Enterprise Database Technologies

INSTITUTE OF technology tallaght

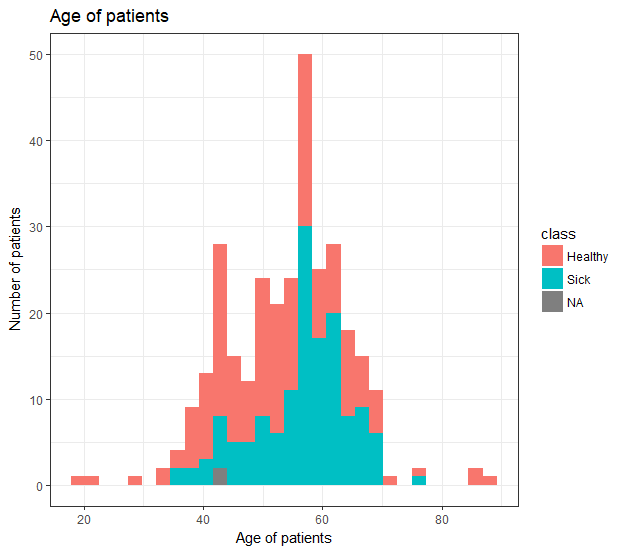
CA1

conor griffin x00111602, Lee HEALY x00120179

2018

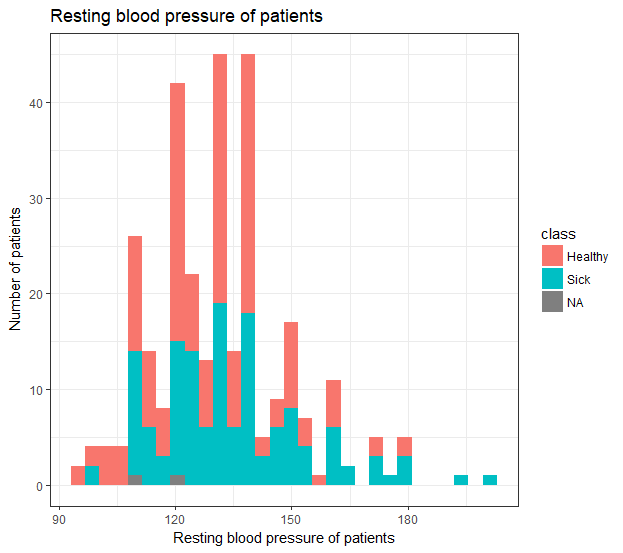
# Getting to know the Dataset using R.

### Constructing a histogram for each numerical variable, with an overlay of the target variable.

**Age Histogram:**

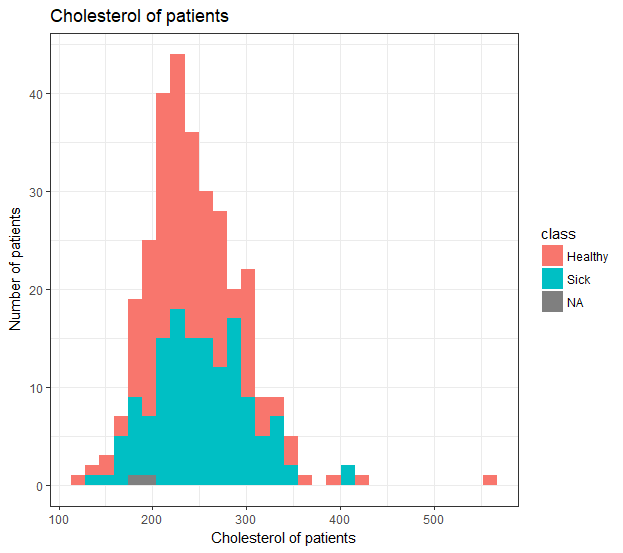
**A)** We could see from this histogram that the majority of sick patients are aged 35 to 70 years old. We could also deduct from the graph that thirty out of the fifty 55-57 year olds were sick. You can see from the histogram that the older the patients are (the further you go down the right of the X axis), the more sick the patients are. There seems to be more younger patients that are healthy than there are older patients.

