heart disease Prediction

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1 Motivation

Heart disease stands as a significant and prevalent global health concern, impacting millions across the world. Its grave consequences make it the foremost cause of death not only in developed nations but also in numerous developing regions. With its spectrum of symptoms and complications, encompassing factors like chest pain and others documented within our dataset, addressing heart disease promptly and effectively becomes paramount. The pivotal goals we set out to achieve involve the early prediction, diagnosis, and subsequent treatment of heart disease. Through this endeavor, we aim to empower healthcare practitioners and systems with the ability to foresee the presence of heart disease in patients. This project holds a special place in the realm of data science, holding a distinguished status within the Kaggle community as a renowned endeavor.

2 Imported Libraries

The following cells are used to bring in external Python libraries or modules that we need to use in this notebook. By leveraging Python packages like the following listed packages analysts can

efficiently conduct data overviews and embark on a comprehensive data analysis journey to extract valuable knowledge from complex datasets.

2.1 Processing

PCA (e.g. Data reduction: selecting, aggregating, or summarizing the data to reduce its size or complexity.) and preprocessing (e.g. Data normalization: scaling or standardizing the data to make it comparable or compatible across different features or samples.) are both related to the data preparation phase of data science, which is the process of transforming raw data into a format that can be used for analysis, modeling. pandas: This is a Python package that provides fast and easy-to-use data structures and analysis tools, such as DataFrame and Series. scikit-learn: This is another Python package that provides various tools for data analysis (e.g. exploratory data analyses (EDA)) but also machine learning (see the next section), including PCA and other preprocessing methods.

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
import numpy as np
from collections import Counter
import random
import re
import string
```

2.2 Modeling

The modeling phase involves creating, training, and evaluating a machine learning model using the data that has been collected, annotated, and wrangled in the previous phases. There are many different types of classification models, such as logistic regression, decision trees, support vector machines, neural networks, and so on. scikit-learn: as in the last section mentioned it is also a Python package that provides various tools for machine learning and, such as classification, regression, clustering, feature selection, model evaluation, and model hyper-parameter optimization. Scikit-learn is also built on top of NumPy and Scipy (They are actually used for both processing and modeling in data science.), and it follows a consistent and simple interface for creating and using machine learning models. Keras: is a popular Python package that provides a high-level API for creating and using deep learning models. Deep learning is a branch of machine learning that uses multiple layers of artificial neural networks to learn from complex and high-dimensional data. Keras can work with different backends, such as TensorFlow or Theano, which are frameworks that offer low-level operations for building and running deep learning models. Keras can help with data representation, data learning, and data generation.

```
[3]: from scipy import interp # This can be replaced newly by 'interp' from numpy.
from tqdm import tqdm
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC

from sklearn import tree

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

from sklearn import metrics

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score

from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc

import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow import keras

from keras.models import Sequential

from keras.layers import Dense

from keras.optimizers import SGD

from keras.utils import to_categorical
```

2.3 Visualization

Data visualization is an important aspect of data analysis, as it can help to reveal patterns, trends, outliers, and relationships that might not be obvious from numerical or textual data alone. There are many tools and libraries available in Python for creating different types of plots, such as matplotlib, seaborn (It is a visualization library based on matplotlib), and plotly (express).

```
[4]: # Import all necessary packages
     from pathlib import Path
     import plotly.express as px
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import seaborn as sbn
     import seaborn.objects as so
     sbn.set_style('whitegrid')
     sbn.set(font_scale=1.0, font='sans-serif')
     #import seaborn_image as isns
     %matplotlib inline
     plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [8, 6]
     font = {'family': 'serif',
             'color': 'darkblue',
             'weight': 'normal',
             'size': 18,
             }
     kwargs = {'edgecolor': "black", # for edge color
               'linewidth': 2, # line width of spot
               }
     from IPython.display import Markdown, display
     from termcolor import colored
     #import ast
```

3 Dataset Overview

A thorough data overview is the cornerstone of any successful data analysis endeavor. It empowers analysts to identify data-related challenges, understand the dataset's characteristics, and uncover critical patterns and insights.

The Head of Dataset:

	age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
0	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0	2.3	0	0	1	1
1	37	1	2	130	250	0	1	187	0	3.5	0	0	2	1
2	41	0	1	130	204	0	0	172	0	1.4	2	0	2	1

The Tail of Dataset:

	age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
300	68	1	0	144	193	1	1	141	0	3.4	1	2	3	0
301	57	1	0	130	131	0	1	115	1	1.2	1	1	3	0
302	57	0	1	130	236	0	0	174	0	0.0	1	1	2	0

The Dataset (short) Overview:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 303 entries, 0 to 302
Data columns (total 14 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	age	303 non-null	int64
1	sex	303 non-null	int64
2	ср	303 non-null	int64
3	trestbps	303 non-null	int64

```
4
    chol
               303 non-null
                                int64
5
    fbs
               303 non-null
                                int64
6
               303 non-null
                                int64
    restecg
7
               303 non-null
                                int64
    thalach
8
    exang
               303 non-null
                                int64
9
               303 non-null
                                float64
    oldpeak
10
    slope
               303 non-null
                                int64
11
    ca
               303 non-null
                                int64
               303 non-null
                                int64
12
    thal
13
    target
               303 non-null
                                int64
```

dtypes: float64(1), int64(13)

memory usage: 33.3 KB

None

3.1 Header Explanation

The header that is above mentioned are the features or attributes of a dataset that is commonly used for heart disease prediction. This dataset is called the Heart Disease UCI Dataset and as in the above showed it contains 303 records of patients with 14 features each. The features are:

- Age: the age of the patient in years
- Sex: the sex of the patient (1 = male, 0 = female)
- Cp: the chest pain type of the patient (0 = typical angina, 1 = atypical angina, 2 = non-anginal pain, 3 = asymptomatic)
- Trestbps: the resting blood pressure of the patient in mm Hg
- Chol: the serum cholesterol of the patient in mg/dl
- **Fbs:** the fasting blood sugar of the patient (> 120 mg/dl, 1 = true, 0 = false)
- **Restecg:** the resting electrocardiographic results of the patient (0 = normal, 1 = having ST-T wave abnormality, 2 = showing probable or definite left ventricular hypertrophy)
- Thalach: the maximum heart rate achieved by the patient
- Exang: the exercise induced angina of the patient (1 = yes, 0 = no)
- Oldpeak: the ST depression induced by exercise relative to rest
- Slope: the slope of the peak exercise ST segment (1 = up-sloping, 2 = flat, 3 = down-sloping)
- Ca: the number of major vessels colored by fluoroscopy (0-3)
- **Thal:** the thalassemia status of the patient (3 = normal, 6 = fixed defect, 7 = reversible defect)
- Target: the presence of heart disease in the patient (1 = yes, 0 = no)

3.2 Presence vs Absence

This section refers to the comparison of the two possible outcomes, as shortly mentioned in the last section. The target variable is a crucial focus of analysis to understand the presence or absence of heart disease in the patients being studied.

```
[6]: """

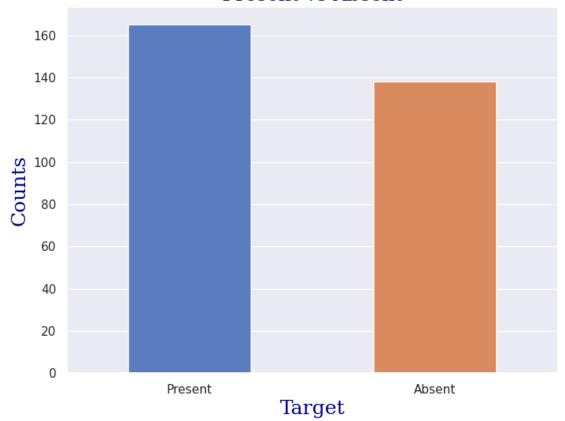
Comparison between patients with heart disease and without that according their

→age

present: with heart disease
```

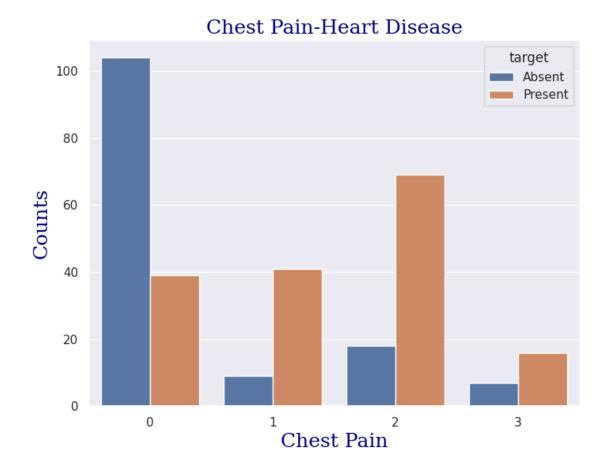
[6]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Counts')

Present vs Absent



Next, it would be useful for us to gain some insight into whether the chest pain (cp) of the patient plays an important role in the presence or absence of heart disease.

[7]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Counts')



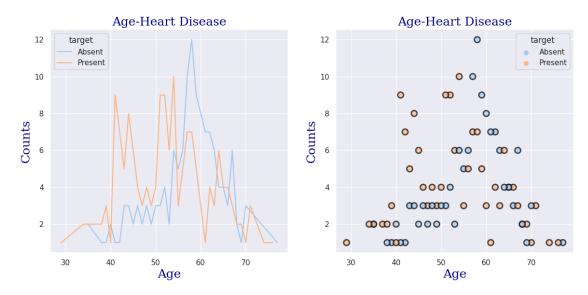
Only majority of patients with the first type of chest paine namely typical angina don't have any heart diseases. what

```
[8]: present_absent_age = df_heart_disease[['target', 'age']].value_counts().

