introdução

Este trabalho busca obter uma rede neural para classificação dores lombares em normais ou anormais baseado em sintomas e características fisiologicas utilizando o modelo de rede neural MLP.

A base de dados foi a lower back pain symptons dataset, retirada da plataforma kaggle. Para rede neural foi utilizada a biblioteca scikit-learn da linguagem python.

Bibliotecas e Dados

A seguir estão as bibliotecas usadas durante todo o projeto.

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.base import TransformerMixin
from sklearn.preprocessing import (FunctionTransformer,
StandardScaler)
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.discriminant analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis
from scipy.stats import boxcox
from sklearn.model selection import (train_test_split, KFold,
StratifiedKFold, cross val score, GridSearchCV, learning curve,
validation curve)
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.base import BaseEstimator, TransformerMixin
from collections import Counter
import warnings
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
from xgboost import (XGBClassifier, plot importance)
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.ensemble import (RandomForestClassifier,
AdaBoostClassifier, ExtraTreesClassifier, GradientBoostingClassifier)
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
from time import time
from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPRegressor
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from math import sqrt
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix

from zipfile import ZipFile
import urllib.request
import requests
import shutil
import os

%matplotlib inline
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
sns.set_style('whitegrid')
```

carregamos a nossa base de dados como um dataframe.

```
df = pd.read_csv(r'Dataset_spine.xls')
```

a seguir estão as colunas com os atributos. O atributo que desejamos prever é o 13 que classifica a dor lombar de uma pessoa como normal ou anormal.

prin	t(df)					
	Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5	Col6
0	63.027817	22.552586	39.609117	40.475232	98.672917	-0.254400
1	39.056951	10.060991	25.015378	28.995960	114.405425	4.564259
2	68.832021	22.218482	50.092194	46.613539	105.985135	-3.530317
3	69.297008	24.652878	44.311238	44.644130	101.868495	11.211523
4	49.712859	9.652075	28.317406	40.060784	108.168725	7.918501
305	47.903565	13.616688	36.000000	34.286877	117.449062	-4.245395
306	53.936748	20.721496	29.220534	33.215251	114.365845	-0.421010
307	61.446597	22.694968	46.170347	38.751628	125.670725	-2.707880
308	45.252792	8.693157	41.583126	36.559635	118.545842	0.214750
309	33.841641	5.073991	36.641233	28.767649	123.945244	-0.199249
	Col7	Col8	Col9 C	Col10 C	ol11 Col1	2

```
Class att \
    0.744503 12.5661 14.5386 15.30468 -28.658501 43.5123
0
Abnormal
    0.415186 12.8874
                       17.5323 16.78486 -25.530607 16.1102
Abnormal
    0.474889 26.8343
                       17.4861 16.65897 -29.031888
                                                   19.2221
Abnormal
    0.369345 23.5603
                       12.7074 11.42447 -30.470246
                                                   18.8329
Abnormal
    0.543360 35.4940
                       15.9546
                                8.87237 -16.378376 24.9171
Abnormal
305 0.129744 7.8433
                       14.7484
                                8.51707 -15.728927 11.5472
Normal
306 0.047913 19.1986
                      18.1972 7.08745 6.013843 43.8693
Normal
307 0.081070 16.2059
                       13.5565
                                8.89572
                                          3.564463 18.4151
Normal
308 0.159251 14.7334
                      16.0928
                                          5.767308 33.7192
                                9.75922
Normal
309 0.674504 19.3825 17.6963 13.72929
                                          1.783007 40.6049
Normal
                                         Unnamed: 13
0
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2
    Prediction is done by using binary classificat...
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4
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                                                 NaN
306
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307
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308
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309
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[310 rows x 14 columns]
```

altereramos o nome das colunas para o nome real dos dados.

```
df.rename(columns = {'Coll':'pelvic_incidence'}, inplace = True)
df.rename(columns = {'Col2':'pelvic tilt'}, inplace = True)
df.rename(columns = {'Col3':'lumbar_lordosis_angle'}, inplace = True)
df.rename(columns = {'Col4':'sacral_slope'}, inplace = True)
df.rename(columns = {'Col5':'pelvic_radius'}, inplace = True)
df.rename(columns = {'Col6':'degree_spondylolisthesis'}, inplace =
True)
df.rename(columns = {'Col7':'pelvic_slope'}, inplace = True)
```

```
df.rename(columns = {'Col8':'Direct_tilt'}, inplace = True)
df.rename(columns = {'Col9':'thoracic_slope'}, inplace = True)
df.rename(columns = {'Col10':'cervical_tilt'}, inplace = True)
df.rename(columns = {'Col11':'sacrum_angle'}, inplace = True)
df.rename(columns = {'Col12':'scoliosis_slope'}, inplace = True)
```

o atributo 13 é uma string e precisamos muda-lo para um numero real. Escolheremos 1 para representar um diagnóstico anormal e 0 para normal.

```
class att = list(df['Class_att'])
print(class att)
['Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
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                                         'Normal',
                                                  'Normal',
'Normal'1
for i in range(len(class att)) :
 if class att[i] == "Normal":
   class att[i] = 0
 if class_att[i] == "Abnormal":
   class att[i] = 1
print(class att)
1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
                 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
            1, 1,
                                  1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
                                               1, 1,
                 1, 1, 1,
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       1, 1,
            1, 1,
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                                  1,
                                     1, 1, 1, 1,
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1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
            1, 1,
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                                     1, 1, 1, 1,
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                 1, 1, 1,
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         0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                                        0, 0, 0,
1. 1. 1.
       0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
```

adicionando a conversão para a o nosso data frame e dropando a antiga 'class_att'

