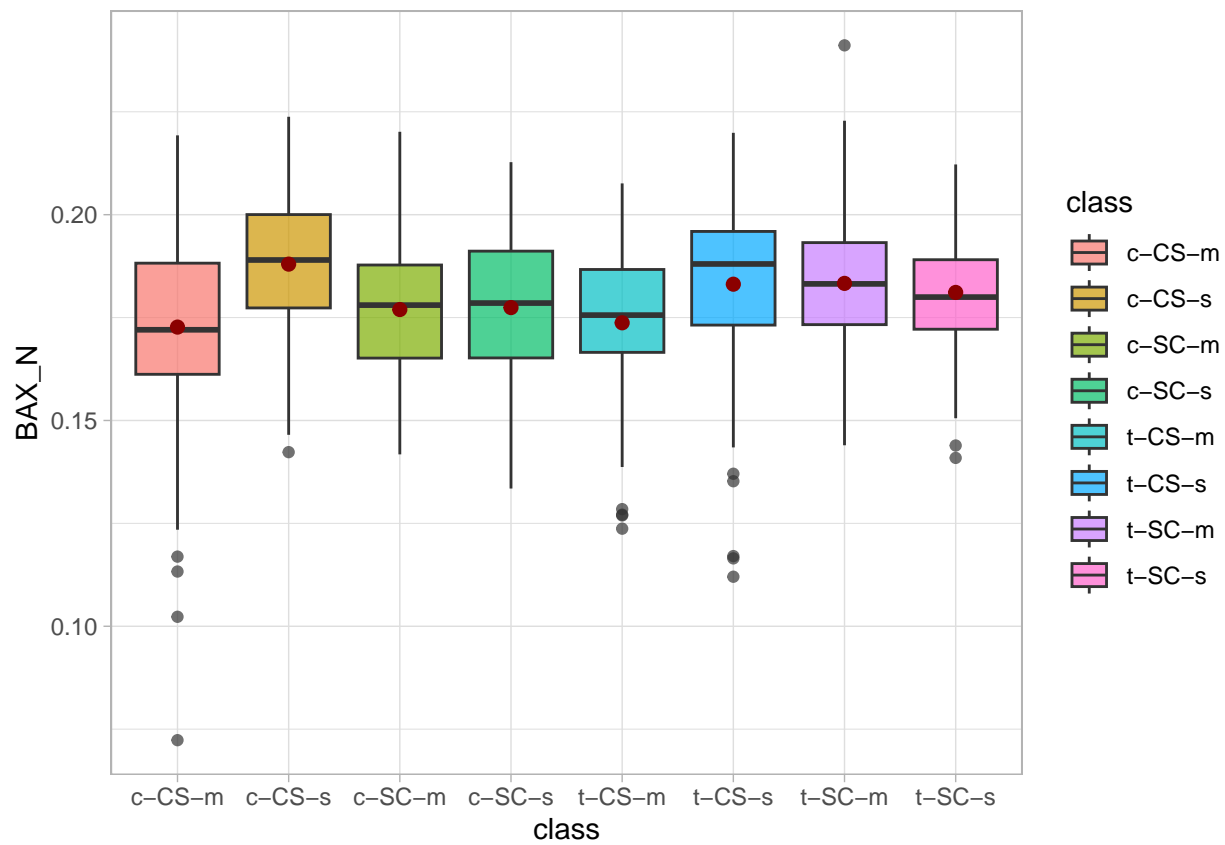


ADARB1_N

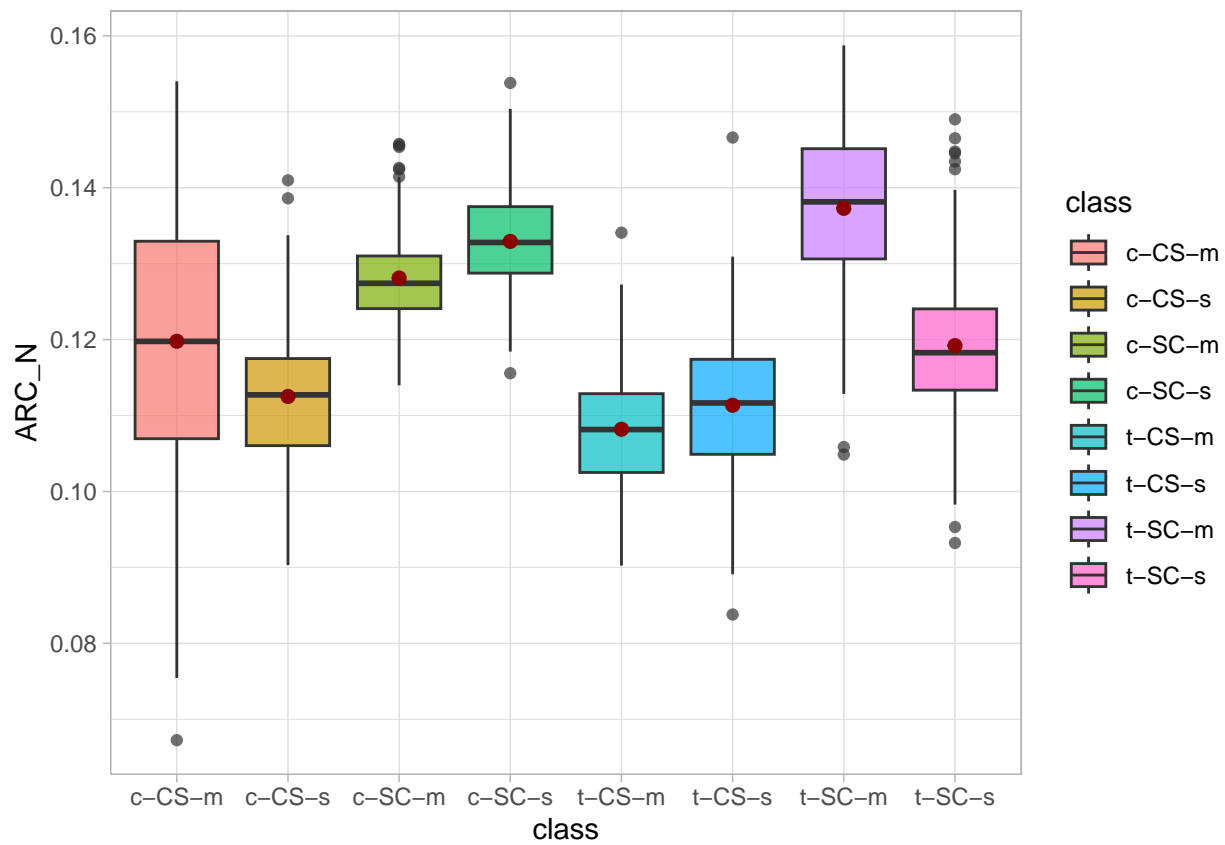


AcetylH3K9_N

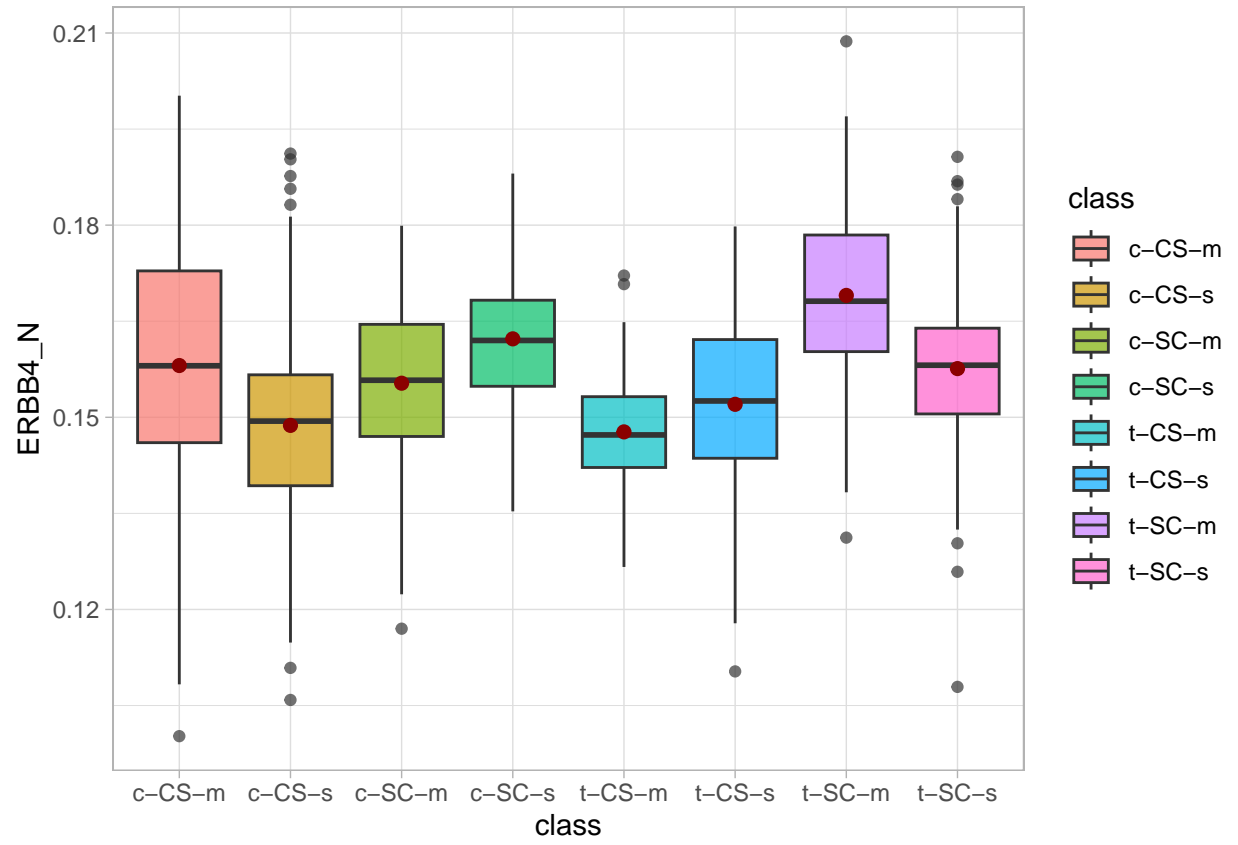




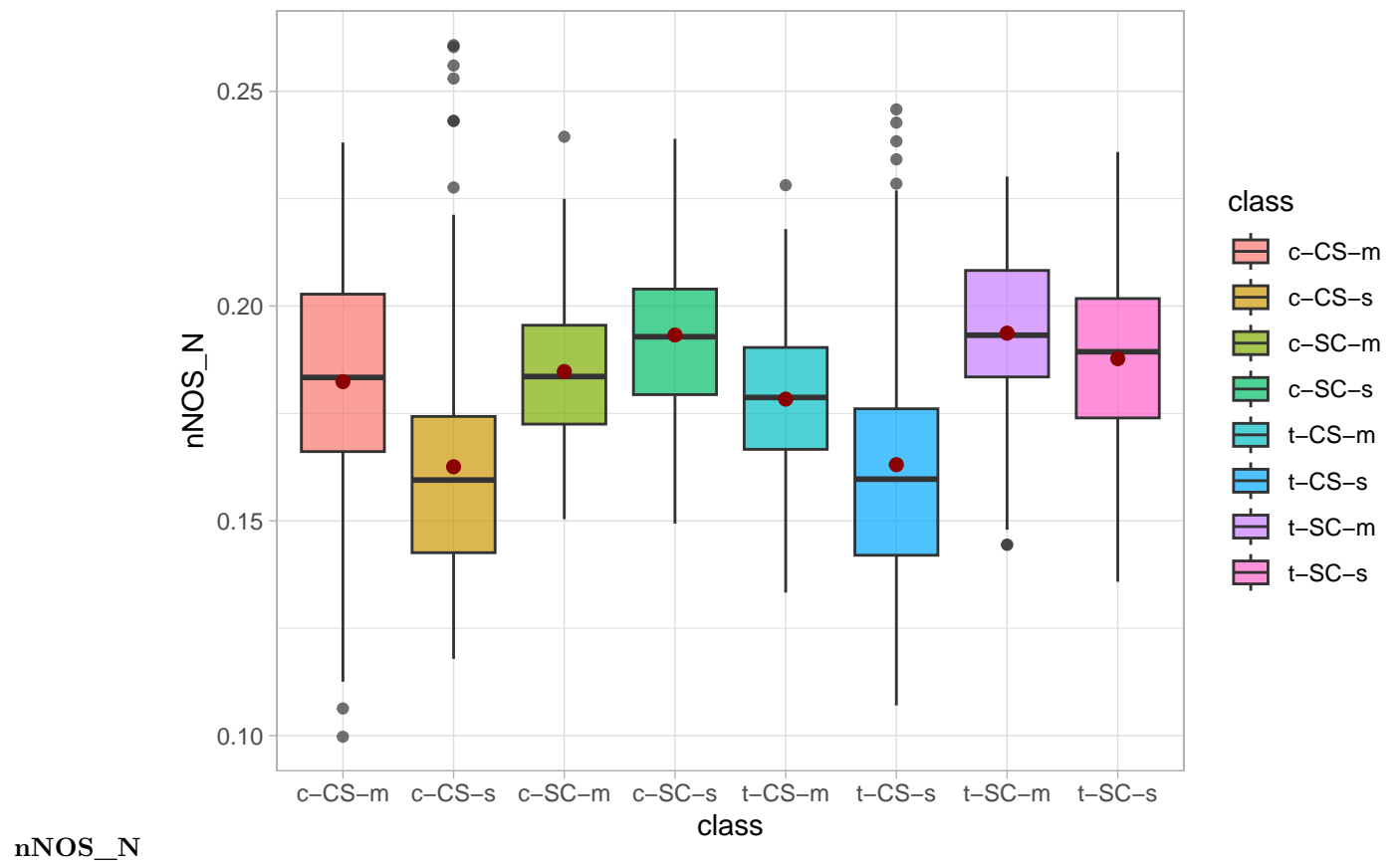
BAX_N

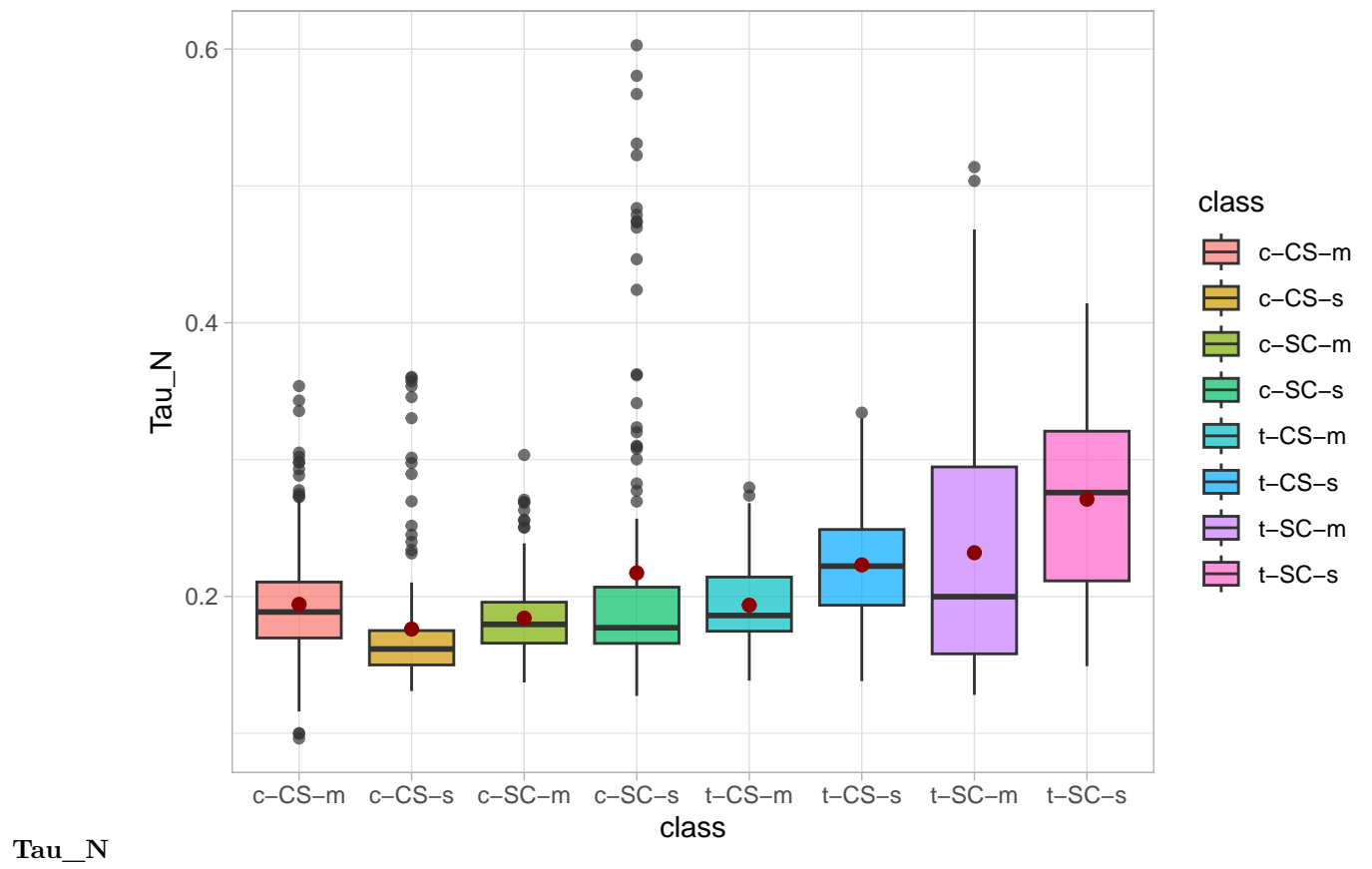


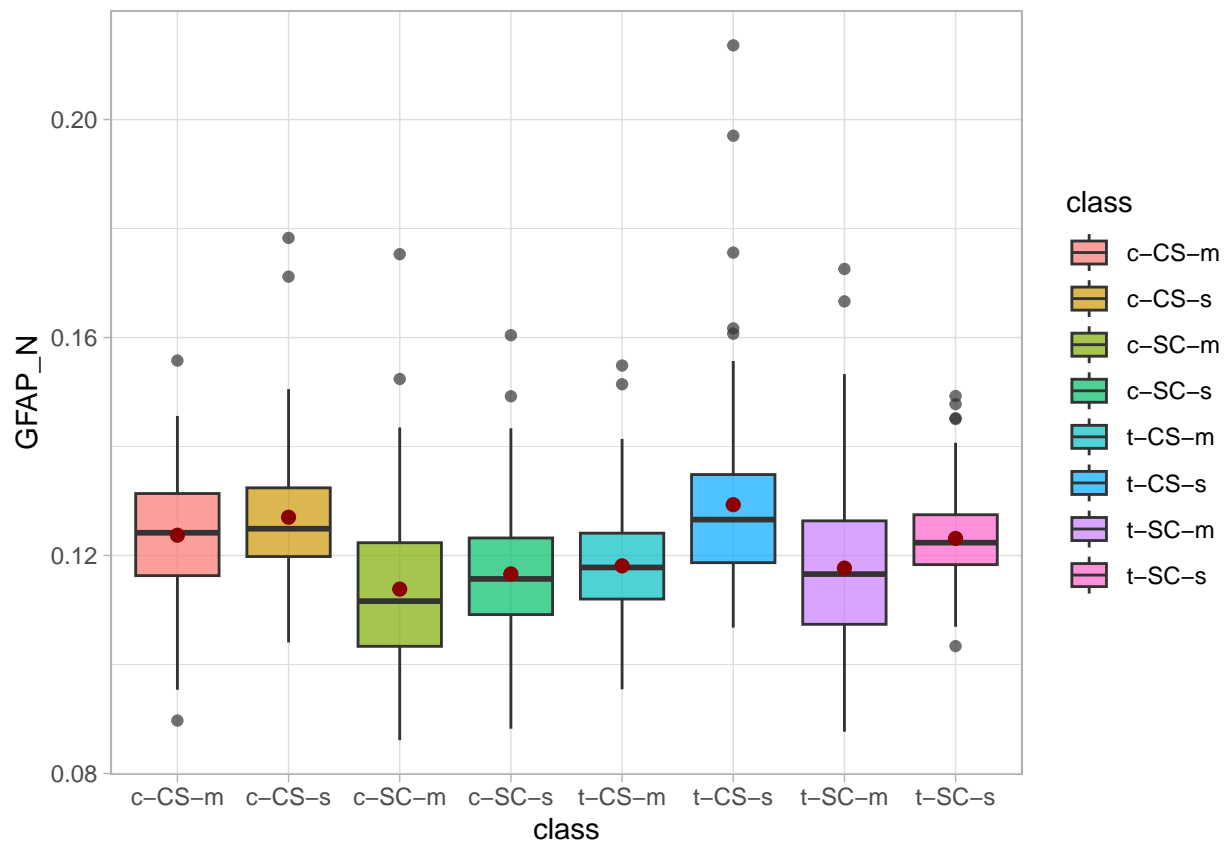
ARC_N



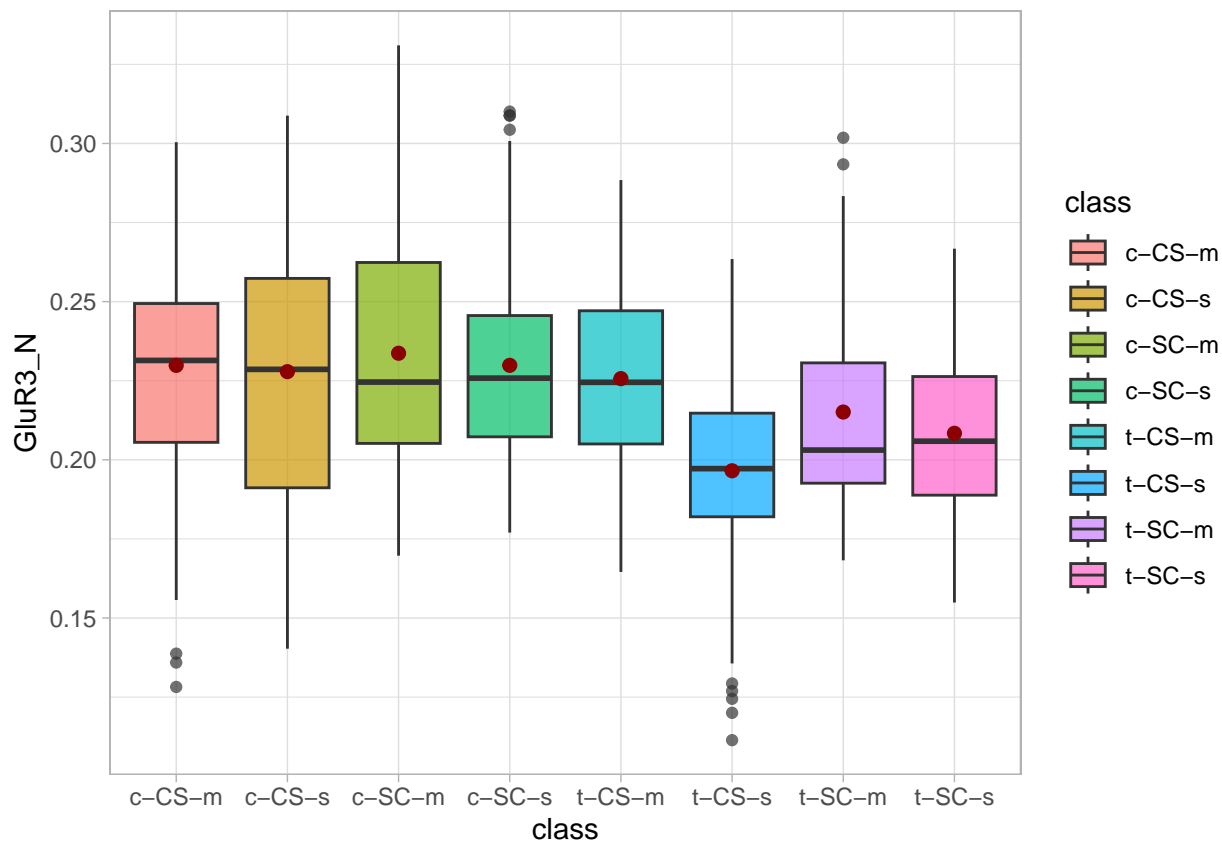
ERBB4_N



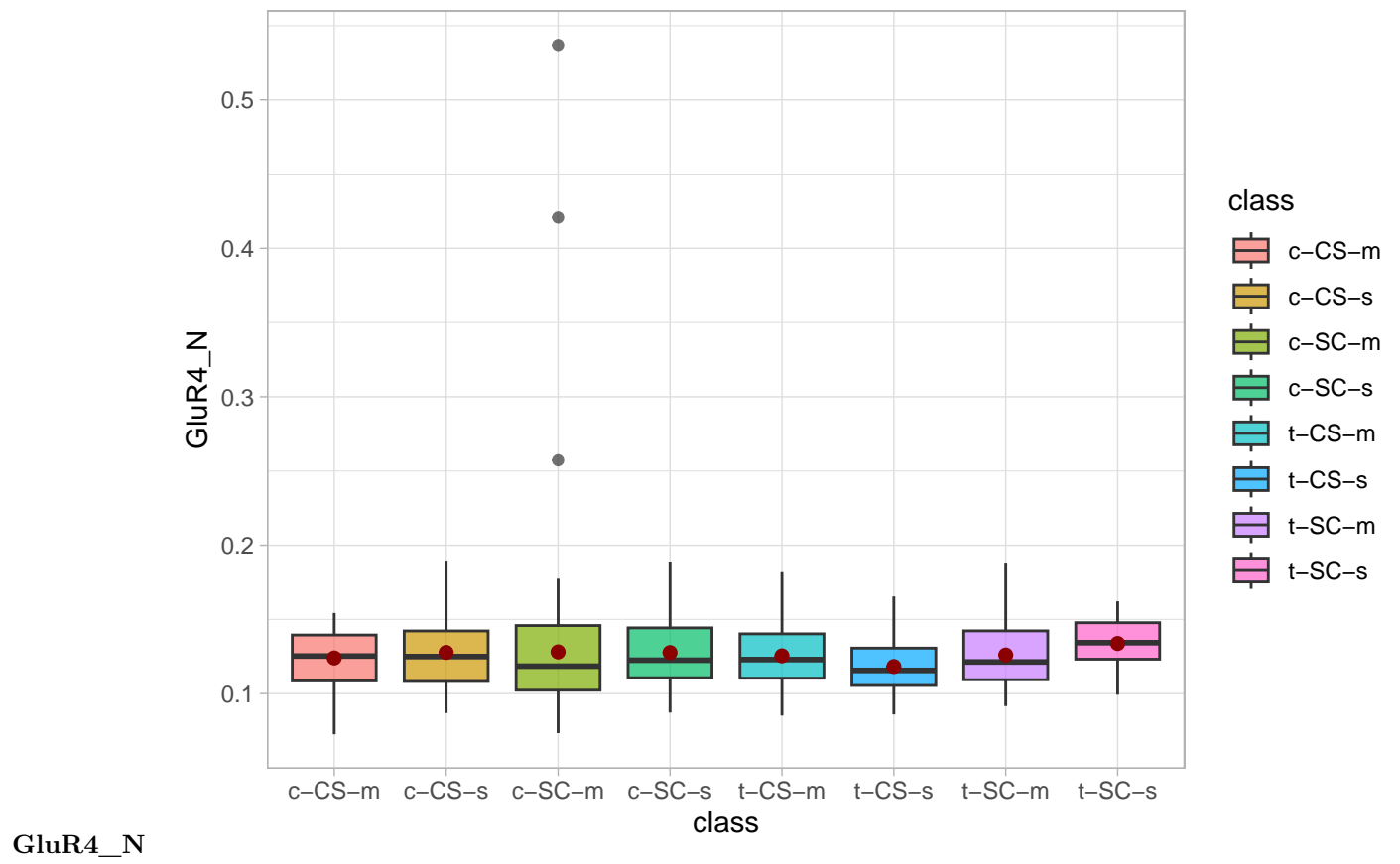


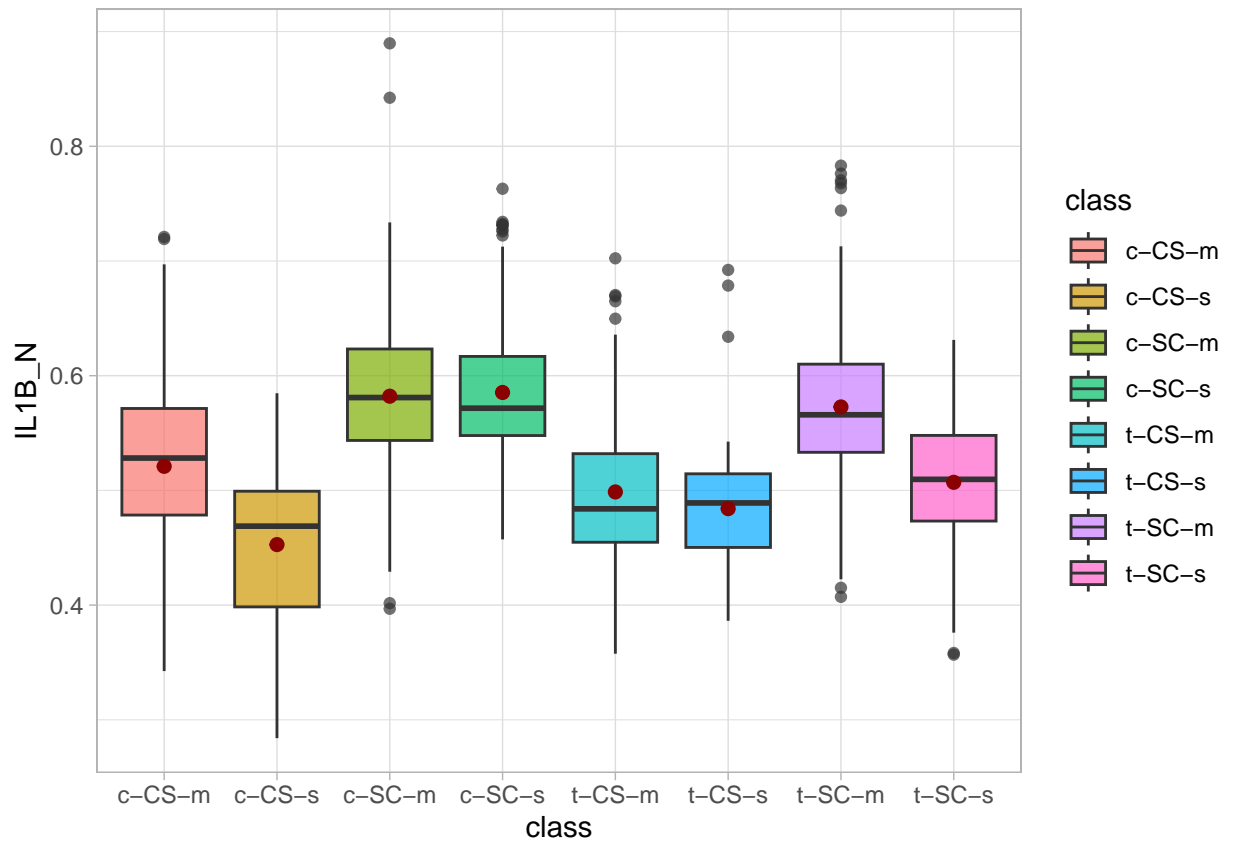


GFAP_N

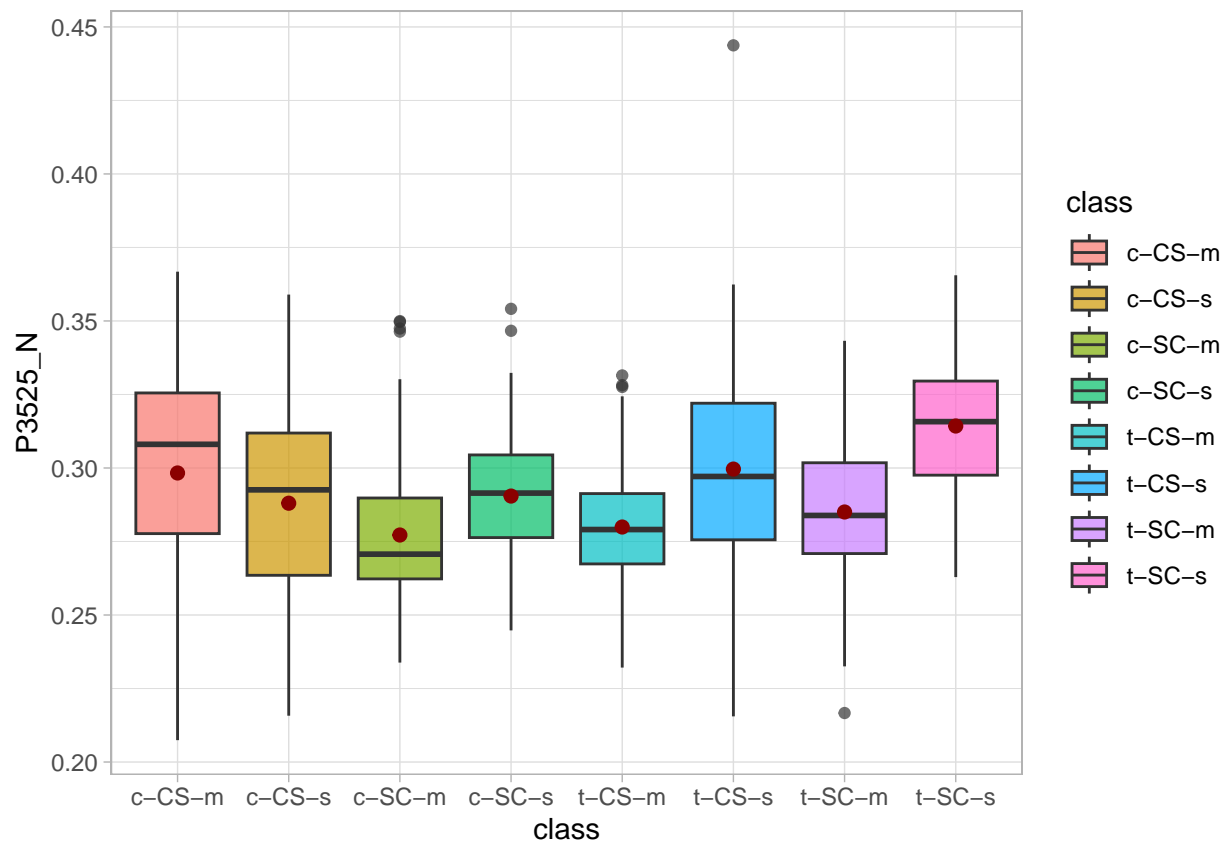


GluR3_N

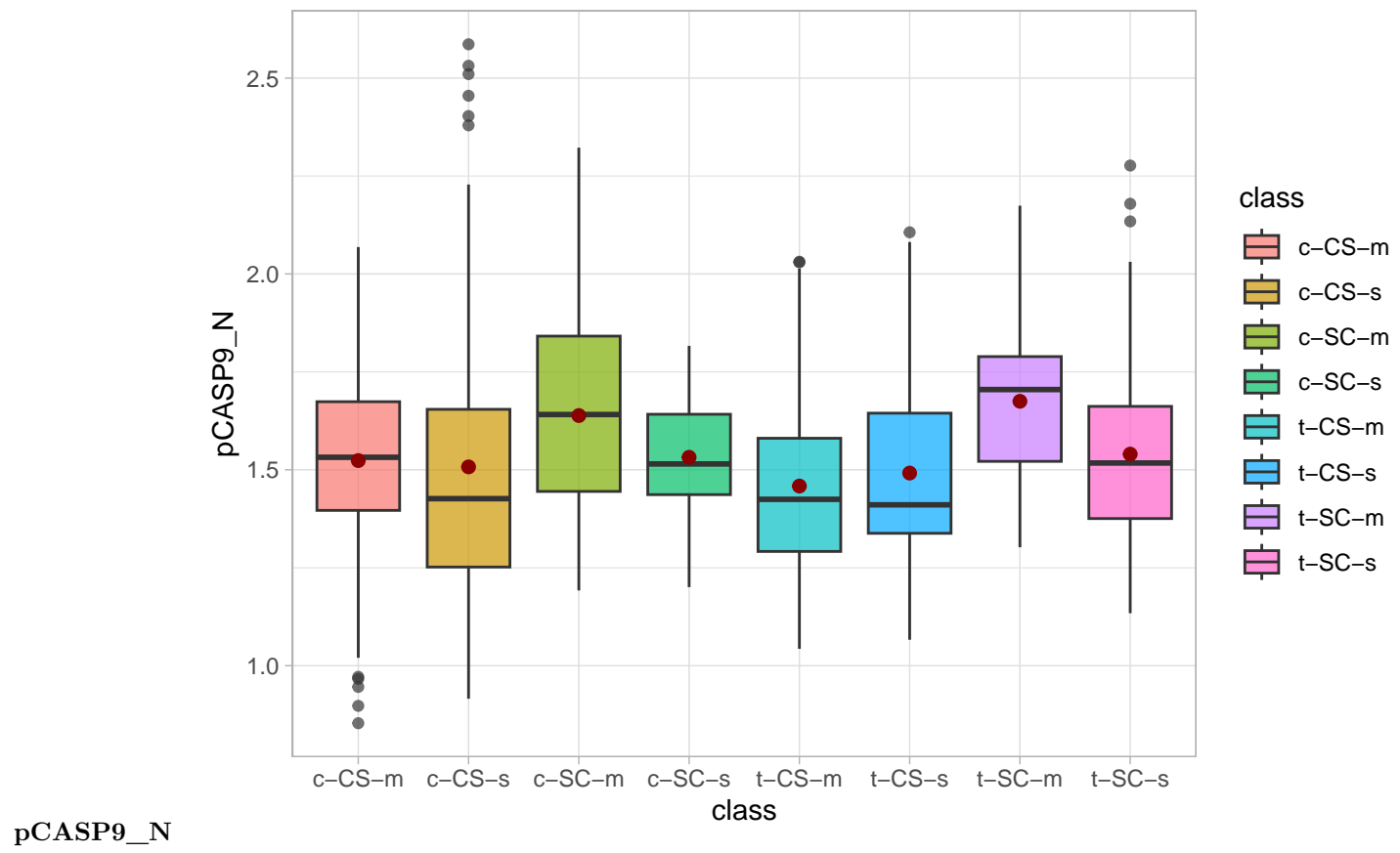


