Stroke prediction (2)

1. Review
2. Decision Tree
3. ML process
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

1. **Review**
2. Decision Tree
3. ML process
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

1. Review

Data

Person

	id	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	work_type	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level	bmi	smoking_status	stroke
	9046	Male	67.0	0	1	Yes	Private	Urban	228.69	36.6	formerly smoked	1
1	51676	Female	61.0	0	0	Yes	Self-employed	Rural	202.21	NaN	never smoked	1
2	31112	Male	80.0	0	1	Yes	Private	Rural	105.92	32.5	never smoked	1
3	60182	Female	49.0	0	0	Yes	Private	Urban	171.23	34.4	smokes	1
4	1665	Female	79.0	1	0	Yes	Self-employed	Rural	174.12	24.0	never smoked	1
5	56669	Male	81.0	0	0	Yes	Private	Urban	186.21	29.0	formerly smoked	1
6	53882	Male	74.0	1	1	Yes	Private	Rural	70.09	27.4	never smoked	1

1. Review

Data

Features Or Attributes

	id	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	work_type	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level	bmi	smoking_status	stroke
0	9046	Male	67.0	0	1	Yes	Private	Urban	228.69	36.6	formerly smoked	1
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1. Review

Data

Features Or Attributes

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1. Review

Data

Analyzing

```
# This command will describe the dataset and gives us some basic information about the dataset

data.describe().T
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
id	5110.0	36517.829354	21161.721625	67.00	17741.250	36932.000	54682.00	72940.00
age	5110.0	43.226614	22.612647	0.08	25.000	45.000	61.00	82.00
hypertension	5110.0	0.097456	0.296607	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.00
heart_disease	5110.0	0.054012	0.226063	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.00
avg_glucose_level	5110.0	106.147677	45.283560	55.12	77.245	91.885	114.09	271.74
bmi	4909.0	28.893237	7.854067	10.30	23.500	28.100	33.10	97.60
stroke	5110.0	0.048728	0.215320	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.00

1. Review

Data

Analyzing

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# This command will describe the dataset and gives us some basic information about the dataset

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	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
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hypertension	5110.0	0.097456	0.296607	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.00
heart_disease	5110.0	0.054012	0.226063	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.00
avg_glucose_level	5110.0	106.147677	45.283560	55.12	77.245	91.885	114.09	271.74
bmi	4909.0	28.893237	7.854067	10.30				7.60
stroke	5110.0	0.048728	0.215320	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	1.00

Minimum Age is 8 !!!!

Minimum BMI is 10.30!!

We have missing data!

1. Review

Data

Analyzing

```
gender
Female     2994
Male       2115
Other         1
```

???

```
work_type
Govt_job          630
Never_worked       22
Private          2810
Self-employed     775
children          671
```

```
smoking_status
Unknown           1483
formerly smoked    836
never smoked      1852
smokes             737
```

```
stroke
0    4699
1     209
Name: stroke, dtype: int64
```

Are they truly useful?

1. Review

Data

Analyzing

Preprocessing

- Ignore people that we don't have all the information about them

```
# drop persons that have NaN in any of their attributes
data = data.dropna()
```

- Delete the one person with "Other" gender

```
# Since there is only one person, we cannot learn so much from that
data = data[data.gender != "Other"]
```

- Deleting the columns (features) that are not helpful

```
# We have to choose which features are important and teach the computers
# usig those features. So, let's delete the features (columns) that might not
# be very helpful (at least to the best of our knowledge)
data = data.drop(["id", "work_type", "smoking_status"], axis = 1)
```

1. Review

Data

Analyzing

Preprocessing

- Computers understand numbers better than words,
  So let's use numbers instead of words!