```
df['Att'] = class_att
df.drop(df.columns[[12]], axis=1, inplace=True)
print(df)
```

pel sacral s		e pelvic tilt	lumbar_lo	rdosis_angle	
0 _	63.027817	22.552586		39.609117	
40.47523 1	32 39.056951	10.060991		25.015378	
28.99596 2	60 68.832021	22.218482		50.092194	
46.61353	39				
3 44.64413	69.297008 80	3 24.652878		44.311238	
4	49.712859	9.652075		28.317406	
40.06078					
305	47.903565	13.616688		36.000000	
34.28687	7				
306 33.21525	53.936748 51	3 20.721496		29.220534	
307 38.75162	61.446597	22.694968		46.170347	
308	45.252792	8.693157		41.583126	
36.55963 309	33.841641	5.073991		36.641233	
28.76764					
		legree_spondylo	listhesis	pelvic_slope	
Direct_t 0	98.672917		-0.254400	0.744503	
12.5661 1	114.405425		4.564259	0.415186	
12.8874					
2 26.8343	105.985135		-3.530317	0.474889	
3 23.5603	101.868495		11.211523	0.369345	
4	108.168725		7.918501	0.543360	
35.4940					
	117 440062		4 245205	0 120744	
305 7.8433	117.449062		-4.245395	0.129744	
306 19.1986	114.365845		-0.421010	0.047913	
307	125.670725		-2.707880	0.081070	
16.2059					
308	118.545842		0.214750	0.159251	
14.7334					
	118.545842 123.945244		0.214750 -0.199249	0.159251 0.674504	

	thoracic_slope	cervical_tilt	sacrum_angle	scoliosis_slope	Att			
0	14.5386	15.30468	-28.658501	43.5123	1			
1	17.5323	16.78486	-25.530607	16.1102	1			
2	17.4861	16.65897	-29.031888	19.2221	1			
3	12.7074	11.42447	-30.470246	18.8329	1			
4	15.9546	8.87237	-16.378376	24.9171	1			
305	14.7484	8.51707	-15.728927	11.5472	Θ			
306	18.1972	7.08745	6.013843	43.8693	0			
307	13.5565	8.89572	3.564463	18.4151	0			
308	16.0928	9.75922	5.767308	33.7192	0			
309	17.6963	13.72929	1.783007	40.6049	0			
[310 rows x 13 columns]								

Análise dos Dados

Nesta seção serão apresentadas algumas características e descrição da nossa base de dados.

As informações mais básicas como média, minimo e máximo e quartis:

```
df1 = df[ df.columns.tolist()[0:4] ]
df1.describe()
                         pelvic tilt lumbar_lordosis_angle
       pelvic incidence
sacral_slope
             310.000000
                           310.000000
                                                   310.000000
count
310.000000
              60.496653
                            17.542822
                                                    51.930930
mean
42.953831
              17.236520
                            10.008330
                                                    18.554064
std
13.423102
              26.147921
                            -6.554948
                                                    14.000000
min
13.366931
25%
              46.430294
                            10.667069
                                                    37.000000
33.347122
```

```
50%
                             16.357689
               58.691038
                                                      49.562398
42.404912
75%
               72.877696
                             22.120395
                                                      63.000000
52,695888
              129.834041
                             49.431864
                                                      125.742385
max
121,429566
df1 = df[ df.columns.tolist()[4:8] ]
df1.describe()
       pelvic radius
                        degree spondylolisthesis
                                                    pelvic slope
Direct tilt
count
           310.000000
                                       310.000000
                                                       310.000000
310,000000
           117.920655
                                        26,296694
                                                         0.472979
mean
21.321526
std
            13.317377
                                        37.559027
                                                         0.285787
8.639423
                                       -11.058179
            70.082575
                                                         0.003220
min
7.027000
25%
           110.709196
                                         1.603727
                                                         0.224367
13.054400
                                        11.767934
50%
           118.268178
                                                         0.475989
21.907150
75%
           125.467674
                                        41.287352
                                                         0.704846
28.954075
          163.071041
                                       418.543082
                                                         0.998827
max
36.743900
df1 = df[ df.columns.tolist()[8:13] ]
df1.describe()
       thoracic slope
                                         sacrum angle
                                                         scoliosis slope
                         cervical tilt
            310.\overline{0}00000
                            310.0\overline{0}0000
                                            310.\overline{0}00000
count
                                                              310.000000
                                            -14.053139
             13.064511
                             11.933317
                                                               25.645981
mean
std
              3.399713
                              2.893265
                                             12.225582
                                                               10.450558
              7.037800
                              7.030600
                                            -35.287375
                                                                7.007900
min
25%
             10.417800
                              9.541140
                                            -24.289522
                                                               17.189075
50%
             12.938450
                             11.953835
                                            -14.622856
                                                               24.931950
75%
             15.889525
                             14.371810
                                             -3.497094
                                                               33.979600
             19.324000
                             16.821080
                                              6.972071
                                                               44.341200
max
```

Correlação

Vamos analisar algumas caractéristicas da nossa base de dados. Primeiramente vamos ver a matriz de correlação.

