for-lower-back-pain-classification

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1 introdução

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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.

2 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 as LDA
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,␣
 ↪accuracy_score,precision_score

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.

[ ]:
```
print(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     Col10      Col11    Col12 Class_att  \
0    0.744503  12.5661  14.5386  15.30468 -28.658501  43.5123  Abnormal
1    0.415186  12.8874  17.5323  16.78486 -25.530607  16.1102  Abnormal
2    0.474889  26.8343  17.4861  16.65897 -29.031888  19.2221  Abnormal
```

```
3    0.369345  23.5603  12.7074  11.42447 -30.470246  18.8329  Abnormal
4    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   9.75922   5.767308  33.7192    Normal
309  0.674504  19.3825  17.6963  13.72929   1.783007  40.6049    Normal

                                          Unnamed: 13
0                                                 NaN
1                                                 NaN
2    Prediction is done by using binary classificat…
3                                                 NaN
4                                                 NaN
..                                                …
305                                               NaN
306                                               NaN
307                                               NaN
308                                               NaN
309                                               NaN

[310 rows x 14 columns]
```

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

[ ]:
```
df.rename(columns = {'Col1':'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', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
```

```
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal', 'Abnormal',
'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal',
'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal',
'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal',
'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal',
'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal',
'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal',
'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal',
'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal',
'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal',
'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal', 'Normal']
```

[ ]:
```
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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 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)
```

```
     pelvic_incidence  pelvic tilt  lumbar_lordosis_angle  sacral_slope  \
0           63.027817    22.552586              39.609117     40.475232
1           39.056951    10.060991              25.015378     28.995960
2           68.832021    22.218482              50.092194     46.613539
3           69.297008    24.652878              44.311238     44.644130
4           49.712859     9.652075              28.317406     40.060784
..                ...          ...                    ...           ...
305         47.903565    13.616688              36.000000     34.286877
306         53.936748    20.721496              29.220534     33.215251
307         61.446597    22.694968              46.170347     38.751628
308         45.252792     8.693157              41.583126     36.559635
309         33.841641     5.073991              36.641233     28.767649

     pelvic_radius  degree_spondylolisthesis  pelvic_slope  Direct_tilt  \
0        98.672917                 -0.254400      0.744503      12.5661
1       114.405425                  4.564259      0.415186      12.8874
2       105.985135                 -3.530317      0.474889      26.8343
3       101.868495                 11.211523      0.369345      23.5603
4       108.168725                  7.918501      0.543360      35.4940
..             ...                       ...           ...          ...
305     117.449062                 -4.245395      0.129744       7.8433
306     114.365845                 -0.421010      0.047913      19.1986
307     125.670725                 -2.707880      0.081070      16.2059
```

```
308     118.545842                0.214750      0.159251      14.7334
309     123.945244               -0.199249      0.674504      19.3825

     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    0
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]
```

3 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_incidence  pelvic tilt  lumbar_lordosis_angle  sacral_slope
count        310.000000   310.000000             310.000000    310.000000
mean          60.496653    17.542822              51.930930     42.953831
std           17.236520    10.008330              18.554064     13.423102
min           26.147921    -6.554948              14.000000     13.366931
25%           46.430294    10.667069              37.000000     33.347122
50%           58.691038    16.357689              49.562398     42.404912
75%           72.877696    22.120395              63.000000     52.695888
max          129.834041    49.431864             125.742385    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
mean      117.920655                 26.296694      0.472979    21.321526
std        13.317377                 37.559027      0.285787     8.639423
min        70.082575                -11.058179      0.003220     7.027000
25%       110.709196                  1.603727      0.224367    13.054400
50%       118.268178                 11.767934      0.475989    21.907150
75%       125.467674                 41.287352      0.704846    28.954075
```

```
max       163.071041                418.543082      0.998827     36.743900
```

```
[ ]: df1 = df[ df.columns.tolist()[8:13] ]
     df1.describe()
```

```
[ ]:        thoracic_slope  cervical_tilt  sacrum_angle  scoliosis_slope  \
     count      310.000000     310.000000    310.000000       310.000000
     mean        13.064511      11.933317    -14.053139        25.645981
     std          3.399713       2.893265     12.225582        10.450558
     min          7.037800       7.030600    -35.287375         7.007900
     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
     max         19.324000      16.821080      6.972071        44.341200