**B)**

**Trestbps Histogram:**

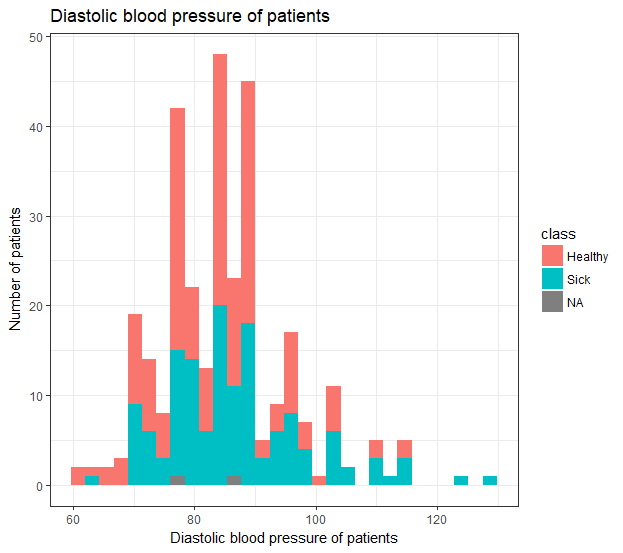
**A)** We can see that the majority of sick patients have a resting blood pressure of approximately 100-155. That being said it is clear that there are much more healthy patients within the same resting blood pressure bracket than there is sick patients. Nearly all patients with an RBP of over 160 are sick.

**B)**

**Cholesterol Histogram:**

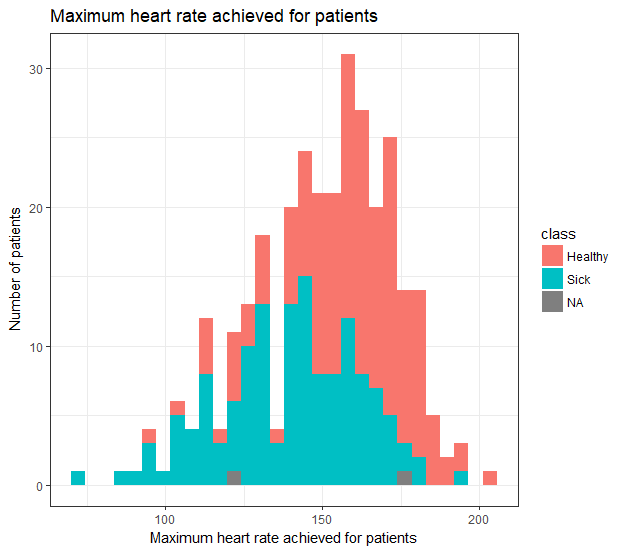
**A)** In this histogram the healthy patients greatly outweigh the sick patients. There are no more than 20 sick patients per each cholesterol reading, whereas the majority of the cholesterol readings have well over 20 healthy patients. The bulk of sick patients are in the 160-340 cholesterol reading range.

**B)**

**Diastbpexerc Histogram:**

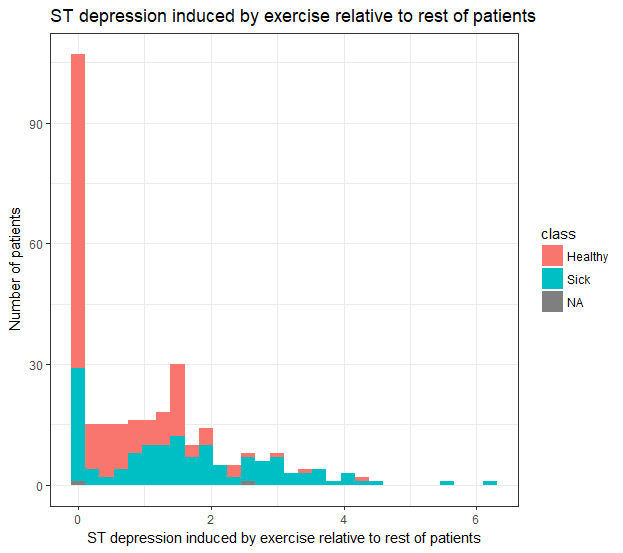
**A)** After viewing this histogram we established that it was extremely similar to the trestbps (Resting blood pressure) histogram. The attribute information tells us that trestbps is resting blood pressure and the diastbpexerc is also pressure in the arteries when the heart rests between beats. This would explain why the two graphs are so similar with a similar number of sick and healthy patients.