```
corr = df.corr()
corr.style.background_gradient(cmap='coolwarm')
```

```
<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f5c7cc33c40>
```

Vemos que em geral os atributos apresentão uma baixa correlação. Os mais correlacionados são:

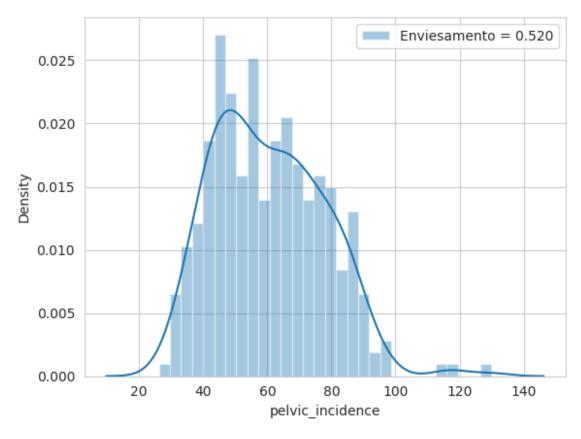
- col1: pelvic_incidence
- Col2: pelvic tilt
- Col3: lumbar_lordosis_angle
- Col4: sacral_slope
- Col5: pelvic_radius
- Col6: degree_spondylolisthesis

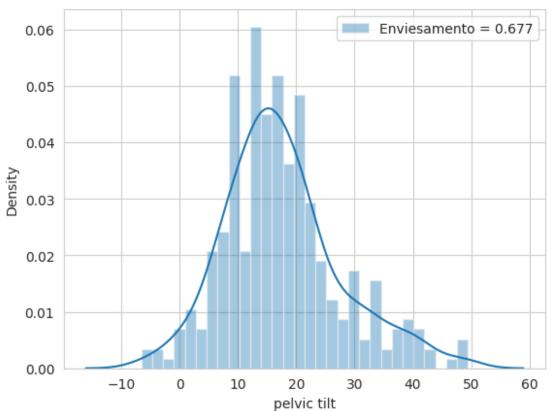
Para o nosso atributo alvo vemos que as maiores correlações é entre degree_spondylolisthesis, pelvic_incidence e pelvic_tilt. As maiores anticorrelações são com pelvic_radius, scoliosis_slope e thoracic_slope. As com menor correlação são sacrum angle e direct_tilt.

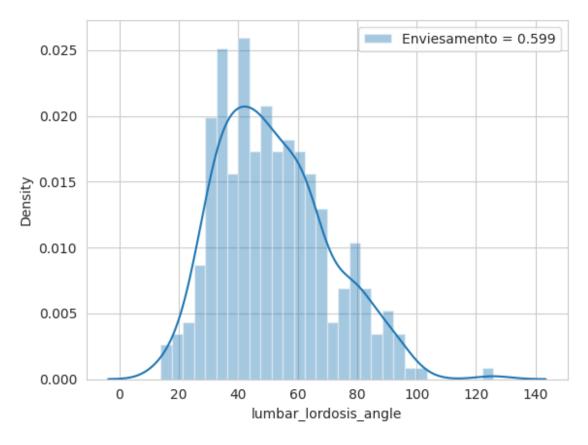
distribuição