¬to_frame('counts').reset_index()

     present_absent_age['target'] = present_absent_age['target'].replace({1:
      ⇔'Present', 0:'Absent'})
     #display(present_absent_age)
     #present_absent_age.plot()
     ax1= plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(14,6))[1]
     fg3 = sbn.lineplot(data=present_absent_age, x='age', y='counts',_
      ⇔hue='target',ax=ax1[0], palette='pastel')
     sbn.move legend(ax1[0], 'upper left')
     ax1[0].set_title('Age-Heart Disease', fontdict=font)
     ax1[0].set_xlabel('Age', fontdict=font)
     ax1[0].set_ylabel('Counts', fontdict=font)
     fg4= sbn.scatterplot(data=present_absent_age, x='age', y='counts', ax=ax1[1],__
      ⇔hue= 'target', palette='pastel',
      s=75, alpha=0.7,**kwargs)
     ax1[1].set_title('Age-Heart Disease', fontdict=font)
     ax1[1].set_xlabel('Age', fontdict=font)
     ax1[1].set_ylabel('Counts', fontdict=font)
```

[8]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Counts')



4 Exploratory Data Analysis

The last section demonstrated that observing an individual feature (in this case, the age of the patients) alone does not provide clear or conclusive information to accurately predict the presence or absence of heart diseases in the patients. The reason for this limitation is that the presence

or absence of heart diseases is influenced by multiple factors (Multivariate Analysis (MVA), and a single feature, such as age, might not capture the full complexity of the relationship. To overcome this limitation and improve prediction accuracies, it is necessary to proceed with further steps, as we explain can in the two next sections.

4.1 Understanding Feature Relationships

To achieve this, we will in the next steps visualize the features regarding their correlations.

First we split the dataset into the feature Matrix \mathbf{X} and the target array as corresponding class labels \mathbf{y} . After that the feature matrix will be standardized by StandardScaler (from scikit-learn) with scales the features to have zero mean and unit variance.

```
[8]: X = df_heart_disease.iloc[:,0:13].values
y = df_heart_disease.iloc[:,13].values

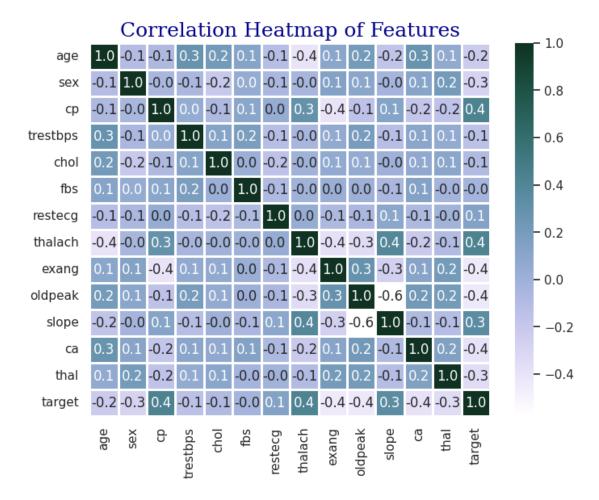
X_sts = StandardScaler().fit_transform(X)
```

Data normalization is a preprocessing technique that scales the data to a standardized range. By normalizing the data, we ensure that all features have the same scale, which is particularly useful when dealing with features that have different units or ranges. This can improve the performance of certain machine learning algorithms that are sensitive to the scale of the features.

We calculate the correlation matrix for a normalized DataFrame and then create a heatmap to visually represent the correlations between its columns. The heatmap displays the correlation values between different features (columns) of the DataFrame, with the x-axis and y-axis labeled using the column names of the DataFrame.

```
[10]: corr = df_norm.corr()
fg5 = sbn.heatmap(data=corr,xticklabels=corr.columns, yticklabels=corr.columns, usinewidths=.75,
annot=True, fmt='.1f', cmap=sbn.cubehelix_palette(as_cmap=True, start=2, usight=1))
fg5.set_title('Correlation Heatmap of Features', fontdict=font)
```

```
[10]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Correlation Heatmap of Features')
```

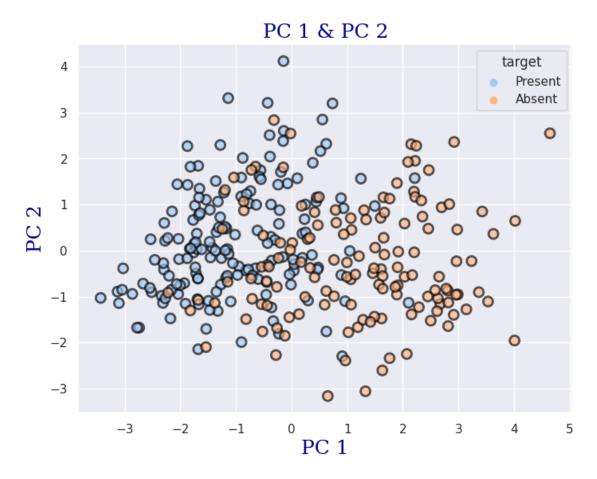


4.2 Principal Component Analysis

PCA is employed as a preprocessing step to simplify the data and facilitate its exploration and visualization. It helps identify strong patterns and relationships in the data, which can aid in understanding the underlying structure and informing subsequent analyses or modeling tasks.

```
fg6.set_xlabel('PC 1', fontdict=font)
fg6.set_ylabel('PC 2', fontdict=font)
```

[11]: Text(0, 0.5, 'PC 2')



5 Data-driven Model

Data-driven Model consists of many computational methods that can be divided into two main categories: clustering and classification. The emphasis is here on using data-driven approaches to develop a classification model that accurately predicts the class labels of new data based on its features and finally validated the classification. The process of data-driven classification typically includes many steps as listed in the next sections.

Data Preprocessing: This step basically involves cleaning, transforming, and preparing the dataset for modeling. It includes handling missing values, encoding categorical variables, and scaling numerical features if necessary. Notice: This has happen already during the last section.

5.1 Feature Selection

Selecting relevant features or extracting important information from the data to be used as inputs for the classification model. This step aims to reduce dimensionality and focus on the most informative features. In the following, we choose the Sequential Feature Selector (SFS) class with the setting defined in the sfs config dictionary. This dictionary contains specific configurations to customize the behavior of the SFS: - forward: indicates if the Sequential Feature Selector will perform a forward feature selection process. In forward feature selection, the process starts with an empty set of features and iteratively adds one feature at a time that improves the model's performance the most. This continues until a stopping criterion is met. - floating: combines forward feature and backward selection (it is the inverse of forward feature selection start with all features and iteratively removes one feature at a time that has the least impact on the model's performance) which is basically more expensive than individual forward or backward selection, but it offers the advantage of exploring a wider range of feature combinations, potentially leading to better feature subsets for improved model performance. - scoring: This sets the scoring parameter to 'accuracies', indicating that the accuracies metric will be used to evaluate the quality of selected feature subsets. - cv: This sets the cv parameter to 5, specifying that 5-fold cross-validation will be used during the feature selection process. This means that the dataset will be divided into 5 subsets (folds), and the feature selection algorithm will run 5 times. In each run, one of the subsets will be used as the test set, and the other four subsets will be used as the training set. The purpose of cross-validation is to provide a more robust estimate of the model's performance by evaluating it on different subsets of the data.

Using a pipeline that integrates SFS provides a structured and controlled environment for feature selection, ensuring that it's performed in a consistent and reliable manner across different stages of the modeling process. It also supports proper evaluation techniques like cross-validation and facilitates easier experimentation and customization.

```
[13]: from mlxtend.feature_selection import SequentialFeatureSelector as SFS

# To avoid the repetition of som settings of the SFS

sfs_config = {
    'forward': True,
    'floating': False,
    'scoring': 'accuracies',
    'cv': 5
}
```

5.2 Train-Test Split

Splitting the dataset into training and testing subsets. The training set is used to train the classification model, while the testing set is used to evaluate its performance on unseen data. The splitting below separates the feature matrix \mathbf{X} (containing input features) from the target array \mathbf{y} (containing class labels). The data is split into training and testing sets, with 70% of the data used for training and 30% for testing as shortly mentioned above. Setting the random_state parameter ensures that the train and test sets will be the same every time you run the code, which can be useful for reproducibility. This process is a crucial step in data preparation for building and evaluating predictive models in machine learning tasks in later steps.

```
[15]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, u_arandom_state=0)
```

5.3 Model Selection and Evaluation

In this section, we focus on the crucial steps of Model Selection and Evaluation for classification tasks. By incorporating both model selection and evaluation, we can make informed decisions about which classification algorithm best suits our specific problem and dataset. The section provides a comprehensive understanding of these critical steps in building effective classification models. To achieve this, we implement in this section an objective-oriented programming (OOP) approach, encapsulating the key functionalities into a **ModelEvaluator** class. By utilizing this ModelEvaluator class, we streamline the model selection process, assess model performance, and visualize the ROC curves and confusion matrices. The OOP approach enhances code modularity, reusability, and readability, making it easier to compare and evaluate different classification algorithms systematically. **Notice:** In K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) the number of neighbors considered for classification should ideally be an odd number. This is particularly important in binary classification scenarios where an odd number prevents ties when votes are cast by the neighbors. When there's a tie in the voting process (e.g., an equal number of nearest neighbors from each class), using an odd number of neighbors (see the method k_opt() below) ensures that one class will have more votes than the other, thus leading to a clear majority decision.