                    Att
     count  310.000000
     mean     0.677419
     std      0.468220
     min      0.000000
     25%      0.000000
     50%      1.000000
     75%      1.000000
     max      1.000000
```

3.1 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

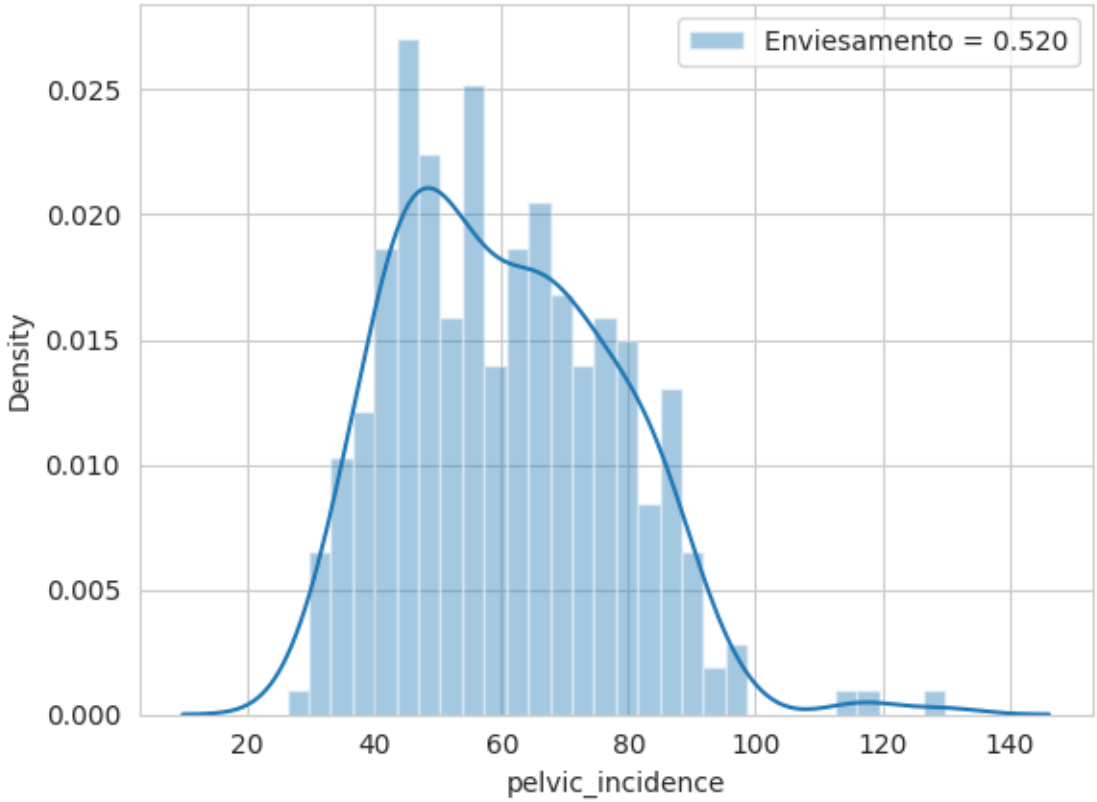
Para o nosso atributo alvo vemos que as maiores correlações é entre degree_spondylolisthesis, pelvic_incidence e pelvic_tilt. As maiores anticorrelações são com pelvic_radius, scoliosis_slope

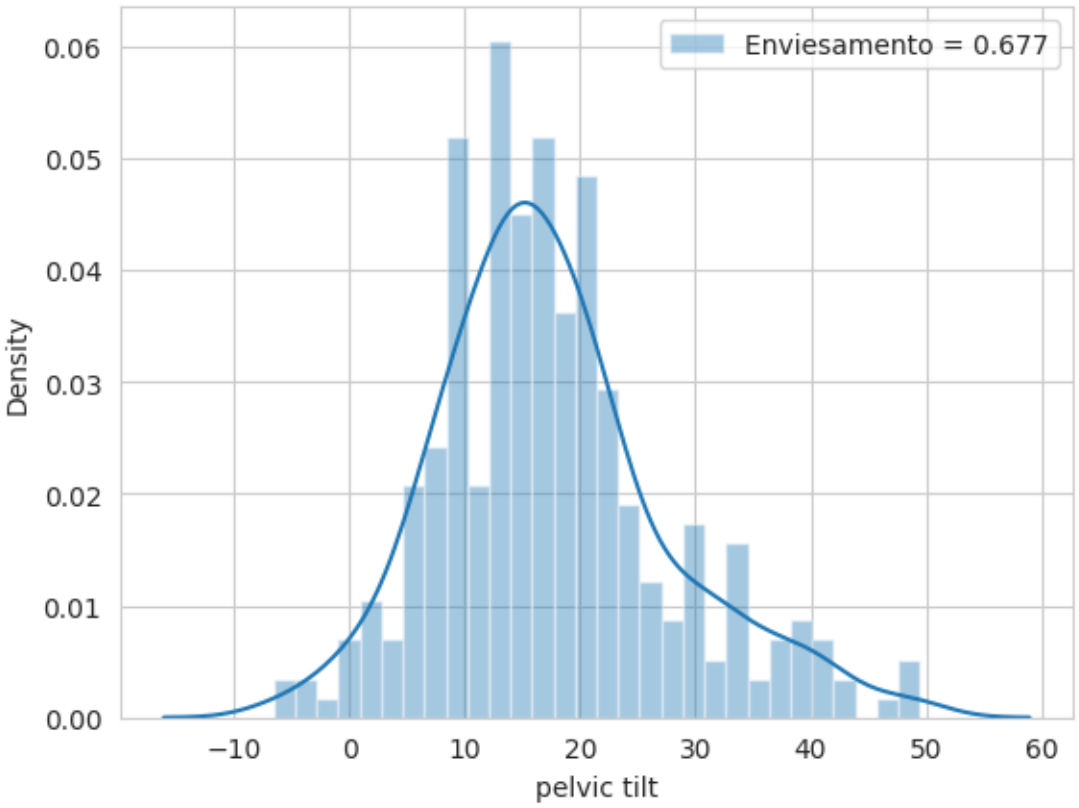
e thoracic_slope. As com menor correlação são sacrum angle e direct_tilt.

