Analysis_of_demographics_information

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Data Preparation

Demographics dataset has 6627 records and about 84% are negative cases. I split the data into train set (80%) and test set (20%). A quick look of the data is also shown as following.

```
setwd("~/Parkinson_Classification_Based_on_Demographics_Information_and_Voice_Features")
parkinson <- read.csv("./data/parkinson.csv")
parkinson$brain<-as.factor(parkinson$brain)
parkinson$edu<-as.factor(parkinson$edu)
parkinson$emp<-as.factor(parkinson$gender)
parkinson$gender<-as.factor(parkinson$mar)
parkinson$mar<-as.factor(parkinson$race)
parkinson$race<-as.factor(parkinson$smoke)
parkinson$smoke<-as.factor(parkinson$smoke)
parkinson$diag<-as.factor(parkinson$diag)</pre>
#visulazation
round(nrow(parkinson[parkinson$diag=='FALSE',])/nrow(parkinson),2)
```

[1] 0.84

```
library(knitr)
kable(round(prop.table(table(parkinson$brain,parkinson$diag)),2))
```

	FALSE	TRUE
FALSE	0.67	0.15
TRUE	0.01	0.02
UNK	0.16	0.00

kable(round(prop.table(table(parkinson\$edu,parkinson\$diag)),2))

	FALSE	TRUE
2-year college degree	0.05	0.01
4-year college degree	0.24	0.04
Doctoral Degree	0.05	0.02
High School Diploma/GED	0.08	0.01
Master's Degree	0.13	0.04
Some college	0.20	0.02
Some graduate school	0.05	0.01
Some high school	0.02	0.00
UNK	0.01	0.00

kable(round(prop.table(table(parkinson\$emp,parkinson\$diag)),2))

	FALSE	TRUE
A homemaker	0.01	0.00
A student	0.16	0.00
Employment for wages	0.52	0.05
Out of work	0.03	0.00
Retired	0.02	0.07
Self-employed	0.08	0.02
Unable to work	0.01	0.02
UNK	0.00	0.00

kable(round(prop.table(table(parkinson\$gender,parkinson\$diag)),2))

	FALSE	TRUE
Female	0.16	0.06
Male	0.68	0.11
Prefer not to answer	0.00	0.00
UNK	0.00	0.00

kable(round(prop.table(table(parkinson\$mar,parkinson\$diag)),2))

	FALSE	TRUE
Divorced	0.03	0.01
Married or domestic partnership	0.36	0.13
Other	0.01	0.00
Separated	0.00	0.00
Single, never married	0.43	0.01
UNK	0.00	0.00
Widowed	0.00	0.01

kable(round(prop.table(table(parkinson\$race,parkinson\$diag)),2))

	FALSE	TRUE
"Black or African"	0.02	0.00
"Caribbean"	0.00	0.00
"East Asian"	0.04	0.00
"Latino/Hispanic"	0.08	0.00
"Middle Eastern"	0.02	0.00
"Mixed"	0.02	0.00
"Native American"	0.00	0.00
"Other"	0.01	0.00
"Pacific Islander"	0.00	0.00
"South Asian"	0.03	0.00
"White or Caucasian"	0.58	0.15
multi	0.04	0.00
UNK	0.00	0.00

kable(round(prop.table(table(parkinson\$smoke,parkinson\$diag)),2))

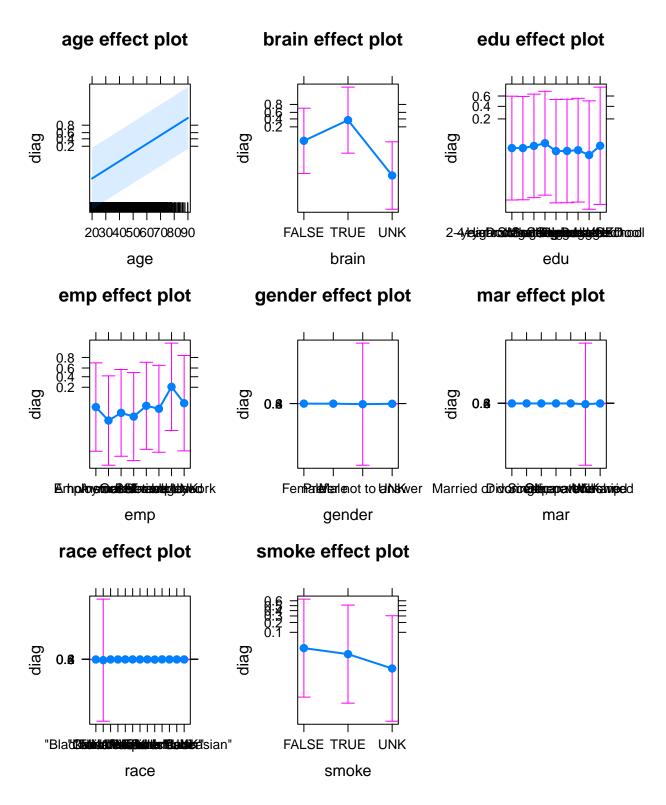
	FALSE	TRUE
FALSE	0.52	0.11
TRUE	0.28	0.06
UNK	0.04	0.00

```
# split it into train set and test set
set.seed(123)
index=sample(1:nrow(parkinson),0.8*nrow(parkinson))
parkinson_train<-parkinson[index,]
parkinson_test<-parkinson[-index,]</pre>
```