```
[29]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      from mlxtend.feature_selection import SequentialFeatureSelector as SFS
      from tqdm import tqdm
      from sklearn import model_selection
      from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline
      from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
      from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, auc
      class ModelEvaluator:
         results = {'acc_test': {}, 'acc_train': {}, }
          #-----
          # Constructor
         def __init__(self, model=LinearDiscriminantAnalysis(), df=df_heart_disease,_
       ⇔n=13, cvn=5, mif=1, maf=5, head='target'):
              # Check the number of the features of dataframe greater than cross_{\sqcup}
       ⇒validation number.
             if df.shape[1] < n:</pre>
                  raise InvalidDataError('Number of features of dataframe is less_
       ⇔than the target index number')
              # Check the maximum number of the feature range of a SFS greater than
       ⇒its minimum number.
```

```
elif maf < mif:</pre>
                        raise InvalidDataError('Maximum number of feature range of a SFS is is is is in the second se
⇔less than the minimum number')
               # Check the maximum number of the feature range less than or equal_{f \sqcup}
⇔cross validation number.
               elif maf > cvn:
                       raise InvalidDataError('Maximum number of feature range of a SFS is ...
⇒greater than the the cross-validation number')
               else:
                       X_{-} = df.iloc[:,0:n].values
                       y_ = df.iloc[:,n].values
                        df_norm = pd.DataFrame(X_sts, index=df.index, columns=df.columns[0:
→13])
                        df_norm[head] = df_heart_disease[head]
                        df_norm.head(10)
                        self.X = df_norm.iloc[:,0:13].values
                        self.y = df_norm.iloc[:,13].values
                        self.X_train, self.X_test, self.y_train, self.y_test =_
→train_test_split(
                                                           self.X, self.y, test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
                        self.sfs = SFS(estimator=model, k_features=(mif, maf), forward=True,
                        floating=False, scoring='accuracy', cv=cvn).fit(self.X, self.y)
                        self.df = df
                        self.model = model
                                                               _____
      # This function aims to find the optimal number of neighbors for a
      # K-Nearest Neighbors classifier using cross-validation. It takes
      # training data X_train and corresponding labels y_train as inputs.
      # It iterates over a range of potential neighbor counts, constructs
      # KNN models for each count, evaluates them using cross-validation,
      # and stores the mean accuracy scores. Finally, it determines the neighbor
      # count with the highest accuracy and prints the result. The optimal number
      # of neighbors is returned as the output of the function.
      def k_opt(self, X_train = None, y_train=None):
               if X_train is None:
                       X_train = self.X_train
               if y_train is None:
                       y_train = self.y_train
               Ns = [N \text{ for } N \text{ in } list(range(1,50)) \text{ if } N \% 2 == 1]
              cv scores = []
              for k in Ns:
```

```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = k + 1, weights='uniform', u
⇔p=2, metric='euclidean')
          kf = model_selection.KFold(n_splits=10, shuffle=True,__
⇒random state=123)
           scores = model_selection.cross_val_score(knn, X_train, y_train, u
⇔cv=kf, scoring='accuracy')
          cv_scores.append(scores.mean()*100)
           ⇔scores.std()*100))
      #opt_k = Ns[cv_scores.index(max(cv_scores))]
      opt_k = Ns[np.argmax(cv_scores)]
      #print ()
      print(( 'The optimal number of neighbors is %d with avg acc of KNN %0.
→1f%%.' % (opt_k, cv_scores[Ns.index(opt_k)])))
      return opt k
   # This This method encapsulates the process of building, training,
⇔evaluating,
  # and plotting the results of a neural network model for a given dataset.
   # The flexibility in specifying different parameters allows you to \Box
\rightarrow experiment
  # with different network architectures and training settings. The boolean
\hookrightarrow input
  \#'\_tqdm' determines whether the model is trained using Keras' built-in
\hookrightarrow progress
  # bar (when _tqdm is set to False) or using a loop over the epoch number_
\rightarrow with
  # a tqdm progress bar (when _tqdm is set to True).
  def nnw(self, hu1=64, hu2=32, lr=0.001, num_epoch=1000, _tqdm=True,_
→X_train=None,
   y_train=None, X_test=None, y_test=None):
      if X_train is None:
          X_train = self.X_train
      if y_train is None:
          y_train = self.y_train
      if X_test is None:
          X_test = self.X_test
      if y_test is None:
          y_test = self.y_test
      # Build model
      model = Sequential()
      model.add(Dense(hu1, input_dim=13, activation='relu'))
```

```
model.add(Dense(hu2, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
       # Choose optimizer and loss function
      optimizer = SGD(learning_rate=lr, momentum=0.7)
      model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizer, u
→metrics=['accuracy'])
       # Convert labels to one-hot encoding
      yTrain_oneHot = to_categorical(y_train, num_classes=2)
      if _tqdm:
           # Train the model with tqdm progress bar
           progress_bar = tqdm(range(num_epoch), unit="epoch")
           loss_per_epoch = [] # Store loss values for each epoch
           for epoch in progress_bar:
              history = model.fit(X_train, yTrain_oneHot, epochs=1, verbose=0)
              loss_per_epoch.append(history.history['loss'][0]) # Append the_
⇔loss for this epoch
      else:
           # Train the model with built-in progress bar
          history = model.fit(X_train, yTrain_oneHot, epochs=num_epoch,__
⇒verbose=1)
           loss_per_epoch = history.history['loss']
       # Plot the training loss
       epochs = np.arange(1, num_epoch + 1)
      fg10 = sbn.lineplot(x= epochs, y=loss_per_epoch, label='Training', u
→legend=True)
      fg10.set_ylabel('Average Loss', fontdict=font)
      fg10.set_xlabel('Epochs', fontdict=font)
      fg10.set_title('Heart Disease', fontdict=font)
      fg10.legend()
       # Evaluate the model on test data
      yTest oneHot = to categorical(y test, num classes=2)
      accuracies_test = model.evaluate(X_test, yTest_oneHot, verbose=0)[1]
       # Evaluate the model on training data
      accuracies_train = model.evaluate(X_train, yTrain_oneHot, verbose=0)[1]
      print('Accuracies of the network on test data: {:.2f}%'.
→format(accuracies_test * 100))
      print('Accuracies of the network on training data: {:.2f}%'.
→format(accuracies_train * 100))
   # The function valuates the model's accuracy on both the training
```

```
# and test sets, and it allows for easy tracking and comparison of
   # different models by storing their accuracy scores in dictionaries.
  def accuracies(self, model= None, display=True,
   X_train=None, X_test=None, y_train=None, y_test=None):
       if model is None:
          model = self.model
       if X train is None:
           X_train = self.X_train
      if X test is None:
          X_test = self.X_test
       if y_train is None:
          y_train = self.y_train
       if y_test is None:
          y_test = self.y_test
      model.fit(self.X_train, self.y_train)
      y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
       # Update results dictionaries
      acc_train = round(model.score(self.X_train, y_train) * 100, 2)
      acc_val = round(model.score(self.X_test, y_test) * 100, 2)
       if 'Pipeline' in str(model):
          method_name = str(model.steps[-1][1])[0:str(model.steps[-1][1]).

¬find('('))]
          method_name += '_pip'
       else:
          method_name = str(model)[0:str(model).find('(')]
      self.results['acc_test'][method_name] = acc_val
      self.results['acc_train'][method_name] = acc_train
      method_data = {method_name:{'y_pred': [y_pred], 'acc_val':acc_val,__

¬'acc_train': acc_train}
}
      if display:
           print('acc_train: %.2f\n'
               'acc_val: %.2f' %(acc_train, acc_val))
       else:
          return method_data
   # This function encapsulates the steps needed to create and train a
   # pipeline, making it convenient work with models that involve feature
   # selection.
  def getPipe(self):
```

```
pipe = make_pipeline(
         self.sfs,
         StandardScaler(),
         self.model
     )
     pipe = pipe.fit(self.X, self.y)
     return pipe
  #-----
  # The following function serves as a utility to print and retrieve
  # the names and indices of the selected features obtained from the
  # Sequential Feature Selector object.
  #-----
  def display_features(self, sfs=None):
     if sfs is None:
         sfs = self.sfs
     #if display == 0:
         # Assuming sfs is an instance of the SequentialFeatureSelector class
     feature_names_dict = {sfs.k_feature_idx_[i]: self.df.iloc[:, sfs.

¬k_feature_idx_[i]].name

                   for i in range(len(sfs.k feature idx ))}
     print('Selected features: ', feature_names_dict)
     print('\n')
     return tuple(np.array(sfs.k_feature_idx_[0:]))
  #-----
  # This function provides a quick and easy way to assess the performance of
  # a classification model and is useful for evaluating its effectiveness
  # in distinguishing between different classes.
  def class_report(self):
     report = classification_report(y_true=self.y_test,
     y_pred=self.getPipe().predict(self.X_test), output_dict=True)
     df_report = pd.DataFrame(report).transpose()
     return df_report
  #-----
  # The val_diags function provides a comprehensive analysis of the
  # classification model's performance using cross-validated ROC curves,
  # which helps assess the model's ability to distinguish between
  # classes and compare its performance across different folds.
  # Additionally it plots histogram of the mean TPR and TNR values.
  #-----
  def val_diags(self, model=None, X=None, y=None, cvn=5):
     cv = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=cvn)
     # List to store TPR, TNR, and AUC values
     tprs = []
```

```
tnrs = []
      aucs = []
      ax2 = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(14, 6))[1]
      _fprs = np.linspace(start=0, stop=1, num=300)
      if model is None:
          model = self.getPipe()
      if X is None:
          X = self.X
      if y is None:
          y = self.y
      attrs = self.display_features()
      for i, (train, test) in enumerate(cv.split(X=X[:, attrs], y=y)):
          predicts = model.fit(X[train], y[train].ravel()).
→predict_proba(X[test])
          fpr, tpr = roc_curve(y[test].ravel(), predicts[:, 1])[0:2]
          tprs.append(np.interp(_fprs, fpr, tpr))
          #fprs.append(fpr)
          # Calculate TNR based on TPR and FPR
          tnr = 1 - fpr
          tnrs.append(np.interp(_fprs, fpr, tnr)) # Interpolate TNR values
          tprs[-1][0] = 0.0
          roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
          aucs.append(roc_auc)
          fg7 = sbn.lineplot(data=pd.DataFrame({'fpr': fpr, 'tpr': tpr}), ___
label='ROC fold %d (AUC = %0.2f)' % (i, roc_auc),
→err_style='band', ax=ax2[0])
      fg7 = sbn.lineplot(x=[0, 1], y=[0, 1], label='Diagonal', legend='full', u
\Rightarrowlw=1.5, alpha=0.7, ax=ax2[0])
      mean_tpr = np.mean(tprs, axis=0)
      mean\_tpr[-1] = 1.0
      mean_auc = auc(_fprs, mean_tpr)
      std_auc = np.std(aucs)
      fg7 = sbn.lineplot(x=_fprs, y=mean_tpr, label=r'Mean ROC (AUC = %0.2f_

$\pm$ %0.2f)'

