

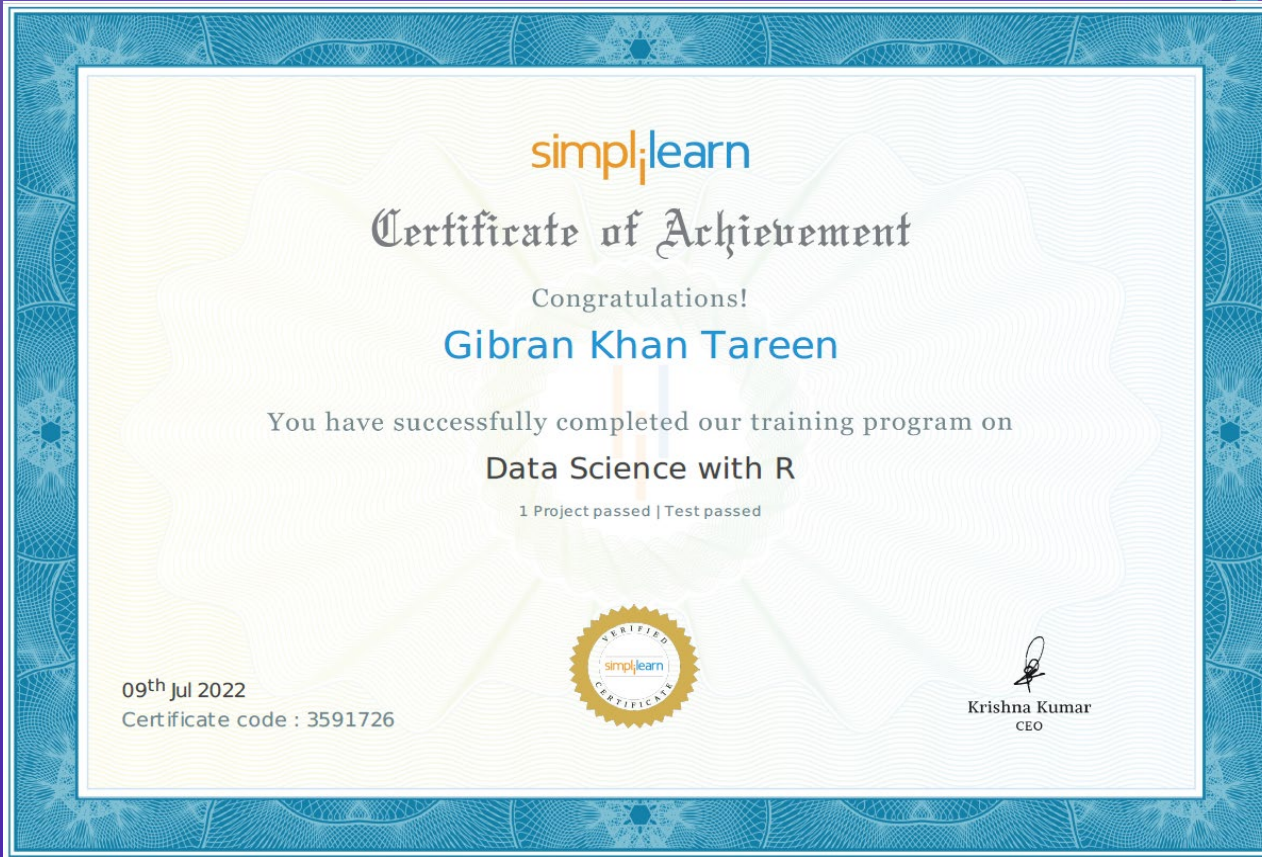
# Data Science With R

Summer Training  
ETP VIVA

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Registration Number: 12100173



# Certificate from The Institution



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“Torture the data,  
and it will **confess**  
to anything.”

— Ronald Coase, *Economics, Nobel prize Laureate*

An illustration of a woman with dark hair in a bun, wearing a dark blue top and a necklace, pointing her right index finger at a screen. The screen displays the number '01' in large white digits. The background is a solid purple color with decorative geometric patterns, including concentric squares and lines in lighter shades of purple and blue.

01

# A Brief Introduction

What are the Project Objectives  
and Language We Used In It

# Basic Structure of Our Dataset

Attributes	Description
AGE	Age of the patient discharged
FEMALE	A binary variable that indicates if the patient is female
LOS	Length of stay in days
RACE	Race of the patient (specified numerically)
TOTCH	Hospital discharge costs
APRDRG	All Patient Refined Diagnosis Related Groups

# Main Objectives of Our Project



## Record Patient Stats

Find which age category most frequently visit the hospital and has the maximum expenditure



## Allocation of resources

To properly utilize the costs, the agency has to analyze the severity of the hospital costs by age and gender.



