

#### Step 2 : Data Exploration

- dim(df) : 4318 117
- n\_miss(df) : 141635
- prop\_miss(df) : 0.280351

#### Step 3 - Data Preprocessing: two data frames (df and df1) were created from the original DataFrame.

Results after preprocessing each data frame.

df:

- dim(df) : 4318 50
- n\_miss(df) : 0
- prop\_miss(df) : 0

df1:

- dim(df1) : 4318 52
- n\_miss(df1) : 0
- prop\_miss(df1) : 0

#### Step 4 - Data Splitting:

- createDataPartition (Stratified sampling) for df and df1.
- Factoring target variable for df and df1.

df:

- df : Class distribution trainData No: 2801 and Yes: 222
- df : trainData dimensions 3023 50
- df : Class distribution testData No: 1200 and Yes: 95
- df : testData dimensions 1295 50

df1:

- df1 : Class distribution trainData\_df1 No: 2801 and Yes: 222
- df1 : trainData\_df1 dimensions 3023 52
- df1 : Class distribution testData\_df1 No: 1200 and Yes: 95
- df1 : testData\_df1 dimensions 1295 52

#### Step 5 - Data Transformation:

- All variables were transformed to numeric for df and df1.
- Target variable was factored on step 4 for df and df1.

df:

- Print trainData and testData structure.

df1:

- Print trainData\_df1 and testData\_df1 structure.

#### Step 6 - Oversampling Technique : SMOTE (df and df1)

- df : Class distribution trainDataSMOTE No: 2801 and Yes: 2664
- df1 : Class distribution trainDataSMOTE\_df1 No: 2801 and Yes: 2664

#### STEP 6.1: Feature Selection Technique : BORUTA (df and df1)

df:

- df : 49 borutaFeatures found
- df : Class distribution trainDataSMOTE\_BORUTA No: 2801 and Yes: 2664
- df : trainDataSMOTE\_BORUTA dimensions 5465 50

df1:

- df1 : 51 borutaFeatures\_df1 found
- df1 : Class distribution trainDataSMOTE\_BORUTA\_df1 No: 2801 and Yes: 2664
- df1 : trainDataSMOTE\_BORUTA\_df1 dimensions 5465 52

#### STEP 6.1.1: SMOTE-BORUTA - Best Models (df and df1)

df:

- MODEL 1 : Random Forest
- MODEL 2 : Support Vector Machine
- MODEL 3 : kNN
- MODEL 4 : Naïves Bayes
- MODEL 5 : Neural Networks
- MODEL 6 : Logistic Regression
- EXTRA MODEL 7 : STACKED ENSEMBLE METHOD

df1:

- MODEL 2 : Support Vector Machine
- MODEL 3 : kNN

#### STEP 6.2: Feature Selection Technique: RFE (Only df)

df:

- df : 42 rfeFeatures found
- df : Class distribution trainDataSMOTE\_RFE No: 2801 and Yes: 2664
- df : trainDataSMOTE\_RFE dimensions 5465 43

#### STEP 6.2.1: SMOTE-RFE - Best Models (Only df)

df:

- MODEL 1 : Random Forest
- MODEL 2 : Support Vector Machine
- MODEL 3 : kNN
- MODEL 4 : Naïves Bayes
- MODEL 5 : Neural Networks
- MODEL 6 : Logistic Regression
- EXTRA MODEL 7 : STACKED ENSEMBLE METHOD

#### STEP 6.3: Feature Selection Technique: Information Gain (Only df)

df:

- df : 12 infoGain\_Features found
- Class distribution trainDataSMOTE\_InfoGain No: 2801 and Yes: 2664
- trainDataSMOTE\_InfoGain dimensions 5465 13

#### STEP 6.3.1: SMOTE- Information Gain - Best Models (Only df)

df:

- MODEL 1 : Random Forest
- MODEL 2 : Support Vector Machine
- MODEL 3 : kNN
- MODEL 4 : Naïves Bayes
- MODEL 5 : Logistic Regression
- MODEL 6 : Neural Networks

#### STEP 7: Undersampling Technique : Tomek (df and df1)

- df : Class distribution trainData\_Tomek No: 137 and Yes: 137
- df1 : Class distribution trainData\_Tomek\_df1 No: 134 and Yes: 134

#### STEP 7.1: Feature Selection Technique: BORUTA (df and df1)

df:

- df : 21 borFeatures found
- df : Class distribution trainDataTomek\_BORUTA No: 137 and Yes: 137
- df : trainDataTomek\_BORUTA dimensions 274 22

df1:

- df1 : 21 borFeatures\_df1 found
- df1 : Class distribution trainDataTomek\_BORUTA\_df1 No: 134 and Yes: 134
- df1 : trainDataTomek\_BORUTA\_df1 dimensions 268 22

#### STEP 7.1.1: Tomek-BORUTA - Best Models (Only df)

df:

- MODEL 1 : Balanced Random Forest
- MODEL 2 : Support Vector Machine
- MODEL 3 : kNN
- MODEL 4 : Naïves Bayes
- MODEL 5 : AdaBoosting
- MODEL 6 : xgb
- EXTRA MODEL 7 : Stacked Ensemble Method

#### STEP 7.2: Feature Selection Technique: RFE (Only df)

df:

- df : 10 rfe\_Features found
- df : Class distribution trainData\_Tomek\_RFE No: 137 and Yes: 137
- df : trainData\_Tomek\_RFE dimensions 274 11

#### STEP 7.2.1: Tomek-RFE - Best Models (Only df)

df:

- MODEL 1 : Random Forest
- MODEL 2 : Support Vector Machine
- MODEL 3 : kNN
- MODEL 4 : Naïves Bayes
- MODEL 5 : Logistic Regression
- MODEL 6 : xgb
- EXTRA MODEL 7 : RPART

#### STEP 7.3: Feature Selection Technique: CORR (Only df1)

df1:

- df1 : 6 corrTopFeatures found
- df1 : Class distribution trainData\_Tomek\_CORR\_df1 No: 134 and Yes: 134
- df1 : trainData\_Tomek\_CORR\_df1 dimensions 268 7

#### STEP 7.3.1: Tomek-CORR - Best Models (Only df1)

df1:

- MODEL 1 : Random Forest
- MODEL 2 : Support Vector Machine and Class-weighted SVM
- MODEL 3 : kNN
- MODEL 4 : Naïves Bayes
- MODEL 5 : Logistic Regression
- MODEL 6 : xgb
- EXTRA MODEL 7 : AdaBoost

#### EXTRA FEATURE SELECTION TECHNIQUE : Information Gain (Only df1)

df1:

- df1 : 6 infoGainFeatures found
- df1 : Class distribution trainData\_Tomek\_InfoGain\_df1 No: 134 and Yes: 134
- df1 : trainData\_Tomek\_InfoGain\_df1 dimensions 268 7

#### STEP 7.3.1: Tomek-INFORMATION GAIN - Best Models (Only df1)

df1:

- MODEL 1 : Random Forest
- MODEL 2 : Support Vector Machine
- MODEL 3 : kNN
- MODEL 4 : Naïves Bayes
- MODEL 5 : RPART
- MODEL 6 : Logistic Regression
- EXTRA MODEL 7 : xgboost