

3.0-jo-building-predictive-model

December 1, 2020

1 Building Predictive Models

```
[1]: import os
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import sklearn
```

1.1 Import Data

Train and test data were randomly split within R, using 0.80 ratio. The two dataframes were written to independent csv files, and will be brought into the Python notebook now.

```
[2]: # set path to processed train/test data
processed_data_path = os.path.join(os.path.pardir, 'data', 'processed')
train_file_path = os.path.join(processed_data_path, 'train.txt')
test_file_path = os.path.join(processed_data_path, 'test.txt')
```

```
[3]: df_train = pd.read_csv(train_file_path, index_col='Obs')
df_test = pd.read_csv(test_file_path, index_col='Obs')
```

```
[4]: print('Train data:')
df_train.info()
print('\n')
print('Test data:')
df_test.info()
```

Train data:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

Int64Index: 76 entries, 1 to 97

Data columns (total 9 columns):

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Unnamed: 0 | 76 non-null int64 |
| Y_HighGradeCancer | 76 non-null int64 |
| PSALevel | 76 non-null float64 |
| CancerVol | 76 non-null float64 |
| Weight | 76 non-null float64 |
| Age | 76 non-null float64 |
| BenignProstaticHyperplasia | 76 non-null float64 |
| SeminalVesicleInvasion | 76 non-null int64 |

```
CapsularPenetration          76 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(6), int64(3)
memory usage: 5.9 KB
```

Test data:

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 21 entries, 5 to 95
Data columns (total 9 columns):
Unnamed: 0                21 non-null int64
Y_HighGradeCancer        21 non-null int64
PSALevel                  21 non-null float64
CancerVol                 21 non-null float64
Weight                    21 non-null float64
Age                       21 non-null float64
BenignProstaticHyperplasia 21 non-null float64
SeminalVesicleInvasion    21 non-null int64
CapsularPenetration       21 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(6), int64(3)
memory usage: 1.6 KB
```

```
[5]: df_train.columns
```

```
[5]: Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'Y_HighGradeCancer', 'PSALevel', 'CancerVol', 'Weight',
        'Age', 'BenignProstaticHyperplasia', 'SeminalVesicleInvasion',
        'CapsularPenetration'],
        dtype='object')
```

It looks like R appended an additional “Unnamed: 0” column, most likely related to indexing. I will remove that now.

```
[6]: # drop the redudent columns (R auto-created an index column of its own); can be
      ↪ seen in info() cell above
df_train = df_train.drop(columns='Unnamed: 0')
df_test = df_test.drop(columns='Unnamed: 0')
```

```
[7]: # examine train set
df_train
```

```
[7]:
```

| | Y_HighGradeCancer | PSALevel | CancerVol | Weight | Age | \ |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Obs | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | -2.533700 | -1.645747 | -1.785921 | -1.872101 | |
| 2 | 0 | -2.299250 | -1.995368 | -0.673281 | -0.791989 | |
| 3 | 0 | -2.299250 | -1.586043 | -1.947772 | 1.368234 | |
| 4 | 0 | -2.299250 | -2.174506 | -0.754163 | -0.791989 | |
| 6 | 0 | -1.488689 | -2.046685 | -0.855308 | -1.872101 | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 92 | 0 | 1.438825 | 1.006641 | 0.055045 | -0.386947 | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 93 | 1 | 1.665361 | 1.262501 | 0.459679 | 0.558151 |
| 94 | 1 | 1.918045 | 2.106830 | 0.500132 | -2.682185 |
| 96 | 1 | 2.615096 | 1.305144 | 0.237142 | 0.558151 |
| 97 | 1 | 2.702227 | 1.808328 | 0.641786 | 0.558151 |

| | BenignProstaticHyperplasia | SeminalVesicleInvasion | CapsularPenetration |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Obs | | | |
| 1 | -0.840562 | 0 | -0.596573 |
| 2 | -0.840562 | 0 | -0.596573 |
| 3 | -0.840562 | 0 | -0.596573 |
| 4 | -0.840562 | 0 | -0.596573 |
| 6 | -0.840562 | 0 | -0.596573 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 92 | 0.438624 | 1 | -0.596573 |
| 93 | -0.840562 | 1 | 0.398013 |
| 94 | -0.840562 | 1 | 1.730425 |
| 96 | 0.737545 | 1 | 0.667795 |
| 97 | -0.325658 | 1 | 4.232114 |

[76 rows x 8 columns]