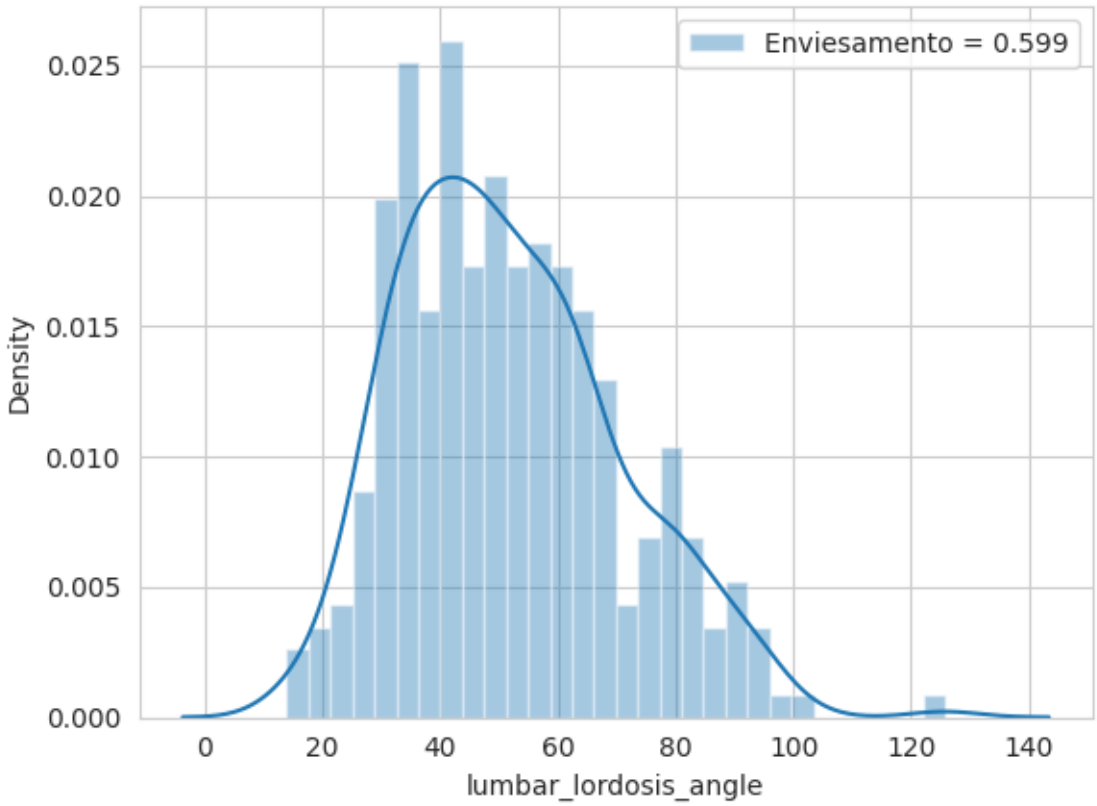
3.2 distribuição

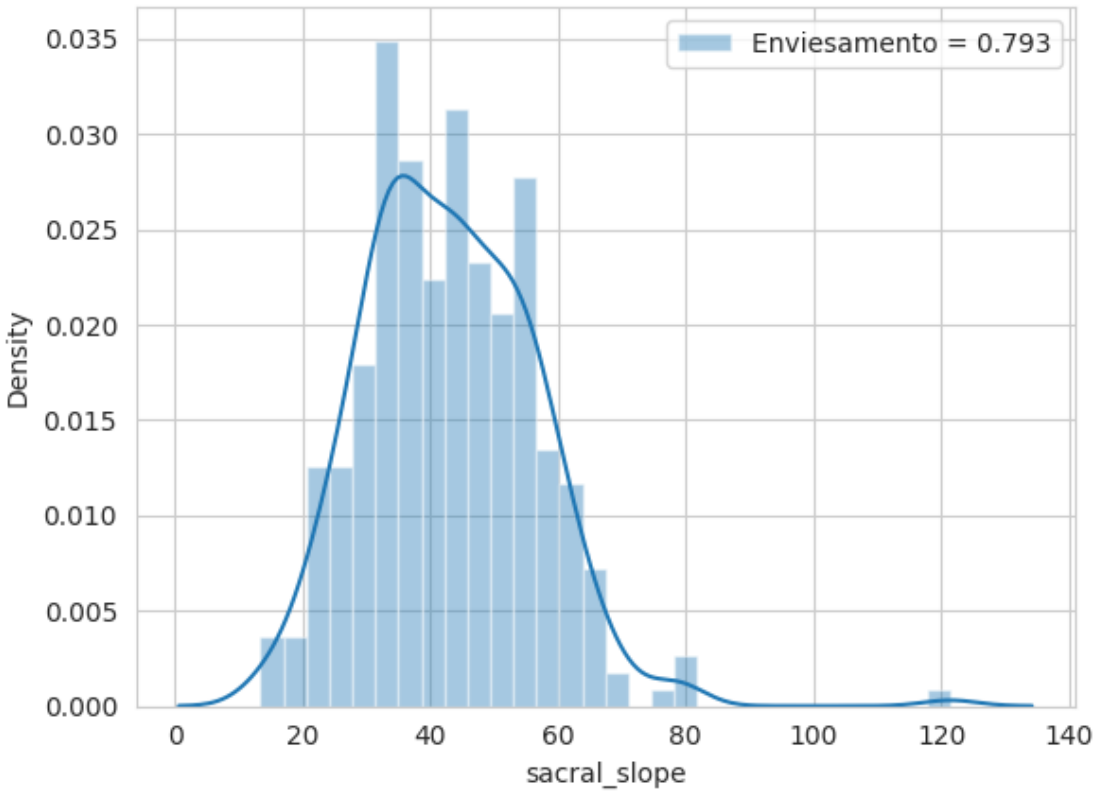
A seguir estão a distribuição de todos os atributos.

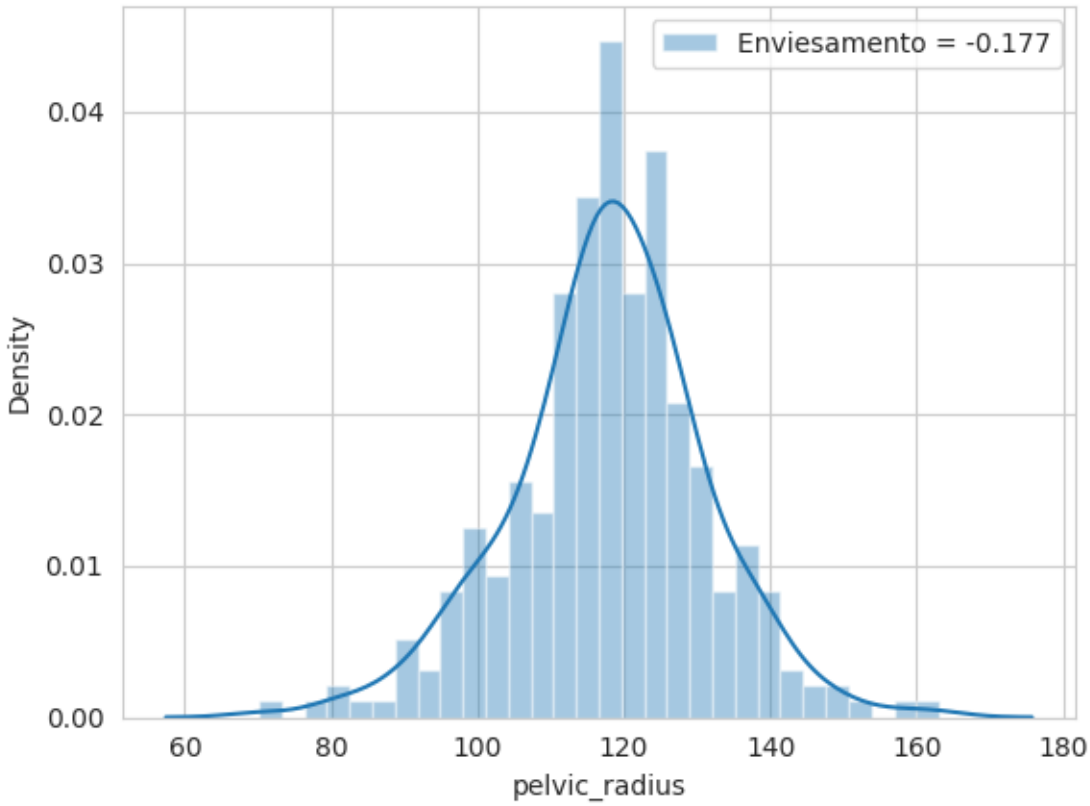
[ ]:
```
for feat in df.columns:
    skew = df[feat].skew()
    sns.distplot(df[feat], kde=True, label='Enviesamento = %.3f' %(skew),␣
 ↪bins=30)
    plt.legend(loc='best')
    plt.show()
```

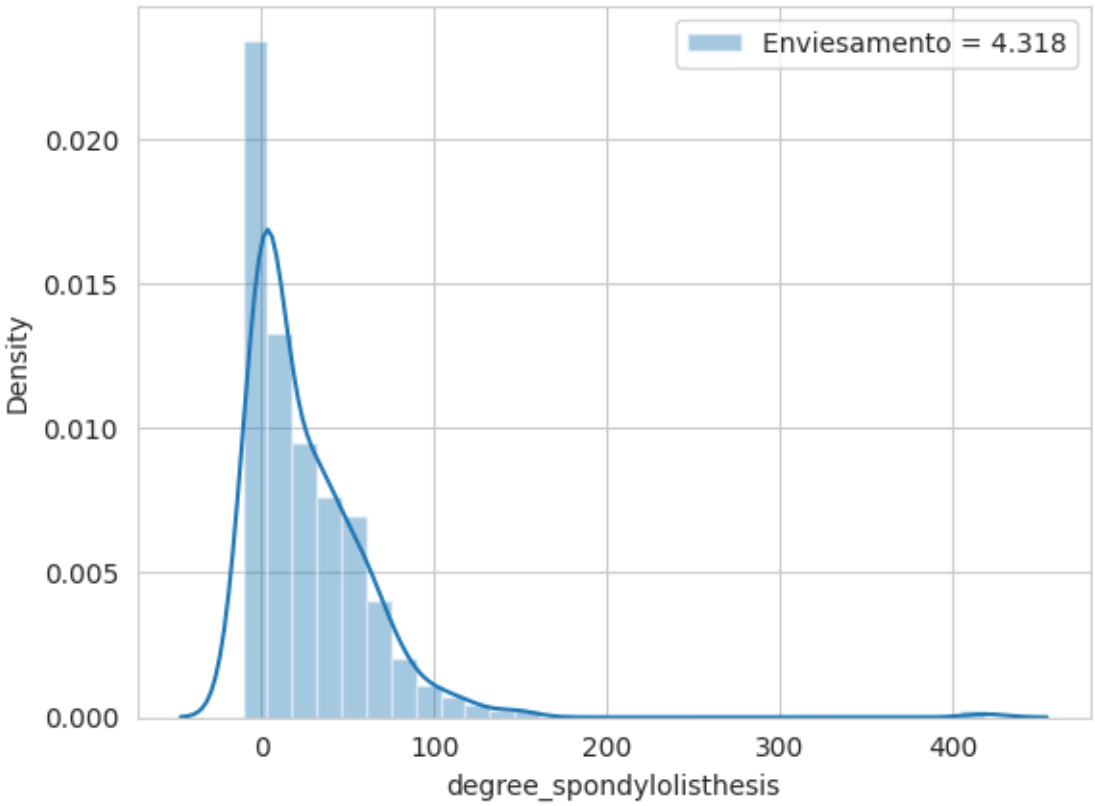


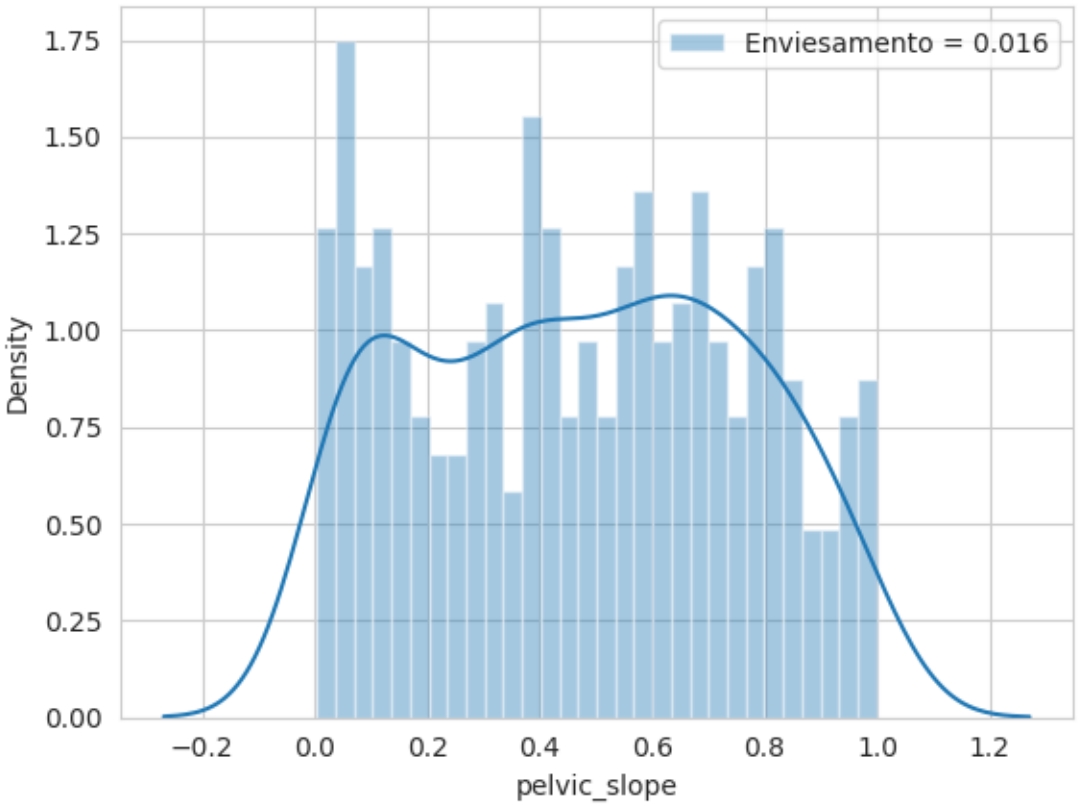

Enviesamento = 0.677
Density
0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
−10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