```
# Computers knows numbers better than words. So, Let's change the words into numbers
# we can code words to numbers as below
data["gender"].replace({"Male": 0, "Female": 1}, inplace = True)
data["Residence_type"].replace({"Urban": 0, "Rural": 1}, inplace = True)
data["ever_married"].replace({"No": 0, "Yes": 1}, inplace = True)
```

1. Review

Data

Analyzing

Preprocessing

Data Science

1. Review

- Data
- Analyzing
- Preprocessing

Data Science

	id	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	work_type	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level	bmi	smoking_status	stroke
0	9046	Male	67.0	0	1	Yes	Private	Urban	228.69	36.6	formerly smoked	1
1	51676	Female	61.0	0	0	Yes	Self-employed	Rural	202.21	NaN	never smoked	1
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1. Review

Data

Analyzing

Preprocessing

Data Science

	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level	bmi	stroke
0	0	67.0	0	1	1	0	228.69	36.6	1
2	0	80.0	0	1	1	1	105.92	32.5	1
3	1	49.0	0	0	1	0	171.23	34.4	1
4	1	79.0	1	0	1	1	174.12	24.0	1
5	0	81.0	0	0	1	0	186.21	29.0	1

1. Review

- Data
- Analyzing
- Preprocessing
- Select ML algorithm

1. **Review**
2. Decision Tree
3. ML process
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

1. Review
2. Decision Tree
3. ML process
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

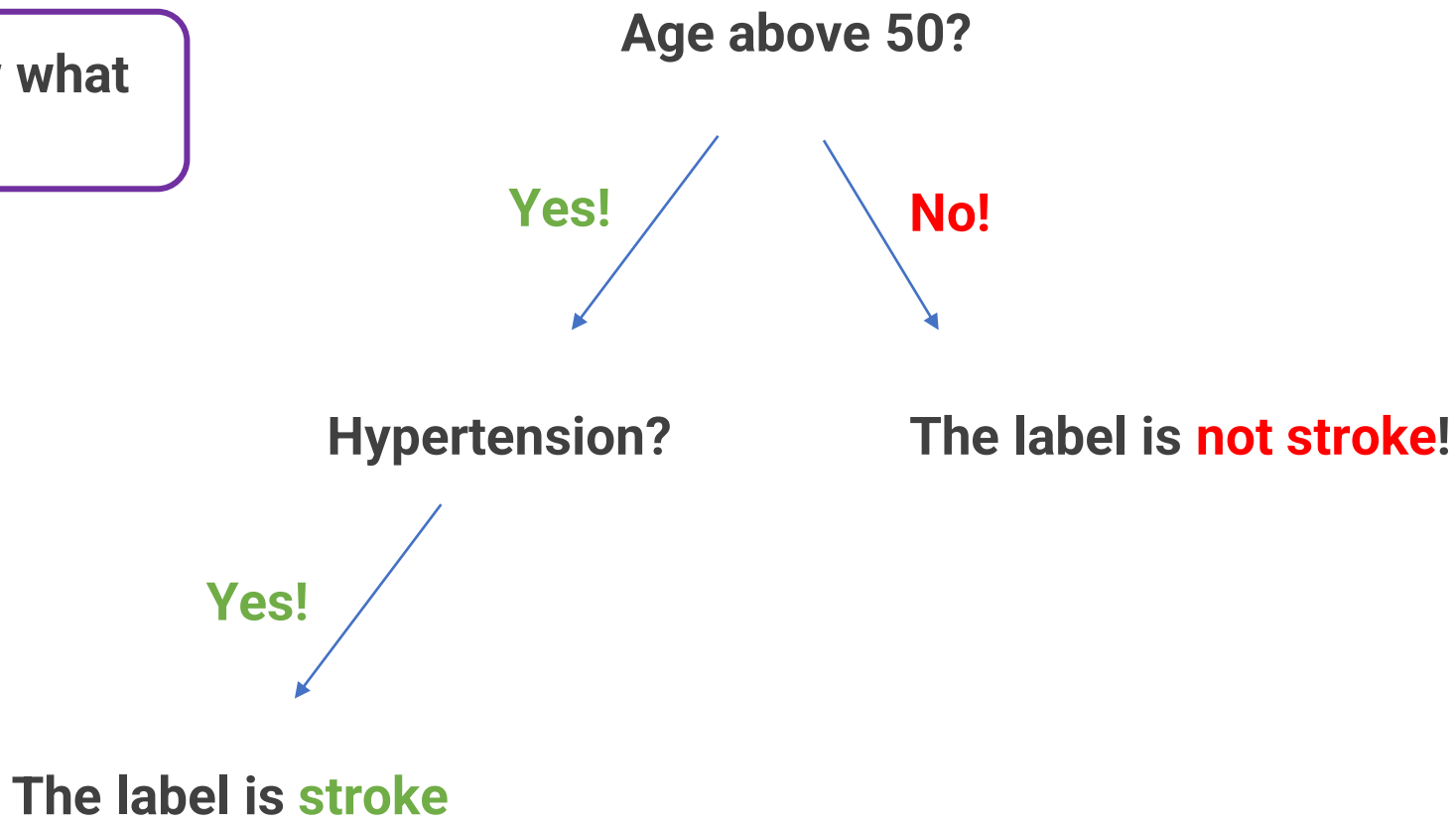
1. Review
2. **Decision Tree**
3. ML process
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

2. Decision Tree

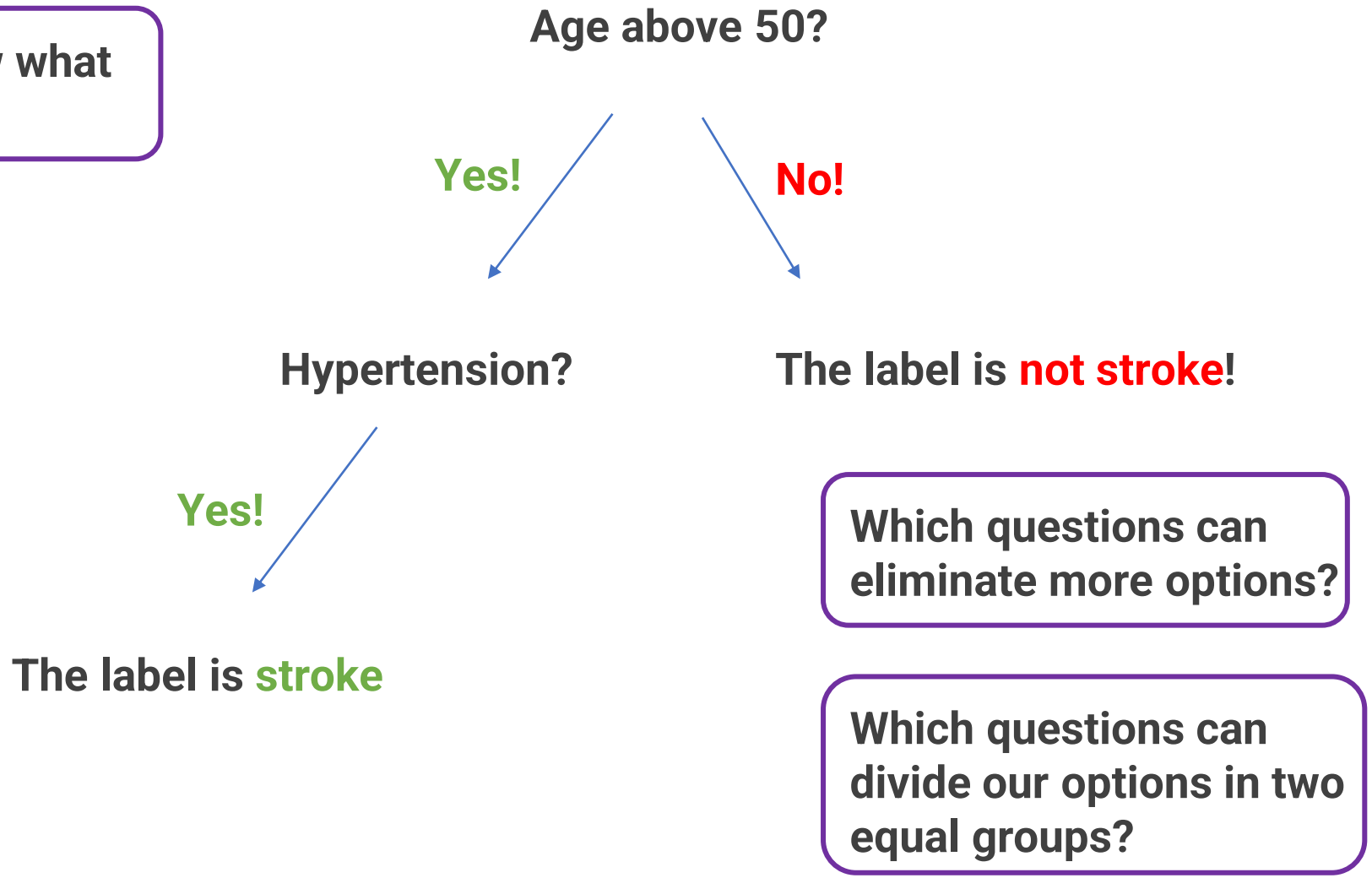
2. Decision Tree

How can it know what to ask First?



2. Decision Tree

How can it know what to ask First?



2. ML process

- Data
- Analyzing
- Preprocessing
- Select ML algorithm

1. Review
2. **Decision Tree**
3. ML process
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

1. Review
2. Decision Tree
3. ML process
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

1. Review
2. Decision Tree
3. **ML process**
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