**B)**

**Thalach Histogram:**

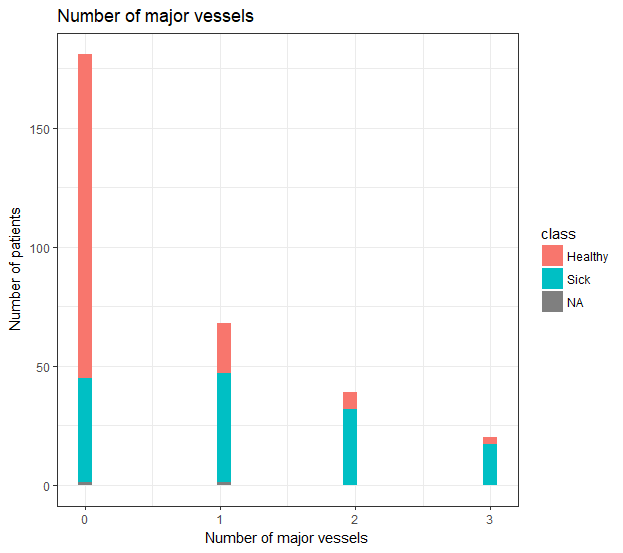
**A)** This histogram was the clearest example of a negatively distributed histogram. The majority of healthy patients had a high max heart rate while the majority of sick patients had a lower max heart rate. This might be because the healthier patients were more active and fit than the sick patients. This is a clear indication that keeping active and exercising means keeping healthy.

**B)**

**Oldpeak Histogram:**

**A)** In this histogram the majority of patients are healthy with a large spike at 0 telling us that a lot of patients had 0 ST depression findings on the electrocardiogram. 30 of these patients however are still sick. Most patients with at least 2 ST depression readings where still healthy while most patients with over 3 readings where sick. This is a clear indication that the higher the ST depression finding then the more likely you are to be sick.

**B)**

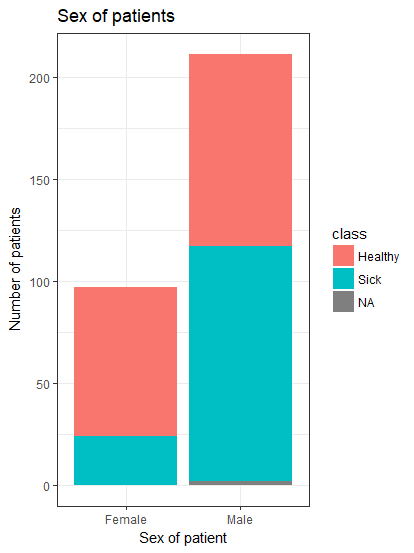


**CA Histogram:**

**A)** This histogram shows us that if you have 1 or more major vessels you are nearly most certainly sick. If you have 0 then you are more than likely healthy with more than half of the patients with 0 readings being healthy. The readings for 1, 2 and 3 major vessels are nearly full of sick patients. Approx. 18 out of 20 patients with 3 major vessels are sick.