pelvic tilt

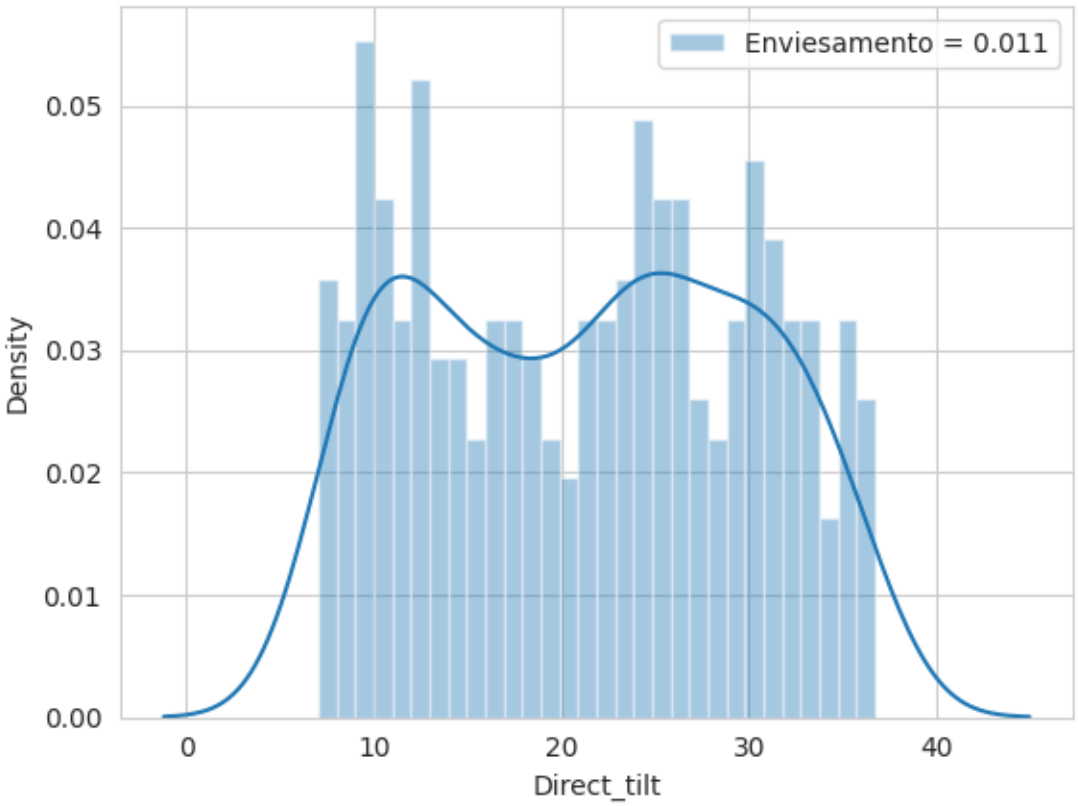

Enviesamento = 0.599
Density
0.025
0.020
0.015
0.010
0.005
0.000
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
lumbar_lordosis_angle

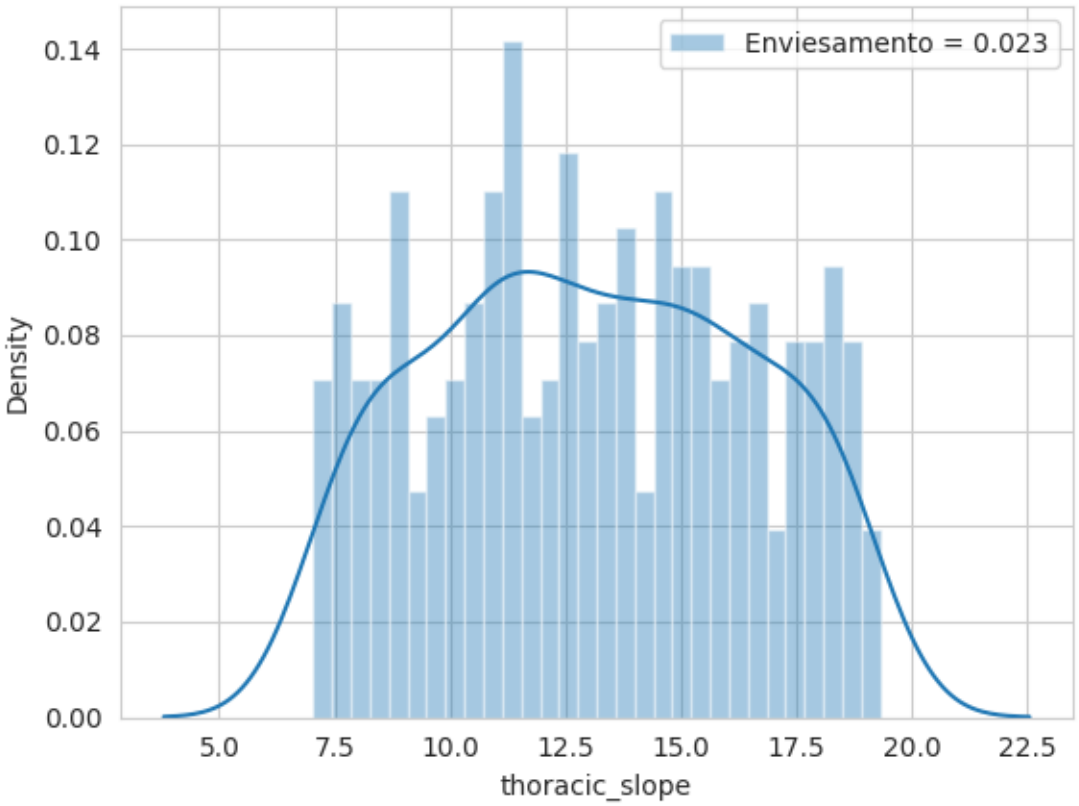

Enviesamento = 0.793
Density
0.035
0.030
0.025
0.020
0.015
0.010
0.005
0.000
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
sacral_slope

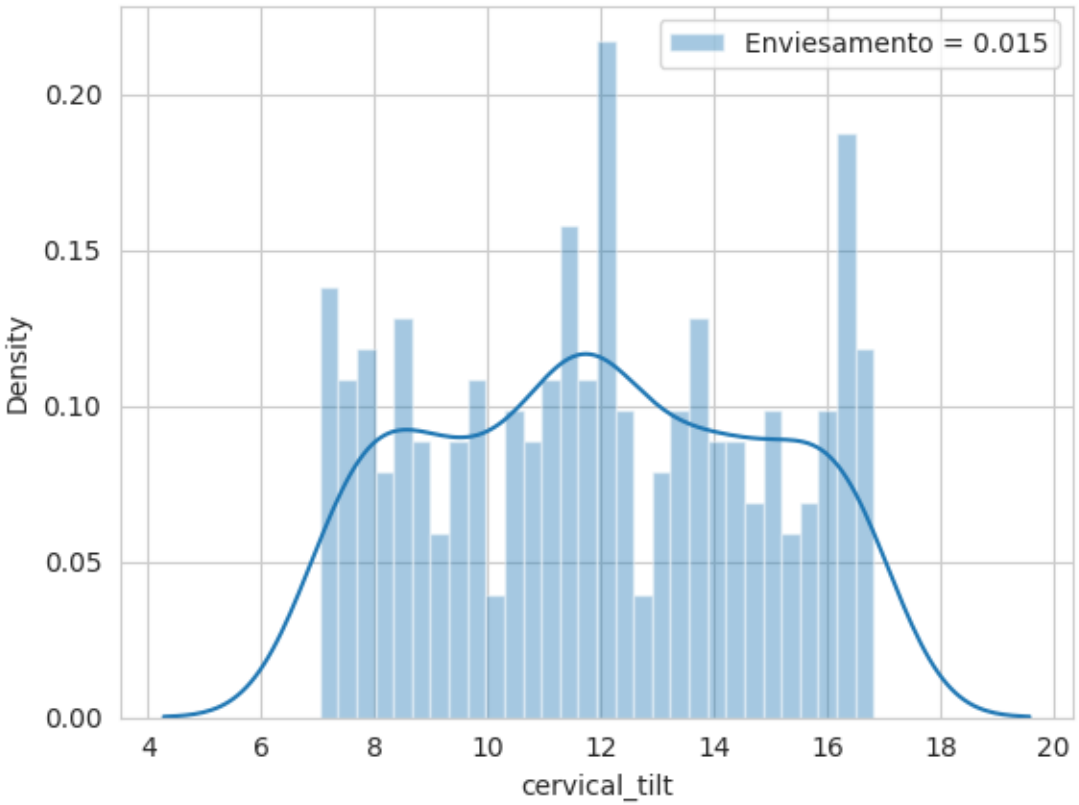

Enviesamento = -0.177
Density
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
pelvic_radius

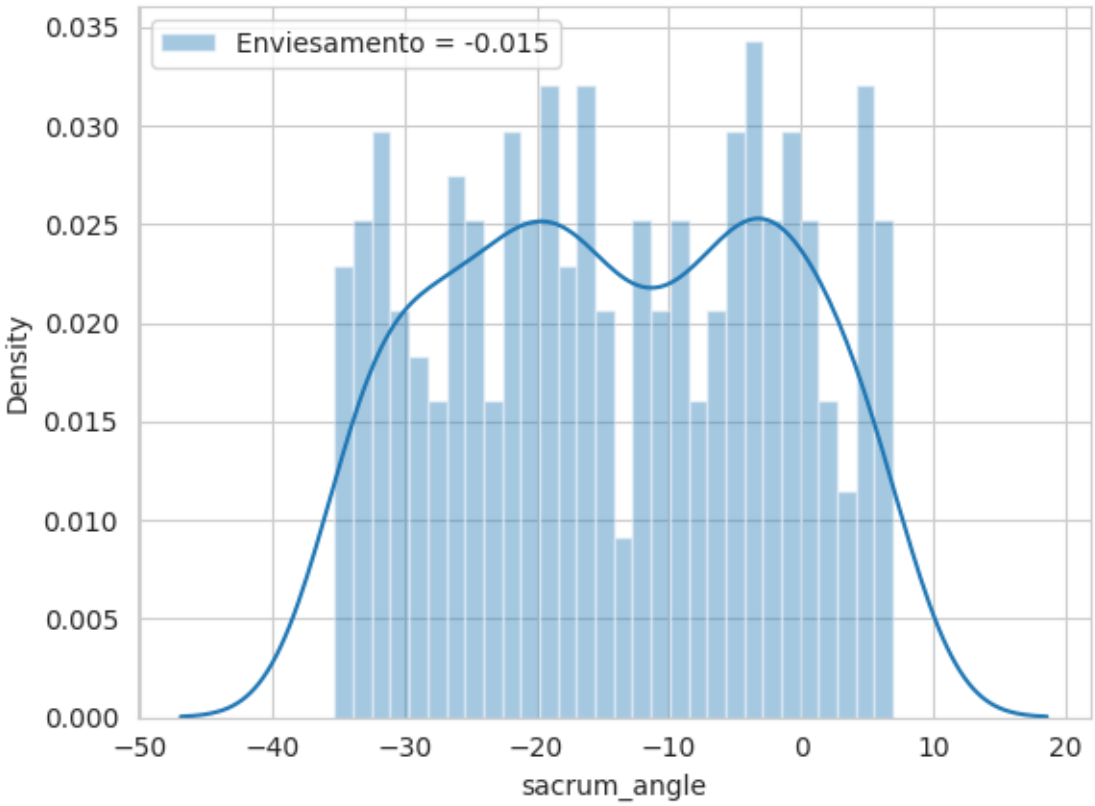

Enviesamento = 4.318
Density
0.020
0.015