```
[8]: # examine test set
df_test.head()
```

| | Y_HighGradeCancer | PSALevel | CancerVol | Weight | Age | \ |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Obs | | | | | | |
| 5 | 0 | -1.837148 | -0.511447 | -0.450690 | -0.251933 | |
| 8 | 0 | -1.418947 | -0.562625 | -0.228166 | -0.791989 | |
| 14 | 0 | -0.983519 | 0.111131 | -1.320605 | 0.423137 | |
| 17 | 0 | -0.878912 | -1.509353 | -0.268658 | 0.828178 | |
| 23 | 0 | -0.678455 | -1.611706 | -0.551853 | -0.656975 | |

| | BenignProstaticHyperplasia | SeminalVesicleInvasion | CapsularPenetration |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Obs | | | |
| 5 | -0.840562 | 0 | -0.596573 |
| 8 | 0.706307 | 0 | -0.596573 |
| 14 | -0.840562 | 0 | -0.596573 |
| 17 | 0.305380 | 0 | -0.450762 |
| 23 | -0.691566 | 0 | -0.596573 |

```
[9]: # create a list which captures fields to omit from model
skip = ['Y_HighGradeCancer'
        , 'Age'
        , 'Weight'
        , 'BenignProstaticHyperplasia'
        , 'SeminalVesicleInvasion'
        , 'CapsularPenetration']
```

```

    ]
cols_model = [col for col in df_train.columns if col not in skip]
cols_model

```

```
[9]: ['PSALevel', 'CancerVol']
```

1.2 Data Preperation

Because R has already prepared the training and test sets, I will manually assign the split data to appropriate variables now.

```
[10]: # train-test split
X_train = df_train.loc[:, cols_model]
y_train = df_train['Y_HighGradeCancer']
X_test = df_test.loc[:, cols_model]
y_test = df_test['Y_HighGradeCancer']

```

```
[11]: print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape, y_test.shape)

```

```
(76, 2) (76,)
```

```
(21, 2) (21,)
```

```
[12]: # average survival in train and test sets
print(f'Mean y in train set: {round(np.mean(y_train), 3)}')
print(f'Mean y in test set: {round(np.mean(y_test), 3)}')

```

```
Mean y in train set: 0.184
```

```
Mean y in test set: 0.333
```

1.3 Baseline Model

Developing a baseline model: - Here, I will feed the dummy model training data, and sklearn will determine the most frequent classification within the Y_HighGradeCancer field (via prior analysis we know this to value to be 0). Because Y_HighGradeCancer = 0 most frequently, the model will be designed to predict 0 on every single observation. - After the design of the baseline model, I will implement it on both the training and testing data, and calculate accuracy scores and confusion matrixes for good measure. - Subsequent model fittings can therefore be compared to the baseline model.

```
[13]: # import function
from sklearn.dummy import DummyClassifier

```

```
[14]: # create model
# because mean y in train = 0.184 (shown above), this "most frequent" model
↪ will predict y=0 for all test observations
model_dummy = DummyClassifier(strategy='most_frequent', random_state=0)

```

```
[15]: # train model
model_dummy.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[15]: DummyClassifier(constant=None, random_state=0, strategy='most_frequent')
```

```
[16]: # run dummy_model with training data
print(f'Score for baseline model (TRAINING): {round(model_dummy.score(X_train,
↪y_train), 2)}')

# run dummy_model with testing data
print(f'Score for baseline model (TESTING): {round(model_dummy.score(X_test,
↪y_test), 2)}')
```

Score for baseline model (TRAINING): 0.82

Score for baseline model (TESTING): 0.67

```
[17]: # performance metrics
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, precision_score,
↪recall_score
```

