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| Internship Project Title | RIO-125: Classification Model - Build a Model that Classifies the Side Effects of a Drug |
| Name of the Company | TCS- iON |
| Name of the Industry Mentor | Himalaya Aashish |
| Name of the Institute | ICTAK |

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| Start Date | End Date | | Total Effort (hrs.) | | Project Environment | Tools used |
| 20/02/2021 | 21/03/2021 | | 38 | | Jupyter Notebook | MS Excel, Jupyter |
| Milestone # | 2 | Milestone: | | Day15: Student should be able split the dataset into training and testing sets. They should also be able to build a classifier and fit the data to the model. | | |

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The internship opportunity I had with TCS - iON was a great chance for learning and professional development. I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude and deep regards to Himalaya Ashish, Industry Mentor ,for his exemplary guidance, monitoring and constant encouragement throughout the course of this project.

I am highly indebted to all the faculty members of ICT Academy of Kerala for their guidance and constant supervision as well as for providing necessary information regarding the project & also for their support in completing the project. Lastly, I thank almighty, my parents and friends for their constant encouragement without which this project would not be possible.

I perceive as this opportunity as a big milestone in my career development. I will strive to use gained skills and knowledge in the best possible way, and I will continue to work on their improvement, in order to attain desired career objectives. Hope to continue cooperation with all of you in the future.

**OBJECTIVE**

Now a days massive data generated from the search engines has widened the perspective of the market research and analysis in the drug data. With the help of other parameters we will predict whether a drug is safe or not. Side effects and Effectiveness of a particular drug need to be addressed.

The main given objective of this project to build a classification model that classifies the side effects of a particular drug by age, gender and race. The model need to have good amount of accuracy and have to meet the industry standards.

**INTRODUCTION / DESCRIPTION OF INTERNSHIP**

The project guidelines clearly mentioned that we are expected to create a model that classifies the trial data of a drug based on their age, gender and race. We also entrusted to create a dataset of 4, 00,000 patients containing the following details for each patient based on various attributes according to the data. At the end of the project we should be able to create a dataset, clean the dataset, sanitize it and preprocess the data to perform data partitioning and handle missing values. Create training and testing sets. Build a classifier and fit the data to the model.

**INTERNSHIP ACTIVITIES**

The activity mainly concentrates on how we make up to the objective of the internship. The given resources were very useful to kick start our internship and the day wise plan helps us to calculate the overall time and amount of work to be done each day and what extra we can do about it. We can explore different aspects of this data which vary from EDA to the final prediction model for the 30days.

**APPROACH / METHODOLOGY**

The Approach / Methodology used here will be the Linear Strategy which consist in sequential phases with no feedback loops. The project solution is not released until the final phase is reached. This strategy is characterized by clearly defined goal solution and requirements, zero or few change request of the scope, routine and repetitive process inside the project, use of pre-established formulas and templates. The pre-defined steps includes data cleaning, EDA, PCA, data preprocessing , feature processing, splitting to test and train set, applying machine learning algorithms, comparison of machine learning algorithms and Opting the best prediction model.

**ASSUMPTIONS**

By various Exploratory data analysis we can come to an assumption that the drug are rated good for the body by chemist, it have a slight side effect of the dataset mainly for depression .The condition attribute mainly concentrate on Major depressive disorder , Chronic muscle or bone pain, Neuropathic pain, depression and other mental problem related to brain issues. So taking has condition which have a less correlated value with respected to other features so dropped it. The main issues was accuracy with respect to the output.

**PREPARE DATA FOR TRAINING**

Two tasks will be performed with resultant data and then further then divided into training and test sets. Say, Training data and testing data. The data is split into training (75%) and testing (25%) data sets through random sampling. The following machine learning techniques were considered in the experiment. As the dataset is labeled properly, it is considered to be used for supervised learning. In order to find out the best machine learning technique, different machine learning techniques were tested and based on the accuracy further decision was taken.

**ALGORITHMS**

***1 – LOGISTIC REGRESSION***

Logistic regression is a supervised learning classification algorithm used to predict the probability of a target variable. The nature of target or dependent variable is dichotomous, which means there would be only two possible classes.

***2 - THE K-NEAREST NEIGHBORS (KNN)***

KNN algorithm is a simple, supervised machine learning algorithm that can be used to solve both classification and regression problems. It’s easy to implement and understand, but has a major drawback of becoming significantly slows as the size of that data in use grows.

***3 - LINEAR SVM***

SVM or Support Vector Machine is a linear model for classification and regression problems. It can solve linear and non-linear problems and work well for many practical problems. The idea of SVM is simple: The algorithm creates a line or a hyperplane which separates the data into classes.

***4 – DECISION TREE***

The goal of this algorithm is to create a model that predicts the value of a target variable, for which the decision tree uses the tree representation to solve the problem in which the leaf node corresponds to a class label and attributes are represented on the internal node of the tree.

***5 – RANDOM FOREST***

Random forest is a supervised learning algorithm. The "forest" it builds, is an ensemble of decision trees, usually trained with the “bagging” method. The general idea of the bagging method is that a combination of learning models increases the overall result.

***6 – GRADIENT BOOSTING***

Gradient boosting is a type of machine learning boosting. It relies on the intuition that the best possible next model, when combined with previous models, minimizes the overall prediction error. The key idea is to set the target outcomes for this next model in order to minimize the error.

***7 – XG BOOSTING***

XG Boost is a scalable and accurate implementation of gradient boosting machines and it has proven to push the limits of computing power for boosted trees algorithms as it was built and developed for the sole purpose of model performance and computational speed.

***8 – BERNOULLI NAIVE BAYES***

Naive Bayes algorithm is a supervised learning algorithm, which is based on Bayes theorem and used for solving classification problems. Naive Bayes Classifier is one of the simple and most effective Classification algorithms which helps in building the fast machine learning models that can make quick predictions