## Check For Malpractice

Find if there is any malpractice going on by analyzing the race of the patient is related to the hospitalization costs.



## Find Main Cost Factors

To perform a complete analysis, the agency wants to find the variable(s) that mainly affect hospital costs.

# Language Used for our Project:

# R

R is the most popular language in the world of Data Science. It is heavily used in analyzing data that is both structured and unstructured. This has made R, the standard language for performing statistical operations. R allows various features that set it apart from other Data Science languages.



# 02

## Important Concepts

Now we will Discuss the important  
concepts used in the project



# Important Concepts Used



## Hypothesis Test

It is a method of statistical inference used to decide whether the data at hand sufficiently support a particular hypothesis.



## Anova Testing

Analysis of variance is used to investigate relations between categorical variables and continuous variable



## Linear Regression

It is a statistical approach for modeling the relationship between a dependent variable and a given set of independent variables.

# Where did I Implement These Concepts?



	Description	Implemented In
Hypothesis Test	An act in statistics whereby an analyst tests an assumption regarding a population parameter. It provides evidence concerning the plausibility of the hypothesis, given the data.	We used concept of Hypothesis testing using ANNOVA Testing in our Goal 3
Annova Testing	It is a type of hypothesis testing for population variance used to find the relations between categorical variables and continuous variable Programming	We implemented ANNOVA Test in our Goal 3
Linear Regression	It is a commonly used type of predictive analysis. It is a statistical method that allows us to summarize and study relationships between two continuous (quantitative) variables	We implemented Linear Regression by using our own Model in Goal 4, 5 and 6

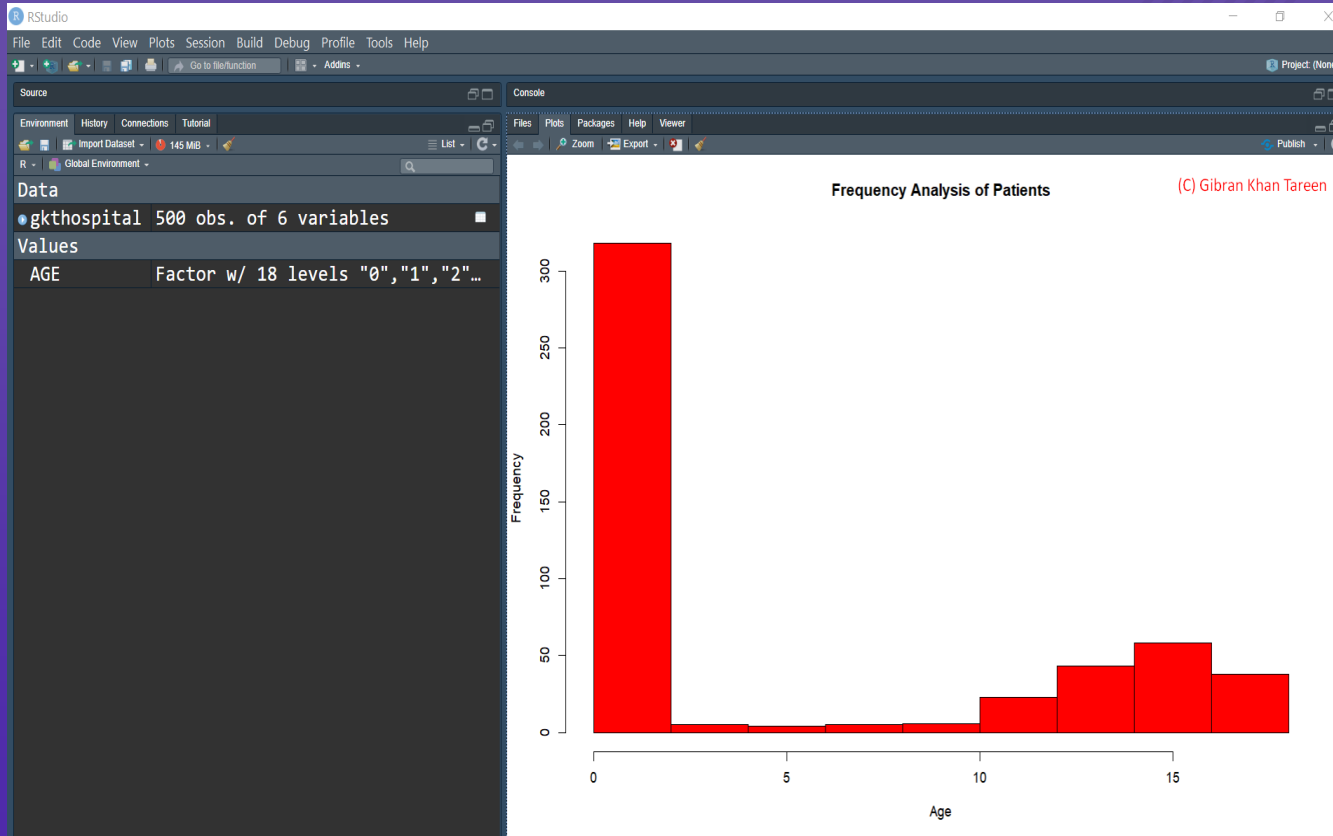
An illustration of a person with short black hair, wearing a purple long-sleeved shirt and white earbuds, holding a black smartphone. The background features abstract geometric patterns in shades of purple and blue, including concentric squares and lines.