```
[18]: # training confusion matrix
print(f'Confusion matrix for baseline model (TRAINING): \n
↪{confusion_matrix(y_train, model_dummy.predict(X_train))} \n')

# testing confusion matrix
print(f'Confusion matrix for baseline model (TESTING): \n
↪{confusion_matrix(y_test, model_dummy.predict(X_test))}')
```

Confusion matrix for baseline model (TRAINING):

```
[[62  0]
 [14  0]]
```

Confusion matrix for baseline model (TESTING):

```
[[14  0]
 [ 7  0]]
```

1.4 Statsmodels Library

1.4.1 Full Logistics Model

```
[19]: import statsmodels.api as sm
```

```
[20]: X_model = sm.add_constant(X_train)
model = sm.Logit(y_train, X_model)
```

C:\Users\jaosi\Anaconda3\envs\datSci\lib\site-packages\numpy\core\fromnumeric.py:2389: FutureWarning: Method .ptp is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use numpy.ptp instead.
return ptp(axis=axis, out=out, **kwargs)

```
[21]: results = model.fit()
```

```
Optimization terminated successfully.  
Current function value: 0.293604  
Iterations 8
```

```
[22]: ### full model statistical output  
print(results.summary2(alpha=0.05))
```

```
Results: Logit  
=====
```

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Model: | Logit | Pseudo R-squared: | 0.385 |
| Dependent Variable: | Y_HighGradeCancer | AIC: | 50.6278 |
| Date: | 2020-12-01 14:52 | BIC: | 57.6200 |
| No. Observations: | 76 | Log-Likelihood: | -22.314 |
| Df Model: | 2 | LL-Null: | -36.307 |
| Df Residuals: | 73 | LLR p-value: | 8.3761e-07 |
| Converged: | 1.0000 | Scale: | 1.0000 |
| No. Iterations: | 8.0000 | | |

```
-----  
              Coef.   Std.Err.    z    P>|z|    [0.025   0.975]  
-----  
const        -2.6867    0.6186   -4.3429  0.0000   -3.8992   -1.4742  
PSALevel      1.0577    0.6198    1.7067  0.0879   -0.1570    2.2725  
CancerVol     1.5502    0.6859    2.2599  0.0238    0.2058    2.8945  
=====
```

```
[23]: PSALevel_list = X_train['PSALevel'].tolist()  
CancerVol_list = X_train['CancerVol'].tolist()  
Y_HighGradeCancer_list = y_train.tolist()
```

```
[24]: type(np.arange(1, 2, 0.5))
```

```
[24]: numpy.ndarray
```

1.5 Advanced Visualizations Using Matplotlib

```
[25]: import math  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D  
import numpy as np
```

1.5.1 Logistic Regression Plot

```
[26]: %matplotlib inline

# bring in and store the coefficients of the fitted model
const_coeff, x1_coeff, x2_coeff = results.params

# define a sigmoid function of 2 variables
def sigmoid(x1, x2):
    func = 1.0 / (1.0 + math.exp(-(const_coeff + x1_coeff*x1 + x2_coeff*x2)))
    return func

# design plot
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
plt.tight_layout()
x = y = np.arange(-3.0, 4.0, 0.05)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x, y)
zs = np.array([sigmoid(x,y) for x,y in zip(np.ravel(X), np.ravel(Y))])
Z = zs.reshape(X.shape)

# draw plots
ax.plot_surface(X, Y, Z, alpha=0.5)
ax.scatter(PSALevel_list, CancerVol_list, Y_HighGradeCancer_list, c='red',
↪marker='o')

# modify axes and labels
ax.set_xticklabels([])
ax.set_yticklabels([])
ax.set_zticklabels([0, 0, '', '', '', '', 1])
ax.set_xlabel('PSALevel')
ax.set_ylabel('CancerVol')
ax.set_zlabel('Y_HighGradeCancer')
ax.set_title('Prostate Cancer: Logistic Regression')
```

```
[26]: Text(0.5, 0.92, 'Prostate Cancer: Logistic Regression')
```

Prostate Cancer: Logistic Regression

