Import Libraries

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

Read Data

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/fedesoriano/stroke-prediction-dataset

```
df = pd.read_csv('dataset-stroke.csv')
```

Preview Dataset

```
df.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5110 entries, 0 to 5109
Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	id	5110 non-null	int64
1	gender	5110 non-null	object
2	age	5110 non-null	float64
3	hypertension	5110 non-null	int64
4	heart_disease	5110 non-null	int64
5	ever_married	5110 non-null	object

6	work_type	5110	non-null	object
7	Residence_type	5110	non-null	object
8	avg_glucose_level	5110	non-null	float64
9	bmi	4909	non-null	float64
10	smoking_status	5110	non-null	object
11	stroke	5110	non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(3), int64(4), object(5)

memory usage: 479.2+ KB

df.isna().sum()

id	0
gender	0
age	0
hypertension	0
heart_disease	0
ever_married	0
work_type	0
Residence_type	0
<pre>avg_glucose_level</pre>	0
bmi	201
smoking_status	0
stroke	0
dtvpe: int64	

df.head()

	id	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	ever_married	work_type	Residence_type	avg_glucose_level
0	9046	Male	67.0	0	1	Yes	Private	Urban	228.69
1	51676	Female	61.0	0	0	Yes	Self- employed	Rural	202.21
2	31112	Male	80.0	0	1	Yes	Private	Rural	105.92
3	60182	Female	49.0	0	0	Yes	Private	Urban	171.23
4	1665	Female	79.0	1	0	Yes	Self- employed	Rural	174.12

Clean Data

```
# Drop out ID column
df = df.drop('id',axis=1)
```

```
# Replace Missing Values in column 'bmi' with the average bmi
df.loc[df['bmi'].isnull(),'bmi'] = df.bmi.mean()
```

```
# Clean gender column
df['gender'].value_counts()
```

Female 2994
Male 2115
Other 1
Name: gender, dtype: int64

```
df = df.drop(df[df['gender'] == 'Other'].index, axis=0)
```

```
# Convert categorical string into numeric
cols = ['gender','ever_married','work_type','Residence_type','smoking_status']
for col in cols:
    print(f"---{col}--- \n{df[col].value_counts()}")
```

```
---gender---
Female 2994
Male
         2115
Name: gender, dtype: int64
---ever_married---
Yes
      3353
No
      1756
Name: ever_married, dtype: int64
---work_type---
Private
                 2924
Self-employed
                819
children
                 687
Govt_job
                 657
Never_worked
                 22
Name: work_type, dtype: int64
---Residence_type---
Urban
        2596
```

```
Rural 2513
Name: Residence_type, dtype: int64
---smoking_status---
```

```
for col in cols:
    label = LabelEncoder().fit_transform(df[col])
    df.drop(col, axis= 1, inplace=True)
    df[col] = label
```

df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 5109 entries, 0 to 5109
Data columns (total 11 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	age	5109 non-null	float64
1	hypertension	5109 non-null	int64
2	heart_disease	5109 non-null	int64
3	avg_glucose_level	5109 non-null	float64
4	bmi	5109 non-null	float64
5	stroke	5109 non-null	int64
6	gender	5109 non-null	int64
7	ever_married	5109 non-null	int64
8	work_type	5109 non-null	int64
9	Residence_type	5109 non-null	int64
10	smoking_status	5109 non-null	int64
d+vn	$a_0 = f_{100} + \frac{1}{100}$	(/(0)	

dtypes: float64(3), int64(8) memory usage: 479.0 KB

Split Data

```
X = df.drop(['stroke'],axis=1)
y = df['stroke']
# split data
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.20, random_state = 66)
```

Fit models to data

```
logit_model = LogisticRegression()
logit_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

p = logit_model.predict(X_test)
logit_model.score(X_test, y_test)

0.9500978473581213

/opt/python/envs/default/lib/python3.8/site-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logi
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regressi
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
```

```
dt_model = DecisionTreeClassifier()
dt_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

p = dt_model.predict(X_test)
dt_model.score(X_test, y_test)
```

0.9060665362035225

```
rf_model = RandomForestClassifier()
rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

p = rf_model.predict(X_test)
rf_model.score(X_test, y_test)
```

0.949119373776908

from sklearn.metrics import make_scorer, precision_score, recall_score, accuracy_

print(classification_report(y_test, p, target_names=['stroke','not']))

support	all f1-score suppo		precision	
971	0.97	1.00	0.95	stroke
51	0.00		0.00	not
1022	0.95	0.50	0. (0	accuracy
1022	0.49	0.50	0.48	macro avg
1022	0.93	0.95	0.90	weighted avg