**B)**

### Construct a bar chart for each categorical variable, with an overlay of the target variable.

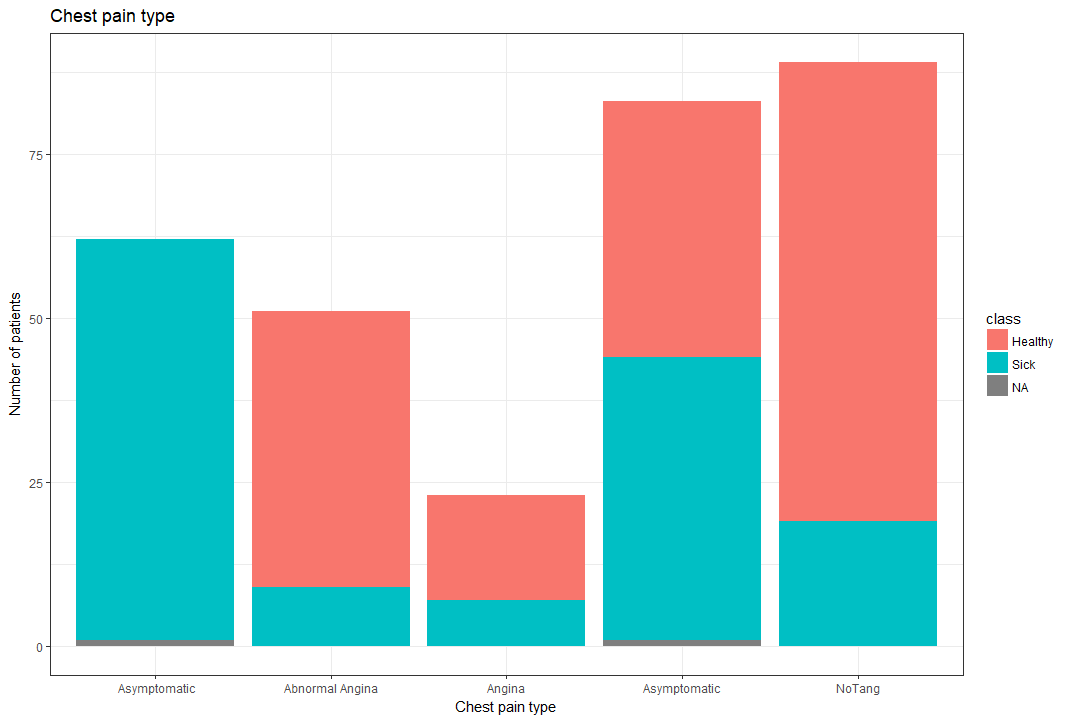
**Sex Bar Chart:**

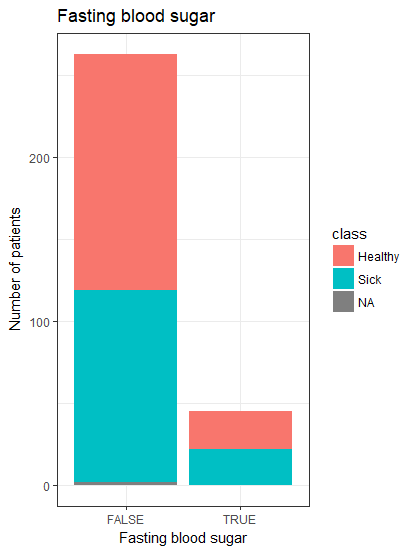
**A)** This bar chart showed us that approximately more than half of males were sick. This was not the same for females as approximately only one quarter of females were sick.We found from this bar chart that there were more sick males than there were females altogether in the data set.

**B)**

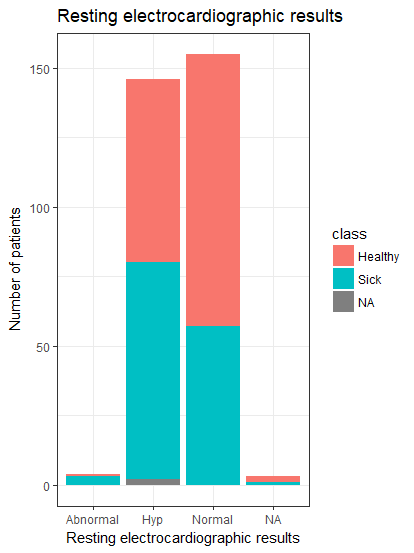
**Chest Pain Bar Chart:**

**A)** From this bar chart we could see that all patients with Asymptomatic chest pains were sick. This means Asymptomatic is the most deadly chest pain of all. NoTang is the healthiest chest pain to have when it comes to scale as the most patients have this chest pain and it holds the healthiest amount of patients regarding chest pain.



**Fasting Blood Sugar Bar Chart:**

**A)** More than half of the patients that are not fasting are considered healthy. For patients that are fasting half are healthy and half are sick. If fasting is causing the sickness then going by this bar chart the healthier option would be to not fast.