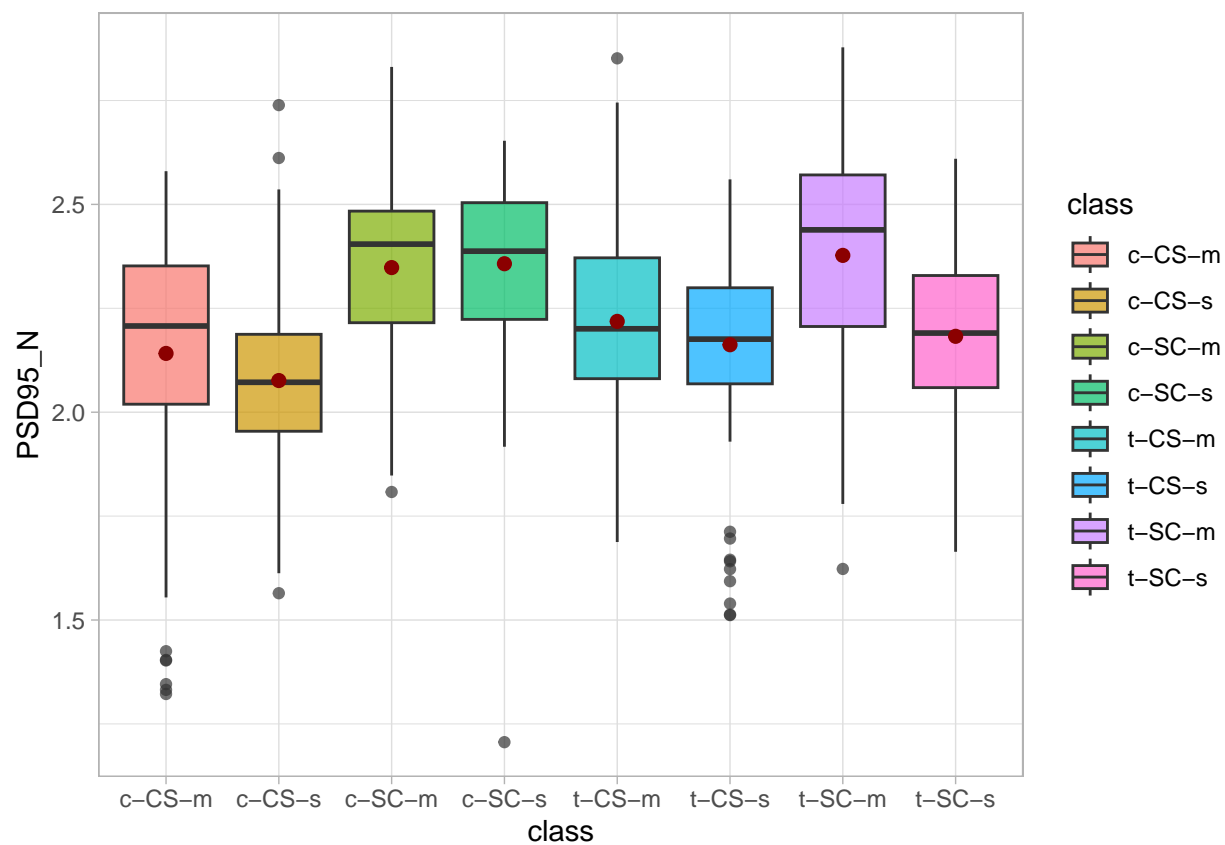


IL1B_N

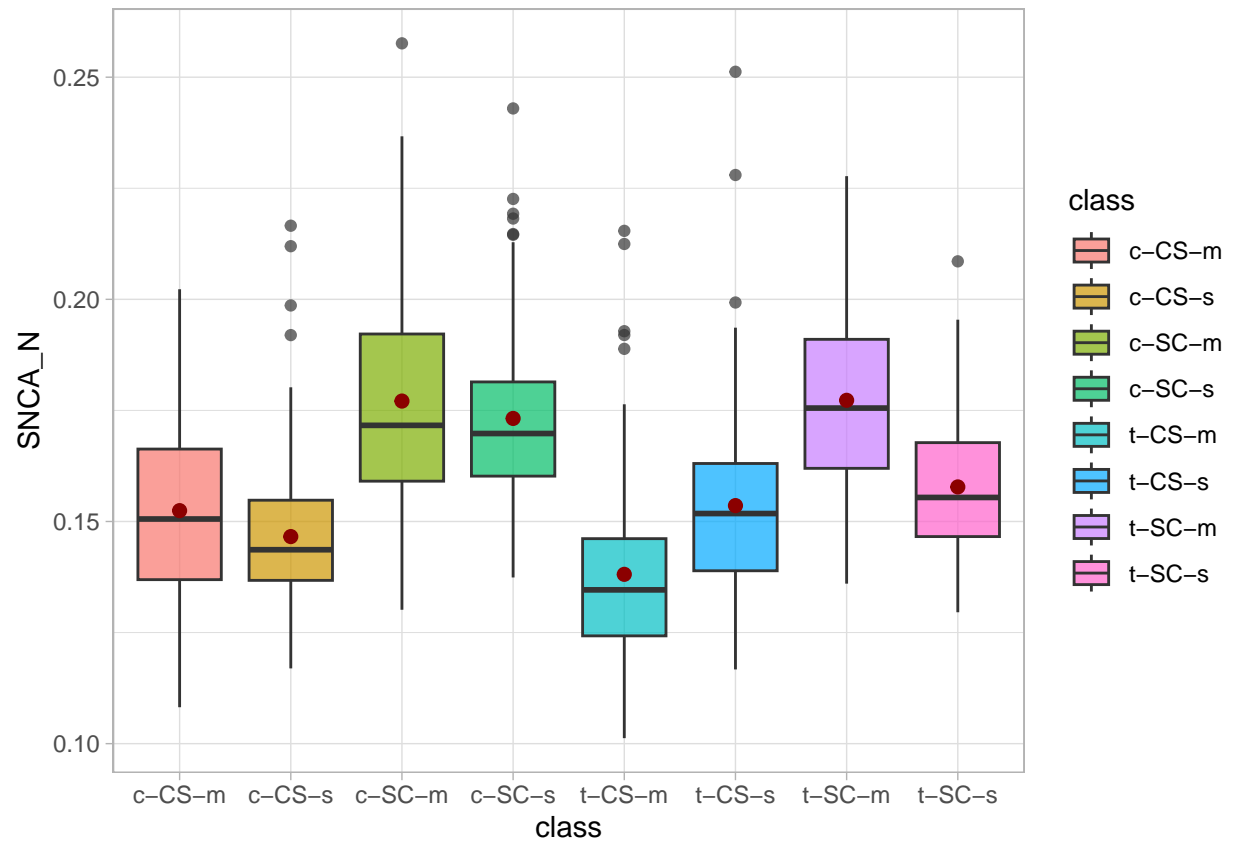


P3525_N

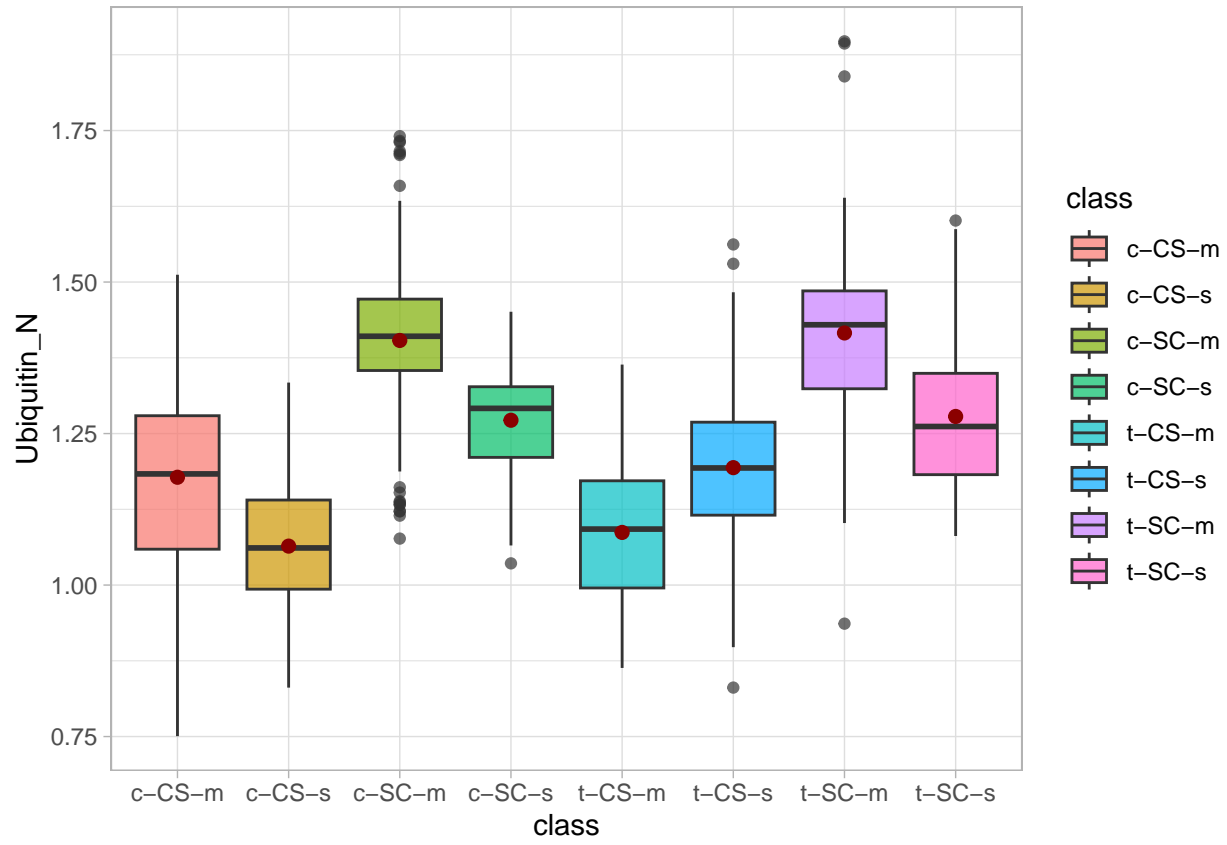




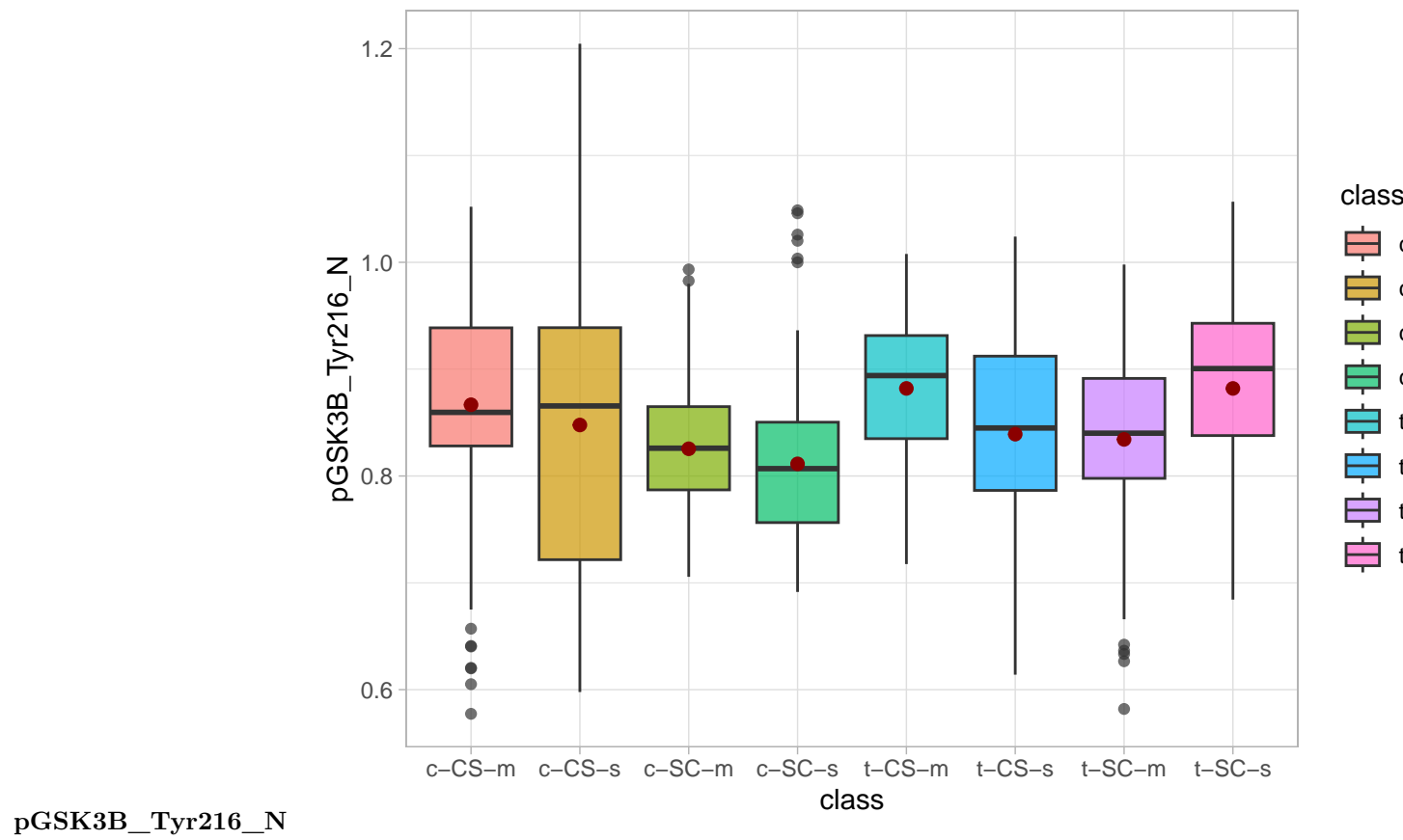
PSD95_N

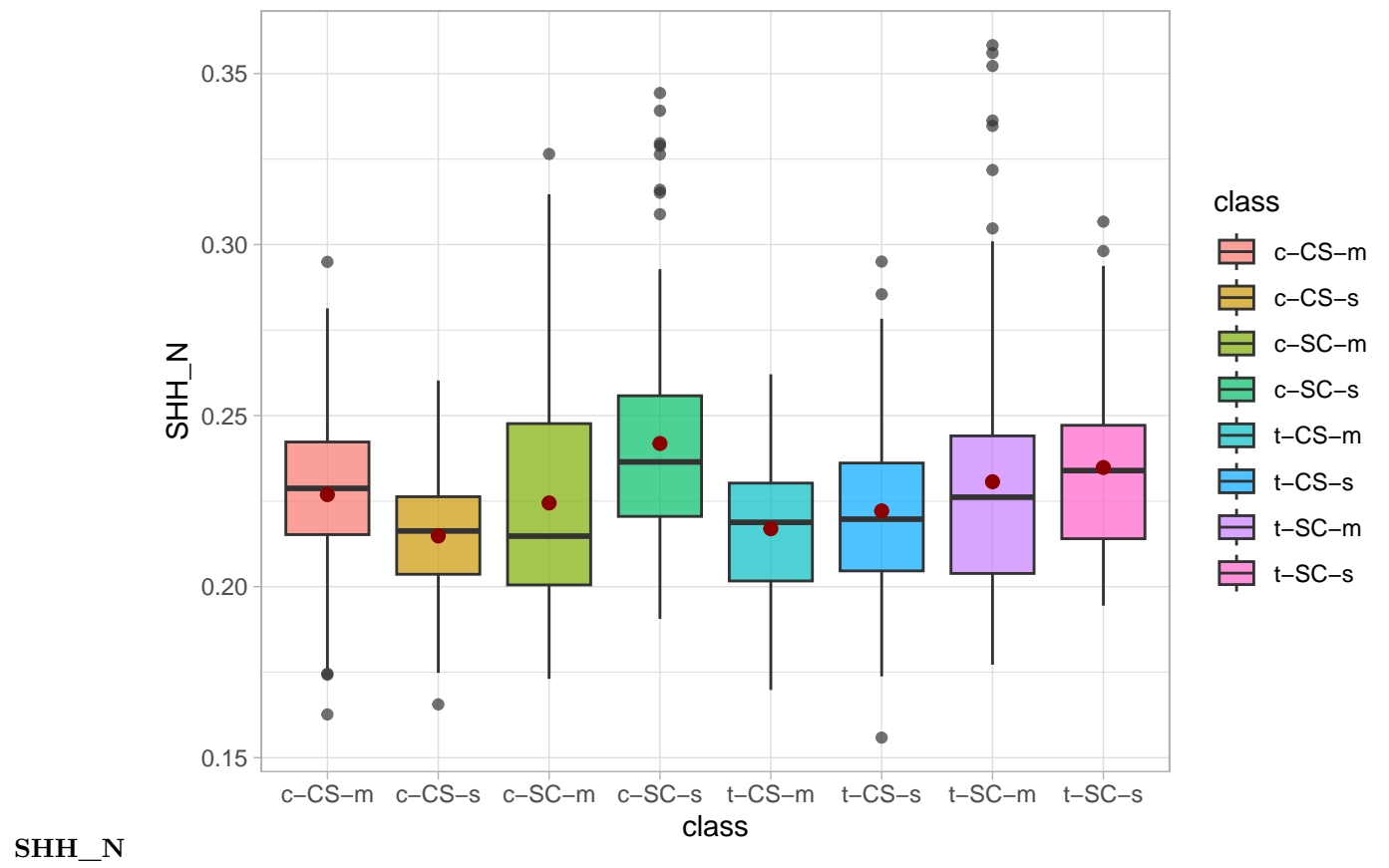


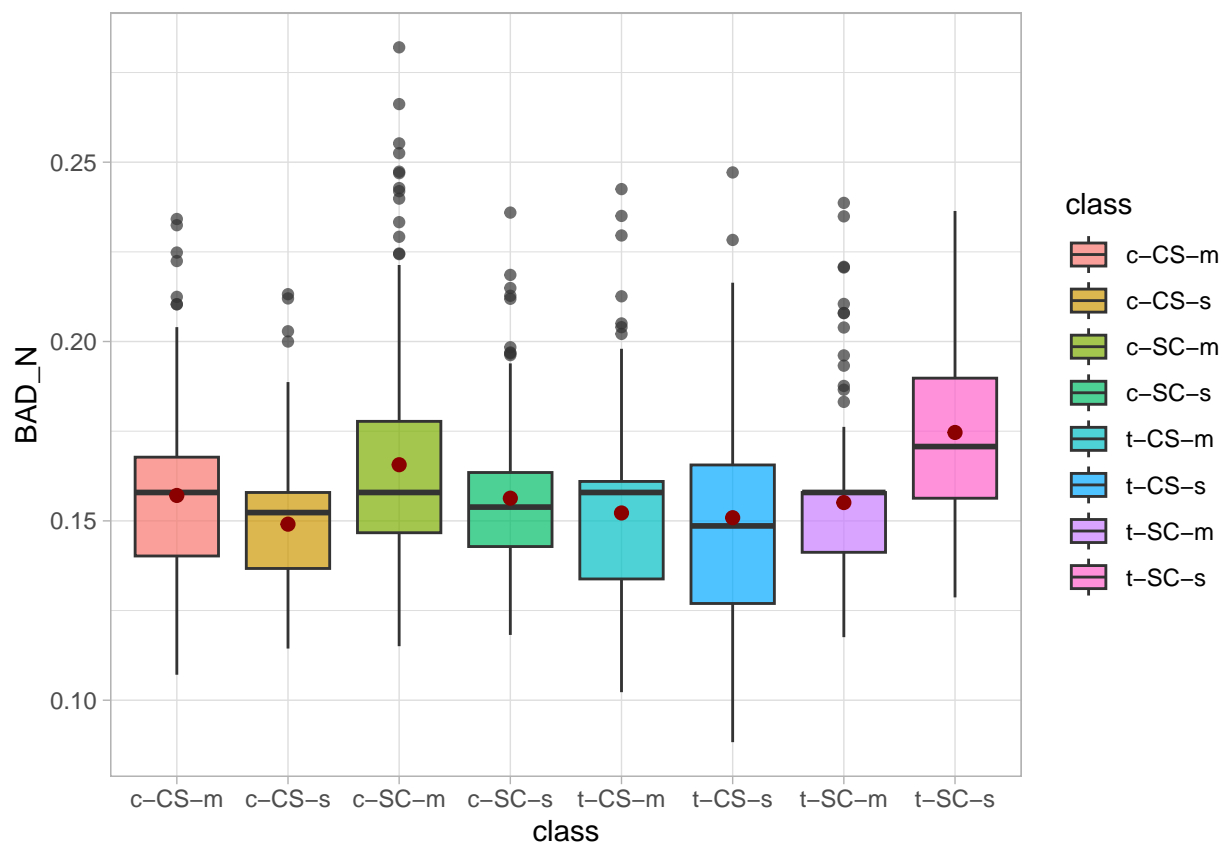
SNCA_N



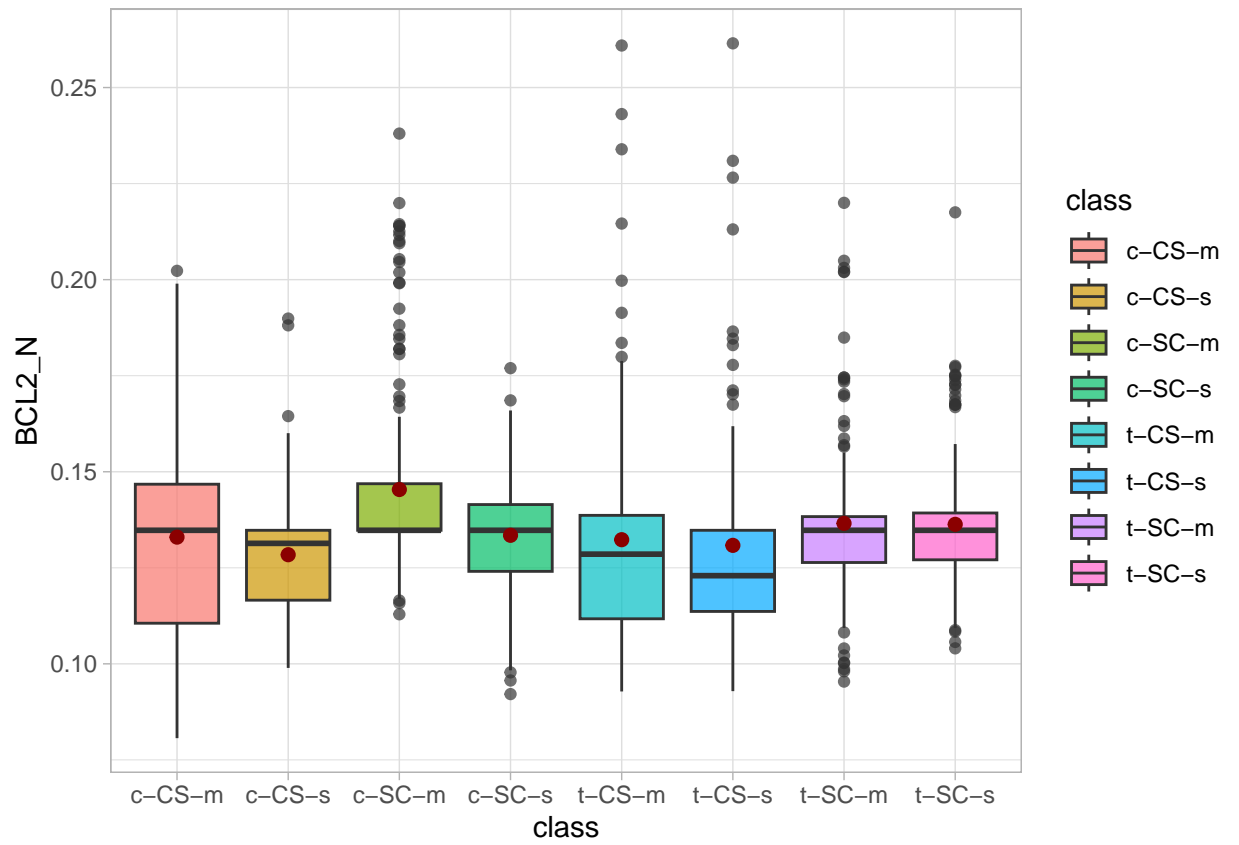
Ubiquitin_N



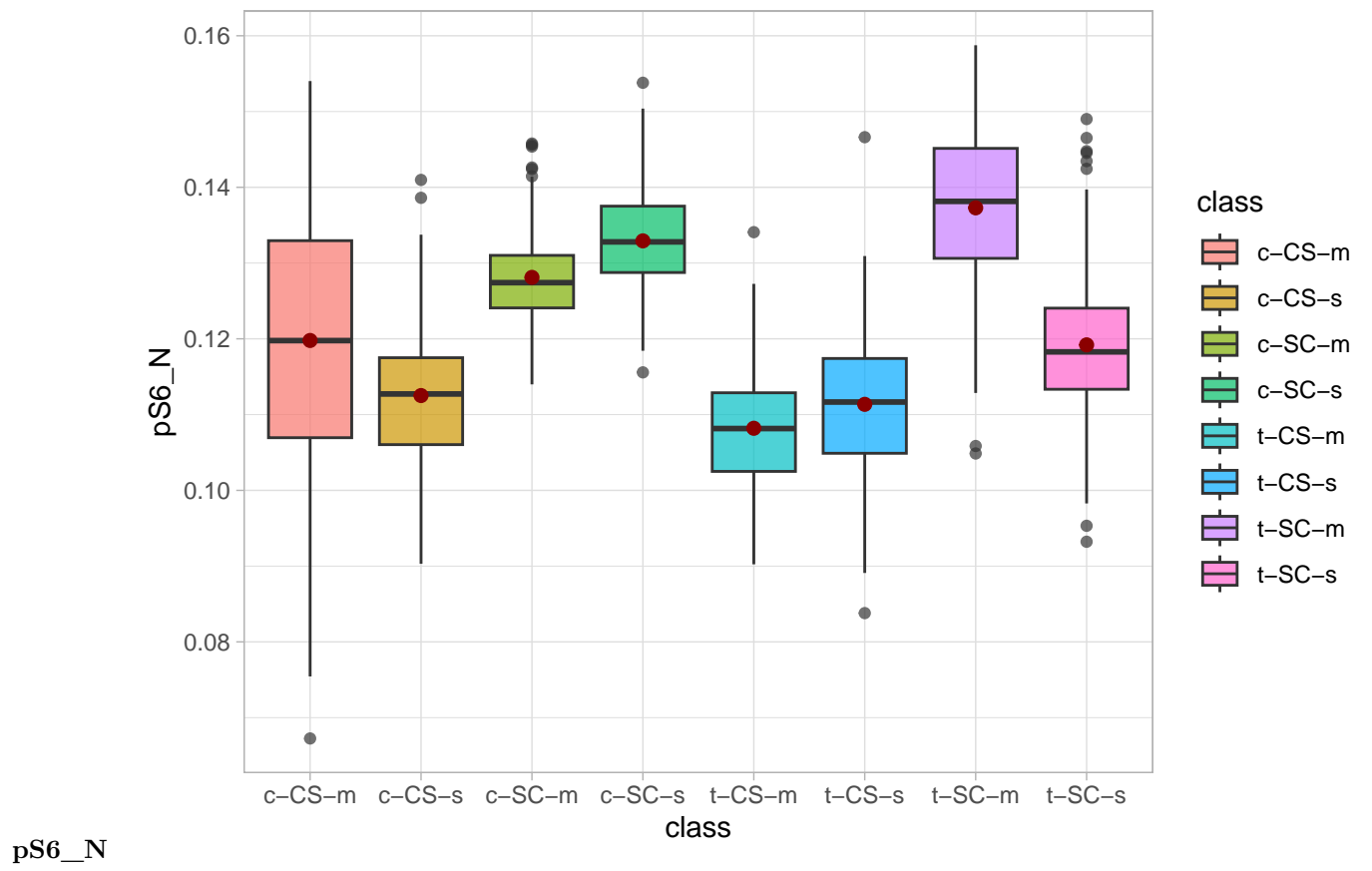


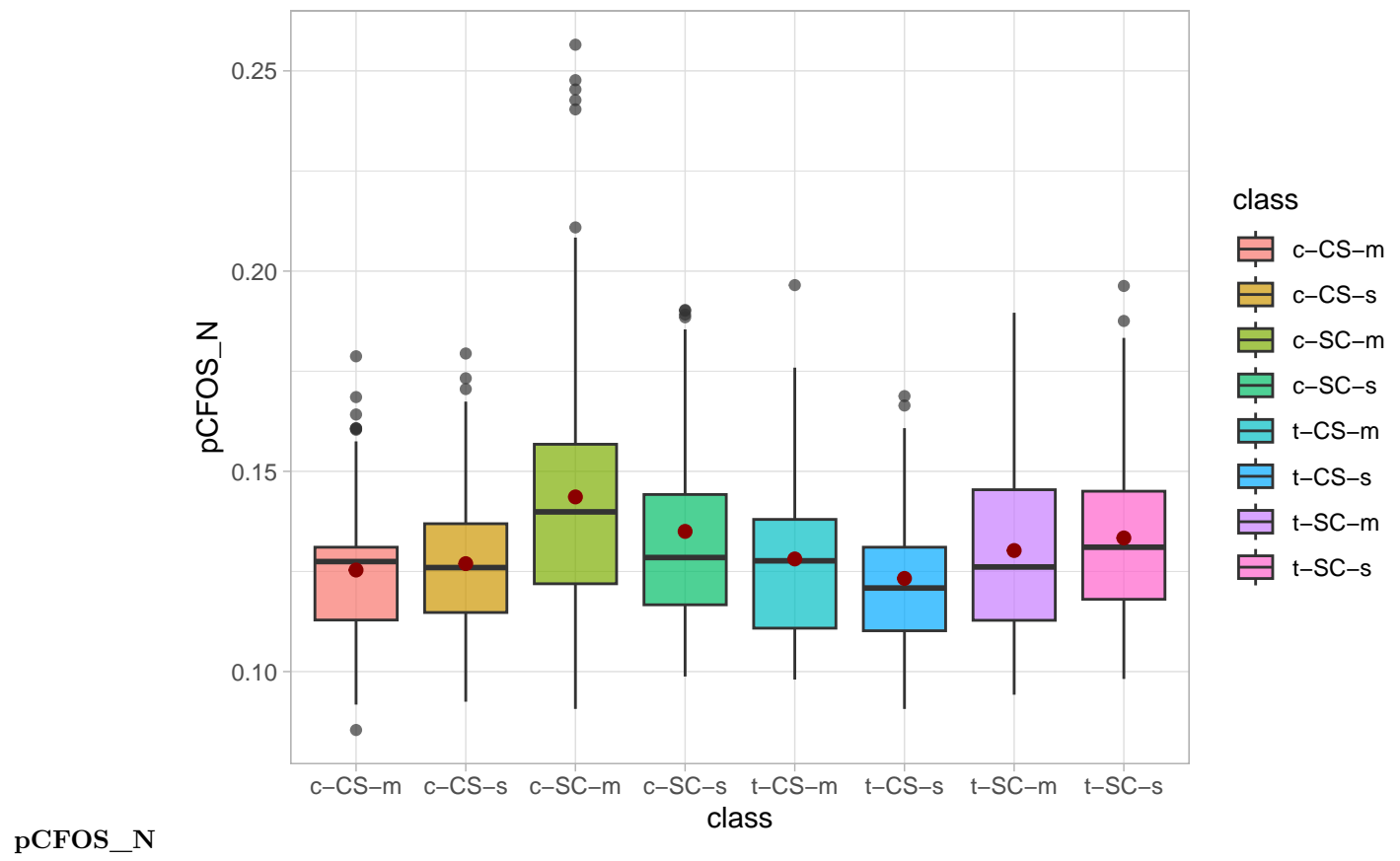


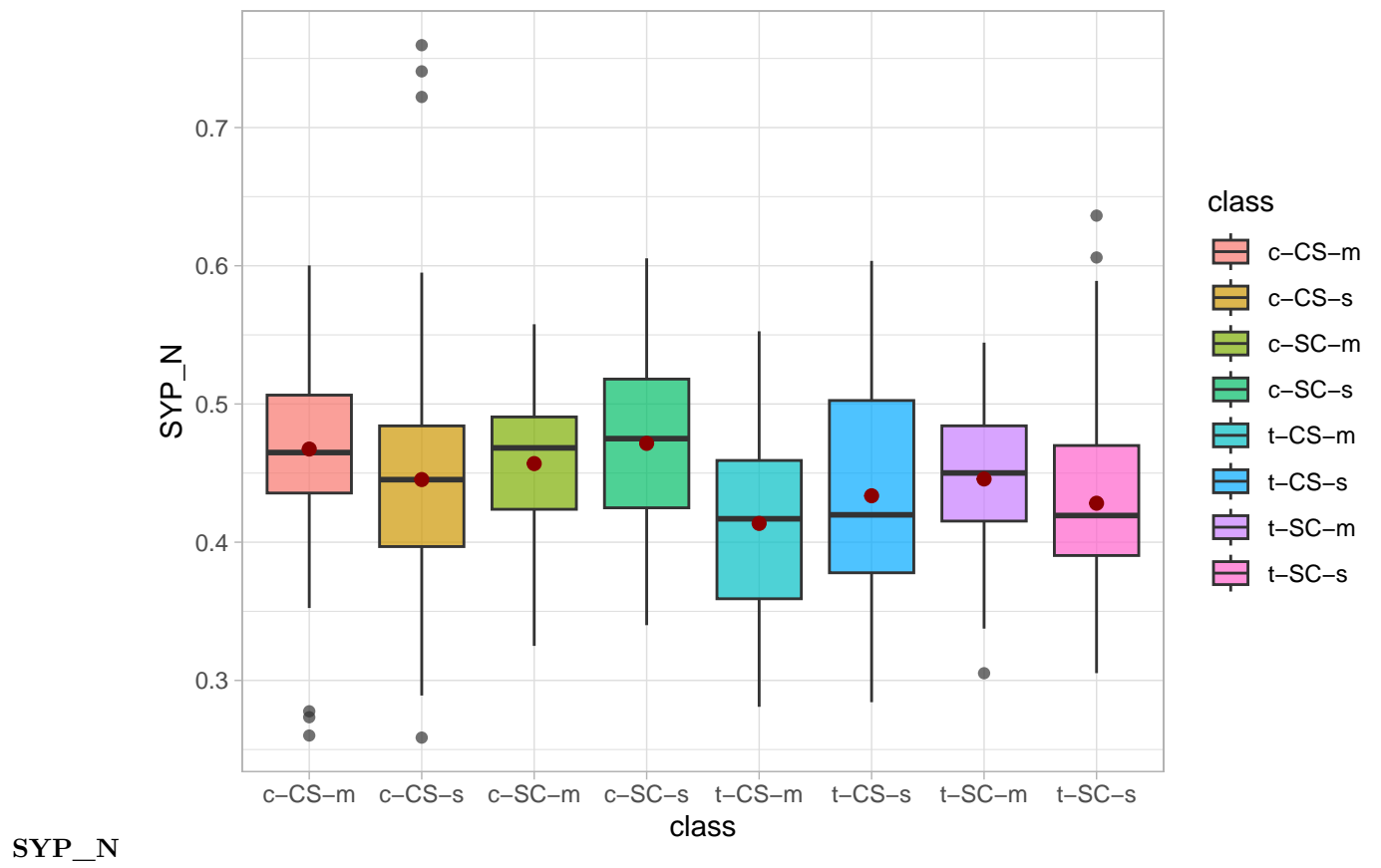
BAD_N

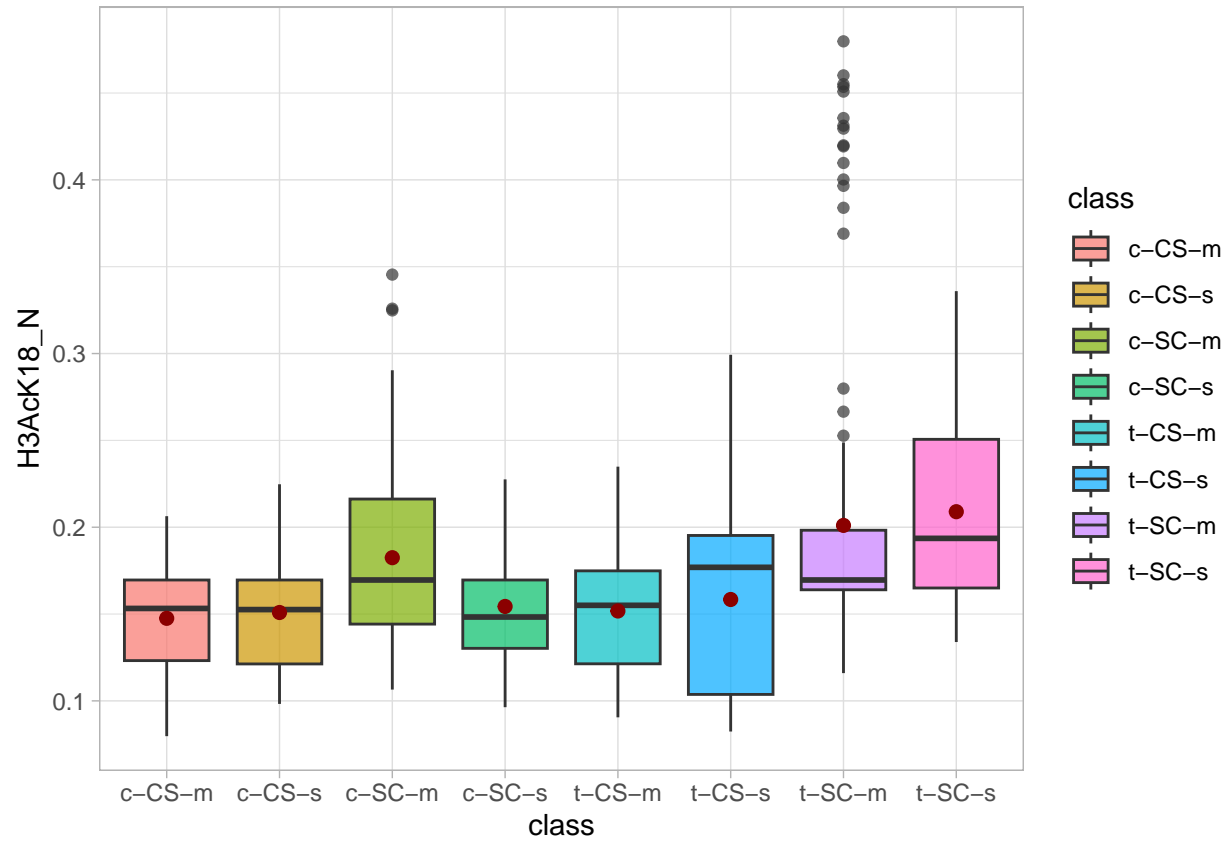


BCL2_N