# 03

## Few Glimpses of Outcomes

We will now see some important outcomes  
which we found during the Project

# Screenshot: Patient Statistics



# Patient Statistics

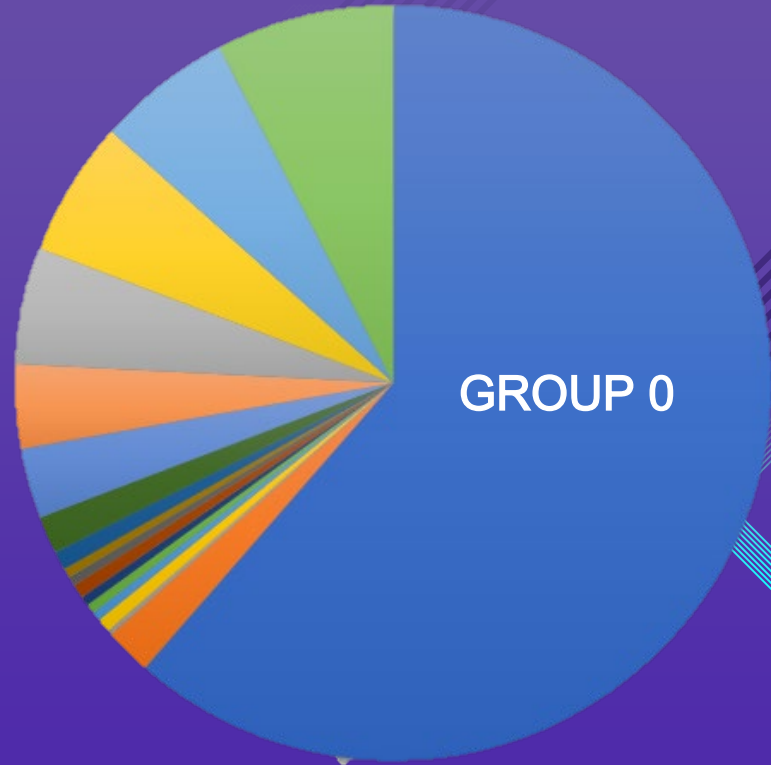
## Maximum Patients

### Top 3 Age Groups

Age GROUP 0  
HasMaximumPatients **61%**

Age GROUP 1 **08%**

Age GROUP 2 **06%**



# Screenshot: Patient Statistics

The screenshot displays the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Source Editor:** Contains the R script code for the analysis.
- Environment:** Shows the loaded data frame 'gkthospital' with 500 observations and 6 variables.
- Values:** Shows the data type for the 'AGE' variable as 'Factor w/ 18 levels "0","1","2"...'.
- Console:** Displays the execution of the following R code:

```
> summary(AGE)
 0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9   10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17 
307  10    1    3    2    2    2    3    2    2    4    8   15   18   25   29   29   38 

> aggregate(TOTCHG~AGE,FUN=sum,data = gkthospital)
  AGE TOTCHG
1  0  678118
2  1   37744
3  2   7298
4  3  30550
5  4  15992
6  5  18507
7  6  17928
8  7  10087
9  8   4741
10 9  21147
11 10 24469
12 11 14250
13 12 54912
14 13 31135
15 14 64643
16 15 111747
17 16  69149
18 17 174777

> max(aggregate(TOTCHG~AGE,FUN=sum,data = gkthospital))
[1] 678118
```

The value 678118 is highlighted in red in the console output, representing the maximum total charge for age group 0.