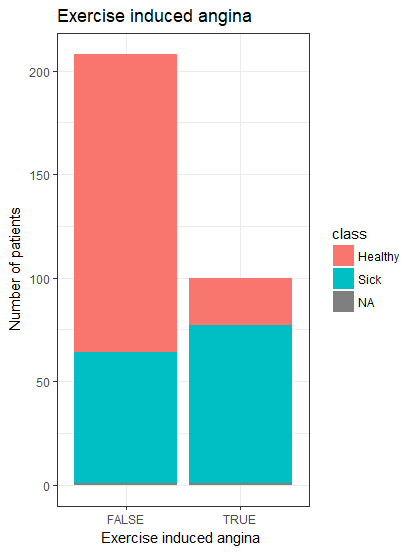
****

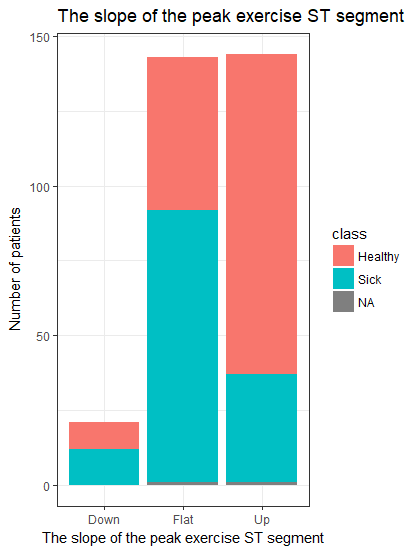
**Resting Electrocardiographic Bar Chart:**

**A)** Most Abnormal results meant that the patients were sick. Most Hypertrophy results also meant that the patients were sick. More than half of patients with Normal results were considered healthy and were patients results were Non-Applicable there were slightly more healthier patients than sick.

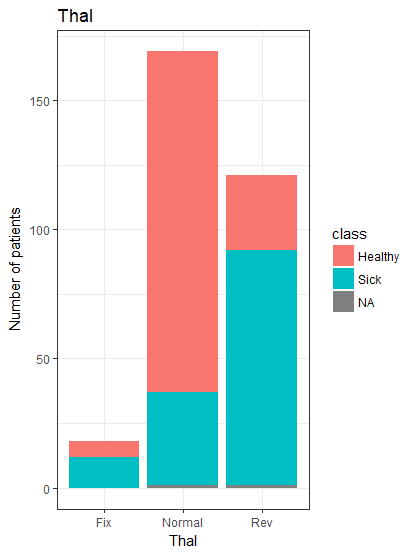
**Exercise Induced Angina Bar Chart:**

**A)** The majority of patients that did experience angina after exercise were considered sick. Patients that did not experience angina (200+ patients) were considered healthy with only 60 patients or so being considered sick without experiencing angina.

****

**Slope Bar Chart:**

**A)** There was slightly more sick patients than healthy where the slope of the peak exercise ST segment was down. There was much more healthy patients when the peak was up and when the peak was flat there was about two thirds more sick patients than healthy patients.

****

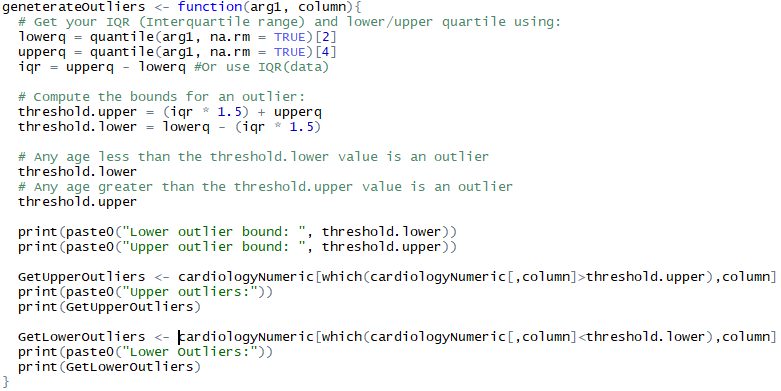
**Thalassemia Bar Chart:**

**A)** From looking at the bar chart it is clear to see that the majority of patients with a fixed defect or a reversible defect are considered sick. Patients with normal Thalassemia were mostly healthy with about one quarter of those being considered sick.

### Graphically and statistically detect outliers.

For this section we used ggplot’s boxplot to graphically determine the outliers in our numeric data.

To statistically detect outliers in the data we made a function that takes in the attribute and the column number of the attribute. We then found the interquartile range for the attributes data which gave us the upper and lower boundaries of the data. These boundaries were displayed on the console. If any number was outside of these boundaries it was considered an outlier. The function then displayed the outliers to the console on R.