0.010
0.005
0.000
0
100
200
300
400
degree_spondylolisthesis

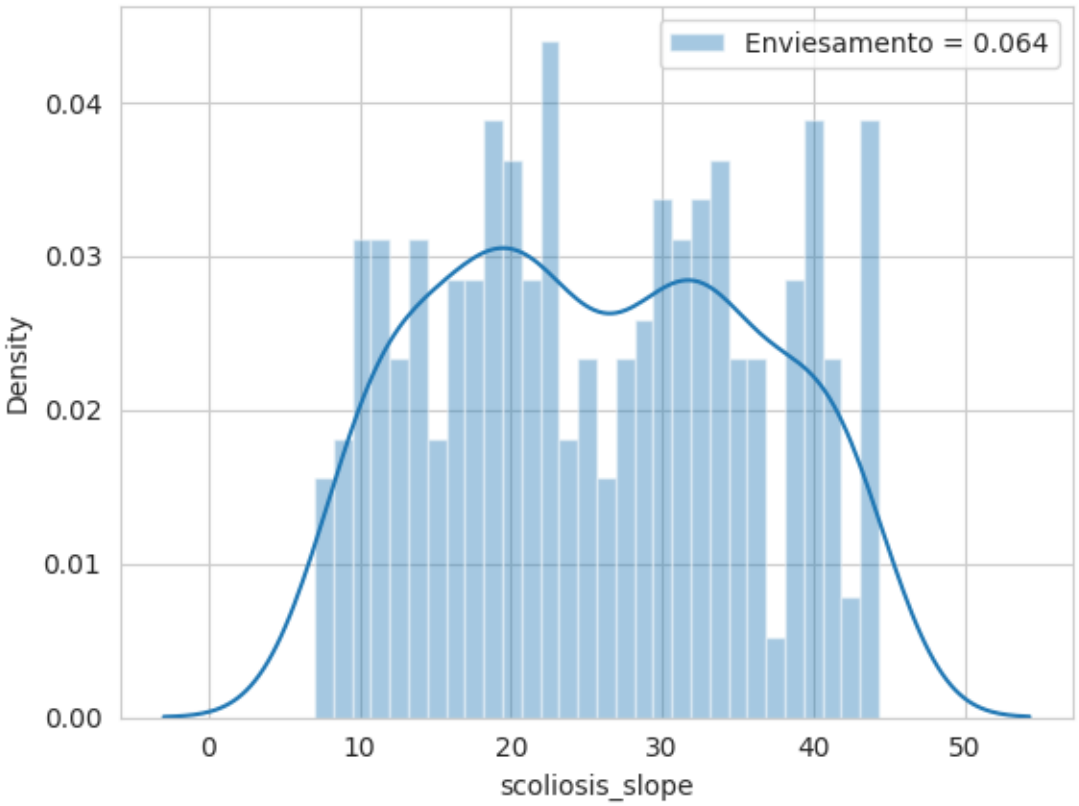

Enviesamento = 0.016
Density
1.75
1.50
1.25
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
−0.2
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
1.2
pelvic_slope

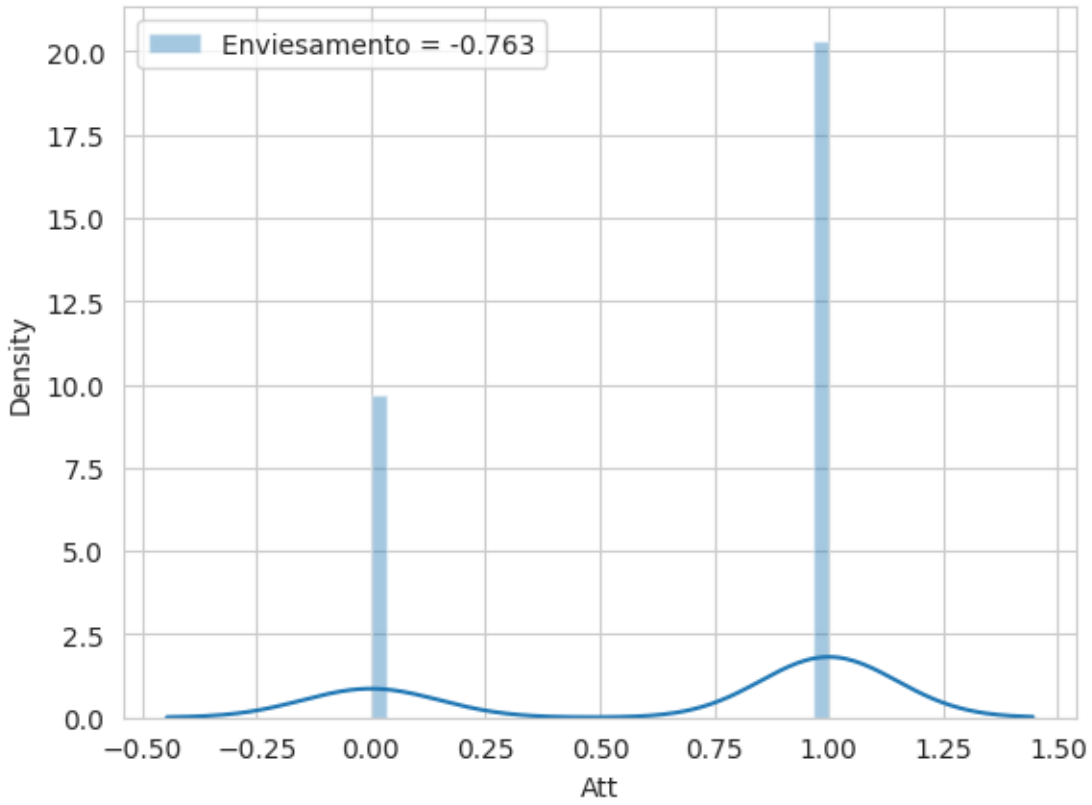

Enviesamento = 0.011
Density
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
0
10
20
30
40
Direct_tilt


Enviesamento = 0.023
Density
0.14
0.12
0.10
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0.00
5.0
7.5
10.0
12.5
15.0
17.5
20.0
22.5
thoracic_slope


Enviesamento = 0.015
Density