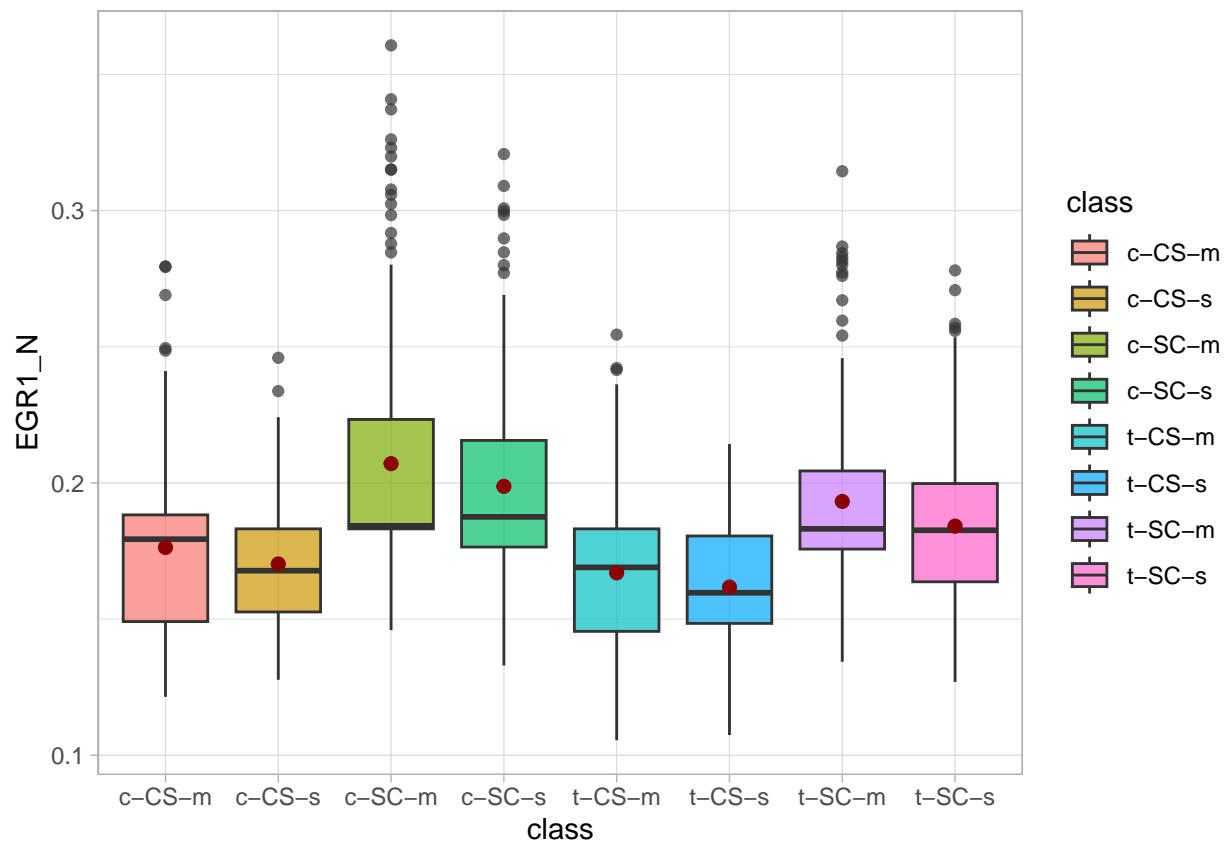




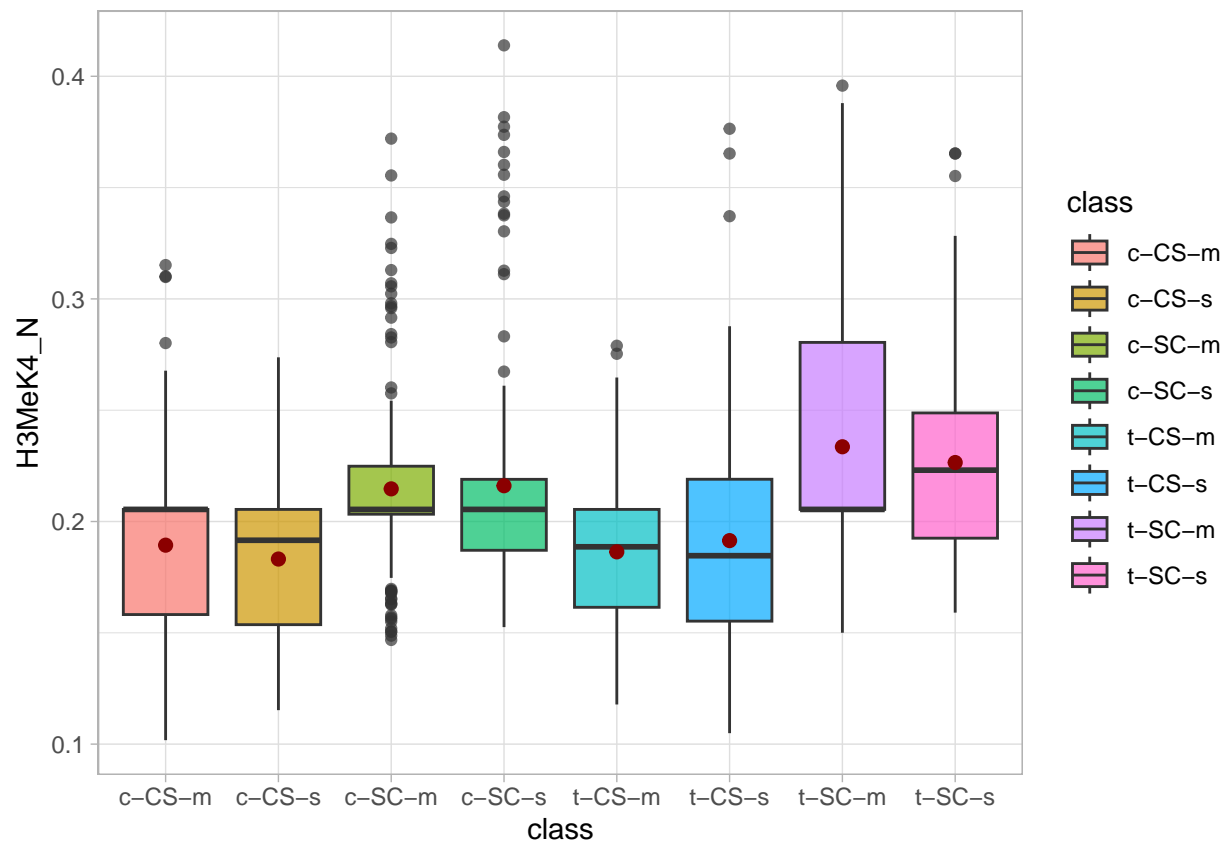




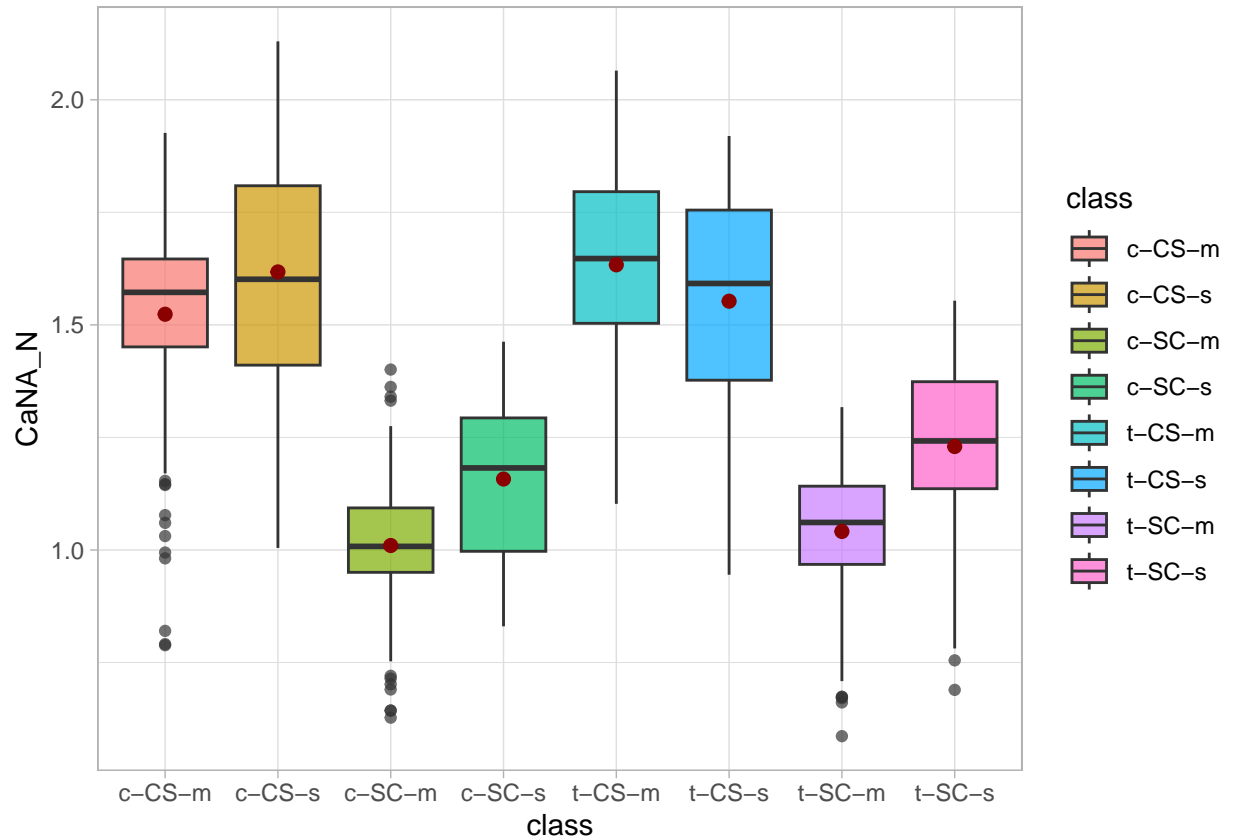
H3AcK18_N



EGR1_N



H3MeK4_N



CaNA_N

Normalization

For normalization, we use min-max scaling from `preProcess()` and validate it using Shapiro-Wilk test.

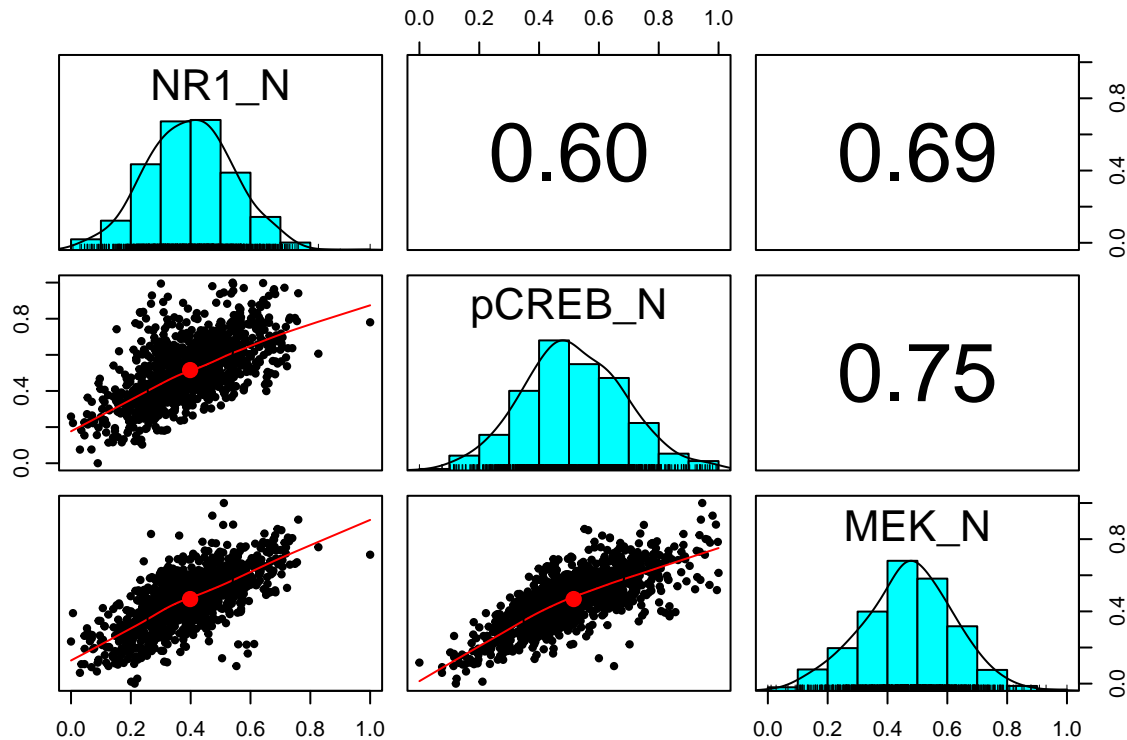
```
# Min-max scaling (range 0-1 for each column)
nc.feats <- ncortex[1:77]
min_max_scaling <- function(data) {
  pp <- preProcess(data.frame(data), method=c("range"))
  scaled.nc <- predict(pp, as.data.frame(data))
  return(scaled.nc)
}
scaled_ncortex <- min_max_scaling(data=nc.feats)

# check normality distribution using Shapiro-wilk test
testNormality <- function(data) {
  norm.res <- data.frame(do.call(
    cbind, lapply(data, function(x) shapiro.test(x)["p.value"])))
  unnorm.col <- list(which(norm.res > 0.05))
  print(paste("The unnormalized column(s) present in the data are", unnorm.col))
  return(unlist(unnorm.col))
}

# check our scaled data for any unnormalized column(s)
colX <- testNormality(data = scaled_ncortex)
```

[1] "The unnormalized column(s) present in the data are c(4, 9, 28)"


```
# check the distribution curves for the above columns
pairs.panels(scaled_ncortex[,colX])
```



After plotting the distribution curves of the above columns, we observe that they are fairly normal and do not require further transformation.

Feature Study

```
#####
##### Feature Engineering #####
#####

# All columns are normally distributed
norm_ncortex <- scaled_ncortex
norm_ncortex$Class <- nc.Class
head(norm_ncortex)
```

```
dim(norm_ncortex)
```