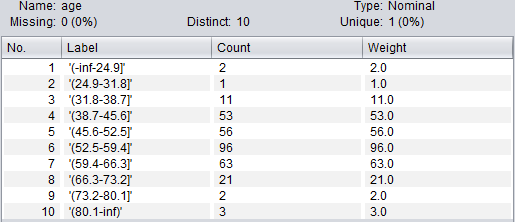
# Cleaning and Transforming the Dataset (using Weka)

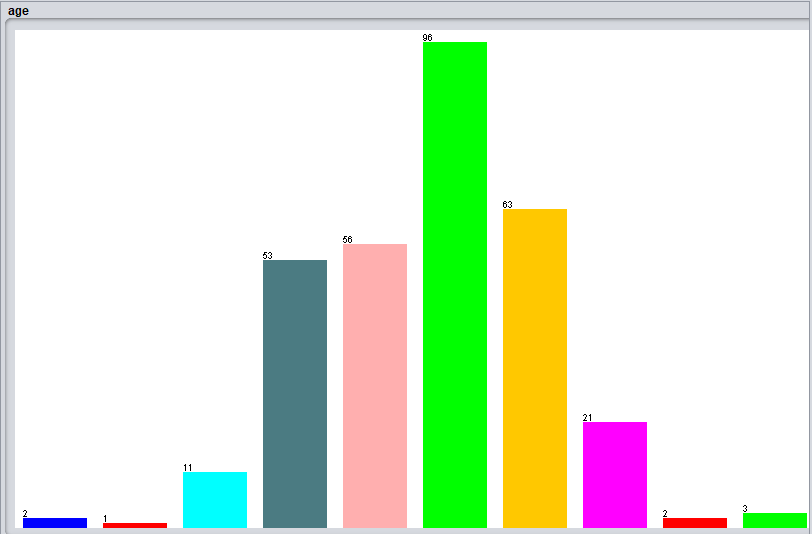
## 6. Using Weka

We chose age as our numeric variable to bin (discretise) the data using “equal width binning”. After loading the dataset into WEKA as an arff file we then began the cleaning and transforming steps. To perform bin (discretize) the data we set the number of bins to 10 and ran the algorithm. The algorithm output put the age variable into 10 bins with a range < 24.9 to > 80.1. It produced a bin interval of 6.9, nominal data with 0% missing and 1 unique value. The highest count with 96 values came from bin 6, the age range 52.5 – 59.4.

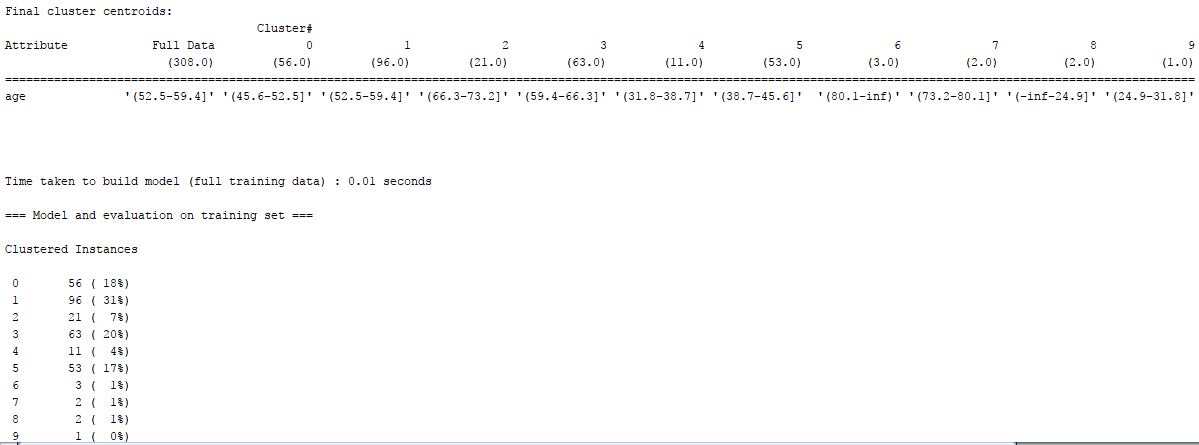
From looking at the histogram for age vs class you can see that most of the sick patients are also within this range.

Performing unsupervised discretization it broke the data into tasks that found the number of discrete values, the boundaries of the intervals, the range of the numeric age attribute.





Using K Means clustering algorithm on the numeric attribute we ran the simple k means function in WEKA. This produced a Clusterer output sheet with the run information, number of iterations: 2, number of clusters: 10, interval of 6.9. We chose 10 clusters to create a clustering algorithm similar to “equal width binning” algorithm. The output was similar to bin discretization but it grouped the clusters and produced a percentage of the count of patients in each cluster, the biggest cluster being the age group 52.5 – 59.4, 31% of the data and the smallest cluster being the age group 24.9 – 31.8, 0%.



For an optimal solution

## 7. Using Weka