3. ML process

- Data
- Analyzing
- Preprocessing
- Select ML algorithm

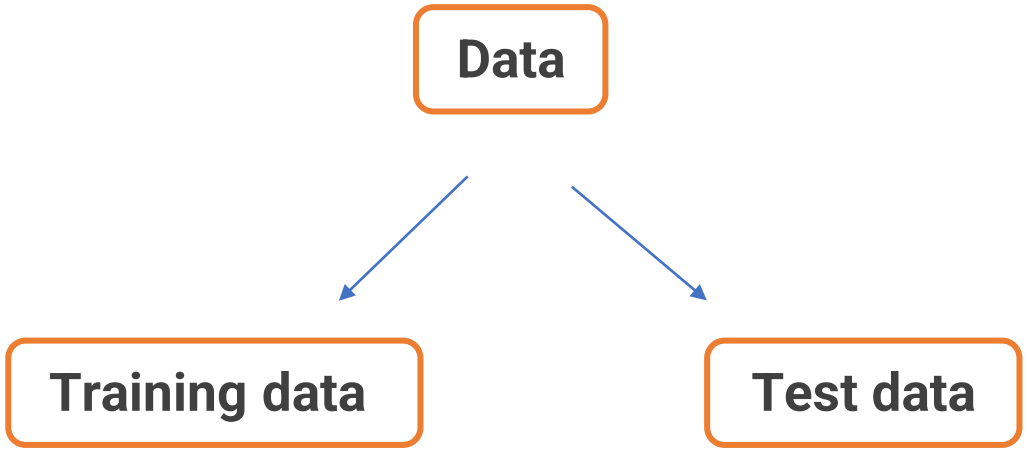
3. ML process

- Data
- Analyzing
- Preprocessing
- Select ML algorithm
- Training the AI (model)

3. ML process

- Data
- Analyzing
- Preprocessing
- Select ML algorithm
- Training the AI (model)

We want to train the AI, and after it learns, we want to take an exam to make sure it has learned!



3. ML process

Data

Training data

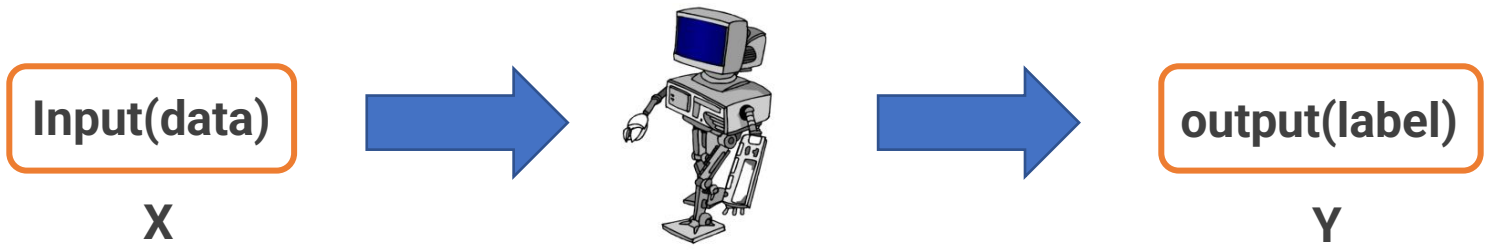
Test data

Input

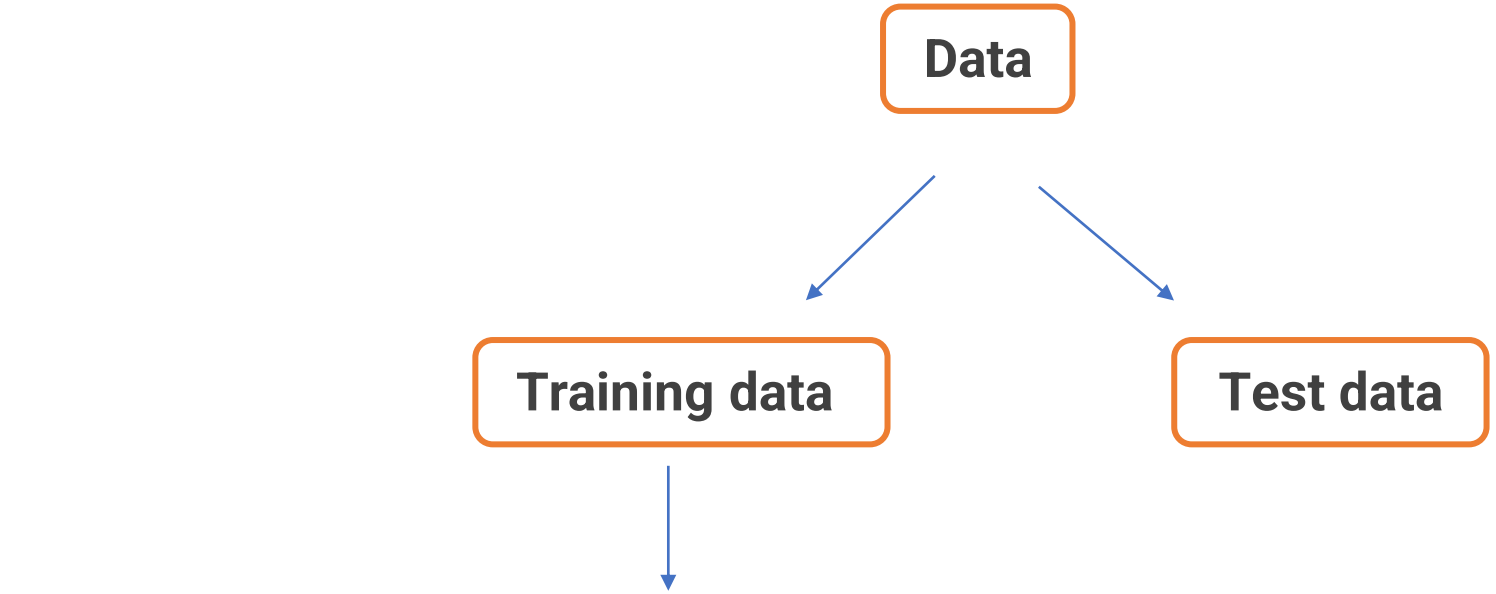
X : All the features (Gender, Age, etc)

output

Y : Label that we want to predict (Stroke or no stroke)



3. ML process



Input — X : All the features (Gender, Age, etc)

output — Y : Label that we want to predict (Stroke or no stroke)

By having the information about the features of each person, what would be the label (stroke or no stroke)

3. ML process

4908 persons

80% for training

	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level	bmi	stroke