                      % (mean_auc, std_auc), lw=2.2, alpha=.7, u
⇔err_style='band', ax=ax2[0])
```

```
# Calculate and plot Mean TNR (Specificity)
      mean_tnr = np.mean(tnrs, axis=0)
      mean_tnr[-1] = 1.0 # Set the last TNR value to 1.0 for proper plotting
      \#fg7 = sbn.lineplot(x=fprs, y=mean_tnr, label='Mean TNR_{\sqcup})
\hookrightarrow (Specificity)', lw=2.2, alpha=.7, err_style='band', ax=ax2[0])
      fg7.set_title('ROC', fontdict=font)
      fg7.set_xlabel('FPR', fontdict=font)
      fg7.set_ylabel('TRR', fontdict=font)
      fg81= sbn.histplot(mean_tpr, label='TPR',ax=ax2[1], kde=True,_
⇔legend=True, cbar=True, thresh=0, stat='frequency')
      fg81.legend()
      fg82= sbn.histplot(mean_tnr, label='TNR',ax=ax2[1],__
⇒kde=True,legend=True, cbar=True, thresh=0, stat='frequency')
      fg82.legend()
      fg82.set_ylabel('Frequency',fontdict= font)
      #fg81= sbn.lineplot(x=fprs,y=mean_tnr, label='TP',ax=ax2[1], \sqcup
→ legend=True)
  # The cfm(abbreviation of Confusion Matrix) function provides anu
\rightarrow easy-to-interpret
  # visualization of the classification model's performance in terms of true
⇔positive,
  # true negative, false positive, and false negative predictions, allowing \Box
→for quick
  # assessment of the model's effectiveness in distinguishing between classes.
                   _____
  def cfm(self, model=None, X_test=None, y_test=None):
      if model is None:
          model = self.getPipe()
      if X_test is None:
          X_test = self.X_test
      if y test is None:
          y_test = self.y_test
      y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

5.3.1 Assessing Models

In this section, we evaluate the performance of several classification algorithms commonly used for data classification tasks, such as LinearDiscriminant Analysis (LDA), Decision Trees, Random Forest, Support Vector Classification (SVC), Logistic Regression, Gradient Boosting, K-Nearest Neighbors, and Neural Networks. The evaluation is done based on the following metrics: - **Precision:** Irt represents the proportion of true positive predictions(TPP) (correctly predicted positive instances) over all positive predictions (both true positives and false positives). It measures the accuracies of positive predictions. - **Recall:** It is also known as sensitivity or true positive rate. It represents the proportion of true positive predictions over all actual positive instances in the dataset. It measures the ability of the model to identify positive instances. - **F1-score:** It is the harmonic mean of precision and recall. It provides a balanced measure of precision and recall, especially when there is an imbalance between positive and negative instances. - **Support:** It indicates the number of instances in each class in the test set, showing the distribution of data across classes. - **accuracies:** It represents the overall correctness of the model's predictions. It is the proportion of correctly predicted instances (both true positives and true negatives) over the total number of instances.

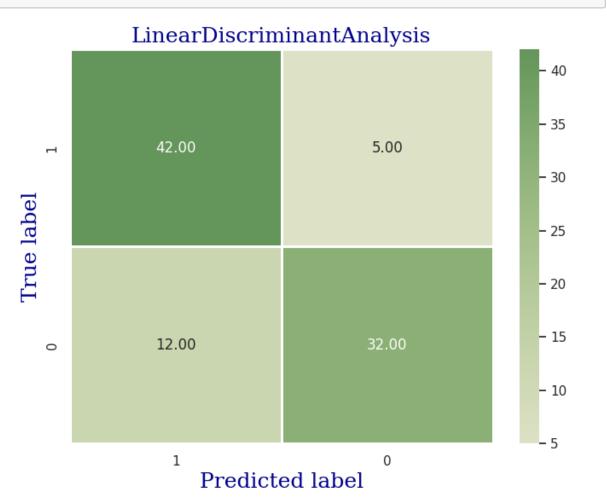
The evaluation results help us later compare the performance of different models and select the most suitable one for our specific classification problem.

Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA) It is a dimensionality reduction and classification technique commonly used in the field of machine learning and statistics. Its primary goal is to find a linear combination of features that best separates different classes in a dataset. It is often used for supervised classification tasks, where the classes of the data are known.

```
[30]: evaluator = ModelEvaluator(model=LinearDiscriminantAnalysis())
    evaluator.accuracies()
    acc_train: 85.38
    acc_val: 80.22
[31]: evaluator.class_report()
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.864865	0.727273	0.790123	44.000000
1	0.777778	0.893617	0.831683	47.000000
accuracy	0.813187	0.813187	0.813187	0.813187
macro avg	0.821321	0.810445	0.810903	91.000000
weighted avg	0.819886	0.813187	0.811588	91.000000

[32]: evaluator.cfm()

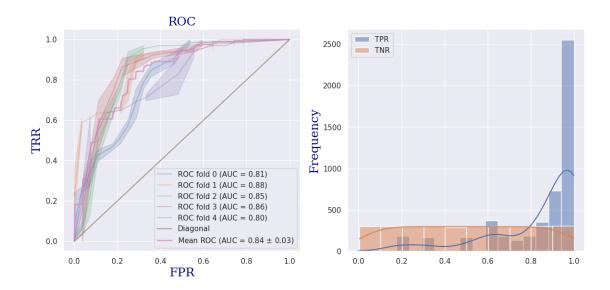


[33]: evaluator.accuracies(model=evaluator.getPipe())

acc_train: 83.49 acc_val: 79.12

[34]: evaluator.val_diags()

Selected features: {2: 'cp', 7: 'thalach', 9: 'oldpeak', 11: 'ca', 12: 'thal'}



Decision Trees: Decision tree is a popular and interpretable machine learning algorithm used for both classification and regression tasks. It recursively splits the data based on the features, creating a tree-like structure where each internal node represents a decision based on a feature, and each leaf node represents a class label or regression output.

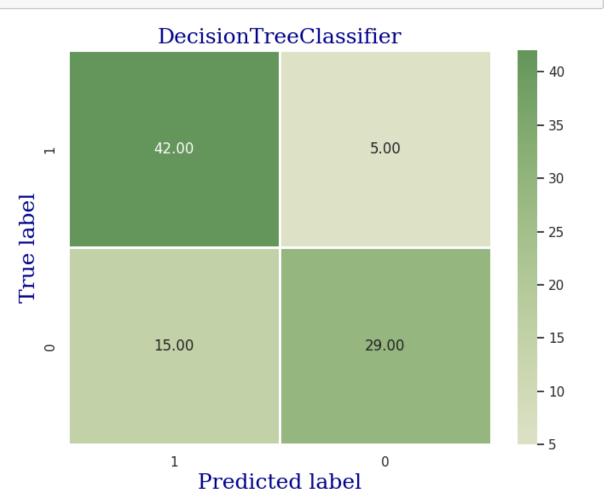
[35]: evaluator = ModelEvaluator(model=tree.DecisionTreeClassifier())
evaluator.accuracies()

acc_train: 100.00 acc_val: 72.53

[36]: evaluator.class_report()

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.852941	0.659091	0.743590	44.00000
1	0.736842	0.893617	0.807692	47.00000
accuracy	0.780220	0.780220	0.780220	0.78022
macro avg	0.794892	0.776354	0.775641	91.00000
weighted avg	0.792978	0.780220	0.776698	91.00000

[37]: evaluator.cfm()

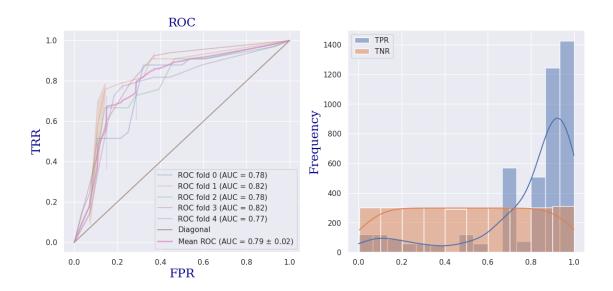


```
[38]: evaluator.accuracies(model=evaluator.getPipe())
```

acc_train: 88.68
acc_val: 74.73

[39]: evaluator.val_diags()

Selected features: {8: 'exang', 11: 'ca', 12: 'thal'}



Random Forests: It is a popular machine learning algorithm used for classification tasks. It is an ensemble learning method that builds multiple decision trees during training and combines their predictions to make the final classification decision. - n_estimators: The number of decision trees to be built in the random forest. Increasing the number of estimators generally improves the model's performance, but it also increases training time and memory requirements. - random_state: The seed used by the random number generator. It is used to ensure reproducibility of results. Setting random_state=0 in the RandomForestClassifier means that the random number generator's seed is fixed to the value 0. This will ensure that the random initialization of the algorithm is the same every time you run the code, leading to consistent results. It effectively removes the randomness in the process, making the results reproducible.

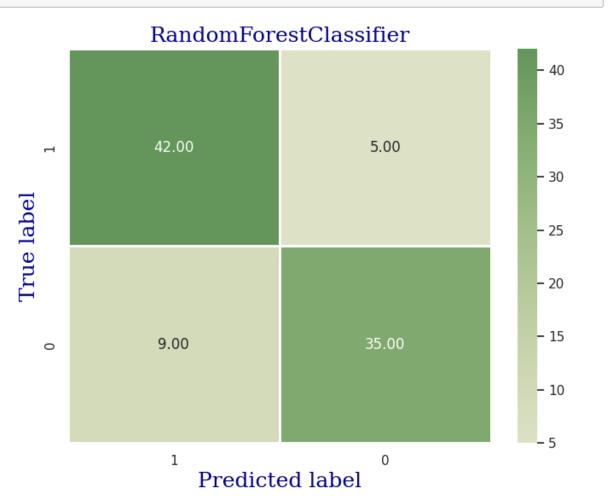
```
[40]: evaluator = ModelEvaluator( model=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=50,__ arandom_state = 0))
evaluator.accuracies()
```

acc_train: 100.00 acc_val: 84.62

[41]: evaluator.class_report()

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.875000	0.795455	0.833333	44.000000
1	0.823529	0.893617	0.857143	47.000000
accuracy	0.846154	0.846154	0.846154	0.846154
macro avg	0.849265	0.844536	0.845238	91.000000
weighted avg	0.848416	0.846154	0.845631	91.000000

[42]: evaluator.cfm()

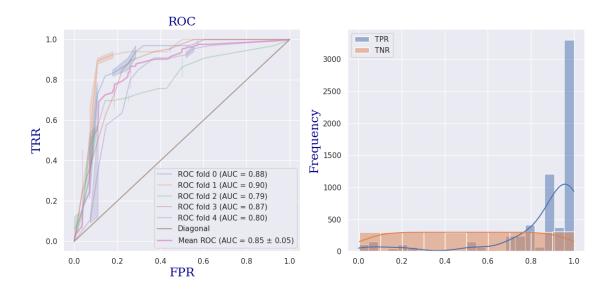