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
cervical_tilt


Enviesamento = -0.015
Density
0.035
0.030
0.025
0.020
0.015
0.010
0.005
0.000
−50
−40
−30
−20
−10
0
10
20
sacrum_angle

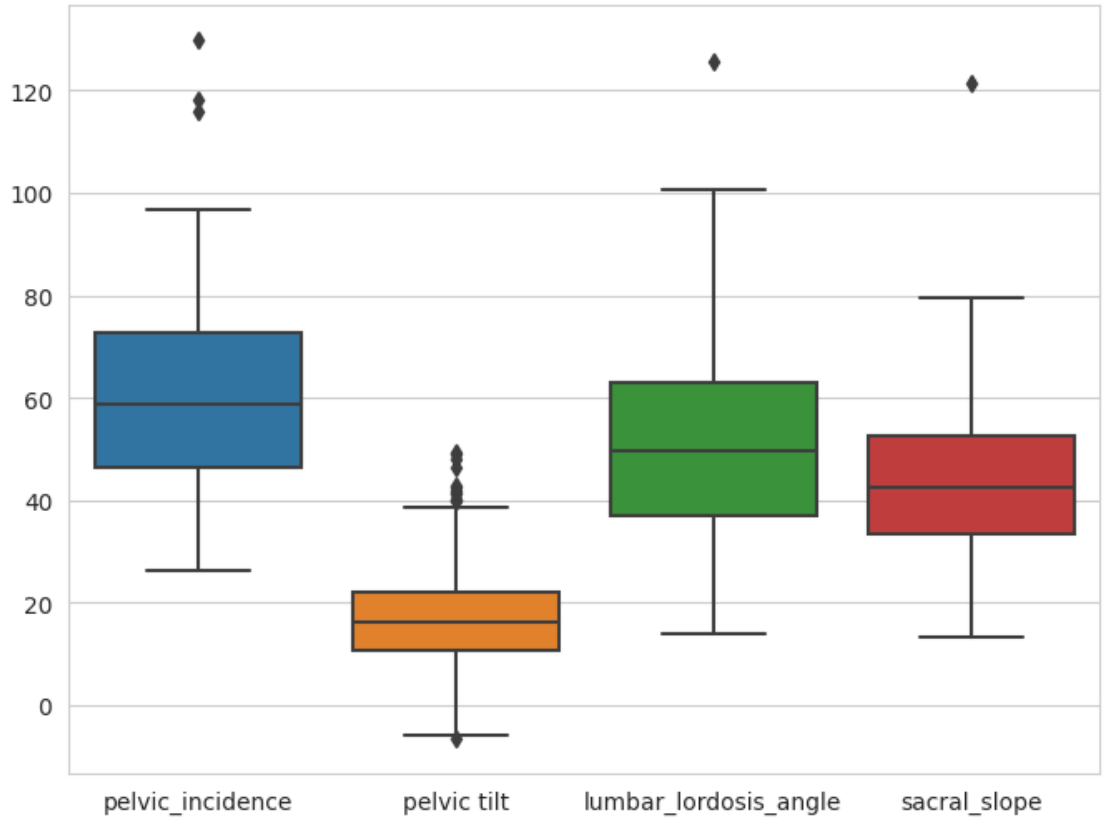

Enviesamento = 0.064
Density
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.00
0
10
20
30
40
50
scoliosis_slope



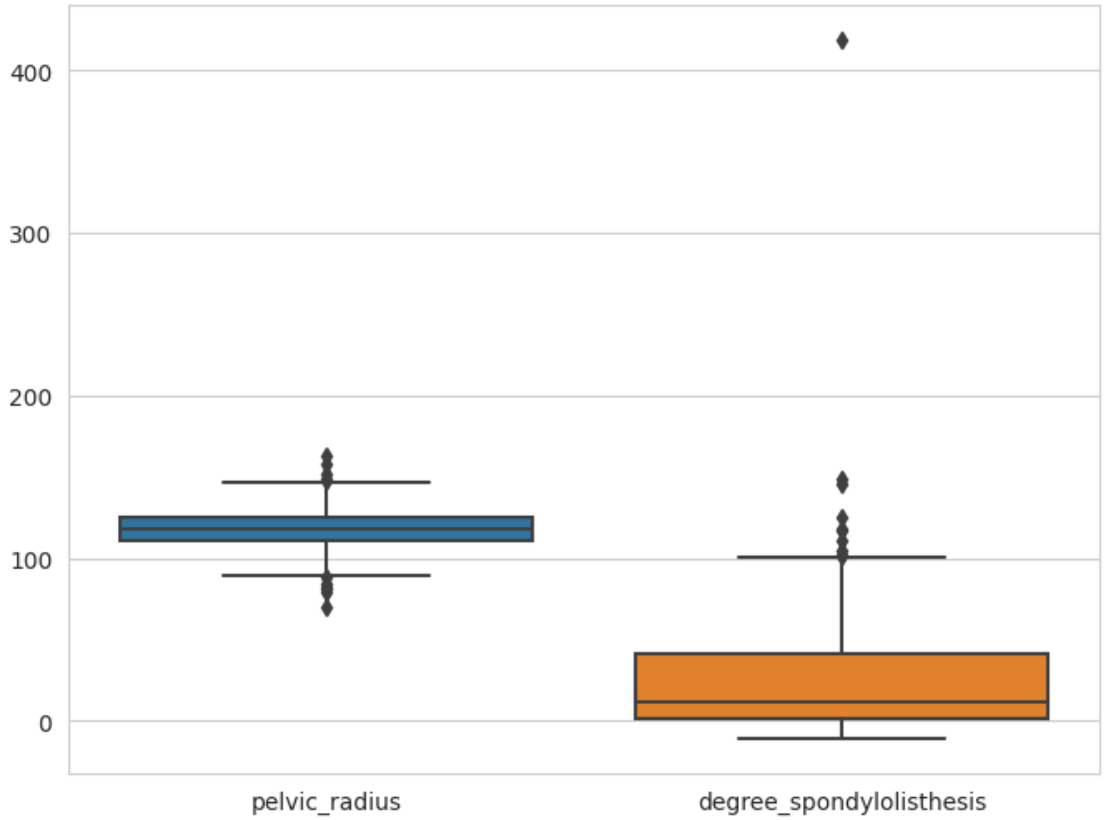
3.3 box plots

boxplots dos atributos

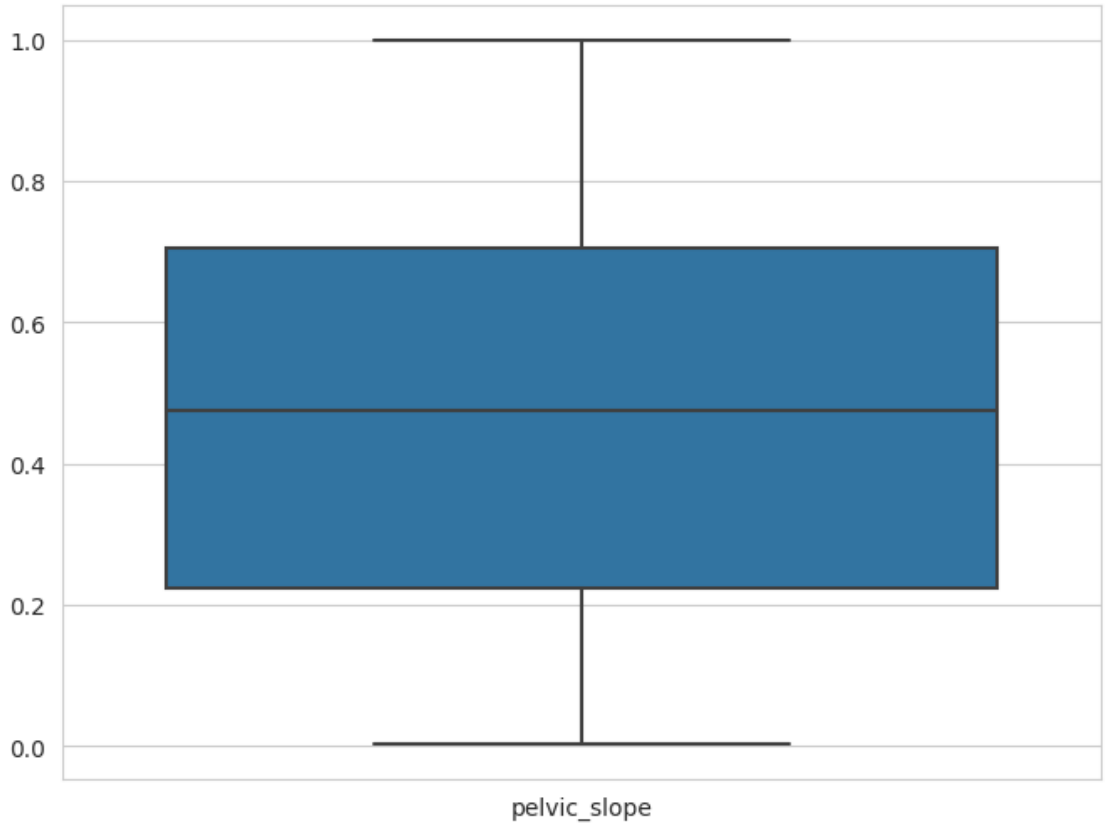
[ ]:
```
att1 = df.columns.tolist()[0:4]
att2 = df.columns.tolist()[4:6]
att3 = df.columns.tolist()[6:7]
att4 = df.columns.tolist()[7:12]