0	0	67.0	0	1	1	0	228.69	36.6	1
2	0	80.0	0	1	1	1	105.92	32.5	1
3	1	49.0	0	0	1	0	171.23	34.4	1
4	1	79.0	1	0	1	1	174.12	24.0	1
5	0	81.0	0	0	1	0	186.21	29.0	1
6	0	74.0	1	1	1	1	70.09	27.4	1
7	1	69.0	0	0	0	0	94.39	22.8	1
9	1	78.0	0	0	1	0	58.57	24.2	1
10	1	81.0	1	0	1	1	80.43	29.7	1
11	1	61.0	0	1	1	1	120.46	36.8	1

20% for Testing

3. ML process

Training Data

	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level	bmi	stroke
0	0	67.0	0	1	1	0	228.69	36.6	1
2	0	80.0	0	1	1	1	105.92	32.5	1
3	1	49.0	0	0	1	0	171.23	34.4	1
4	1	79.0	1	0	1	1	174.12	24.0	1
5	0	81.0	0	0	1	0	186.21	29.0	1
6	0	74.0	1	1	1	1	70.09	27.4	1
7	1	69.0	0	0	0	0	94.39	22.8	1
9	1	78.0	0	0	1	0	58.57	24.2	1

X _train

Y _train

3. ML process

Training Data

	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level	bmi	stroke
0	0	67.0	0	1	1	0	228.69	36.6	1
2	0	80.0	0	1	1	1	105.92	32.5	1
3	1	49.0	0	0	1	0	171.23	34.4	1
4	1	79.0	1	0	1	1	174.12	24.0	1
5	0	81.0	0	0	1	0	186.21	29.0	1
6	0	74.0	1	1	1	1	70.09	27.4	1
7	1	69.0	0	0	0	0	94.39	22.8	1