```
[43]: evaluator.accuracies(model=evaluator.getPipe())
```

acc_train: 93.40 acc_val: 68.13

[44]: evaluator.val_diags()

Selected features: {2: 'cp', 11: 'ca', 12: 'thal'}



Support Vector Classification (SVC): SVC specifically refers to the implementation of Support Vector Machines (SVM) for classification tasks. It is used when dealing with labeled data and aims to find the best hyperplane that maximizes the margin between classes. - kernel: This parameter specifies the type of function used to transform the input features into a higher-dimensional space, where the classes can be better separated. In this case, 'linear' indicates that a linear kernel is being used, which means the model is assuming that the data can be separated by a straight line in the feature space. - probability: It indicates whether the SVC model should provide probability estimates for its predictions. When set to True, the model will calculate the probability scores of each class prediction. This can be helpful for tasks like ROC-AUC evaluation or when you want to assess the model's confidence in its predictions.

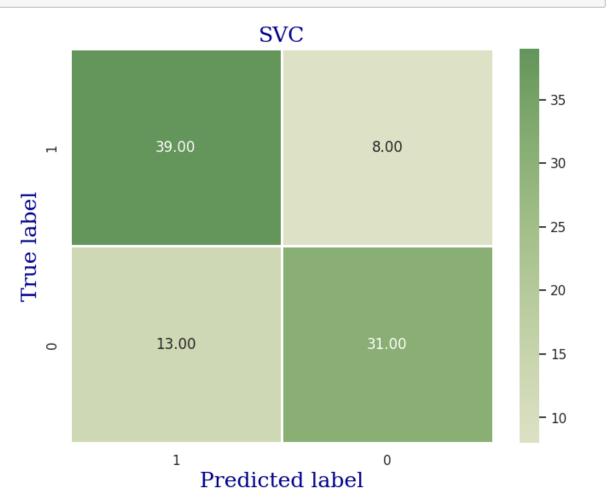
```
[45]: evaluator = ModelEvaluator(model=SVC(kernel='linear',probability=True))
evaluator.accuracies()
```

acc_train: 86.79 acc_val: 80.22

[46]: evaluator.class_report()

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.794872	0.704545	0.746988	44.000000
1	0.750000	0.829787	0.787879	47.000000
accuracy	0.769231	0.769231	0.769231	0.769231
macro avg	0.772436	0.767166	0.767433	91.000000
weighted avg	0.771696	0.769231	0.768107	91.000000

[47]: evaluator.cfm()

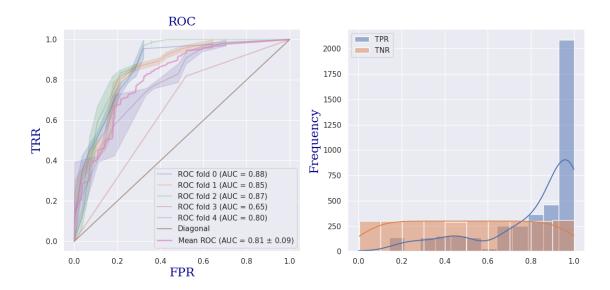


[48]: evaluator.accuracies(model=evaluator.getPipe())

acc_train: 84.43
acc_val: 79.12

[49]: evaluator.val_diags()

Selected features: {2: 'cp', 7: 'thalach', 8: 'exang', 11: 'ca'}



Logistic Regression: It is a classification algorithm used for binary and multiclass classification tasks. The logistic regression model is a linear classifier that models the probability of a sample belonging to a particular class using the logistic (sigmoid) function.

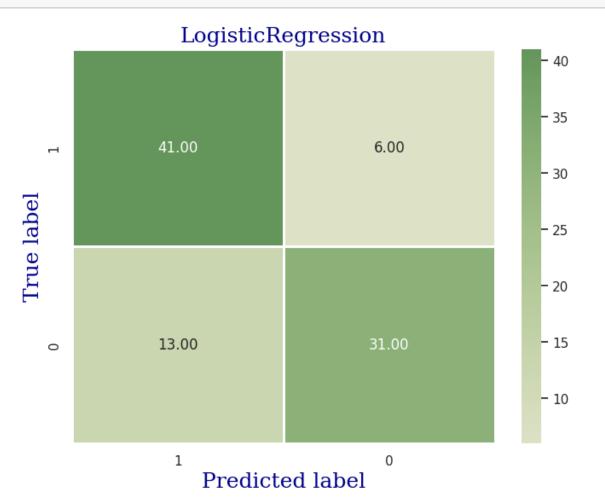
[50]: evaluator = ModelEvaluator(model= LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)) evaluator.accuracies()

acc_train: 86.32
acc_val: 81.32

[51]: evaluator.class_report()

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.837838	0.704545	0.765432	44.000000
1	0.759259	0.872340	0.811881	47.000000
accuracy	0.791209	0.791209	0.791209	0.791209
macro avg	0.798549	0.788443	0.788657	91.000000
weighted avg	0.797253	0.791209	0.789422	91.000000

[52]: evaluator.cfm()

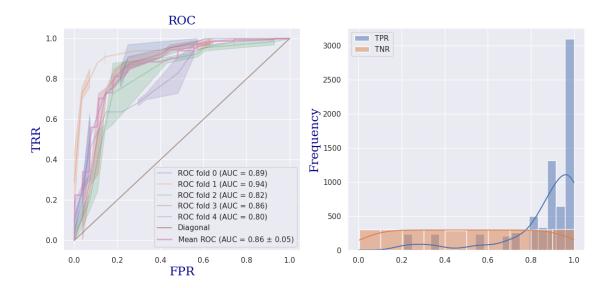


```
[53]: evaluator.accuracies(model=evaluator.getPipe())
```

acc_train: 81.60 acc_val: 81.32

```
[54]: evaluator.val_diags()
```

Selected features: {1: 'sex', 2: 'cp', 8: 'exang', 9: 'oldpeak', 11: 'ca'}



Gradient Boosting: Gradient Boosting is a powerful machine learning technique used for both regression and classification tasks. It belongs to the family of ensemble learning methods, which combine the predictions of multiple weak learners (usually decision trees) to create a strong predictive model. - loss: This parameter defines the loss function to be optimized during the boosting process. The 'exponential' loss is suitable for classification problems and encourages the model to focus more on misclassified samples. - learning_rate: The learning rate controls the contribution of each weak learner (individual decision tree) to the ensemble. A lower learning rate requires more iterations to reach optimal performance but can help prevent over-fitting. - n_estimators: This is the number of weak learners (decision trees) that will be trained sequentially. Increasing the number of estimators can improve the model's performance, but it also increases computation time. - max_depth: This parameter sets the maximum depth of the individual decision trees. It controls the complexity of the trees. A deeper tree can capture more complex relationships in the data but can also lead to over-fitting.

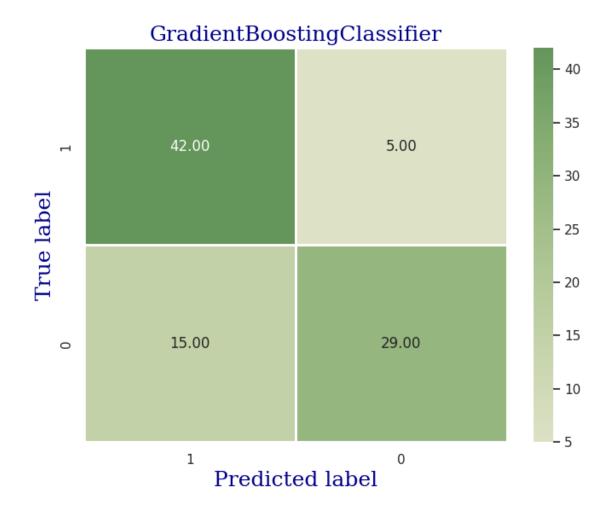
```
[55]: evaluator = ModelEvaluator(model=_u
GradientBoostingClassifier(loss='exponential', learning_rate=0.05,_u
n_estimators=200, max_depth=6))
evaluator.accuracies()
```

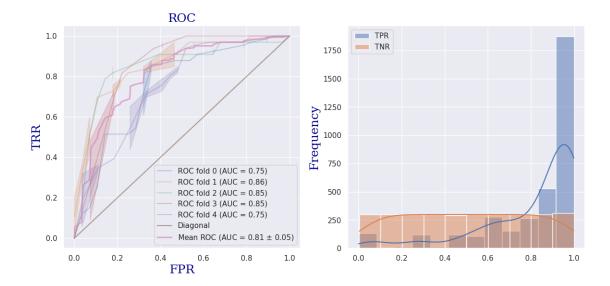
acc_train: 100.00
acc_val: 80.22

[56]: evaluator.class_report()

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.852941	0.659091	0.743590	44.00000
1	0.736842	0.893617	0.807692	47.00000
accuracy	0.780220	0.780220	0.780220	0.78022
macro avg	0.794892	0.776354	0.775641	91.00000
weighted avg	0.792978	0.780220	0.776698	91.00000

[57]: evaluator.cfm()





K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN): This is a class from scikit-learn's neighbors module that represents the K-Nearest Neighbors classifier. KNN is a simple and effective classification algorithm used for both binary and multi-class classification tasks. - n_neighbors: This is a parameter of the KNeighborsClassifier constructor. It specifies the number of neighbors to consider when making predictions. Each data point is classified by a majority vote of its n_neighbors nearest neighbors. The optimal number of neighbors is returned as the output of the function k_opt().

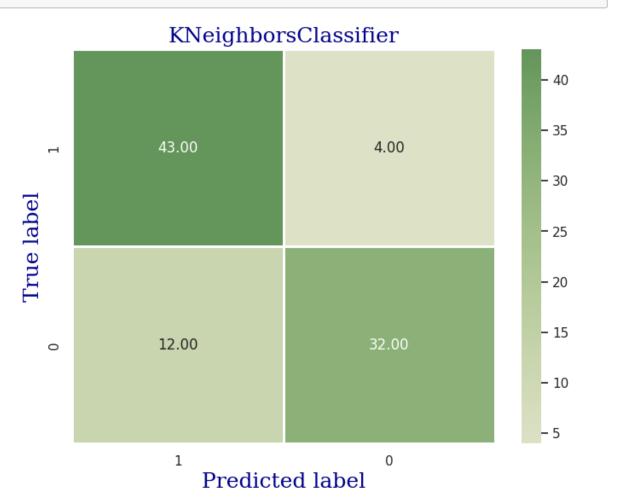
The optimal number of neighbors is 31 with avg_acc of KNN 83.6%.

acc_train: 84.91 acc_val: 78.02

[61]: evaluator.class_report()

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.888889	0.727273	0.800000	44.000000
1	0.781818	0.914894	0.843137	47.000000
accuracy	0.824176	0.824176	0.824176	0.824176
macro avg	0.835354	0.821083	0.821569	91.000000
weighted avg	0.833589	0.824176	0.822280	91.000000

[62]: evaluator.cfm()

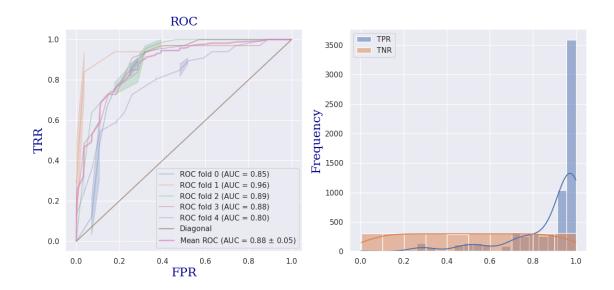