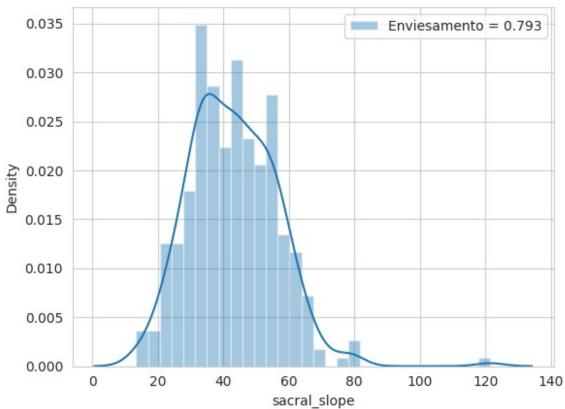
A seguir estão a distribuição de todos os atributos.

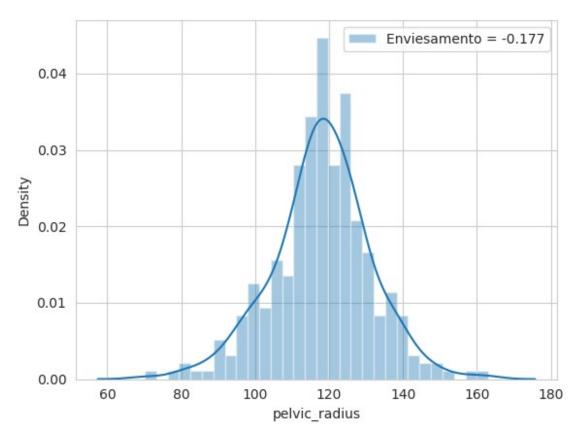
```
for feat in df.columns:
    skew = df[feat].skew()
    sns.distplot(df[feat], kde=True, label='Enviesamento = %.3f' %
(skew), bins=30)
    plt.legend(loc='best')
    plt.show()
```

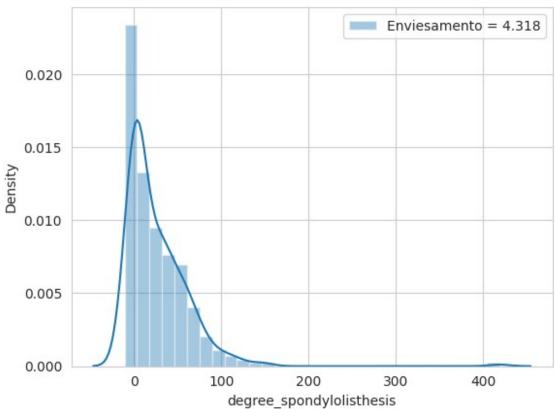


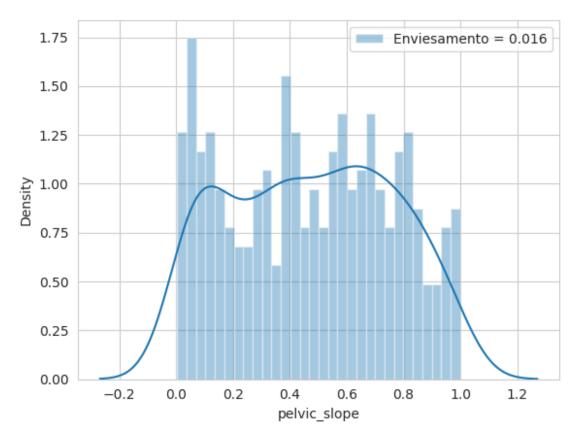


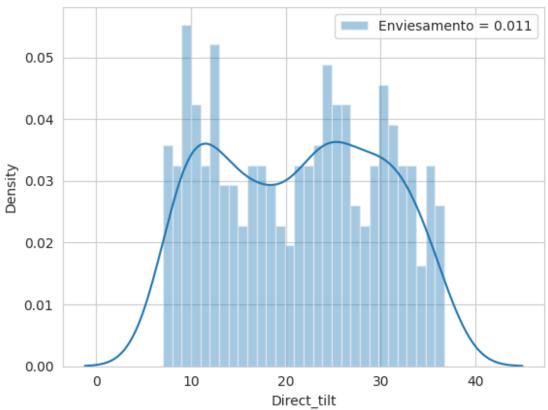


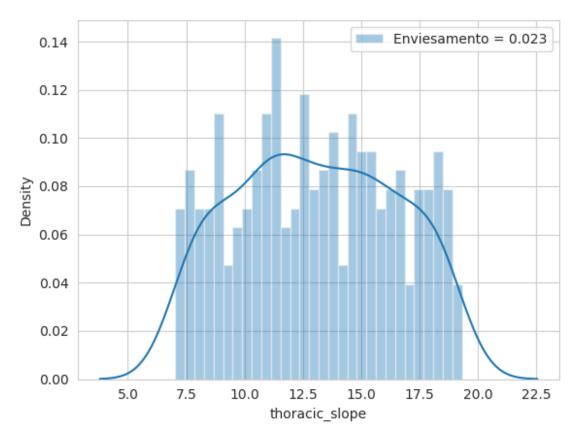


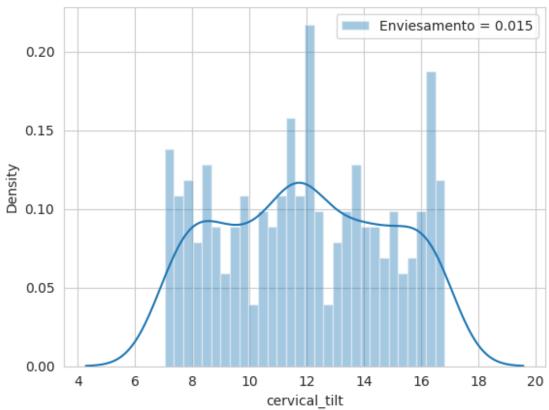


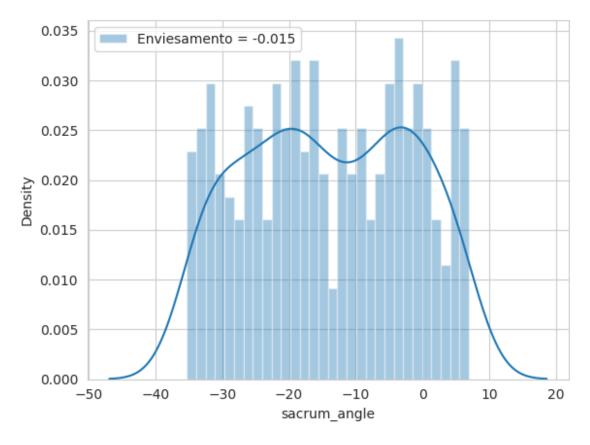


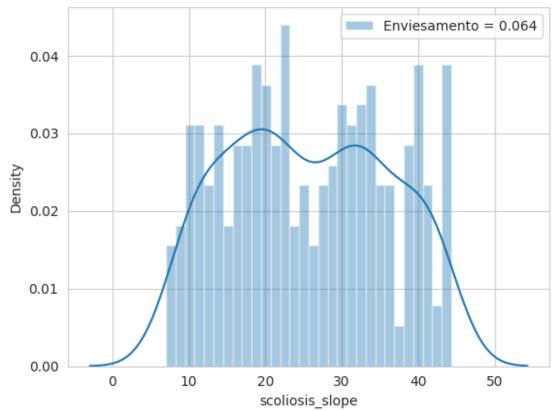


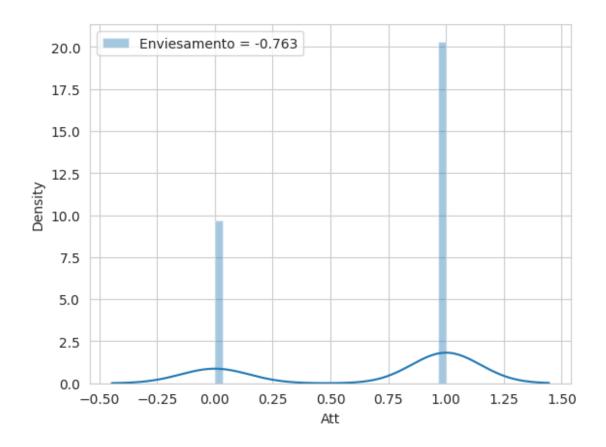










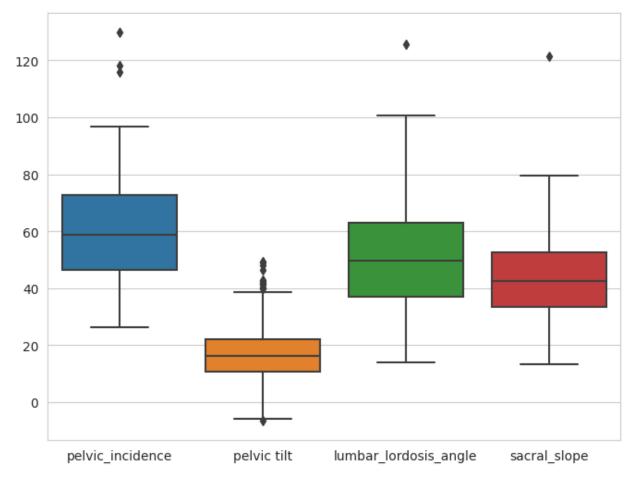


box plots

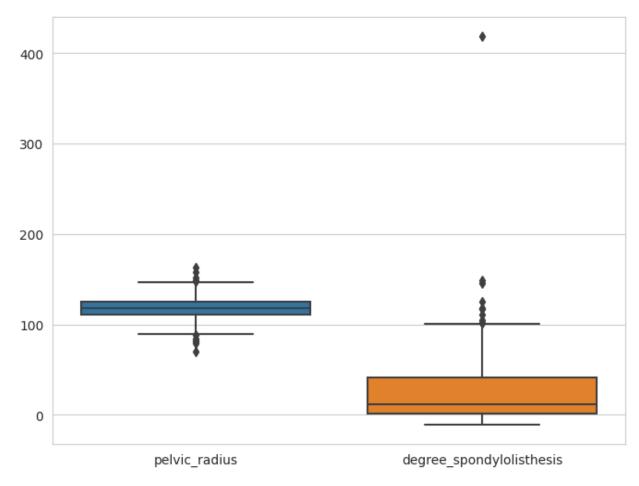
boxplots dos atributos