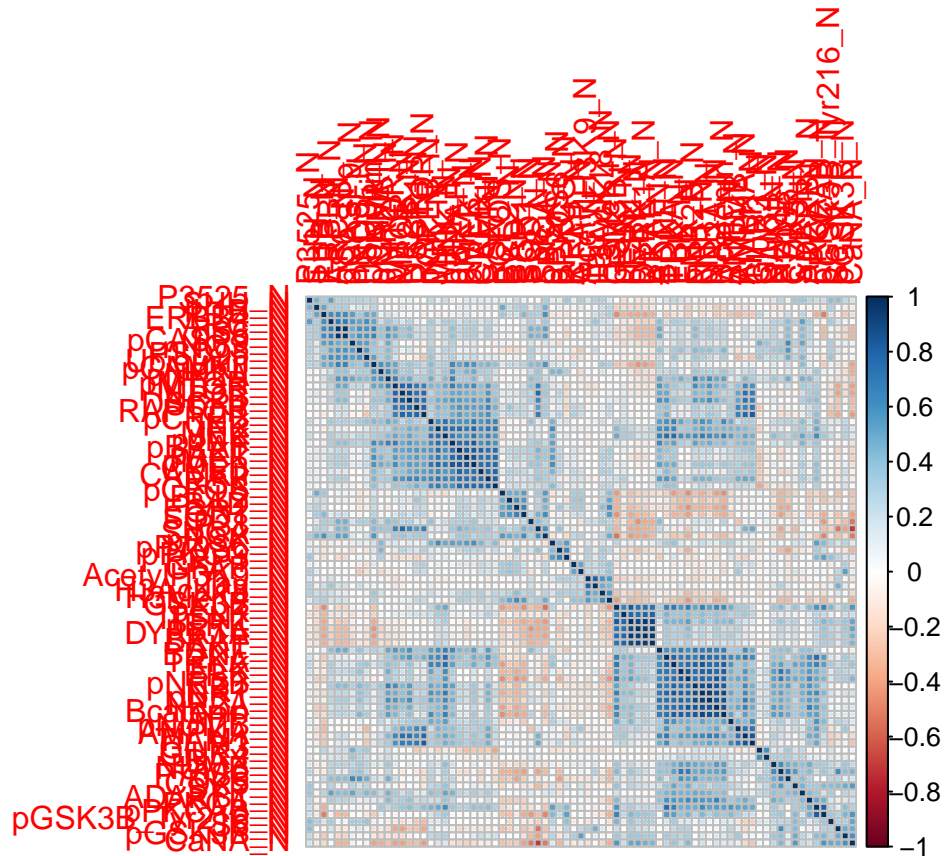
```
## [1] 1080 78
```

```
## Method-1: Correlation Cut-off
rawData <- scaled_ncortex
```

```

# compute the correlation matrix
corMatNC1 <- cor(rawData)
# visualize the matrix, clustering features by correlation index
corrplot(corMatNC1, order = "hclust")

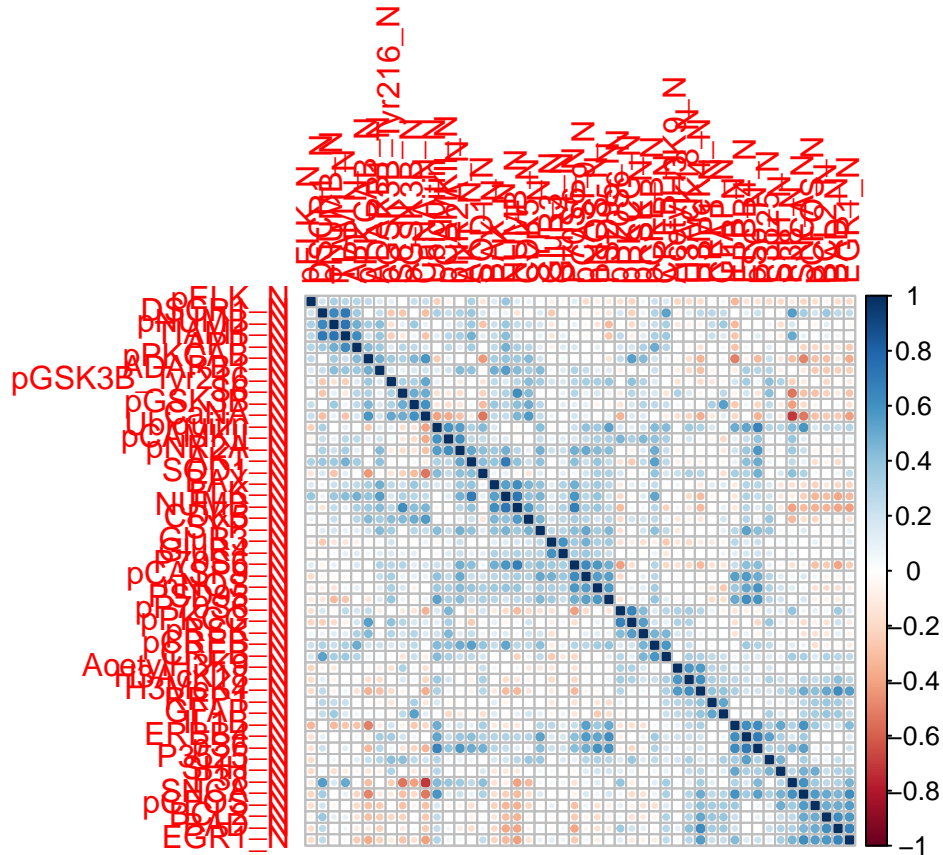
```



```

# After inspecting the matrix, we set the correlation threshold at 0.75
# Apply correlation filter at 0.75
highlyCor <- findCorrelation(corMatNC1, 0.75)
#then we remove all the variable correlated with more 0.75.
reduced_data <- rawData[,-highlyCor]
# check the effect of correlation cut-off filter
corMatNC2 <- cor(reduced_data)
corrplot(corMatNC2, order = "hclust")

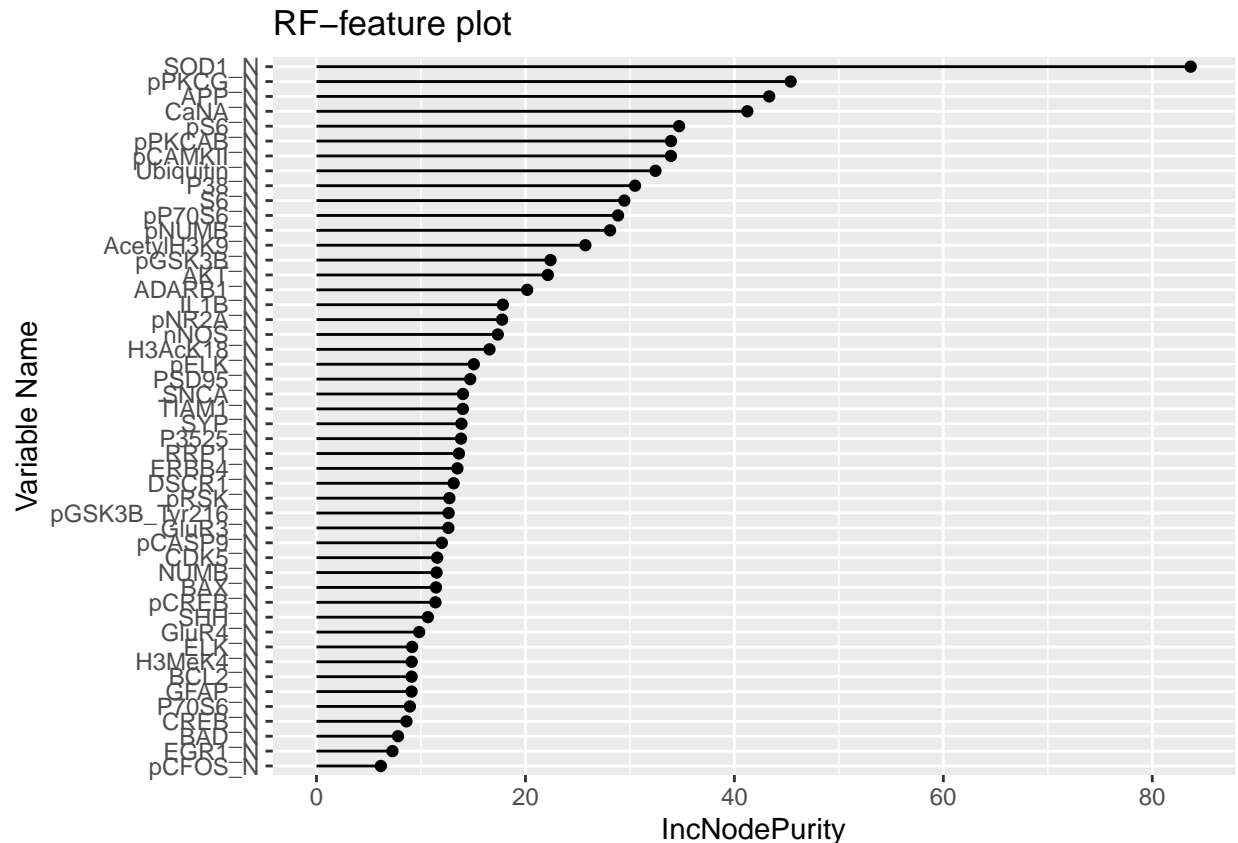
```



For correlation method, we use an ideal factor of 0.75 coefficient value as the threshold. So variables having inter-correlation with more than 0.75 value are dropped.

```
## Method -2: Variable Importance
feat <- reduced_data
feat$class <- nc.Class
# training `randomForest` to calculate feature importance
rf <- randomForest(Class ~., data = feat)
var_imp <- varImp(rf, scale = FALSE)
# sort the score in decreasing order
var_imp_df <- data.frame(cbind(variable = rownames(var_imp), score = var_imp[,1]))
var_imp_df$score <- as.double(var_imp_df$score)
rf_scores <- var_imp_df[order(var_imp_df$score, decreasing = T),]
# setting up filter threshold --from the figure plotted down below
rf.filter <- sum(round(rf_scores$score) > 15)
# extracting data from filter
rf.feat <- ncortex[,rf_scores$variable[1:rf.filter]]
rf.feat$class <- ncortex$class

# plotting the rf_scores to determine threshold
ggplot(rf_scores, aes(x=reorder(variable, score), y=score)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_segment(aes(x=variable, xend=variable, y=0, yend=score)) +
  ggtitle("RF-feature plot") +
  ylab("IncNodePurity") +
  xlab("Variable Name") +
  coord_flip()
```



From the Rf-feature plot, we observe a constant downward trend from variable 15. Hence, we choose the threshold of “15” to filter our final set of features.

PCA

We perform PCA on our filtered data before we create feature subsets based on learning outcomes signified by our target classes.

```
#####
##### PCA #####
#####
# initialize data for PCA
dataPCA <- rf.feats
# dim(dataPCA)
# colnames(dataPCA)

## feature subset
# normal and failed learning (subset-1)
NL.data1 <- dataPCA %>% filter(Class == 'c-CS-s')
FL.data <- dataPCA %>% filter(Class == 't-CS-s')
# normal and rescued learning (subset-2)
NL.data2 <- dataPCA %>% filter(Class == 'c-CS-m')
RL.data <- dataPCA %>% filter(Class == 't-CS-m')

# feature subset
feat_data1 <- rbind(NL.data1, FL.data)
```

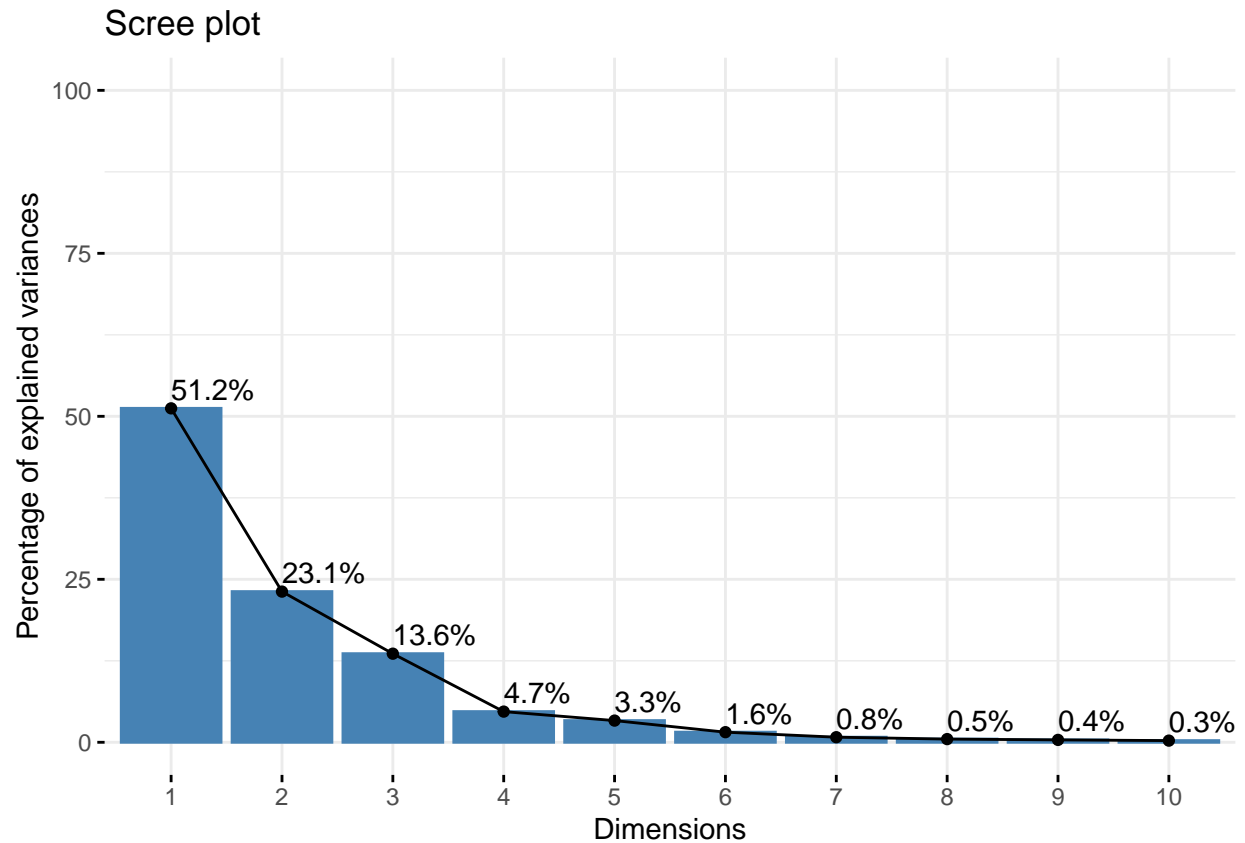
```
dim(feet_data1)
```

```
## [1] 240 21
```

```
feat_data2 <- rbind(NL.data2, RL.data)  
dim(feet_data2)
```

```
## [1] 285 21
```

```
# PCA with function PCA  
pca1 <- PCA(feet_data1[, -ncol(feet_data1)], scale.unit=F, graph=F)  
pca2 <- PCA(feet_data2[, -ncol(feet_data2)], scale.unit=F, graph=F)  
  
# custom function to analyze PCA results  
pcaEval <- function(pca){  
  scr.pca <- fviz_eig(pca, addlabels = T, ylim = c(0, 100))  
  p.pca <- plot(pca, choix = "var", shadow = TRUE, select = "cos2")  
  return(list(scr.pca, p.pca))  
}  
  
# biplot --to check distribution of observation among the two classes  
PCA.plot <- function(pca, fdata) {  
  ggbiplot(pca,  
    groups = fdata$Class,  
    ellipse = TRUE,  
    circle = TRUE,  
    ellipse.prob = 0.7) +  
    scale_color_discrete(name = '') +  
    theme(legend.direction = 'horizontal', legend.position = 'top')  
}  
  
# check pca results for feature subset-1  
PCA.plot(pca1, feet_data1) # biplot
```

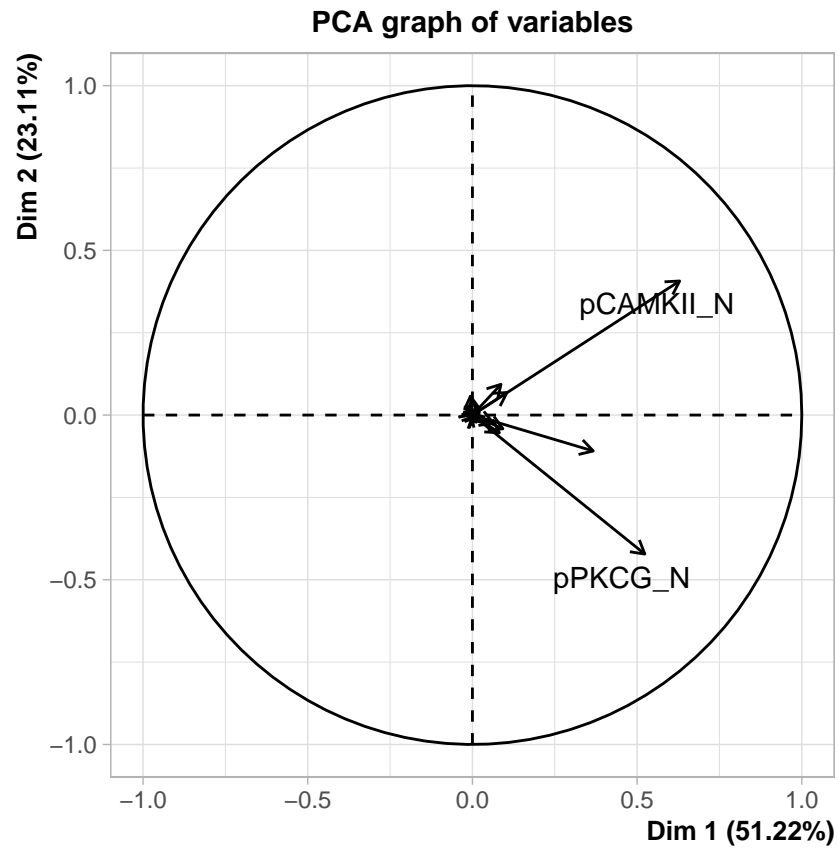



Here, from the scree plot, we notice that the first two PCs approximately describe 75% of variance in the subset-1.

```
feval1[2] # plot of important variables
```

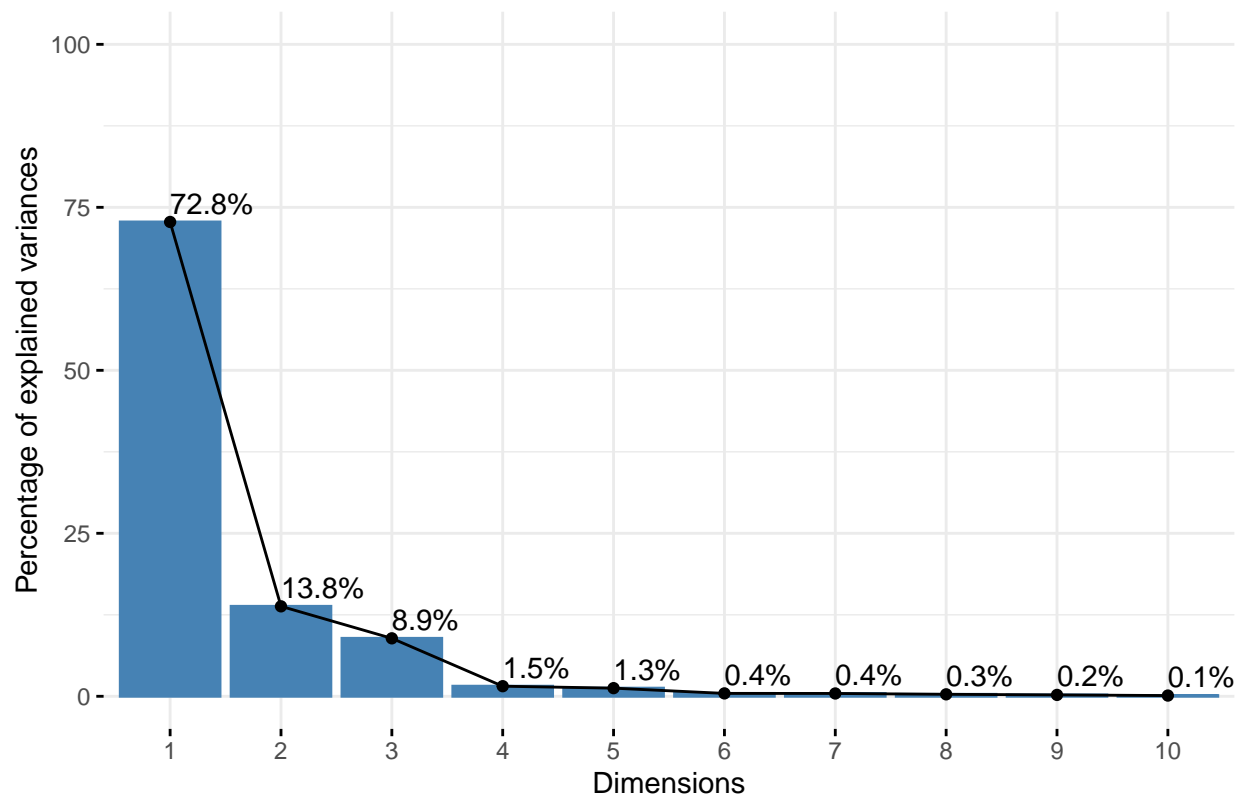
```
## [[1]]
```

```
## Warning: ggrepel: 18 unlabeled data points (too many overlaps). Consider  
## increasing max.overlaps
```



```
# check pca results for feature subset-2  
PCA.plot(pca2, feat_data2) # biplot
```


Scree plot

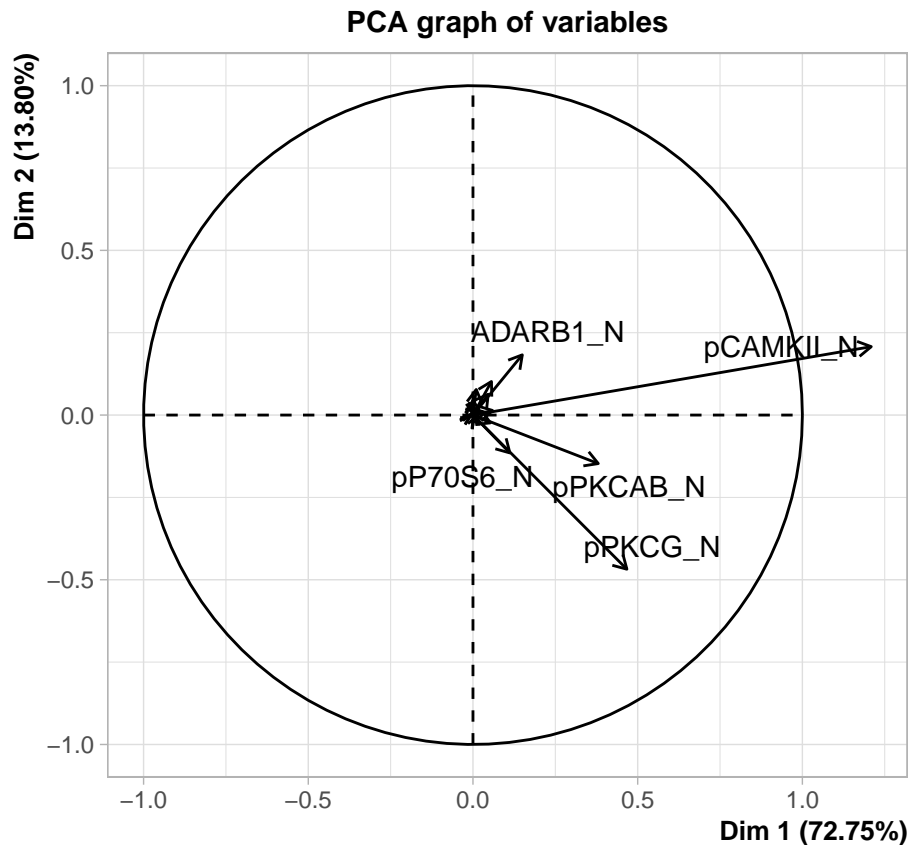


From the second scree plot, we observe an explosive amount of variance from the first two PCs ~85%.

```
feval2[2] # plot of important variables
```

```
## [[1]]
```

```
## Warning: ggrepel: 15 unlabeled data points (too many overlaps). Consider  
## increasing max.overlaps
```



The graph of variables are now very distinct for subset-2 with some handful features highlighted that may involve strongly for producing the respective learning outcomes.