```
[63]: evaluator.accuracies(model=evaluator.getPipe())
```

acc_train: 83.96 acc_val: 80.22

[64]: evaluator.val_diags()

Selected features: {2: 'cp', 7: 'thalach', 11: 'ca', 12: 'thal'}



Neural Networks: Neural networks are advanced machine learning models widely used for classification tasks. They are inspired by the human brain's interconnected neurons and are highly effective in solving complex classification problems. In this context, they learn to map input data to different classes, making them invaluable tools for tasks like image recognition, sentiment analysis, disease diagnosis, and more. Neural networks' ability to automatically learn intricate patterns and hierarchies in data makes them a go-to choice when dealing with complex and non-linear classification challenges. To create an effective neural network, consider the following input parameters that influence the model's performance and convergence: - Number of Hidden Units: The capacity of a model to learn intricate patterns depends on the number of hidden units in each layer (they are here set to hu1=64 and hu2=32 as default). More hidden units can capture complex relationships, but they also risk over-fitting if not properly regularized. Experimentation helps find the ideal balance of hidden units for your specific problem. - Number of Epochs: The epochs determine how many times the model processes the training dataset (it is here set to 1000 as default). Too few epochs may cause under-fitting, while excessive epochs may lead to over-fitting. Monitoring validation performance and stopping training at the right moment can help find the optimal balance. -Learning Rate: The learning rate controls the step size during parameter updates in training (It is here set to 0.001 as default). A higher rate speeds up convergence but might lead to overshooting. Conversely, a smaller rate may result in slow convergence. Adaptive optimizers like Adam can alleviate manual tuning of the learning rate.

These parameters collectively shape the neural network's architecture and training dynamics, guiding it towards effectively learning from data and achieving the desired classification performance.

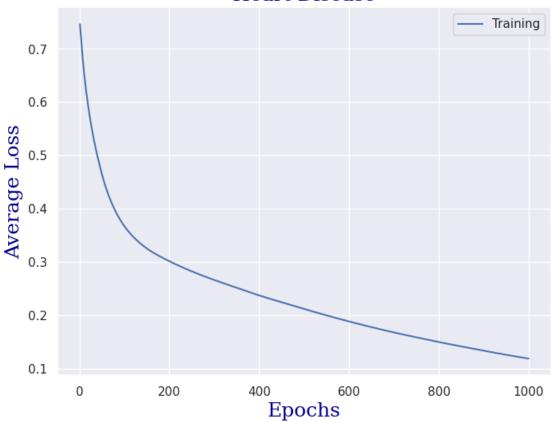
[47]: evaluator = ModelEvaluator()

[49]: #nnw(self, hu1=64, hu2=32, lr=0.001, num_epoch=1000, _tqdm=True) evaluator.nnw()

0%| | 0/1000 [00:00<?, ?epoch/s]100%| | 1000/1000 [00:32<00:00, 30.77epoch/s]

Accuracies of the network on test data: 83.52% Accuracies of the network on training data: 97.64%

Heart Disease



```
[50]: evaluator.nnw(_tqdm=False)
```

```
0.5802
Epoch 3/1000
0.5943
Epoch 4/1000
0.6274
Epoch 5/1000
0.6415
Epoch 6/1000
0.6604
Epoch 7/1000
0.6887
Epoch 8/1000
0.6981
Epoch 9/1000
0.7028
Epoch 10/1000
0.7075
Epoch 11/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - 0s 772us/step - loss: 0.6187 - accuracy:
0.7170
Epoch 12/1000
0.7170
Epoch 13/1000
0.7170
Epoch 14/1000
0.7217
Epoch 15/1000
0.7264
Epoch 16/1000
0.7311
Epoch 17/1000
0.7358
Epoch 18/1000
```

```
0.7406
Epoch 19/1000
0.7453
Epoch 20/1000
0.7547
Epoch 21/1000
0.7547
Epoch 22/1000
0.7594
Epoch 23/1000
0.7594
Epoch 24/1000
0.7594
Epoch 25/1000
0.7594
Epoch 26/1000
0.7736
Epoch 27/1000
0.7689
Epoch 28/1000
0.7689
Epoch 29/1000
0.7736
Epoch 30/1000
7/7 [============ ] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.5347 - accuracy:
0.7783
Epoch 31/1000
0.7830
Epoch 32/1000
0.7783
Epoch 33/1000
0.7783
Epoch 34/1000
```

```
0.7830
Epoch 35/1000
0.7925
Epoch 36/1000
0.7877
Epoch 37/1000
0.7877
Epoch 38/1000
0.7877
Epoch 39/1000
0.7877
Epoch 40/1000
0.7877
Epoch 41/1000
0.7830
Epoch 42/1000
0.7830
Epoch 43/1000
0.7877
Epoch 44/1000
0.7830
Epoch 45/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 894us/step - loss: 0.4858 - accuracy:
0.7830
Epoch 46/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4830 - accuracy:
0.7830
Epoch 47/1000
0.7877
Epoch 48/1000
0.7972
Epoch 49/1000
0.7972
Epoch 50/1000
```

```
0.8019
Epoch 51/1000
0.8019
Epoch 52/1000
0.8019
Epoch 53/1000
0.8066
Epoch 54/1000
0.8113
Epoch 55/1000
0.8113
Epoch 56/1000
0.8113
Epoch 57/1000
0.8113
Epoch 58/1000
0.8113
Epoch 59/1000
0.8160
Epoch 60/1000
0.8160
Epoch 61/1000
0.8160
Epoch 62/1000
0.8160
Epoch 63/1000
0.8160
Epoch 64/1000
0.8160
Epoch 65/1000
0.8208
Epoch 66/1000
```

```
0.8208
Epoch 67/1000
0.8208
Epoch 68/1000
0.8208
Epoch 69/1000
0.8208
Epoch 70/1000
0.8208
Epoch 71/1000
0.8160
Epoch 72/1000
0.8160
Epoch 73/1000
0.8160
Epoch 74/1000
0.8160
Epoch 75/1000
0.8160
Epoch 76/1000
0.8113
Epoch 77/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 929us/step - loss: 0.4170 - accuracy:
0.8113
Epoch 78/1000
0.8113
Epoch 79/1000
0.8113
Epoch 80/1000
0.8160
Epoch 81/1000
0.8208
Epoch 82/1000
```

```
0.8208
Epoch 83/1000
0.8208
Epoch 84/1000
0.8160
Epoch 85/1000
7/7 [============ ] - 0s 906us/step - loss: 0.4046 - accuracy:
0.8208
Epoch 86/1000
0.8208
Epoch 87/1000
0.8208
Epoch 88/1000
0.8208
Epoch 89/1000
0.8208
Epoch 90/1000
0.8208
Epoch 91/1000
0.8255
Epoch 92/1000
0.8255
Epoch 93/1000
0.8255
Epoch 94/1000
0.8255
Epoch 95/1000
0.8255
Epoch 96/1000
0.8349
Epoch 97/1000
0.8349
Epoch 98/1000
```