Logistic Regression

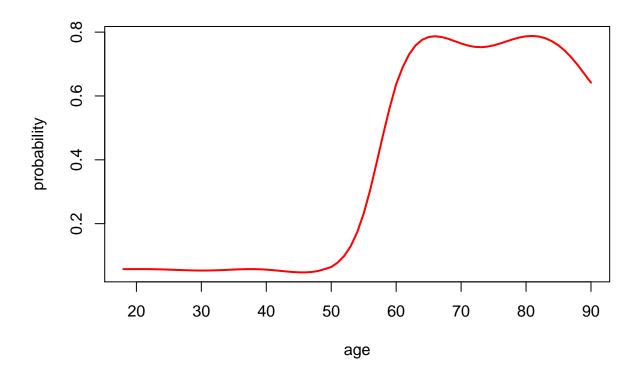
```
model1<-glm(diag~.,data=parkinson_train,family=binomial(link='logit'))
y_1<-predict.glm(model1,newdata = parkinson_test,type='response')
y_1=ifelse(y_1>=0.5,'TRUE','FALSE')
A1<-mean(y_1==parkinson_test$diag)
R1<-mean(y_1[parkinson_test$diag=='TRUE']==parkinson_test[parkinson_test$diag=='TRUE',]$diag)
library(effects)

## Loading required package: carData
## lattice theme set by effectsTheme()
## See ?effectsTheme for details.
plot(allEffects(model1))</pre>
```



As is shown, gender and race seem not to be significant predictor.

SVM



Naive Bayes Network

```
library(mlbench)
naive <- naiveBayes(diag ~ ., data = parkinson_train)</pre>
y_naive<-predict(naive,newdata = parkinson_test)</pre>
A3<-mean(y_naive==parkinson_test$diag)
R3<-mean(y_naive[parkinson_test$diag=='TRUE']==parkinson_test[parkinson_test$diag=='TRUE',]$diag)
For example, the marginal distribution of gender is shown as following.
```

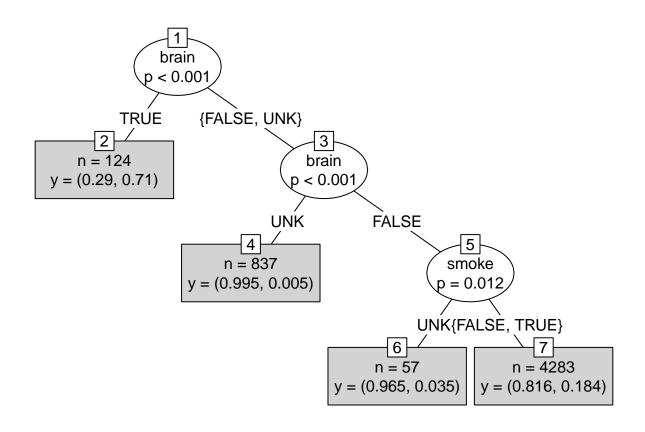
kable(round(naive\$tables\$gender[,c(1,2)],2))