9	1	78.0	0	0	1	0	58.57	24.2	1

X _train

Y _train

By having X, try to predict Y

3. ML process

Training Data

	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level	bmi	stroke
0	0	67.0	0	1	1	0	228.69	36.6	1
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5	0	81.0	0	0	1	0	186.21	29.0	1
6	0	74.0	1	1	1	1	70.09	27.4	1
7	1	69.0	0	0	0	0	94.39	22.8	1
9	1	78.0	0	0	1	0	58.57	24.2	1

X _train

Y _train

By having X, try to predict Y

3. ML process

Same thing for test data

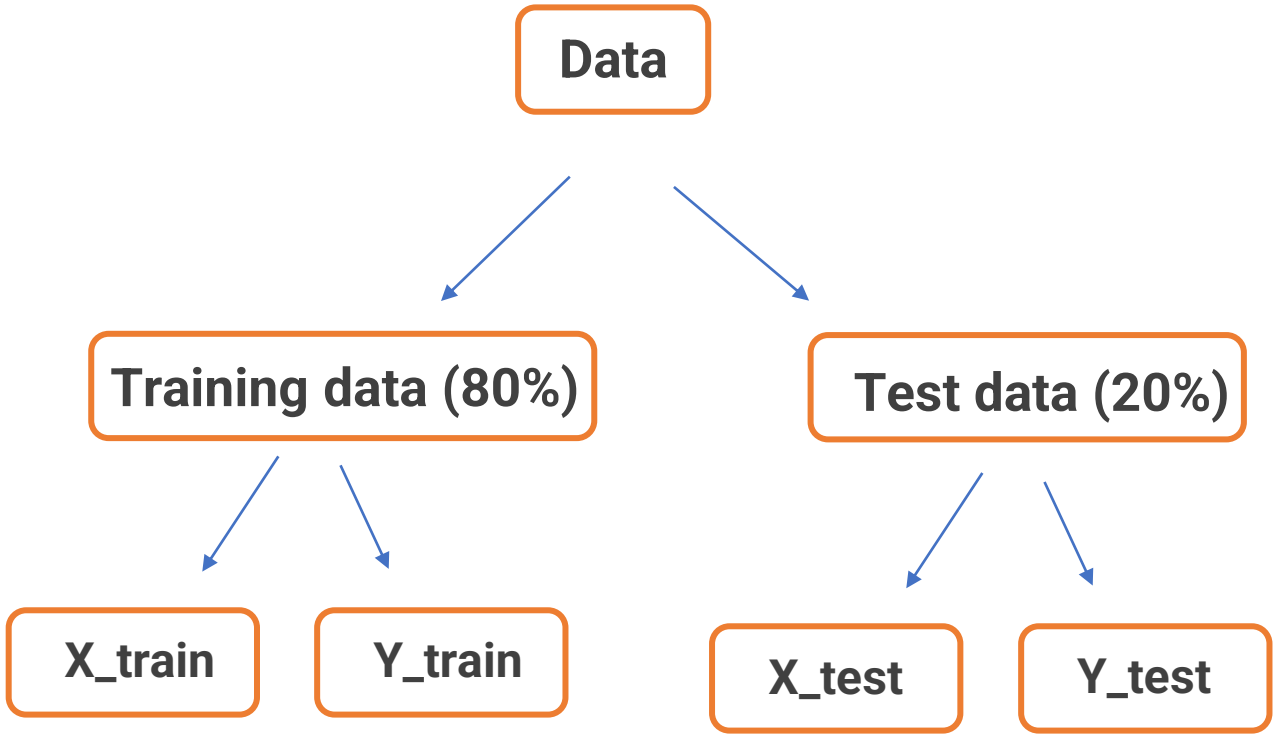
X _test

Y _test

10	1	81.0	1	0	1	1	80.43	29.7	1
11	1	61.0	0	1	1	1	120.46	36.8	1

20% for Testing

3. ML process



X : All the features (Gender, Age, etc)

Y : Label that we want to predict (Stroke or no stroke)

3. ML process

- Data
- Analyzing
- Preprocessing
- Select ML algorithm
- Training the AI (model)
- Testing the model (taking the exam!)

3. ML process

- Data
- Analyzing
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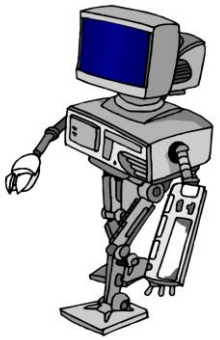
We will use Test Data