```
0.8349
Epoch 99/1000
0.8349
Epoch 100/1000
0.8349
Epoch 101/1000
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Epoch 102/1000
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Epoch 103/1000
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Epoch 104/1000
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Epoch 105/1000
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Epoch 106/1000
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Epoch 107/1000
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Epoch 108/1000
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Epoch 109/1000
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Epoch 110/1000
7/7 [============ ] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.3739 - accuracy:
0.8396
Epoch 111/1000
0.8396
Epoch 112/1000
0.8396
Epoch 113/1000
0.8396
Epoch 114/1000
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0.8396
Epoch 115/1000
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Epoch 116/1000
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Epoch 117/1000
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Epoch 118/1000
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Epoch 119/1000
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Epoch 120/1000
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Epoch 122/1000
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Epoch 124/1000
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Epoch 125/1000
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Epoch 126/1000
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Epoch 127/1000
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Epoch 128/1000
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Epoch 129/1000
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Epoch 130/1000
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Epoch 131/1000
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Epoch 132/1000
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Epoch 133/1000
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Epoch 136/1000
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Epoch 137/1000
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Epoch 138/1000
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Epoch 139/1000
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Epoch 140/1000
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Epoch 141/1000
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Epoch 142/1000
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Epoch 143/1000
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Epoch 144/1000
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Epoch 145/1000
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Epoch 146/1000
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Epoch 147/1000
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Epoch 149/1000
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Epoch 150/1000
0.8632
Epoch 151/1000
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Epoch 152/1000
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Epoch 161/1000
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Epoch 162/1000
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Epoch 171/1000
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Epoch 178/1000
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Epoch 210/1000
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0.8726
Epoch 211/1000
0.8774
Epoch 212/1000
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Epoch 213/1000
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Epoch 214/1000
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Epoch 215/1000
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Epoch 216/1000
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Epoch 217/1000
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Epoch 218/1000
7/7 [=============== ] - 0s 798us/step - loss: 0.3030 - accuracy:
0.8726
Epoch 219/1000
0.8726
Epoch 220/1000
0.8726
Epoch 221/1000
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Epoch 222/1000
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Epoch 223/1000
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Epoch 224/1000
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Epoch 225/1000
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Epoch 226/1000
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Epoch 242/1000
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Epoch 243/1000
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Epoch 251/1000
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Epoch 253/1000
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Epoch 256/1000
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Epoch 258/1000
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Epoch 259/1000
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Epoch 275/1000
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Epoch 284/1000
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Epoch 285/1000
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Epoch 286/1000
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Epoch 287/1000
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Epoch 288/1000
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Epoch 289/1000
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Epoch 290/1000
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Epoch 371/1000
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Epoch 372/1000
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Epoch 373/1000
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Epoch 387/1000
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Epoch 388/1000
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Epoch 394/1000
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Epoch 395/1000
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Epoch 396/1000
0.9057
Epoch 397/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 697us/step - loss: 0.2478 - accuracy:
0.9009
Epoch 398/1000
0.9009
Epoch 399/1000
0.9009
Epoch 400/1000
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Epoch 401/1000
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Epoch 402/1000
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Epoch 403/1000
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Epoch 404/1000
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Epoch 405/1000
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Epoch 406/1000
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Epoch 407/1000
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Epoch 408/1000
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Epoch 409/1000
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Epoch 410/1000
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Epoch 411/1000
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Epoch 412/1000
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Epoch 413/1000
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Epoch 414/1000
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Epoch 415/1000
0.9057
Epoch 416/1000
0.9009
Epoch 417/1000
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Epoch 418/1000
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0.9057
Epoch 419/1000
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Epoch 420/1000
0.9057
Epoch 421/1000
0.9009
Epoch 422/1000
0.9057
Epoch 423/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 686us/step - loss: 0.2414 - accuracy:
0.9009
Epoch 424/1000
0.9057
Epoch 425/1000
0.9057
Epoch 426/1000
0.9057
Epoch 427/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 785us/step - loss: 0.2404 - accuracy:
0.9057
Epoch 428/1000
0.9057
Epoch 429/1000
0.9057
Epoch 430/1000
0.9057
Epoch 431/1000
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Epoch 432/1000
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Epoch 433/1000
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Epoch 434/1000
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0.9104
Epoch 435/1000
0.9104
Epoch 436/1000
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Epoch 437/1000
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Epoch 438/1000
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Epoch 451/1000
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Epoch 458/1000
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Epoch 461/1000
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Epoch 463/1000
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Epoch 466/1000
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Epoch 467/1000
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Epoch 469/1000
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Epoch 479/1000
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Epoch 480/1000
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Epoch 483/1000
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Epoch 484/1000
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Epoch 488/1000
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Epoch 558/1000
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Epoch 561/1000
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Epoch 562/1000
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0.9387
Epoch 563/1000
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Epoch 564/1000
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Epoch 571/1000
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Epoch 578/1000
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Epoch 579/1000
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Epoch 580/1000
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Epoch 581/1000
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Epoch 582/1000
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Epoch 583/1000
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Epoch 584/1000
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Epoch 585/1000
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Epoch 588/1000
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Epoch 589/1000
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Epoch 590/1000
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Epoch 591/1000
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Epoch 592/1000
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Epoch 593/1000
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Epoch 594/1000
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0.9387
Epoch 595/1000
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Epoch 596/1000
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Epoch 597/1000
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Epoch 598/1000
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Epoch 599/1000
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Epoch 600/1000
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Epoch 601/1000
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Epoch 602/1000
0.9387
Epoch 603/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 745us/step - loss: 0.2000 - accuracy:
0.9387
Epoch 604/1000
0.9387
Epoch 605/1000
0.9387
Epoch 606/1000
0.9387
Epoch 607/1000
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Epoch 608/1000
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Epoch 609/1000
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Epoch 610/1000
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0.9387
Epoch 611/1000
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Epoch 612/1000
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Epoch 616/1000
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Epoch 617/1000
0.9387
Epoch 618/1000
0.9387
Epoch 619/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 652us/step - loss: 0.1967 - accuracy:
0.9387
Epoch 620/1000
0.9387
Epoch 621/1000
0.9387
Epoch 622/1000
0.9387
Epoch 623/1000
0.9387
Epoch 624/1000
0.9387
Epoch 625/1000
0.9387
Epoch 626/1000
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0.9387
Epoch 627/1000
0.9387
Epoch 628/1000
0.9387
Epoch 629/1000
0.9387
Epoch 630/1000
0.9387
Epoch 631/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.1941 - accuracy:
0.9387
Epoch 632/1000
0.9387
Epoch 633/1000
0.9387
Epoch 634/1000
0.9434
Epoch 635/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 848us/step - loss: 0.1932 - accuracy:
0.9434
Epoch 636/1000
0.9434
Epoch 637/1000
0.9434
Epoch 638/1000
0.9434
Epoch 639/1000
0.9434
Epoch 640/1000
0.9434
Epoch 641/1000
0.9434
Epoch 642/1000
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0.9434
Epoch 643/1000
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Epoch 644/1000
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Epoch 645/1000
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Epoch 646/1000
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Epoch 647/1000
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Epoch 648/1000
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Epoch 649/1000
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Epoch 650/1000
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Epoch 651/1000
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Epoch 652/1000
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Epoch 653/1000
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Epoch 654/1000
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Epoch 655/1000
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Epoch 656/1000
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Epoch 657/1000
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Epoch 658/1000
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0.9481
Epoch 659/1000
0.9481
Epoch 660/1000
0.9481
Epoch 661/1000
0.9481
Epoch 662/1000
0.9481
Epoch 663/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 777us/step - loss: 0.1874 - accuracy:
0.9481
Epoch 664/1000
0.9481
Epoch 665/1000
0.9481
Epoch 666/1000
0.9481
Epoch 667/1000
0.9481
Epoch 668/1000
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Epoch 669/1000
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Epoch 670/1000
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Epoch 671/1000
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Epoch 672/1000
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Epoch 673/1000
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Epoch 674/1000
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0.9481
Epoch 675/1000
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Epoch 676/1000
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Epoch 677/1000
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Epoch 678/1000
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Epoch 679/1000
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Epoch 680/1000
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Epoch 681/1000
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Epoch 682/1000
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Epoch 683/1000
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Epoch 684/1000
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Epoch 685/1000
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Epoch 686/1000
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Epoch 687/1000
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Epoch 688/1000
0.9481
Epoch 689/1000
0.9528
Epoch 690/1000
```

```
0.9528
Epoch 691/1000
0.9528
Epoch 692/1000
0.9528
Epoch 693/1000
0.9528
Epoch 694/1000
0.9528
Epoch 695/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.1810 - accuracy:
0.9528
Epoch 696/1000
0.9528
Epoch 697/1000
0.9528
Epoch 698/1000
0.9528
Epoch 699/1000
0.9481
Epoch 700/1000
0.9528
Epoch 701/1000
0.9528
Epoch 702/1000
0.9528
Epoch 703/1000
0.9528
Epoch 704/1000
0.9528
Epoch 705/1000
0.9528
Epoch 706/1000
```

```
0.9528
Epoch 707/1000
0.9528
Epoch 708/1000
0.9528
Epoch 709/1000
0.9528
Epoch 710/1000
0.9528
Epoch 711/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 774us/step - loss: 0.1779 - accuracy:
0.9528
Epoch 712/1000
0.9528
Epoch 713/1000
0.9528
Epoch 714/1000
0.9528
Epoch 715/1000
0.9528
Epoch 716/1000
0.9528
Epoch 717/1000
0.9528
Epoch 718/1000
0.9528
Epoch 719/1000
0.9528
Epoch 720/1000
0.9528
Epoch 721/1000
0.9528
Epoch 722/1000
```

```
0.9528
Epoch 723/1000
0.9528
Epoch 724/1000
0.9528
Epoch 725/1000
0.9528
Epoch 726/1000
0.9528
Epoch 727/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 689us/step - loss: 0.1748 - accuracy:
0.9528
Epoch 728/1000
0.9528
Epoch 729/1000
0.9528
Epoch 730/1000
0.9528
Epoch 731/1000
0.9528
Epoch 732/1000
0.9528
Epoch 733/1000
0.9528
Epoch 734/1000
0.9528
Epoch 735/1000
0.9528
Epoch 736/1000
0.9528
Epoch 737/1000
0.9528
Epoch 738/1000
```

```
0.9528
Epoch 739/1000
0.9528
Epoch 740/1000
0.9528
Epoch 741/1000
0.9528
Epoch 742/1000
0.9528
Epoch 743/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 778us/step - loss: 0.1714 - accuracy:
0.9528
Epoch 744/1000
0.9528
Epoch 745/1000
0.9528
Epoch 746/1000
0.9528
Epoch 747/1000
0.9528
Epoch 748/1000
0.9528
Epoch 749/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 699us/step - loss: 0.1702 - accuracy:
0.9528
Epoch 750/1000
0.9528
Epoch 751/1000
0.9528
Epoch 752/1000
0.9528
Epoch 753/1000
0.9528
Epoch 754/1000
```