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



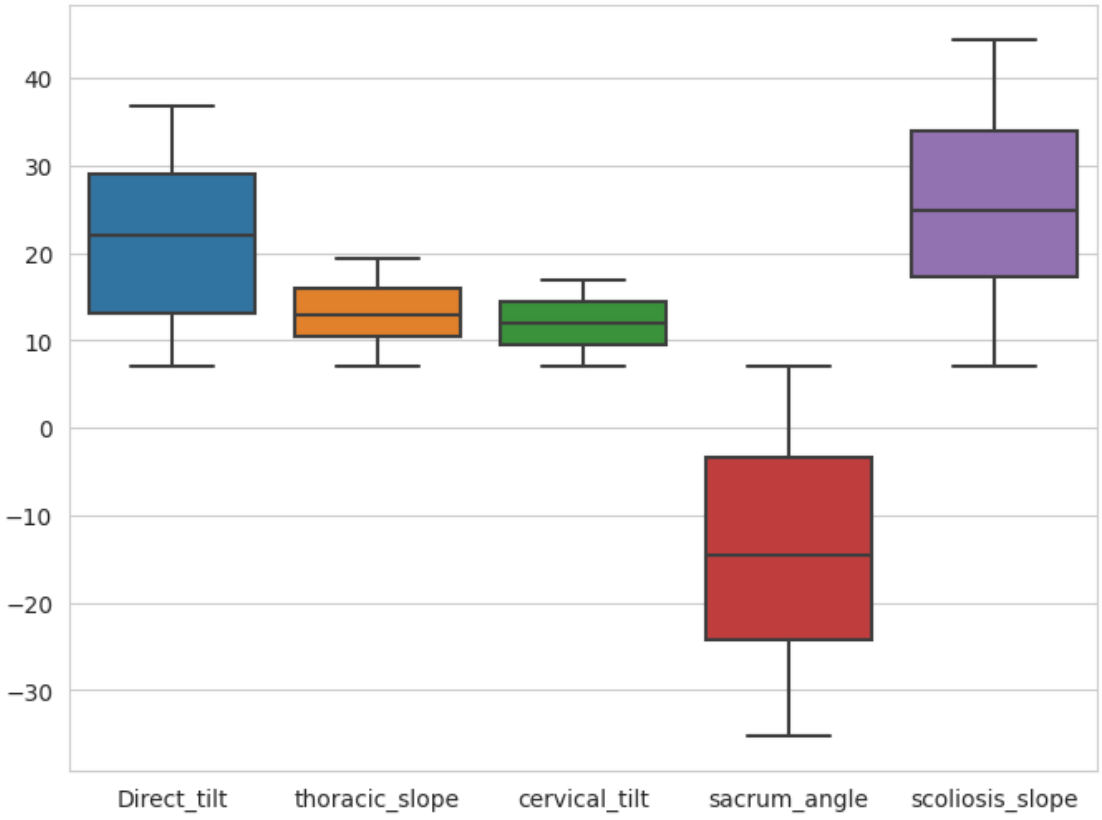
[ ]:
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.boxplot(data=df[att2])
plt.show()
```



[ ]:
```
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 biblioteca scikit-learn.

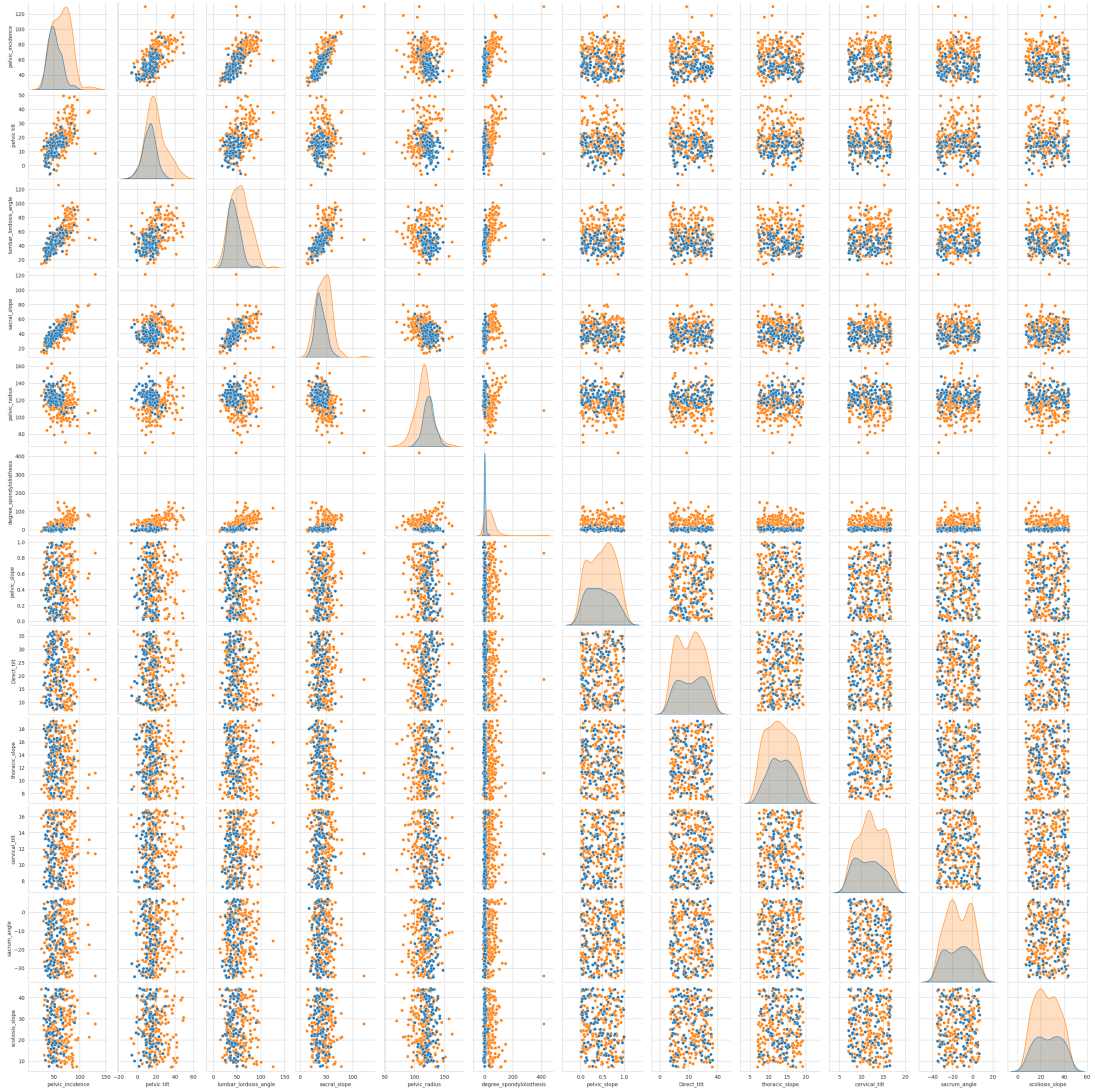
3.4 distribuição pair plot

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>
```



4 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))
df[predictors] = df[predictors]/df[predictors].max()
df.describe().transpose()
```

[ ]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%
pelvic_incidence	310.0	0.465954	0.132758	0.201395	0.357613
pelvic tilt	310.0	0.354889	0.202467	-0.132606	0.215793
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
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	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
Att	1.000000	1.000000	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 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1
 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1
 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1
 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1]
[1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0
 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1]
```

4.1 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       0.80      0.76      0.78        78
           1       0.89      0.91      0.90       170

    accuracy                           0.86       248
   macro avg       0.84      0.83      0.84       248
weighted avg       0.86      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       0.82      0.64      0.72        22
           1       0.82      0.93      0.87        40

    accuracy                           0.82        62
   macro avg       0.82      0.78      0.79        62
weighted avg       0.82      0.82      0.82        62
```

4.2 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)
```

```
              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
```

```
[ ]: MLP_net(hidden_layers, "logistic",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

    accuracy                           0.65        62
   macro avg       0.32      0.50      0.39        62
weighted avg       0.42      0.65      0.51        62
```

```
[ ]: MLP_net(hidden_layers, "identity",solver)
```

```
[[13  9]
 [ 4 36]]
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.76      0.59      0.67        22
           1       0.80      0.90      0.85        40

    accuracy                           0.79        62
   macro avg       0.78      0.75      0.76        62
weighted avg       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       0.79      0.68      0.73        22
           1       0.84      0.90      0.87        40

    accuracy                           0.82        62
   macro avg       0.81      0.79      0.80        62
weighted avg       0.82      0.82      0.82        62
```

```
[ ]: hidden_layers = (7,7,7)
     MLP_net(hidden_layers, "tanh",solver)
```

```
[[12 10]
 [ 3 37]]
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.80      0.55      0.65        22
           1       0.79      0.93      0.85        40

    accuracy                           0.79        62
   macro avg       0.79      0.74      0.75        62
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.