	Female	Male
FALSE	0.18	0.81
TRUE	0.35	0.65

Random Forest

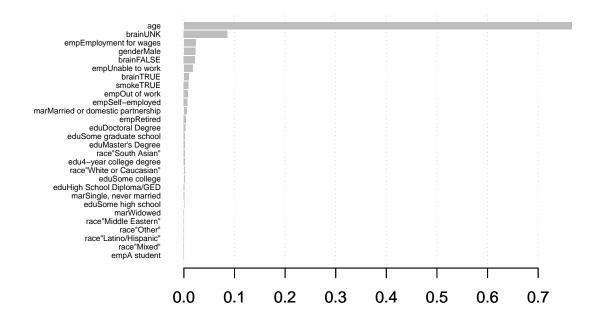
plot(x, type="simple")

```
library(randomForest)
## randomForest 4.6-14
## Type rfNews() to see new features/changes/bug fixes.
fit_rf<-randomForest(diag~.,data = parkinson_train)</pre>
rfpred<-predict(fit_rf,newdata = parkinson_test)</pre>
A4<-mean(rfpred==parkinson_test$diag)
R4<-mean(rfpred[parkinson_test$diag=='TRUE']==parkinson_test[parkinson_test$diag=='TRUE',]$diag)
Even a small tree can have a high accuracy.
library(party)
## Loading required package: grid
## Loading required package: mvtnorm
## Loading required package: modeltools
## Loading required package: stats4
## Loading required package: strucchange
## Loading required package: zoo
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
       as.Date, as.Date.numeric
## Loading required package: sandwich
x <- ctree(diag~brain+smoke, data=parkinson_train)
xpred<-predict(x,newdata = parkinson test)</pre>
round(mean(xpred==parkinson_test$diag),2)
## [1] 0.86
```



XGBoost

```
library(xgboost)
data_train<-model.matrix(~.+0,data = parkinson_train[,1:8])</pre>
data_test<-model.matrix(~.+0,data = parkinson_test[,1:8])</pre>
dtrain <- xgb.DMatrix(data = data_train,label = ifelse(parkinson_train$diag=='TRUE',1,0))</pre>
dtest <- xgb.DMatrix(data = data test, label = ifelse(parkinson test$diag=='TRUE', 1,0))</pre>
params <- list(booster = "gbtree", objective = "binary:logistic", eta=0.3, gamma=0,</pre>
               max_depth=6, min_child_weight=1, subsample=1, colsample_bytree=1)
xgbcv <- xgb.cv( params = params, data = dtrain, nrounds = 100, nfold = 5, showsd = T,</pre>
                 stratified = T, print.every.n = 10, early.stop.round = 20, maximize = F)
## Warning: 'print.every.n' is deprecated.
## Use 'print_every_n' instead.
## See help("Deprecated") and help("xgboost-deprecated").
## Warning: 'early.stop.round' is deprecated.
## Use 'early_stopping_rounds' instead.
## See help("Deprecated") and help("xgboost-deprecated").
## [1] train-error:0.078900+0.001684
                                        test-error:0.090361+0.009674
## Multiple eval metrics are present. Will use test error for early stopping.
## Will train until test_error hasn't improved in 20 rounds.
##
## [11] train-error:0.073760+0.001726
                                        test-error:0.082062+0.011808
## [21] train-error:0.070081+0.002628
                                         test-error:0.081684+0.010094
## [31] train-error:0.067158+0.002895
                                         test-error:0.083383+0.010256
## Stopping. Best iteration:
## [19] train-error:0.071496+0.002523
                                        test-error:0.081307+0.010657
fit_xgb<-xgb.train(data = dtrain, max_depth = 6, eta = 0.3, nthread = 2, nrounds = 11,
                   objective = "binary:logistic")
xgpred<-predict(fit_xgb,newdata = dtest)</pre>
A5<-mean(ifelse(xgpred<=0.5,0,1)==ifelse(parkinson_test$diag=='TRUE',1,0))
R5<-mean(ifelse(xgpred<=0.5,0,1)[parkinson_test$diag=='TRUE']==
           ifelse(parkinson_test$diag=='TRUE',1,0)[parkinson_test$diag=='TRUE'])
Importance of each predictor is shown as following.
mat <- xgb.importance(feature_names = colnames(data_train),model=fit_xgb)</pre>
xgb.plot.importance (importance_matrix = mat)
```