X_test and Y_test

3. ML process

Testing the model (taking the exam!)

X_test



Predicting the label (stroke or no stroke)

How can we know it predict good or bad

We can compare it to the ACTUAL Label

Y_test

X : All the features (Gender, Age, etc)

3. ML process

- Data
- Analyzing
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3. ML process

- Data
- Analyzing
- Preprocessing
- Select ML algorithm
- Training the AI (model)
- Testing the model (taking the exam!)
- Analyzing the results

1. Review
2. Decision Tree
3. **ML process**
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

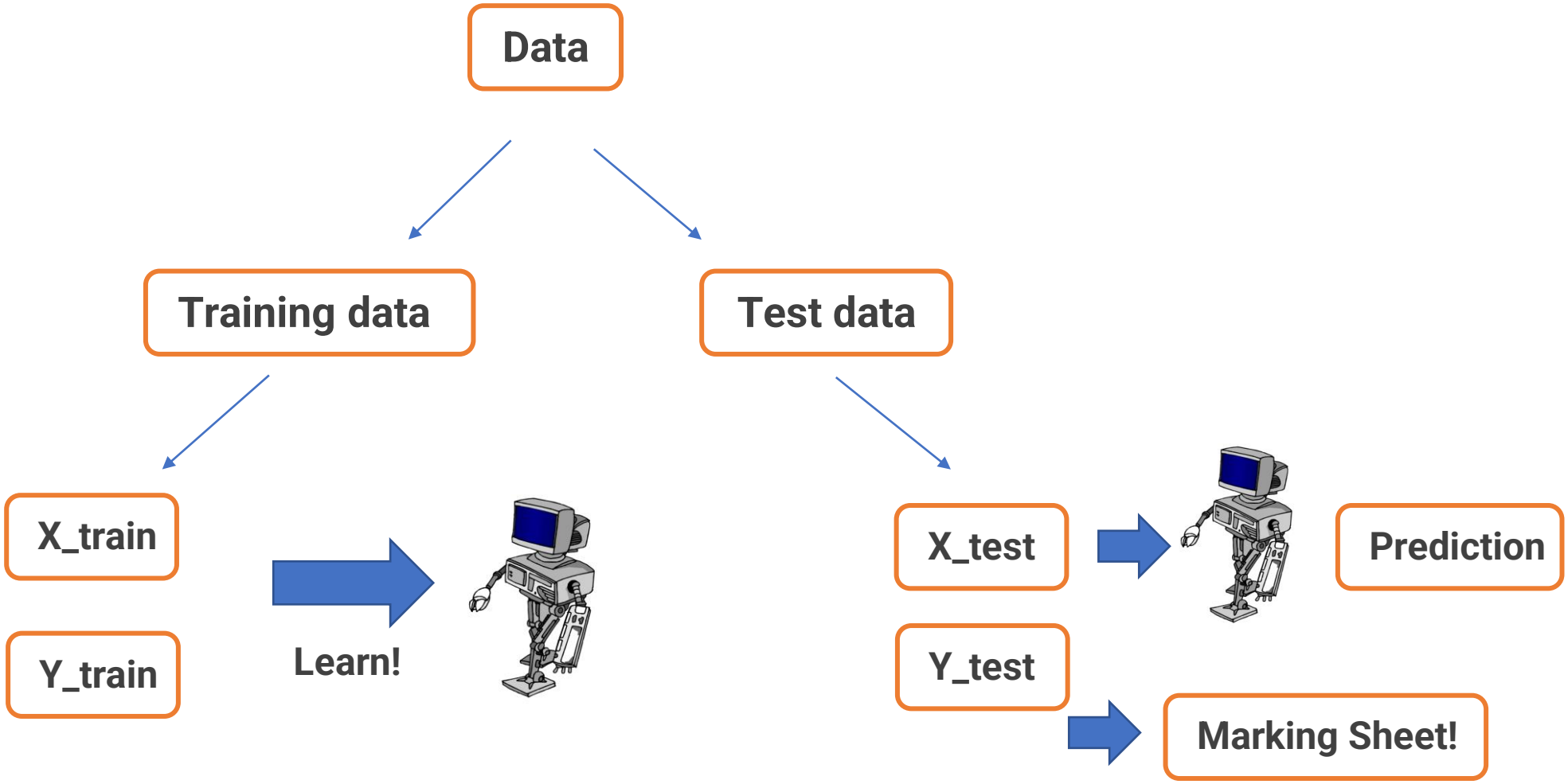
1. Review
2. Decision Tree
3. ML process
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

1. Review
2. Decision Tree
3. ML process
4. **Results**

Stroke prediction (2)

4. Results



4. Results

We were unable to specify the rules, it was too complicated, and we didn’t know!!

Do we have the rules now?

Let’s visualize it!

1. Review
2. Decision Tree
3. ML process