```
att1 = df.columns.tolist()[0:4]
att2 = df.columns.tolist()[4:6]
att3 = df.columns.tolist()[6:7]
att4 = df.columns.tolist()[7:12]

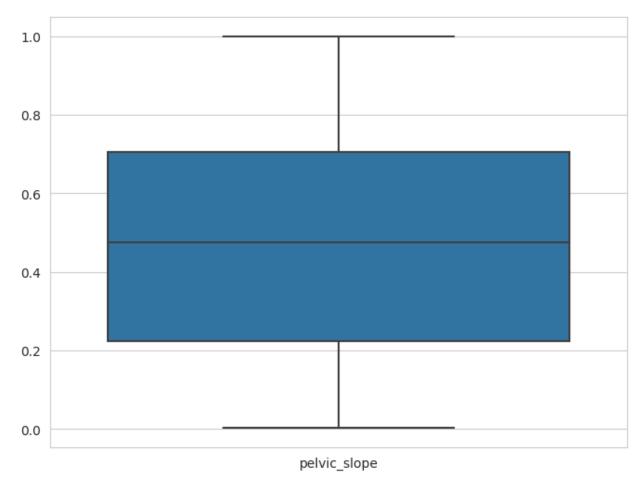
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.boxplot(data=df[att1])
plt.show()
```



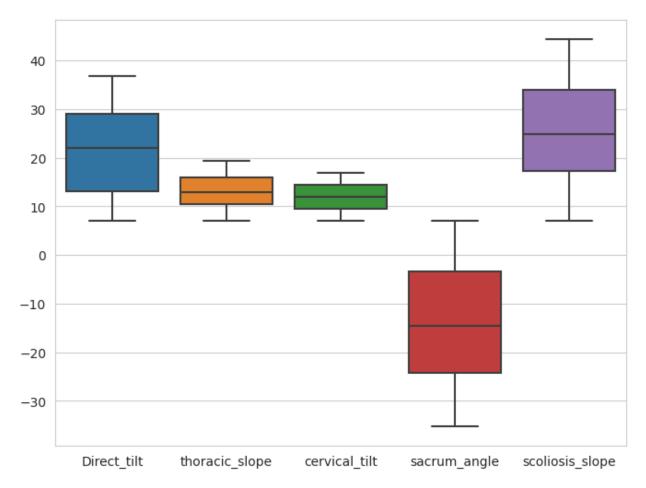
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.boxplot(data=df[att2])
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.boxplot(data=df[att3])
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.boxplot(data=df[att4])
plt.show()
```



como podemos ver há presença de outliers nos atributos mais correlatos. Podemos remove-los ou deixa-los na nossa base dados. Se removermos podemos obter resultados mais concisos porem estaremos diminuindo nossa base de dados e podemos ter overfiting.

Por ter um coeficiente de correlação relativamente baixo com nosso atributo alvo resolvemos não remover os outliers.

Porem é fato que outliers podem corromper uma base dados. Há tecnicas para lidar com eles como mudar a função do calculo de erro. porem não há como alterar a função de error na MLP da hiblioteca scikit-learn.

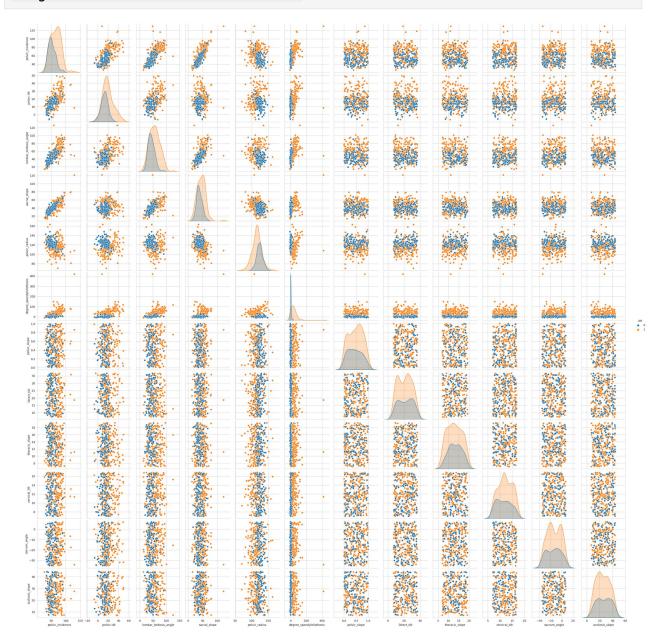
distribuição pair plot

distribuição pair plot serve para visualizar relações entre os diferentes atributos da nossa base de dados. Usando a função pairplot da biblioteca seaborn podemos projetar essas relações. Destacamos o parâmetro Att que é nosso diagnóstico e variável de interesse em destaque.

Em laranja estão os diagnósticos considerados anormais e em azul os normais.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
sns.pairplot(df,hue="Att" )
plt.show()
```

<Figure size 800x800 with 0 Axes>



Rede neural e treinamento

Nesta seção descreveremos a treino, implementação e resultados da nossa rede neural. Seguindo os passos esse tutorial implementaremos nossa rede MLP.

primeiramente definimos o atributo alvo e normalizamos os outros atributos.