Summary

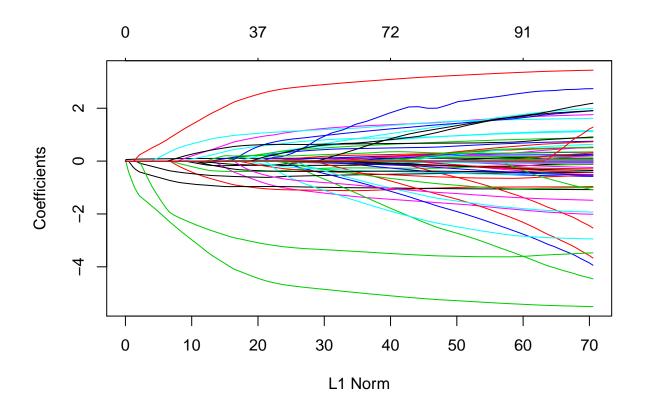
Comparison of the 5 methods is shown as following.

method	Accuracy	Recall
logistic	0.91	0.68
SVM	0.91	0.64
Naive Bayes	0.91	0.81
Random Forest	0.92	0.74
XGBoost	0.91	0.75

Combining with Voice Features - Logistic Regression with Regularization/Lasso

Combined dataset is decoded with dummy variables.

```
setwd("~/Parkinson_Classification_Based_on_Demographics_Information_and_Voice_Features")
train <- read.csv("./src/R/train.csv", header=FALSE)</pre>
test <- read.csv("./src/R/test.csv", header=FALSE)</pre>
mean(train[,1]==1)
## [1] 0.6270381
Penalty parameter \lambda is chosed based on cross validation.
library(glmnet)
## Loading required package: Matrix
## Loading required package: foreach
## Loaded glmnet 2.0-16
lasso_cv<-cv.glmnet(x=as.matrix(train[,-1]),y=train[,1],alpha = 1,family="binomial")</pre>
model2<-glmnet(x=as.matrix(train[,-1]),y=train[,1],alpha = 1,family="binomial",</pre>
                     lambda = lasso_cv$lambda.min)
(A<-mean(predict(model2, newx=as.matrix(test[,-1]), type="class")==test[,1]))
## [1] 0.8926319
(R<-mean(predict(model2,newx=as.matrix(test[,-1]),type="class")[test[,1]==0]=-test[test[,1]==0,1]))
## [1] 0.7874323
Regularization paths can be shown as following.
p_lasso<-glmnet(x=as.matrix(train[,-1]),y=train[,1],alpha = 1,family="binomial")</pre>
plot(p_lasso)
```



Original Computational Environment

sessionInfo()

```
## R version 3.4.4 (2018-03-15)
## Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
## Running under: Windows 10 x64 (build 17134)
##
## Matrix products: default
##
## locale:
## [1] LC_COLLATE=English_United States.1252
## [2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.1252
## [3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.1252
## [4] LC_NUMERIC=C
## [5] LC_TIME=English_United States.1252
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats4
                 grid
                           stats
                                     graphics grDevices utils
                                                                   datasets
## [8] methods
                base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] glmnet_2.0-16
                           foreach_1.4.4
                                                Matrix_1.2-14
## [4] xgboost 0.6.4.6
                           party_1.3-0
                                                strucchange 1.5-1
## [7] sandwich_2.4-0
                                                modeltools_0.2-21
                           zoo_1.8-1
## [10] mvtnorm 1.0-7
                            randomForest_4.6-14 mlbench_2.1-1
## [13] e1071_1.6-8
                            effects_4.0-1
                                                carData_3.0-1
## [16] knitr_1.20
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] Rcpp_0.12.16
                            compiler_3.4.4
                                                nloptr_1.0.4
## [4] highr_0.6
                            iterators_1.0.9
                                                class_7.3-14
## [7] tools_3.4.4
                            digest_0.6.15
                                                lme4_1.1-16
## [10] evaluate_0.10.1
                            nlme_3.1-131.1
                                                lattice_0.20-35
## [13] yaml_2.1.18
                            coin_1.2-2
                                                stringr_1.3.0
                                                data.table_1.10.4-3
## [16] rprojroot_1.3-2
                            nnet_7.3-12
## [19] survival_2.41-3
                            rmarkdown_1.9
                                                multcomp_1.4-8
## [22] TH.data_1.0-8
                           minqa_1.2.4
                                                magrittr_1.5
## [25] codetools 0.2-15
                           backports 1.1.2
                                                htmltools 0.3.6
## [28] MASS_7.3-49
                            splines_3.4.4
                                                colorspace_1.3-2
## [31] stringi_1.1.7
                            estimability_1.3
                                                survey_3.33-2
```