Multi-class Classification Study

Splitting data set

```
#####
##### Train-Valid-Test splitting #####
#####
dataNC <- rf.feet
head(rf.feet)

# Simple into 3 sets
## --train: 60%
## --valid: 20%
## --test: 20%
set.seed(100)
splits = c(train = 0.6, test = 0.2, valid = 0.2)
grp = sample(cut(seq(nrow(dataNC)), nrow(dataNC)*cumsum(c(0,splits))),
             labels = names(splits)))
# get the data splitted in a list
res = split(dataNC, grp)

# train set
```

```
trainX <- res$train
dim(trainX)
```

```
## [1] 648 21
```

```
# valid set
validX <- res$valid
dim(validX)
```

```
## [1] 216 21
```

```
# valid set
testX <- res$test
dim(testX)
```

```
## [1] 216 21
```

Custom formula

```
# formula for training
form <- paste(names(trainX)[1:ncol(trainX)-1], collapse = " + ")
formula.NC <- formula(paste(names(trainX)[ncol(trainX)], form, sep = " ~ "))
formula.NC # check
```

```
## Class ~ SOD1_N + pPKCG_N + APP_N + CaNA_N + pS6_N + pPKCAB_N +
##      pCAMKII_N + Ubiquitin_N + P38_N + S6_N + pP70S6_N + pNUMB_N +
##      AcetylH3K9_N + pGSK3B_N + AKT_N + ADARB1_N + IL1B_N + pNR2A_N +
##      nNOS_N + H3AcK18_N
```

Training models

Naive Bayes

```
#####
##### Base Modeling #####
#####
##Naive Bayes
# fit the model
nb.model <- e1071::naiveBayes(formula.NC, trainX)
# make predictions using valid set
nb.pred <- predict(nb.model, validX, type="class")
# check reference and predicted classification
nb.cm.valid <- confusionMatrix(nb.pred, validX$Class)
nb.cm.valid$table
```

```
##           Reference
## Prediction c-CS-m c-CS-s c-SC-m c-SC-s t-CS-m t-CS-s t-SC-m t-SC-s
##      c-CS-m      19      5      0      0      0      3      0      0
##      c-CS-s       5     20      0      0      6      0      0      0
##      c-SC-m       0      0     31      0      0      0      3      0
```

```
##      c-SC-s      0      0      0      13      0      0      1      0
##      t-CS-m     10      0      0      0      26      3      0      0
##      t-CS-s      0      1      0      0      2      17      0      0
##      t-SC-m      0      0      0      0      0      0      21      0
##      t-SC-s      0      0      0      5      0      0      0      25
```

```
nb.cm.valid$overall[1:2]
```

```
## Accuracy      Kappa
## 0.7962963 0.7657094
```

Here, from our base 'NB' model, we observe there are several high chunks of misclassification. Hence, we perform a typical k-fold cross-validation (k=5) to improve the classification of the model.

```
# k-fold cross validation (k=5)
set.seed(213)
NB.tune <- data.frame(fL=c(0,0.5,1.0), usekernel = TRUE, adjust=c(0,0.5,1.0))
# model training with tuned hyper-parameters
NB.model <- caret::train(formula.NC,trainX,'nb',
                          trControl=trainControl(method= 'cv',number= 5),
                          tuneGrid = NB.tune)
```

```
## Warning: model fit failed for Fold1: fL=0.0, usekernel=TRUE, adjust=0.0 Error in density.default(xx,
## Warning: model fit failed for Fold2: fL=0.0, usekernel=TRUE, adjust=0.0 Error in density.default(xx,
## Warning: model fit failed for Fold3: fL=0.0, usekernel=TRUE, adjust=0.0 Error in density.default(xx,
## Warning: model fit failed for Fold4: fL=0.0, usekernel=TRUE, adjust=0.0 Error in density.default(xx,
## Warning: model fit failed for Fold5: fL=0.0, usekernel=TRUE, adjust=0.0 Error in density.default(xx,
## Warning in nominalTrainWorkflow(x = x, y = y, wts = weights, info = trainInfo,
## : There were missing values in resampled performance measures.
## Warning in train.default(x, y, weights = w, ...): missing values found in
## aggregated results
```

```
# make predictions using valid set
NB.pred <- predict(NB.model, validX)
NB.cm.valid <- confusionMatrix(NB.pred, validX$Class)
NB.cm.valid$table
```

```
##           Reference
## Prediction c-CS-m c-CS-s c-SC-m c-SC-s t-CS-m t-CS-s t-SC-m t-SC-s
## c-CS-m     20      2      0      0      2      3      0      0
## c-CS-s      6     22      0      0      5      0      0      0
## c-SC-m      0      0     28      0      0      0      1      0
## c-SC-s      0      0      3     13      0      0      1      0
## t-CS-m      8      2      0      0     25      2      0      0
## t-CS-s      0      0      0      0      2     18      0      0
## t-SC-m      0      0      0      0      0      0     23      0
## t-SC-s      0      0      0      5      0      0      0     25
```

```
NB.cm.valid$overall[1:2]
```

```
## Accuracy      Kappa
## 0.8055556 0.7767277
```

Artificial Neural Network

Here, I have set the argument “linear.output” to FALSE in order to tell the model that I want to apply the activation function and that I am not doing a regression task. Then I set the activation function to `logistic` (which by the way is the default option) in order to apply the logistic function. As far as the number of hidden neurons and layers, I tried some combinations and the one used seemed to perform slightly better than the others (around 1% of accuracy difference in cross-validation score).

```
set.seed(334)
# fit the model
NN.model = neuralnet::neuralnet(formula.NC, trainX,
                                hidden=c(14, 10, 8), linear.output = FALSE,
                                act.fct = "logistic")
# plot the neural network
plot(NN.model)

tablePred.NN <- function(model, data){
  # make predictions using valid set
  raw.pred <- data.frame(neuralnet::compute(model,
                                             data.frame(data[, -ncol(data)]))$net.result)

  # initialize target labels
  labels <- c("c-CS-m", "c-CS-s", "c-SC-m", "c-SC-s",
             "t-CS-m", "t-CS-s", "t-SC-m", "t-SC-s")
  pred.label <- data.frame(max.col(raw.pred)) %>%
    mutate(prediction=labels[max.col.raw.pred])
  # make predictions using valid set
  preds <- as.factor(pred.label[,2])
  confMat <- confusionMatrix(validX$class, preds, mode="prec_recall")
  return(list(preds, confMat))
}
NN.cm.valid <- tablePred.NN(NN.model, validX)
NN.cm.valid[2]
```

```
## [[1]]
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##              Reference
## Prediction c-CS-m c-CS-s c-SC-m c-SC-s t-CS-m t-CS-s t-SC-m t-SC-s
## c-CS-m      32      1      0      0      0      1      0      0
## c-CS-s       1     22      0      0      2      1      0      0
## c-SC-m       0      0     31      0      0      0      0      0
## c-SC-s       1      2      0     13      0      0      0      2
## t-CS-m       1      4      0      0     29      0      0      0
## t-CS-s       0      0      0      0      3     20      0      0
## t-SC-m       0      0      0      0      0      0     25      0
## t-SC-s       0      0      1      0      0      0      0     24
##
## Overall Statistics
```

```
##
##          Accuracy : 0.9074
##          95% CI : (0.8606, 0.9425)
##    No Information Rate : 0.162
##    P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##          Kappa : 0.8935
##
##    McNemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##          Class: c-CS-m Class: c-CS-s Class: c-SC-m Class: c-SC-s
## Precision          0.9412          0.8462          1.0000          0.72222
## Recall              0.9143          0.7586          0.9688          1.00000
## F1                  0.9275          0.8000          0.9841          0.83871
## Prevalence          0.1620          0.1343          0.1481          0.06019
## Detection Rate      0.1481          0.1019          0.1435          0.06019
## Detection Prevalence 0.1574          0.1204          0.1435          0.08333
## Balanced Accuracy    0.9516          0.8686          0.9844          0.98768
##
##          Class: t-CS-m Class: t-CS-s Class: t-SC-m Class: t-SC-s
## Precision          0.8529          0.86957          1.0000          0.9600
## Recall              0.8529          0.90909          1.0000          0.9231
## F1                  0.8529          0.88889          1.0000          0.9412
## Prevalence          0.1574          0.10185          0.1157          0.1204
## Detection Rate      0.1343          0.09259          0.1157          0.1111
## Detection Prevalence 0.1574          0.10648          0.1157          0.1157
## Balanced Accuracy    0.9127          0.94681          1.0000          0.9589
```

Multinomial Logistic Regression

For our third model, we use Multinomial logistic regression from `nnet()` package since it is highly preferred if you want to perform multi-class classification using logistic regression.

```
set.seed(232)
# fit the model
MGR.model <- nnet::multinom(formula.NC, data = trainX, trace = F)
# make predictions using valid set
MGR.pred <- predict(MGR.model, newdata=validX)
# check reference and predicted classification
MGR.cm.valid <- confusionMatrix(validX$Class, MGR.pred)
MGR.cm.valid$table
```

```
##          Reference
## Prediction c-CS-m c-CS-s c-SC-m c-SC-s t-CS-m t-CS-s t-SC-m t-SC-s
##    c-CS-m      31      2      0      0      0      0      1      0
##    c-CS-s       1     23      0      0      2      0      0      0
##    c-SC-m       0      0     31      0      0      0      0      0
##    c-SC-s       0      0      0     18      0      0      0      0
##    t-CS-m       2      1      0      0     30      1      0      0
##    t-CS-s       0      0      0      0      1     22      0      0
##    t-SC-m       0      0      0      1      0      0     24      0
##    t-SC-s       0      0      0      0      0      0      0     25
```

```
MGR.cm.valid$overall[1:2]
```

```
## Accuracy      Kappa
## 0.9444444 0.9361891
```

Test performance of Base learners

```
# evaluate base learners test performances
```

```
# model1
```

```
NB.pred.test <- predict(NB.model, testX)
```

```
NB.cm.test <- confusionMatrix(NB.pred.test, testX$Class, mode="prec_recall")
```

```
NB.cm.test$table
```

```
##           Reference
## Prediction c-CS-m c-CS-s c-SC-m c-SC-s t-CS-m t-CS-s t-SC-m t-SC-s
## c-CS-m      27      0      0      0      3      3      0      0
## c-CS-s       6     18      0      0      6      0      0      0
## c-SC-m       0      0     27      0      0      0      0      0
## c-SC-s       0      0      3     25      0      0      0      0
## t-CS-m       3      2      0      0     21      2      0      0
## t-CS-s       0      3      0      0      1     15      0      0
## t-SC-m       0      0      0      3      0      0     22      0
## t-SC-s       1      0      0      0      0      0      0     25
```

```
# model2
```

```
NN.tablePred <- tablePred.NN(NN.model, testX)
```

```
NN.cm.test <- NN.tablePred[2]
```

```
NN.cm.test
```

```
## [[1]]
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
```

```
##
```

```
##           Reference
```

```
## Prediction c-CS-m c-CS-s c-SC-m c-SC-s t-CS-m t-CS-s t-SC-m t-SC-s
## c-CS-m      33      0      0      0      1      0      0      0
## c-CS-s       1     22      2      1      0      0      0      0
## c-SC-m       3      0     27      0      0      0      1      0
## c-SC-s       0      0      0     18      0      0      0      0
## t-CS-m       0      0      0      9     25      0      0      0
## t-CS-s       0      0      0      0      0     20      3      0
## t-SC-m       0      1      1      0      5      0     18      0
## t-SC-s       0      0      1      0      0      0      0     24
```

```
##
```

```
## Overall Statistics
```

```
##
```

```
##           Accuracy : 0.8657
```

```
##           95% CI : (0.8129, 0.9082)
```

```
## No Information Rate : 0.1713
```

```
## P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
```

```
##
```

```
##           Kappa : 0.846
```

```
##
```



```
## McNemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##           Class: c-CS-m Class: c-CS-s Class: c-SC-m Class: c-SC-s
## Precision           0.9706           0.8462           0.8710           1.00000
## Recall              0.8919           0.9565           0.8710           0.64286
## F1                  0.9296           0.8980           0.8710           0.78261
## Prevalence          0.1713           0.1065           0.1435           0.12963
## Detection Rate      0.1528           0.1019           0.1250           0.08333
## Detection Prevalence 0.1574           0.1204           0.1435           0.08333
## Balanced Accuracy    0.9432           0.9679           0.9247           0.82143
##
##           Class: t-CS-m Class: t-CS-s Class: t-SC-m Class: t-SC-s
## Precision           0.7353           0.86957          0.72000          0.9600
## Recall              0.8065           1.00000          0.81818          1.0000
## F1                  0.7692           0.93023          0.76596          0.9796
## Prevalence          0.1435           0.09259          0.10185          0.1111
## Detection Rate      0.1157           0.09259          0.08333          0.1111
## Detection Prevalence 0.1574           0.10648          0.11574          0.1157
## Balanced Accuracy    0.8789           0.99235          0.89105          0.9974
```

```
# model3
MGR.pred.test <- predict(MGR.model, testX)
MGR.cm.test <- confusionMatrix(MGR.pred.test, testX$Class)
MGR.cm.test$table
```

```
##           Reference
## Prediction c-CS-m c-CS-s c-SC-m c-SC-s t-CS-m t-CS-s t-SC-m t-SC-s
##   c-CS-m      30      0      0      0      1      0      0      0
##   c-CS-s       1     21      0      0      1      1      0      0
##   c-SC-m       0      0     28      1      0      0      2      0
##   c-SC-s       0      2      0     25      0      0      0      0
##   t-CS-m       3      0      0      0     29      0      0      0
##   t-CS-s       1      0      0      0      0     19      0      1
##   t-SC-m       2      0      2      2      0      0     20      0
##   t-SC-s       0      0      0      0      0      0      0     24
```

Bagging

```
## In-built Ensemble Model --bagging
# fit the model
bag.model <- bagging(formula.NC, trainX)
# estimate predictions on test data
bag.pred <- predict(bag.model, testX)
# get the model performance
bag.cm.test <- confusionMatrix(as.factor(bag.pred), testX$Class)
bag.cm.test$table
```

```
##           Reference
## Prediction c-CS-m c-CS-s c-SC-m c-SC-s t-CS-m t-CS-s t-SC-m t-SC-s
##   c-CS-m      34      0      0      0      0      1      0      0
```

##	c-CS-s	0	22	0	0	1	2	0	0
##	c-SC-m	1	0	28	0	0	0	1	1
##	c-SC-s	0	0	2	27	0	0	0	0
##	t-CS-m	2	1	0	0	29	0	0	0
##	t-CS-s	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0
##	t-SC-m	0	0	0	1	0	0	21	0
##	t-SC-s	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24

Stacked Ensemble Learner

Here, we create a stacked ensemble learner to check whether we can improve the classification performance for analysis even more. Here, we first generate raw/prob prediction values of our three base models on valid data and use it as level-one dataset for training ensemble learner using “rf” (as decision tree based models always perform quite well for classification). After fitting our model on level-one dataset, we generate raw test predictions from base learner as our test dataset for predicting values from our super learner.

```
# Custom Stacked Ensemble learner
stackLearner <- function(model1, model2, model3, testData, validData){
  ## --NB.model: model1 (Naive Bayes)
  ## --NN.model: model2 (Artificial Neural Network)
  ## --MGR.model: model3 (Multinomial Logistic regression)

  # raw predictions from the base models
  validpred1 <- predict(model1, validData, type= "raw")
  validpred2 <- predict(model2, validData, type= "raw")
  colnames(validpred2) <- colnames(validpred1)
  validpred3 <- predict(model3, validData, type= "probs")
  # Generate level-one dataset for training the ensemble super-learner
  basePred <- data.frame(validpred1, validpred2, validpred3, Class= validData$Class,
    stringsAsFactors = F)

  # Train the ensemble
  set.seed(270)
  modelStack <- train(Class~., data = basePred, method = "rf")

  # Generate predictions on the test set
  testPred1 <- predict(model1, newdata = testData,type= "raw")
  testPred2 <- predict(model2, newdata = testData, type= "raw")
  testPred3 <- predict(model3, newdata = testData,type= "probs")

  # Using the base learner test set predictions,
  # create the level-one dataset to feed to the ensemble
  testPredLevelOne <- data.frame(testPred1, testPred2, testPred3,
    Class= testX$Class, stringsAsFactors = F)

  # estimate predictions over tested base models
  colnames(testPredLevelOne) <- colnames(basePred)
  combPred <- predict(modelStack, testPredLevelOne)

  # Evaluate ensemble test performance
  confMatrix <- confusionMatrix(combPred, testData$Class, mode="prec_recall")
  return(list(confMatrix, combPred))
}
```

```

# func call
stackResults <- stackLearner(model1 = NB.model,
                             model2 = NN.model,
                             model3 = MGR.model,
                             testData = testX, validData = validX)

# Ensemble prediction matrix
ENS.confMat <- stackResults[1]
ENS.confMat

## [[1]]
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##              Reference
## Prediction c-CS-m c-CS-s c-SC-m c-SC-s t-CS-m t-CS-s t-SC-m t-SC-s
## c-CS-m      36      1      0      0      1      1      0      0
## c-CS-s       0     20      0      0      1      1      0      0
## c-SC-m       0      0     29      1      0      0      2      0
## c-SC-s       0      2      1     27      0      0      0      0
## t-CS-m       1      0      0      0     29      0      0      0
## t-CS-s       0      0      0      0      0     18      0      1
## t-SC-m       0      0      0      0      0      0     20      0
## t-SC-s       0      0      0      0      0      0      0     24
##
## Overall Statistics
##
##              Accuracy : 0.9398
##              95% CI : (0.8993, 0.9676)
##      No Information Rate : 0.1713
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##              Kappa : 0.9308
##
##      McNemar's Test P-Value : NA
##
## Statistics by Class:
##
##              Class: c-CS-m Class: c-CS-s Class: c-SC-m Class: c-SC-s
## Precision              0.9231      0.90909      0.9062      0.9000
## Recall                  0.9730      0.86957      0.9667      0.9643
## F1                      0.9474      0.88889      0.9355      0.9310
## Prevalence              0.1713      0.10648      0.1389      0.1296
## Detection Rate          0.1667      0.09259      0.1343      0.1250
## Detection Prevalence    0.1806      0.10185      0.1481      0.1389
## Balanced Accuracy       0.9781      0.92960      0.9753      0.9742
##
##              Class: t-CS-m Class: t-CS-s Class: t-SC-m Class: t-SC-s
## Precision              0.9667      0.94737      1.00000      1.0000
## Recall                  0.9355      0.90000      0.90909      0.9600
## F1                      0.9508      0.92308      0.95238      0.9796
## Prevalence              0.1435      0.09259      0.10185      0.1157
## Detection Rate          0.1343      0.08333      0.09259      0.1111
## Detection Prevalence    0.1389      0.08796      0.09259      0.1111
## Balanced Accuracy       0.9650      0.94745      0.95455      0.9800

```

From the matrix summary, it is quite evident that are stacked ensemble showcased exceptional results in

terms of accuracy and kappa metrics (~98% and ~97%).