```
target_column = ['Att']
predictors = list(set(list(df.columns))-set(target_column))
```

Count Mean Std Min	<pre>df[predictors] = df[predi df.describe().transpose()</pre>	_	df[predict	ors]. <mark>ma</mark> x())	
pelvic_incidence		count	mean	std	min	
pelvic tilt 0.215793 10.0 0.354889 0.202467 -0.132606 0.215793 10.0 0.412995 0.147556 0.111339 0.294252 sacral_slope 310.0 0.353735 0.110542 0.110080 0.274621 pelvic_radius 310.0 0.723124 0.081666 0.429767 0.678902 degree_spondylolisthesis 310.0 0.062829 0.089738 -0.026421 0.003832 pelvic_slope 310.0 0.473535 0.286122 0.003224 0.224631 Direct_tilt 310.0 0.580274 0.235125 0.191243 0.355281 thoracic_slope 310.0 0.676077 0.175932 0.364200 0.539112 cervical_tilt 310.0 0.709426 0.172002 0.417964 0.567213 sacrum_angle 310.0 -2.015633 1.753508 -5.061247 -3.483832 scoliosis_slope 310.0 0.578378 0.235685 0.158045 0.387655 Att 310.0 0.677419 0.468220 0.000000 \[\begin{array}{c} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	pelvic_incidence	310.0	0.465954	0.132758	0.201395	
lumbar_lordosis_angle 310.0 0.412995 0.147556 0.111339 0.294252 sacral_slope 310.0 0.353735 0.110542 0.110080 0.274621 pelvic_radius 310.0 0.723124 0.081666 0.429767 0.678902 degree_spondylolisthesis 310.0 0.062829 0.089738 -0.026421 0.003832 pelvic_slope 310.0 0.473535 0.286122 0.003224 0.224631 310.0 0.580274 0.235125 0.191243 0.355281 310.0 0.676077 0.175932 0.364200 0.539112 310.0 0.676077 0.175932 0.364200 0.57213 310.0 0.709426 0.172002 0.417964 0.567213 310.0 0.578378 0.235685 0.158045 0.387655 Att 310.0 0.578378 0.235685 0.158045 Att 310.0 0.677419 0.468220 0.000000 0.000000 0.452047 0.561314 1.0	pelvic tilt	310.0	0.354889	0.202467	-0.132606	
0.274621 pelvic_radius	<pre>lumbar_lordosis_angle 0.294252</pre>	310.0	0.412995	0.147556	0.111339	
0.678902 degree _spondylolisthesis		310.0	0.353735	0.110542	0.110080	
0.003832 pelvic_slope 310.0 0.473535 0.286122 0.003224 0.224631 310.0 0.580274 0.235125 0.191243 0.355281 thoracic_slope 310.0 0.676077 0.175932 0.364200 0.539112 0.567213 0.567213 0.2015633 1.753508 -5.061247 0.343832 scoliosis_slope 310.0 0.578378 0.235685 0.158045 0.387655 Att 310.0 0.677419 0.468220 0.000000 0.000000 0.0000000 0.33914 0.447493 1.0 0.0000000 0.349214 0.433963 1.0 0.725256 0.769405 1.0 degree_spondylolisthesis 0.028116 0.098645 1.0 pelvic_slope 0.476548 0.705674 1.0 Direct_tilt 0.596212 0.787997 1.0 thoracic_slope 0.669553 0.822269 1.0 cervical_tilt 0.710646 0.854393 1.0 scoliosis_slope 0.562275 0.766321 1.0	$0.6789\overline{0}2$					
0.224631 Direct_tilt	$0.0038\overline{3}2$					
0.355281 thoracic_slope	$0.2246\overline{3}1$					
0.539112 cervical_tilt	$0.3552\overline{8}1$					
0.567213 sacrum_angle	0.539112					
3.483832 scoliosis_slope 310.0 0.578378 0.235685 0.158045 0.387655 Att 310.0 0.677419 0.468220 0.000000 0.000000 50% 75% max pelvic_incidence 0.452047 0.561314 1.0 pelvic tilt 0.330914 0.447493 1.0 lumbar_lordosis_angle 0.394158 0.501024 1.0 sacral_slope 0.349214 0.433963 1.0 pelvic_radius 0.725256 0.769405 1.0 degree_spondylolisthesis 0.028116 0.098645 1.0 pelvic_slope 0.476548 0.705674 1.0 Direct_tilt 0.596212 0.787997 1.0 thoracic_slope 0.669553 0.822269 1.0 cervical_tilt 0.710646 0.854393 1.0 sacrum_angle -2.097347 -0.501586 1.0 scoliosis_slope 0.562275 0.766321 1.0	0.567213					
0.387655 Att 310.0 0.677419 0.468220 0.000000 0.000000 50% 75% max pelvic_incidence 0.452047 0.561314 1.0 pelvic tilt 0.330914 0.447493 1.0 lumbar_lordosis_angle 0.394158 0.501024 1.0 sacral_slope 0.349214 0.433963 1.0 pelvic_radius 0.725256 0.769405 1.0 degree_spondylolisthesis 0.028116 0.098645 1.0 pelvic_slope 0.476548 0.705674 1.0 Direct_tilt 0.596212 0.787997 1.0 thoracic_slope 0.669553 0.822269 1.0 cervical_tilt 0.710646 0.854393 1.0 sacrum_angle -2.097347 -0.501586 1.0 scoliosis_slope 0.562275 0.766321 1.0	3.4838 3 2					-
0.000000 50% 75% max pelvic_incidence 0.452047 0.561314 1.0 pelvic tilt 0.330914 0.447493 1.0 lumbar_lordosis_angle 0.394158 0.501024 1.0 sacral_slope 0.349214 0.433963 1.0 pelvic_radius 0.725256 0.769405 1.0 degree_spondylolisthesis 0.028116 0.098645 1.0 pelvic_slope 0.476548 0.705674 1.0 Direct_tilt 0.596212 0.787997 1.0 thoracic_slope 0.669553 0.822269 1.0 cervical_tilt 0.710646 0.854393 1.0 sacrum_angle -2.097347 -0.501586 1.0 scoliosis_slope 0.562275 0.766321 1.0	0.387655					
pelvic_incidence0.4520470.5613141.0pelvic tilt0.3309140.4474931.0lumbar_lordosis_angle0.3941580.5010241.0sacral_slope0.3492140.4339631.0pelvic_radius0.7252560.7694051.0degree_spondylolisthesis0.0281160.0986451.0pelvic_slope0.4765480.7056741.0Direct_tilt0.5962120.7879971.0thoracic_slope0.6695530.8222691.0cervical_tilt0.7106460.8543931.0sacrum_angle-2.097347-0.5015861.0scoliosis_slope0.5622750.7663211.0		310.0	0.077413	0.400220	0.000000	
	pelvic tilt lumbar_lordosis_angle sacral_slope pelvic_radius degree_spondylolisthesis pelvic_slope Direct_tilt thoracic_slope cervical_tilt sacrum_angle scoliosis_slope	0.4520 0.3309 0.3941 0.3492 0.7252 0.0281 0.4765 0.5962 0.6695 0.7106 -2.0973 0.5622	47 0.5613 14 0.4474 58 0.5010 14 0.4339 56 0.7694 16 0.0986 48 0.7056 12 0.7879 53 0.8222 46 0.8543 47 -0.5015 75 0.7663	14 1.0 93 1.0 24 1.0 63 1.0 05 1.0 45 1.0 74 1.0 97 1.0 69 1.0 93 1.0 86 1.0 21 1.0		

separamos os valores usados para teste e treinamento.

```
X = df[predictors].values
y = df[target_column].values

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20, random_state=40)

print(X_train.shape); print(X_test.shape)

(248, 12)
(62, 12)
```

instanciamos um MLP e com três camadas, cada camado com 13 neurônios, função de ativação relu e método de optimização de pesos para adam. Usamos o metodo predict para prever as saidas dos testes e dos treinos.

```
mlp = MLPClassifier(hidden layer sizes=(13,13,13), activation='relu',
solver='adam', max iter=500)
mlp.fit(X_train,y_train)
predict_train = mlp.predict(X_train)
print(predict_train)
predict test = mlp.predict(X test)
print(predict test)
1 1
0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1]
```

resultados

Esta seção discute os os resultados obtidos pela nossa rede MLP.

abaixo temos a matriz de confusão para as saidas previstas com as saidas reais dos dados de treino.

```
print(confusion matrix(y train,predict train))
[[ 61 17]
[ 23 147]]
print(classification_report(y_train,predict_train))
               precision
                            recall f1-score
                                                 support
           0
                              0.76
                    0.80
                                         0.78
                                                      78
                    0.89
                              0.91
                                         0.90
           1
                                                     170
                                                     248
                                         0.86
    accuracy
                              0.83
   macro avg
                    0.84
                                         0.84
                                                     248
                                         0.86
weighted avg
                    0.86
                              0.86
                                                     248
```

abaixo temos a matriz de confusão para as saidas previstas com as saidas reais dos dados de teste.