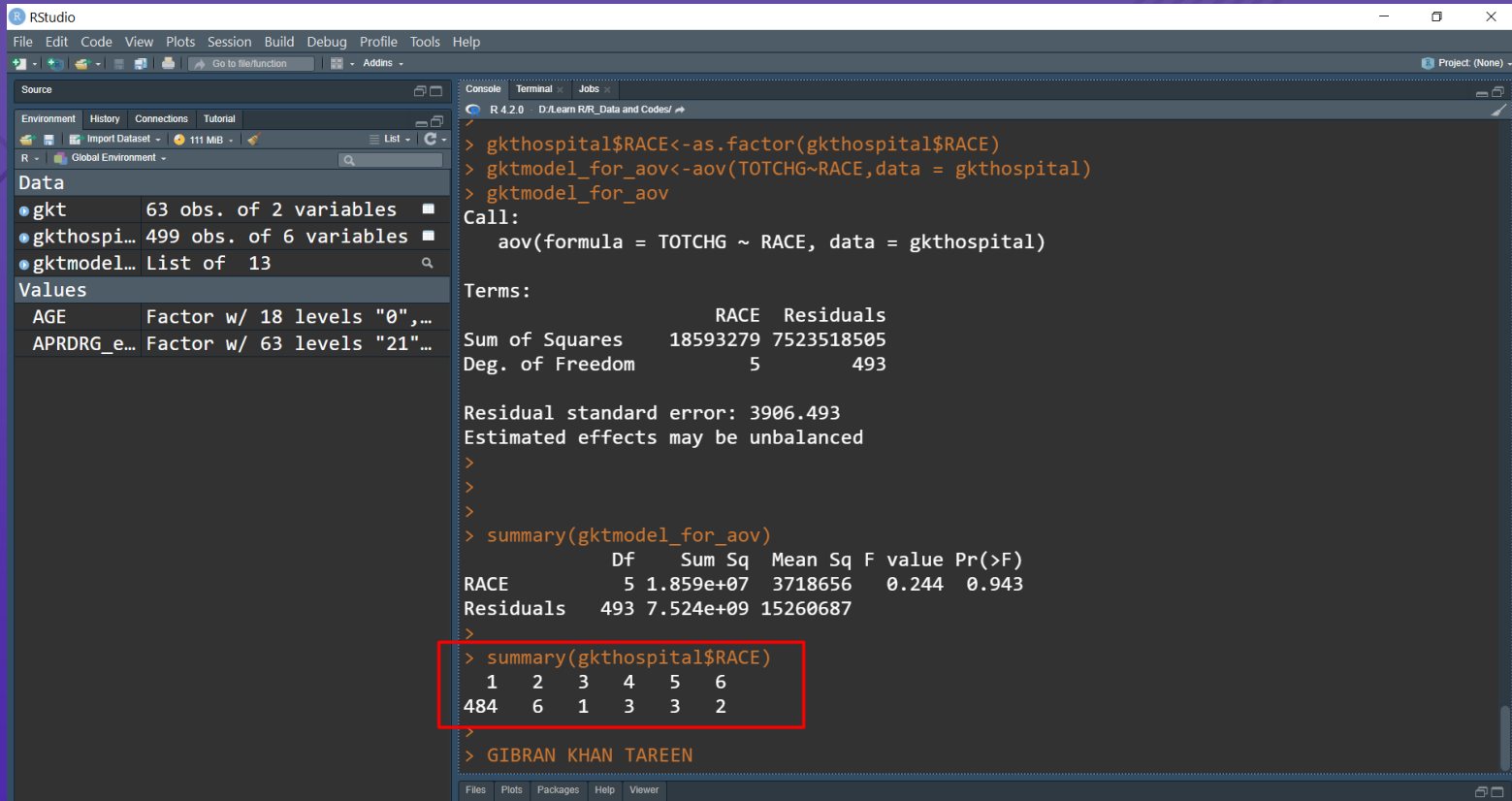


# ₹678,118

AGE group 0 has the maximum Hospital expenditure



# Screenshot of Check for Malpractice



The screenshot shows the RStudio environment with the following components:

- Environment:** Lists objects in the Global Environment: `gkt` (63 obs. of 2 variables), `gkthospi...` (499 obs. of 6 variables), and `gktmodel...` (List of 13).
- Values:** Shows the structure of the data: `AGE` is a Factor with 18 levels, and `APRDRG_e...` is a Factor with 63 levels.
- Console:** Contains the following R code and output:

```
> gkthospital$RACE<-as.factor(gkthospital$RACE)
> gktmodel_for_aov<-aov(TOTCHG~RACE,data = gkthospital)
> gktmodel_for_aov
Call:
aov(formula = TOTCHG ~ RACE, data = gkthospital)

Terms:
                RACE  Residuals
Sum of Squares  18593279 7523518505
Deg. of Freedom      5         493

Residual standard error: 3906.493
Estimated effects may be unbalanced
>
>
> summary(gktmodel_for_aov)
              Df    Sum Sq  Mean Sq  F value Pr(>F)
RACE              5  1.859e+07   3718656    0.244   0.943
Residuals        493  7.524e+09   15260687
>
> summary(gkthospital$RACE)
  1  2  3  4  5  6
484 6  1  3  3  2
>
> GIBRAN KHAN TAREEN
```

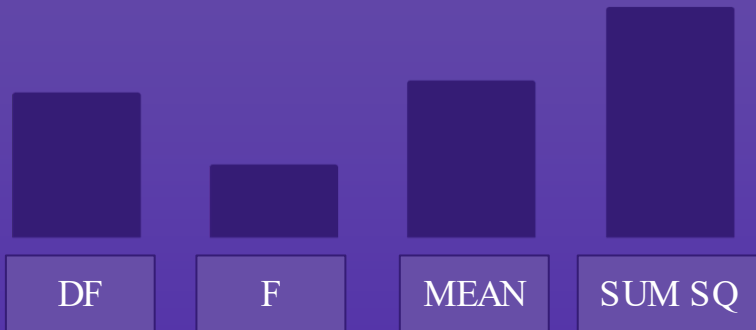
# Check for Malpractice ANNOVA TESTING

Total No. of Races

6

Dependent Var.

TOTCH



Change impact

Low

Medium

High

the “F value” is quite low (**0.244**). This clearly indicates that the variation between hospitalization costs among different races is very small as compared to the variation of hospitalization costs within each race.

We observed that we have more data for **RACE 1** (484 out of 500 patients) in comparison to all other races. **This makes the observations biased**  
We conclude by saying “There is Insufficient data to verify if a patient’s race affects his expenditure.”

The p-value (labeled Pr > F) is greater than Significance value ie. Alpha (0.05) and the “Residual values” (deviation of the observed values) was quite high, so both of these Observations indicate that there is **no relationship** between race and hospital costs, thereby accepting the Null hypothesis.

# Screenshot of Finding Main Cost Factor(s)

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a linear model fit. The Environment pane on the left shows the 'gkthospital' dataset with 500 observations and 6 variables, and a 'model\_gktlr' object which is a list of 13 items. The Console pane on the right displays the R command to fit the model and its summary output.

**Environment:**

- gkthospital: 500 obs. of 6 variables
- model\_gktlr: List of 13

**Call:**

```
lm(formula = TOTCHG ~ AGE + FEMALE + RACE + LOS + APRDRG, data = gkthospital)
```

**Residuals:**

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-6377	-700	-174	122	43378
















**Coefficients:**

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	5218.6769	507.6475	10.280	< 2e-16	***
AGE	134.6949	17.4711	7.710	7.02e-14	***
FEMALE	-390.6924	247.7390	-1.577	0.115	
RACE	-212.4291	227.9326	-0.932	0.352	
LOS	743.1521	34.9225	21.280	< 2e-16	***
APRDRG	-7.7909	0.6816	-11.430	< 2e-16	***

---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 2613 on 493 degrees of freedom  
(1 observation deleted due to missingness)  
Multiple R-squared: 0.5536, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5491  
F-statistic: 122.3 on 5 and 493 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

# Finding Main Variables Which Are Affecting Cost Factors

Variable Factor		Impact			Level of Impact
1	AGE				Very High
2	FEMALE				Very Low
3	LOS (Length of Stay)				Very High
4	RACE				Very Low
5	APRDRG (All Patient Refined Diagnosis Related Groups)				Medium

# Thank You!



**This Shall be it for the  
Presentation Part. I will now  
show the Project Report  
and Source Code**

# 04

## Presenting Project Report

Project report, Source code  
and execution