4. **Results**

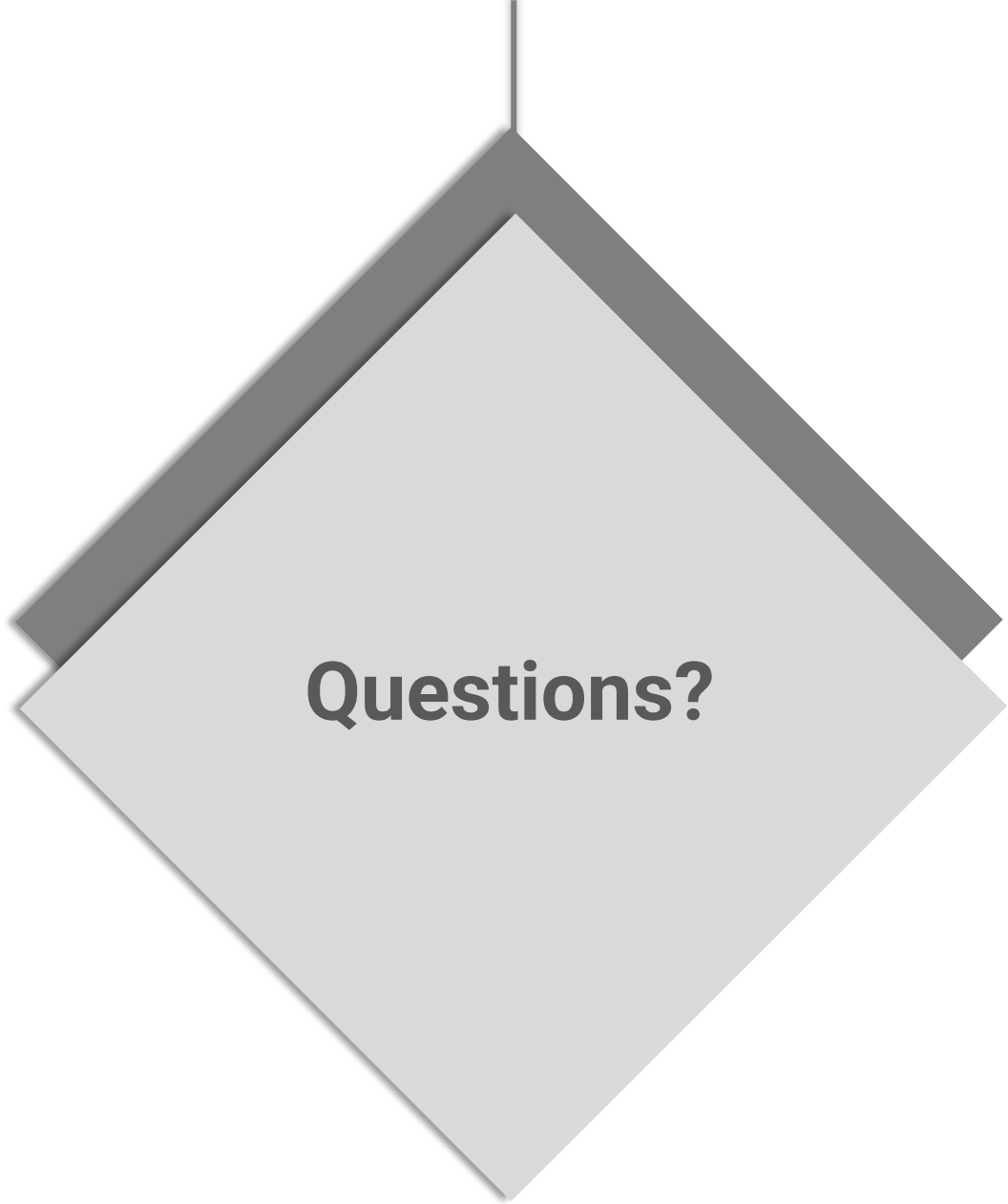
Stroke prediction (2)

1. Review
2. Decision Tree
3. ML process
4. Results

Stroke prediction (2)

Summary

- Data: for training an AI we need data
- Analyzing: give us a good insight about the data and help us to prepare the data for training purposes in preprocess stage.
- Preprocessing: preparing the data for training the model:
  - Ignoring unnecessary data
  - Ignoring unnecessary features
  - Convert to numbers
  - Other changes based on what we found in the previous stage
- Select ML algorithm: Decision tree (20 Questions)
- Training AI: spiliting the data into test data and train data. We use train data to train our AL
- Testing the model: using test data to take the exam and see if out AI works well
- Analyzing the result and extracting valuable information



Homework

- Complete the project.
- Why can we predict no stroke with high accuracy, but we cannot predict a stroke with the same accuracy?
- What can we do to improve our AI?