```
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,predict_test))
[[14 8]
[ 3 37]]
print(classification_report(y_test,predict_test))
               precision
                            recall f1-score
                                                support
                    0.82
                              0.64
                                         0.72
                                                      22
           1
                    0.82
                              0.93
                                         0.87
                                                      40
                                                      62
                                         0.82
    accuracy
   macro avg
                    0.82
                              0.78
                                         0.79
                                                      62
weighted avg
                    0.82
                              0.82
                                         0.82
                                                      62
```

variações

Nesta seção discutimos a variação de algums parâmetros da nossa rede para observar como eles alteram as medidas de precisão e acurácia.

Transformamos nossa rede em uma função que recebe:

- Número de camadas e nodos por camada
- função de ativação
- método de optimazação

```
hidden_layers = (13, 13, 13)
act = "relu"
solver = 'adam'
```

```
def MLP_net(hidden_layers, act,solver):
    mlp = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=hidden_layers, activation=
act, solver='adam', max_iter=500)
    mlp.fit(X_train,y_train)
    predict_train = mlp.predict(X_train)
    predict_test = mlp.predict(X_test)
    print(classification_report(y_test,predict_test))
```

agora vamos fazer variações em alguns parametros para ver como eles influenciam nos resultados.

primeiro vamos alterar a função de ativação e ver como tanh, logistic e identity

```
MLP_net(hidden_layers, "tanh",solver)
[[15 7]
 [ 2 38]]
               precision
                             recall f1-score
                                                 support
           0
                               0.68
                                                      22
                    0.88
                                          0.77
           1
                    0.84
                               0.95
                                          0.89
                                                      40
                                                      62
    accuracy
                                          0.85
                    0.86
                               0.82
                                          0.83
                                                      62
   macro avg
                    0.86
                               0.85
                                          0.85
                                                      62
weighted avg
MLP net(hidden layers, "logistic", solver)
[[ 0 22]
 [ 0 40]]
               precision
                             recall f1-score
                                                 support
           0
                    0.00
                               0.00
                                          0.00
                                                      22
                    0.65
                               1.00
                                          0.78
                                                       40
                                          0.65
                                                      62
    accuracy
                    0.32
                               0.50
                                          0.39
                                                      62
   macro avg
                    0.42
                                          0.51
weighted avg
                               0.65
                                                      62
MLP net(hidden layers, "identity", solver)
[[13 9]
 [ 4 36]]
               precision
                             recall f1-score
                                                 support
                    0.76
                               0.59
                                                      22
           0
                                          0.67
                    0.80
                               0.90
           1
                                         0.85
                                                      40
                                          0.79
                                                      62
    accuracy
```

0.78 0.75 0.76 62 0.79 0.79 0.78 62

escolheremos a função de ativação tanh já que ele se provou a mais precisa. Agora vamos comparar as camadas. primeiramente aumentaremos e diminuiremos o numero de nodos em cada camada.

```
hidden layers = (20, 20, 20)
MLP_net(hidden_layers, "tanh", solver)
[[15 7]
 [ 4 36]]
               precision
                             recall f1-score
                                                 support
                               0.68
            0
                    0.79
                                          0.73
                                                       22
            1
                               0.90
                    0.84
                                          0.87
                                                       40
                                          0.82
                                                       62
    accuracy
                    0.81
                               0.79
                                          0.80
                                                       62
   macro avg
weighted avg
                    0.82
                               0.82
                                          0.82
                                                       62
hidden_layers = (7,7,7)
MLP_net(hidden_layers, "tanh", solver)
[[12 10]
 [ 3 37]]
                             recall f1-score
                                                  support
               precision
                               0.55
                                          0.65
                                                       22
            0
                    0.80
                    0.79
                               0.93
            1
                                          0.85
                                                       40
                                          0.79
                                                       62
    accuracy
                                          0.75
                    0.79
                               0.74
                                                       62
   macro avg
weighted avg
                    0.79
                               0.79
                                          0.78
                                                       62
```

a precisão não ficou particularmente melhor ou pior. Nesse caso manteremos o numero de nodos por camadas iguais a 13.

agora aumentaremos e diminuiremos o numero de camadas.

	0 1	0.88 0.84	0.68 0.95	0.77 0.89	22 40	
	iccuracy icro avg	0.86	0.82	0.85 0.83	62 62	
weigh	ited avg	0.86	0.85	0.85	62	
MLP_n	13] 39]]	= (<mark>13,13</mark>) _layers, "ta precision		er) f1-score	support	
					• •	
	0 1	0.90 0.75	0.41 0.97	0.56 0.85	22 40	
а	iccuracy			0.77	62	
ma	icro avg	0.82	0.69	0.71	62	
weigh	ited avg	0.80	0.77	0.75	62	

vemos que para menos camadas a precição, recall, f1 ficam piores.

```
hidden layers = (13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13)
MLP_net(hidden_layers, "tanh", solver)
[[ 0 22]
 [ 0 40]]
               precision
                             recall f1-score
                                                  support
            0
                    0.00
                               0.00
                                          0.00
                                                       22
            1
                    0.65
                               1.00
                                          0.78
                                                       40
                                          0.65
                                                       62
    accuracy
   macro avg
                    0.32
                               0.50
                                          0.39
                                                       62
weighted avg
                                          0.51
                                                       62
                    0.42
                               0.65
```

agora com dez camadas o desempenho se não se torna melhor.

por fim vamos alterar o metodo de optimazação para os pesos.

pra sgd, sthocastic gradient discent.