Evaluation Metrics for all models

```
# custom functio to print important metrics of our analyses
evalMetrics <- function(confMat){
  # metrics-1
  print("The accuracy and kappa of the Naive Bayes model are")
  print(round(confMat$overall[1:2] * 100,2))

  # metrics-2
  print("The precision, recall and F1-score for target classes are")
  print(confMat$byClass[c(1,2,5,6),c(5,6,7)])
}

# model-1: Naive Bayes
evalMetrics(confMat = NB.cm.test)
```

```
## [1] "The accuracy and kappa of the Naive Bayes model are"
## Accuracy      Kappa
##      83.33      80.90
## [1] "The precision, recall and F1-score for target classes are"
##              Precision      Recall      F1
## Class: c-CS-m 0.8181818 0.7297297 0.7714286
## Class: c-CS-s 0.6000000 0.7826087 0.6792453
## Class: t-CS-m 0.7500000 0.6774194 0.7118644
## Class: t-CS-s 0.7894737 0.7500000 0.7692308
```

```
# model-3: Multi-nomial Logistic Regression
evalMetrics(confMat = MGR.cm.test)
```

```
## [1] "The accuracy and kappa of the Naive Bayes model are"
## Accuracy      Kappa
##      90.74      89.38
## [1] "The precision, recall and F1-score for target classes are"
##              Precision      Recall      F1
## Class: c-CS-m 0.9677419 0.8108108 0.8823529
## Class: c-CS-s 0.8750000 0.9130435 0.8936170
## Class: t-CS-m 0.9062500 0.9354839 0.9206349
## Class: t-CS-s 0.9047619 0.9500000 0.9268293
```

```
# model-5: Bagging
evalMetrics(confMat = bag.cm.test)
```

```
## [1] "The accuracy and kappa of the Naive Bayes model are"
## Accuracy      Kappa
##      93.52      92.55
## [1] "The precision, recall and F1-score for target classes are"
##              Precision      Recall      F1
## Class: c-CS-m 0.9714286 0.9189189 0.9444444
```

```
## Class: c-CS-s 0.8800000 0.9565217 0.9166667
## Class: t-CS-m 0.9062500 0.9354839 0.9206349
## Class: t-CS-s 0.9444444 0.8500000 0.8947368
```

Comparing our base models over the test set, it appears that multinomial logistic regression has surpassed all the other models with respect to accuracy and kappa of ~91% and ~90%.

For other metrics, more importantly, if we check the class **t-CS-m** & **t-CS-s** indicating Rescued learning and Failed learning, we observe again that precision, recall, and F1-score of MGR model is beating other model values.

Although, when we compare MGR to Bagging, we see altogether different results. It seems logical as bagging being an ensemble tree model which fits much better to classification data.

Furthermore, we can also firmly say that our **Stacked Ensemble Super learner** has performed sub-par from all the other models in all metrics and even beating the built-in ensemble model **-bagging**.

ROC curve

As our first step for evaluation, we plot ROC curve along the respective AUC values for the target sub-classes that define three major learning outcomes i.e. normal learning, rescued learning, failed learning

```
# plotting the classes that are significant to our learning outcomes
# normal learning: "c-CS-m"
rocModels <- function(pred, test){
  roc.pred <- as.ordered(pred)
  # get roc results for every class label
  res<- pROC::multiclass.roc(test$Class, roc.pred, quiet = T,
                             levels = c("c-CS-m", "c-CS-s", "c-SC-m", "c-SC-s",
                                           "t-CS-m", "t-CS-s", "t-SC-m", "t-SC-s"))

  plot.roc(res$rocs[[1]],
           print.auc=T,
           legacy.axes = T, main="AUC plot")
  # normal learning: "c-CS-s"
  plot.roc(res$rocs[[2]],
           add=T, col = 'red',
           print.auc = T,
           legacy.axes = T,
           print.auc.adj = c(0,3))
  # rescued learning: "t-CS-m"
  plot.roc(res$rocs[[4]],add=T, col = 'blue',
           print.auc=T,
           legacy.axes = T,
           print.auc.adj = c(0,5))
  # failed learning: "t-CS-s"
  plot.roc(res$rocs[[5]],
           add=T, col = 'green',
           print.auc = T,
           legacy.axes = T,
           print.auc.adj = c(0,7))
  legend('bottomright',
         legend = c('c-CS-m: NL-1', 'c-CS-s: NL-2',
                    't-CS-m: RL', 't-CS-s: FL'),
```

```

        col=c('black','red','blue', 'green'),lwd=2)
}
# Plot AUC plots for all models
# model-1: Naive Bayes
rocModels(pred=NB.pred.test, test=testX)

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

```

```

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.

```

```
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

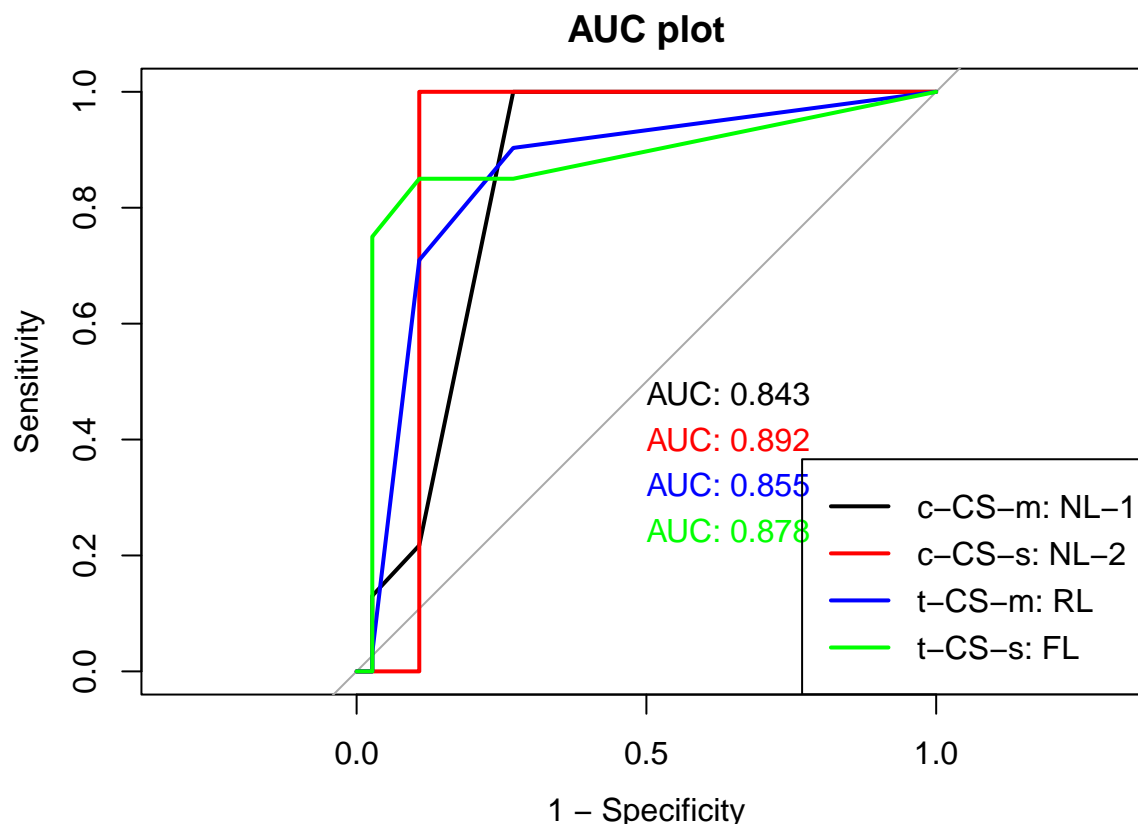
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```



```
# model-2: Artificial Neural Network
rocModels(pred=unlist(NN.tablePred[1]), test = testX)
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

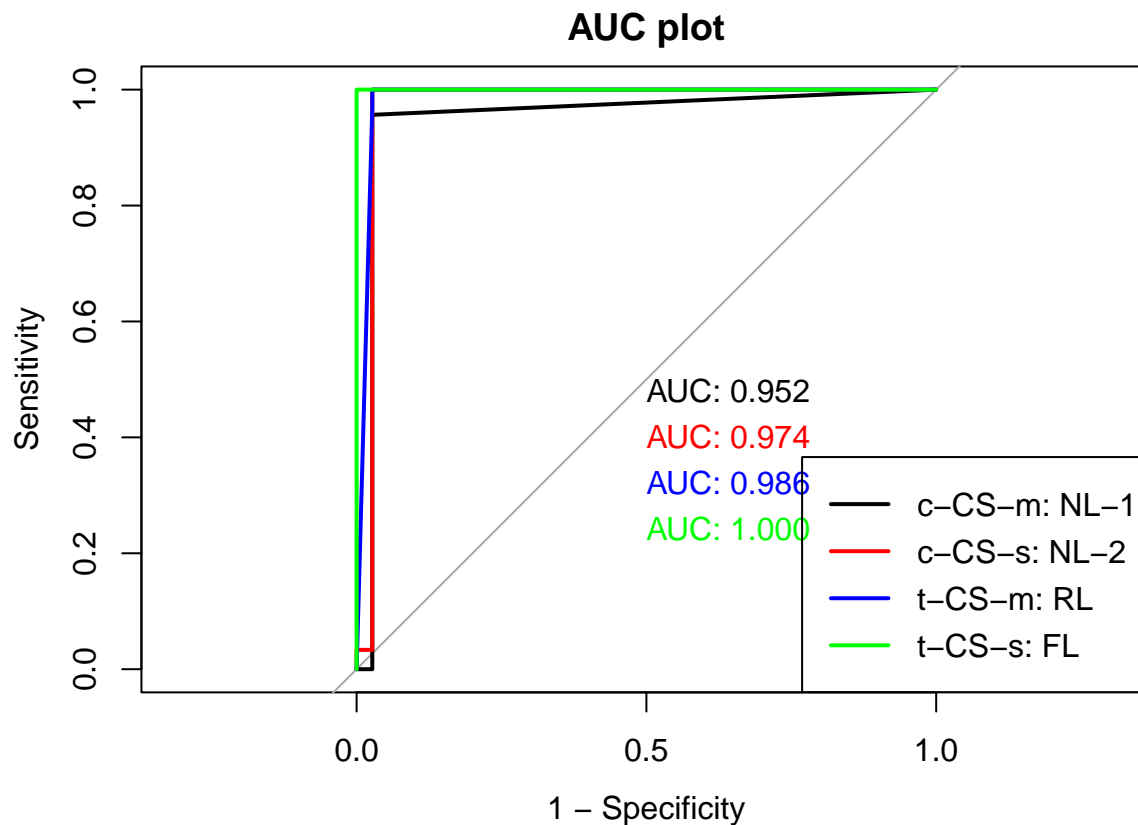
```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```


[illegible]

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```



```
# model-3: Multi-nomial Logistic Regression
rocModels(pred=MGR.pred.test, test = testX)
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

[illegible]

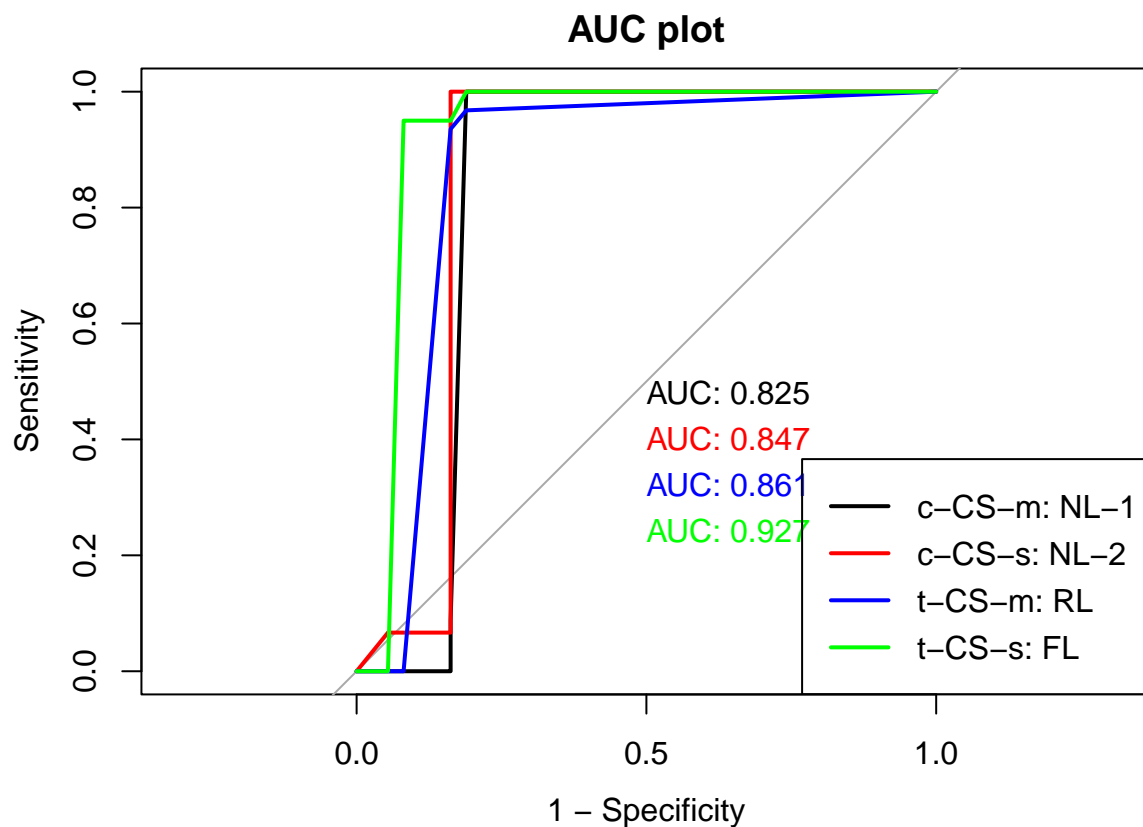
```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```



```
# model-4: Stacked Ensemble Learner
rocModels(pred=unlist(stackResults[2]), test = testX)
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
```

[illegible]

```
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

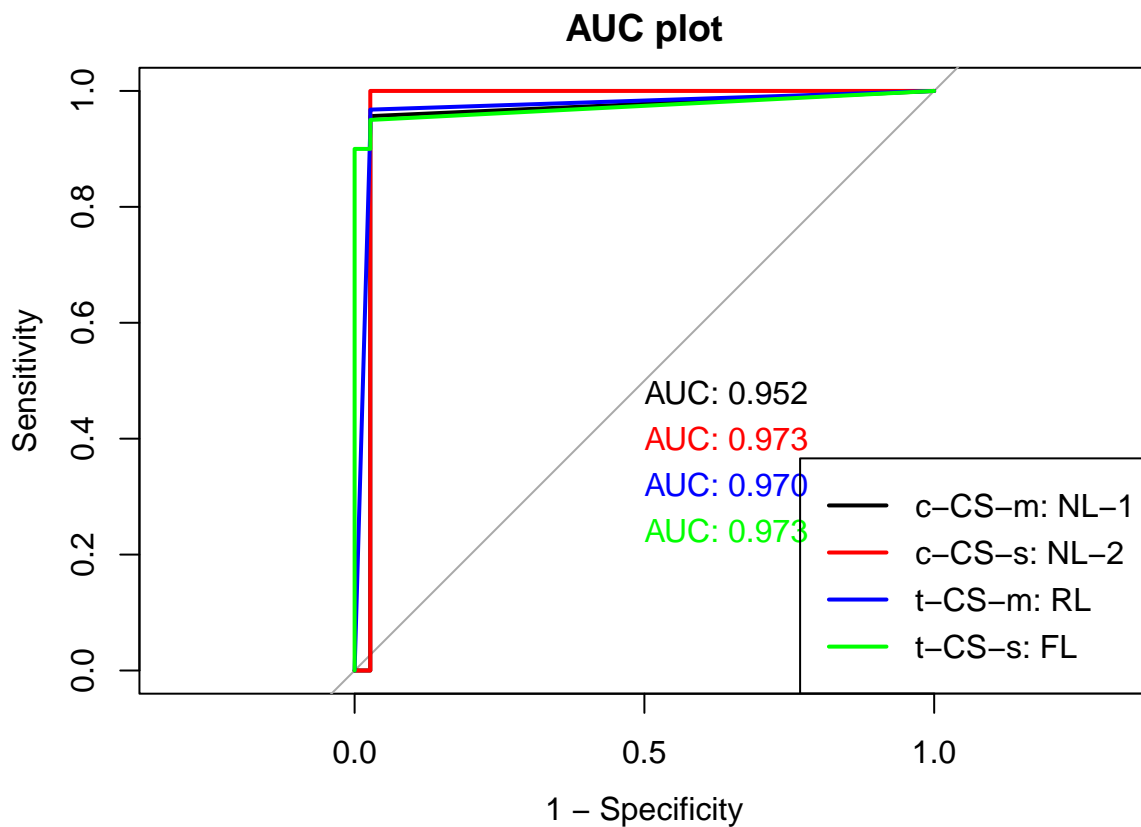
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.

## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```



```
# model-5: Bagging
rocModels(pred=bag.pred, test = testX)
```

[illegible]

```
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.  
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.  
  
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.  
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.  
  
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.  
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.  
  
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.  
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.  
  
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.  
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.  
  
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.  
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.  
  
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.  
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.  
  
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.  
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.  
  
## Warning in value[[3L]](cond): Ordered predictor converted to numeric vector.  
## Threshold values will not correspond to values in predictor.
```