[ ]:
```
hidden_layers = (13,13,13,13,13)
MLP_net(hidden_layers, "tanh",solver)
```

```
[[15  7]
 [ 2 38]]
              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
```

[ ]:
```
hidden_layers = (13,13)
MLP_net(hidden_layers, "tanh",solver)
```

```
[[ 9 13]
 [ 1 39]]
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.90      0.41      0.56        22
           1       0.75      0.97      0.85        40

    accuracy                           0.77        62
   macro avg       0.82      0.69      0.71        62
weighted avg       0.80      0.77      0.75        62
```

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

[ ]:
```
hidden_layers = (13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13,13)
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

    accuracy                           0.65        62
   macro avg       0.32      0.50      0.39        62
weighted avg       0.42      0.65      0.51        62
```

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]]
              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
```

para lbfgs

[ ]:
```
MLP_net(hidden_layers, "tanh","lbfgs")
```

```
[[12 10]
 [ 3 37]]
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.80      0.55      0.65        22
           1       0.79      0.93      0.85        40

    accuracy                           0.79        62
   macro avg       0.79      0.74      0.75        62
```

```
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)
```

```
(0.8225806451612904, 0.8372093023255814)
(0.8709677419354839, 0.8636363636363636)
(0.8387096774193549, 0.8409090909090909)
(0.8387096774193549, 0.8571428571428571)
(0.8548387096774194, 0.8604651162790697)
(0.8548387096774194, 0.8444444444444444)
(0.7903225806451613, 0.7872340425531915)
(0.8387096774193549, 0.8409090909090909)
(0.8387096774193549, 0.8409090909090909)
(0.8064516129032258, 0.8181818181818182)
(0.8225806451612904, 0.7959183673469388)
(0.8548387096774194, 0.8444444444444444)
(0.8387096774193549, 0.8571428571428571)
(0.8387096774193549, 0.8409090909090909)
(0.8064516129032258, 0.8333333333333334)
(0.8225806451612904, 0.8085106382978723)
(0.8709677419354839, 0.9210526315789473)
(0.8387096774193549, 0.875)
(0.8225806451612904, 0.8536585365853658)
```

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

% testes	precisão 0	precisão 1	acurácia

% 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.

Para uma melhor observação vamos fazer um gráfico para observar precição e acurácia em função do tamanho dos dados dedicados a treino e testes.

[ ]:
```
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_stats(hidden_layers, act,solver, X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test):
  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)
  return accuracy_score(y_test,predict_test), precision_score(y_test,␣
 ↪predict_test)


def MLP_train(test):
  X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=test,␣
 ↪random_state=70)
  return MLP_stats((13,13,13,13,13), "tanh","sgd",X_train, y_train, X_test,␣
 ↪y_test)


arr = []
```

```
accuracy = []
precision = []
percent =[]
for i in range(78):
  per = 0.0125 + i*0.0125
  arr = MLP_train(per)

  percent.append(per)
  accuracy.append(arr[0])
  precision.append(arr[1])

print(percent)
print(accuracy)
print(precision)
```

```
[0.0125, 0.025, 0.037500000000000006, 0.05, 0.0625, 0.075, 0.08750000000000001,
0.1, 0.1125, 0.125, 0.1375, 0.15000000000000002, 0.16250000000000003,
0.17500000000000002, 0.18750000000000003, 0.2, 0.21250000000000002,
0.22500000000000003, 0.23750000000000002, 0.25, 0.2625, 0.275,
0.28750000000000003, 0.30000000000000004, 0.31250000000000006, 0.325, 0.3375,
0.35000000000000003, 0.36250000000000004, 0.37500000000000006, 0.3875, 0.4,
0.41250000000000003, 0.42500000000000004, 0.43750000000000006, 0.45, 0.4625,
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0.6625, 0.675, 0.6875, 0.7, 0.7125, 0.725, 0.7375, 0.75, 0.7625, 0.775, 0.7875,
0.8, 0.8125, 0.825, 0.8375, 0.85, 0.8625, 0.875, 0.8875, 0.9, 0.9125, 0.925,
0.9375, 0.95, 0.9625, 0.975]
[1.0, 0.875, 1.0, 0.875, 0.75, 0.5416666666666666, 0.8214285714285714,
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0.851063829787234, 0.803921568627451, 0.8, 0.7796610169491526,
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0.782051282051282, 0.8536585365853658, 0.7441860465116279, 0.7666666666666667,
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0.6529850746268657, 0.6875, 0.677536231884058, 0.6379928315412187,
0.6466431095406361, 0.6480836236933798, 0.711340206185567, 0.6508474576271186,
0.5183946488294314, 0.46204620462046203]
[1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.75, 0.5416666666666666, 0.8235294117647058,
```

```
0.9333333333333333, 0.95, 0.7916666666666666, 0.8076923076923077,
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0.9090909090909091, 0.8372093023255814, 0.8043478260869565, 0.9512195121951219,
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0.7710843373493976, 0.7428571428571429, 0.7790697674418605, 0.8,
0.7735849056603774, 0.7692307692307693, 0.7797619047619048, 0.8607594936708861,
0.8113207547169812, 0.8144329896907216, 0.7009345794392523]
```
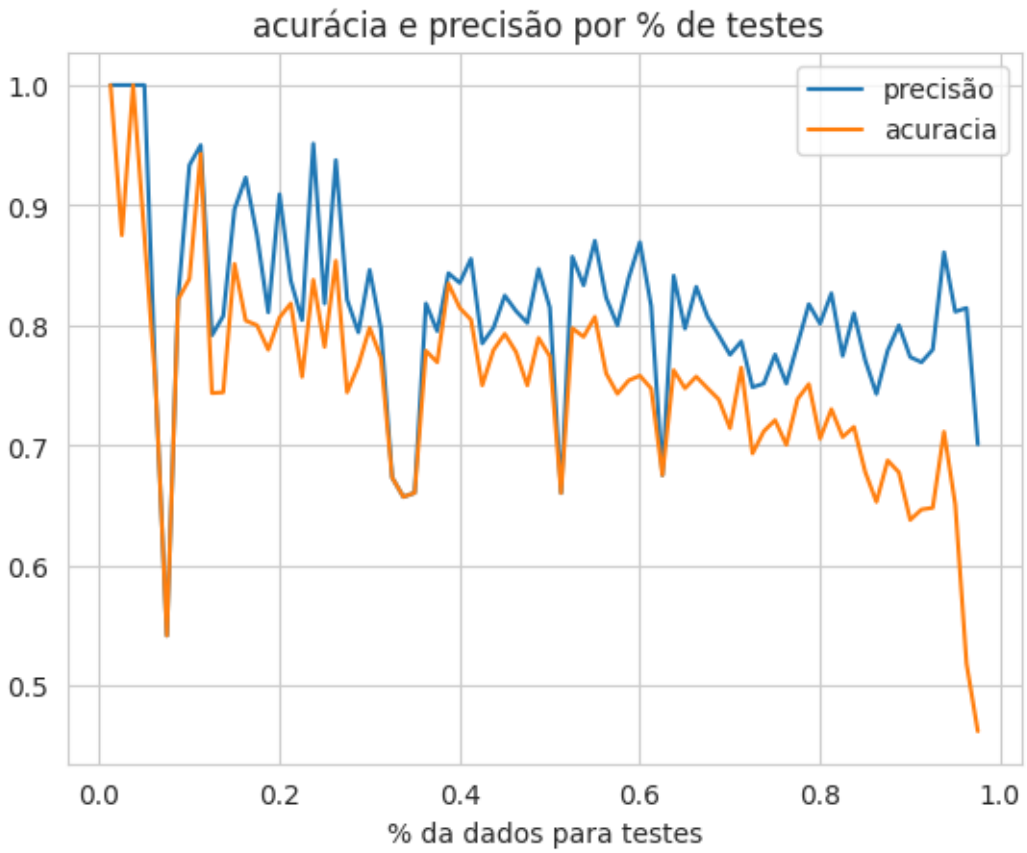

no gráfico abaixo temos a precião e acuracia conforme variamos o tamanho do banco de dados dedicado a teste e dedicado a treino do MLP.

[ ]:
```
percent = np.array(percent)
accuracy = np.array(accuracy)
precision = np.array(precision)

plt.title("acurácia e precisão por % de testes ")
plt.xlabel("% da dados para testes")
plt.plot(percent, precision , label = "precisão")
plt.plot(percent, accuracy , label = "acuracia")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



4.3 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.