```
hidden_layers = (13,13,13,13,13)
MLP_net(hidden_layers, "tanh", "sgd")
[[15   7]
  [ 2   38]]
```

	ļ	orecision	recall	f1-score	support
	0 1	0.88 0.84	0.68 0.95	0.77 0.89	22 40
accurac macro av weighted av	g	0.86 0.86	0.82 0.85	0.85 0.83 0.85	62 62 62

para lbfgs

```
MLP net(hidden layers, "tanh","lbfgs")
[[12 10]
 [ 3 37]]
                             recall f1-score
                                                 support
               precision
                                         0.65
                               0.55
           0
                    0.80
                                                      22
           1
                    0.79
                               0.93
                                         0.85
                                                      40
                                         0.79
                                                      62
    accuracy
                    0.79
                               0.74
                                         0.75
                                                      62
   macro avg
weighted avg
                    0.79
                               0.79
                                         0.78
                                                      62
```

podemos concluir que para esta base de dados específica os parâmetros para gerar os melhores resultados por precisão e acurácia foram: ativação por tangente hiperbólica, cinco camadas intermediarias com 13 nodos cada e optmização por adam.

agora vamos alterar o tamanho dedicado a testes e treinamento e ver a influência deles na acurácia e precisão.

```
target_column = ['Att']
predictors = list(set(list(df.columns))-set(target_column))
df[predictors] = df[predictors]/df[predictors].max()

X = df[predictors].values
y = df[target_column].values

def MLP_train(test):
    print(test)
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=test, random_state=40)
    MLP_net((13,13,13,13,13), "tanh","sgd")

for i in range(19):
    MLP_train(0.5 - i*0.025)
```

0.5				
0.5	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0		0.64	0.74	
0 1	0.88 0.83	0.64 0.95	0.74 0.88	22 40
accuracy macro avg	0.85	0.79	0.84 0.81	62 62
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.83	62
0.475				
0.175	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.88	0.68	0.77	22
1	0.84	0.95	0.89	40
accuracy			0.85	62
macro avg	0.86	0.82	0.83	62
weighted avg	0.86	0.85	0.85	62
0.45				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.88	0.64	0.74	22
1	0.83	0.95	0.88	40
accuracy			0.84	62
macro avg	0.85	0.79	0.81	62
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.83	62
0.425				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.83	0.91	0.87	22
1	0.95	0.90	0.92	40
accuracy			0.90	62
macro avg weighted avg	0.89 0.91	0.90 0.90	0.90 0.90	62 62
	0.91	0.90	0.90	02
0.4	nrocicion	rocal1	fl ccoro	cupport
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.78	0.64	0.70	22
1	0.82	0.90	0.86	40
accuracy	0.00	0 77	0.81	62
macro avg weighted avg	0.80 0.80	0.77 0.81	0.78 0.80	62 62
	0.00	3.31	0.00	32
0.375				

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.79 0.84	0.68 0.90	0.73 0.87	22 40
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.81 0.82	0.79 0.82	0.82 0.80 0.82	62 62 62
0.35				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.93 0.81	0.59 0.97	0.72 0.89	22 40
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.87 0.85	0.78 0.84	0.84 0.80 0.83	62 62 62
0.32499999999		11	61	
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.84 0.86	0.73 0.93	0.78 0.89	22 40
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.85 0.85	0.83 0.85	0.85 0.84 0.85	62 62 62
0.3				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.93 0.83	0.64 0.97	0.76 0.90	22 40
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.88 0.87	0.81 0.85	0.85 0.83 0.85	62 62 62
0.275				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.83 0.84	0.68 0.93	0.75 0.88	22 40
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.84 0.84	0.80 0.84	0.84 0.82 0.83	62 62 62
0.25	precision	recall	f1-score	support

0	0.83	0.68	0.75	22
1	0.84	0.93	0.88	40
accuracy			0.84	62
macro avg	0.84	0.80	0.82	62
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.83	62
0.22499999999	000000			
0.22499999999	precision	recall	f1-score	support
	precision	recare	11 30010	Support
0	0.93	0.64	0.76	22
1	0.83	0.97	0.90	40
accuracy			0.85	62
macro avg	0.88	0.81	0.83	62
weighted avg	0.87	0.85	0.85	62
0 10000000000	000006			
0.19999999999	precision	recall	f1-score	support
	bi ectatori	recatt	11-30016	3uppor t
0	0.88	0.64	0.74	22
1	0.83	0.95	0.88	40
accuracy			0.84	62
macro avg	0.85	0.79	0.81	62
weighted avg	0.84	0.84	0.83	62
0 175				
0.175	precision	recall	f1-score	cupport
	precision	recatt	11-30016	support
0	0.88	0.68	0.77	22
1	0.84	0.95	0.89	40
accuracy			0.85	62
accuracy macro avg	0.86	0.82	0.83	62
weighted avg	0.86	0.85	0.85	62
0.14999999999		rocol 1	f1 cccsc	CUDE OF
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Θ	0.89	0.73	0.80	22
1	0.86	0.95	0.90	40
266117261			0.07	62
accuracy macro avg	0.88	0.84	0.87 0.85	62 62
weighted avg	0.87	0.87	0.87	62
	3.07	0.07	0.07	ŰŽ.
0.125			6.3	
	precision	recall	f1-score	support

0 1	0.88 0.84	0.68 0.95	0.77 0.89	22 40
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.86 0.86	0.82 0.85	0.85 0.83 0.85	62 62 62
0.0999999999	999998			
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.79 0.84	0.68 0.90	0.73 0.87	22 40
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.81 0.82	0.79 0.82	0.82 0.80 0.82	62 62 62
0.0749999999	999996			
0.07 13333333	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.76 0.85	0.73 0.88	0.74 0.86	22 40
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.81 0.82	0.80 0.82	0.82 0.80 0.82	62 62 62
0.0499999999	999999			
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.81 0.80	0.59 0.93	0.68 0.86	22 40
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.81 0.81	0.76 0.81	0.81 0.77 0.80	62 62 62

para esta configuração as casos de proporção testes/treino mais interessantes foram

% testes	precisão 0	precisão 1	acurácia
47,9%	0.88	0.84	0.85
42,9%	0.83	0.95	0.90
30%	0.93	0.85	0.85
22,4%	0.93	0.83	0.85
17,5%	0.88	0.84	0.85
15%	0.89	0.86	0.87
10,5%	0.79	0.84	0.82

originalmente a proporção para casos de testes era de 20%. Vemos que uma proporção de 42,9% gera resultados tão ou mais precisos que aqueles com proporção menor para testes.

Podemos concluir que ou há algo de errado com nossa base de dados pois treino com menos casos se provam tão ou mais precisos que com mais casos, ou a partir de um certo limiar começa a ocorrer overfitting em nossa rede e ela passa a errar mais do que acertar

conclusão

Usamos uma rede neural MLP para prever a classificação dores lombares. Bem como exploramos os dados e fizemos experimentos para estabelecer os melhores parâmetros da nossa rede.