```
0.9528
Epoch 755/1000
0.9528
Epoch 756/1000
0.9528
Epoch 757/1000
0.9528
Epoch 758/1000
0.9528
Epoch 759/1000
0.9528
Epoch 760/1000
0.9528
Epoch 761/1000
0.9528
Epoch 762/1000
0.9528
Epoch 763/1000
0.9528
Epoch 764/1000
0.9528
Epoch 765/1000
0.9528
Epoch 766/1000
0.9528
Epoch 767/1000
0.9528
Epoch 768/1000
0.9528
Epoch 769/1000
0.9528
Epoch 770/1000
```

```
0.9528
Epoch 771/1000
0.9528
Epoch 772/1000
0.9528
Epoch 773/1000
0.9528
Epoch 774/1000
0.9528
Epoch 775/1000
0.9528
Epoch 776/1000
0.9528
Epoch 777/1000
0.9528
Epoch 778/1000
0.9528
Epoch 779/1000
0.9528
Epoch 780/1000
0.9528
Epoch 781/1000
0.9528
Epoch 782/1000
0.9528
Epoch 783/1000
0.9528
Epoch 784/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 648us/step - loss: 0.1631 - accuracy:
0.9528
Epoch 785/1000
0.9528
Epoch 786/1000
```

```
0.9528
Epoch 787/1000
0.9528
Epoch 788/1000
0.9528
Epoch 789/1000
0.9528
Epoch 790/1000
0.9528
Epoch 791/1000
0.9528
Epoch 792/1000
0.9528
Epoch 793/1000
0.9528
Epoch 794/1000
0.9528
Epoch 795/1000
0.9528
Epoch 796/1000
0.9528
Epoch 797/1000
0.9528
Epoch 798/1000
0.9528
Epoch 799/1000
0.9575
Epoch 800/1000
0.9528
Epoch 801/1000
0.9528
Epoch 802/1000
```

```
0.9528
Epoch 803/1000
0.9528
Epoch 804/1000
0.9528
Epoch 805/1000
0.9528
Epoch 806/1000
0.9575
Epoch 807/1000
0.9575
Epoch 808/1000
0.9575
Epoch 809/1000
0.9575
Epoch 810/1000
0.9575
Epoch 811/1000
0.9575
Epoch 812/1000
0.9575
Epoch 813/1000
0.9575
Epoch 814/1000
0.9575
Epoch 815/1000
0.9575
Epoch 816/1000
0.9623
Epoch 817/1000
0.9623
Epoch 818/1000
```

```
0.9623
Epoch 819/1000
0.9623
Epoch 820/1000
0.9623
Epoch 821/1000
0.9623
Epoch 822/1000
0.9623
Epoch 823/1000
0.9623
Epoch 824/1000
0.9623
Epoch 825/1000
0.9623
Epoch 826/1000
0.9623
Epoch 827/1000
0.9623
Epoch 828/1000
0.9623
Epoch 829/1000
0.9623
Epoch 830/1000
0.9623
Epoch 831/1000
0.9623
Epoch 832/1000
0.9623
Epoch 833/1000
0.9623
Epoch 834/1000
```

```
0.9623
Epoch 835/1000
0.9623
Epoch 836/1000
0.9623
Epoch 837/1000
0.9623
Epoch 838/1000
0.9623
Epoch 839/1000
0.9623
Epoch 840/1000
0.9623
Epoch 841/1000
0.9623
Epoch 842/1000
0.9623
Epoch 843/1000
0.9623
Epoch 844/1000
0.9623
Epoch 845/1000
0.9623
Epoch 846/1000
0.9623
Epoch 847/1000
0.9623
Epoch 848/1000
0.9623
Epoch 849/1000
0.9623
Epoch 850/1000
```

```
0.9623
Epoch 851/1000
0.9623
Epoch 852/1000
0.9623
Epoch 853/1000
0.9623
Epoch 854/1000
0.9623
Epoch 855/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 924us/step - loss: 0.1496 - accuracy:
0.9623
Epoch 856/1000
0.9623
Epoch 857/1000
0.9623
Epoch 858/1000
0.9623
Epoch 859/1000
0.9623
Epoch 860/1000
0.9623
Epoch 861/1000
0.9623
Epoch 862/1000
0.9623
Epoch 863/1000
0.9623
Epoch 864/1000
0.9623
Epoch 865/1000
0.9623
Epoch 866/1000
```

```
0.9623
Epoch 867/1000
0.9623
Epoch 868/1000
0.9623
Epoch 869/1000
0.9623
Epoch 870/1000
0.9623
Epoch 871/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 798us/step - loss: 0.1467 - accuracy:
0.9623
Epoch 872/1000
0.9623
Epoch 873/1000
0.9623
Epoch 874/1000
0.9623
Epoch 875/1000
0.9623
Epoch 876/1000
0.9623
Epoch 877/1000
0.9623
Epoch 878/1000
7/7 [============ ] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.1455 - accuracy:
0.9623
Epoch 879/1000
0.9623
Epoch 880/1000
0.9623
Epoch 881/1000
0.9623
Epoch 882/1000
```

```
0.9623
Epoch 883/1000
0.9623
Epoch 884/1000
0.9623
Epoch 885/1000
0.9623
Epoch 886/1000
0.9623
Epoch 887/1000
0.9623
Epoch 888/1000
0.9623
Epoch 889/1000
0.9623
Epoch 890/1000
0.9623
Epoch 891/1000
0.9623
Epoch 892/1000
0.9623
Epoch 893/1000
0.9623
Epoch 894/1000
0.9623
Epoch 895/1000
0.9623
Epoch 896/1000
0.9623
Epoch 897/1000
0.9623
Epoch 898/1000
```

```
0.9623
Epoch 899/1000
0.9623
Epoch 900/1000
0.9623
Epoch 901/1000
0.9623
Epoch 902/1000
0.9623
Epoch 903/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.1409 - accuracy:
0.9623
Epoch 904/1000
0.9623
Epoch 905/1000
0.9623
Epoch 906/1000
0.9623
Epoch 907/1000
0.9623
Epoch 908/1000
0.9623
Epoch 909/1000
0.9623
Epoch 910/1000
0.9623
Epoch 911/1000
0.9623
Epoch 912/1000
0.9623
Epoch 913/1000
0.9623
Epoch 914/1000
```

```
0.9623
Epoch 915/1000
0.9623
Epoch 916/1000
0.9623
Epoch 917/1000
0.9623
Epoch 918/1000
0.9623
Epoch 919/1000
0.9623
Epoch 920/1000
0.9623
Epoch 921/1000
0.9623
Epoch 922/1000
0.9623
Epoch 923/1000
0.9623
Epoch 924/1000
0.9670
Epoch 925/1000
0.9670
Epoch 926/1000
0.9623
Epoch 927/1000
0.9623
Epoch 928/1000
0.9670
Epoch 929/1000
0.9623
Epoch 930/1000
```

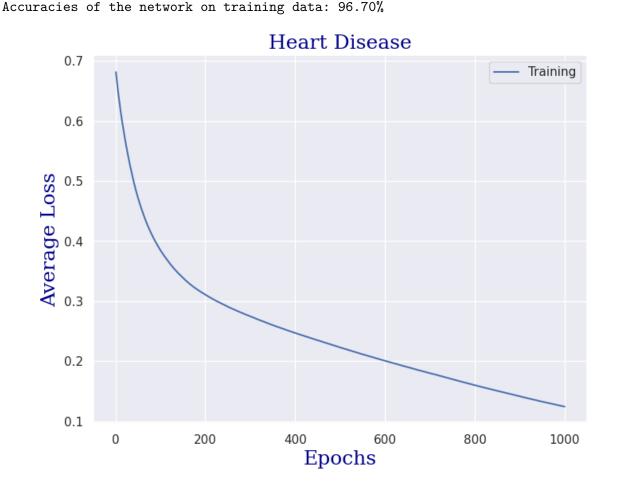
```
0.9670
Epoch 931/1000
0.9623
Epoch 932/1000
0.9670
Epoch 933/1000
0.9670
Epoch 934/1000
0.9670
Epoch 935/1000
0.9670
Epoch 936/1000
0.9670
Epoch 937/1000
0.9670
Epoch 938/1000
0.9670
Epoch 939/1000
0.9670
Epoch 940/1000
0.9670
Epoch 941/1000
0.9670
Epoch 942/1000
0.9670
Epoch 943/1000
0.9670
Epoch 944/1000
0.9670
Epoch 945/1000
0.9670
Epoch 946/1000
```

```
0.9670
Epoch 947/1000
0.9670
Epoch 948/1000
0.9670
Epoch 949/1000
0.9670
Epoch 950/1000
0.9670
Epoch 951/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 862us/step - loss: 0.1324 - accuracy:
0.9670
Epoch 952/1000
0.9670
Epoch 953/1000
0.9670
Epoch 954/1000
0.9670
Epoch 955/1000
0.9670
Epoch 956/1000
0.9670
Epoch 957/1000
0.9670
Epoch 958/1000
0.9670
Epoch 959/1000
0.9670
Epoch 960/1000
0.9670
Epoch 961/1000
0.9670
Epoch 962/1000
```

```
0.9670
Epoch 963/1000
0.9670
Epoch 964/1000
0.9670
Epoch 965/1000
0.9670
Epoch 966/1000
0.9670
Epoch 967/1000
0.9670
Epoch 968/1000
0.9670
Epoch 969/1000
0.9670
Epoch 970/1000
0.9670
Epoch 971/1000
0.9670
Epoch 972/1000
0.9670
Epoch 973/1000
7/7 [=========== ] - Os 807us/step - loss: 0.1287 - accuracy:
0.9670
Epoch 974/1000
0.9670
Epoch 975/1000
0.9670
Epoch 976/1000
0.9670
Epoch 977/1000
0.9670
Epoch 978/1000
```

```
0.9670
Epoch 979/1000
0.9670
Epoch 980/1000
0.9670
Epoch 981/1000
0.9670
Epoch 982/1000
0.9670
Epoch 983/1000
0.9670
Epoch 984/1000
0.9670
Epoch 985/1000
0.9670
Epoch 986/1000
0.9670
Epoch 987/1000
0.9670
Epoch 988/1000
0.9670
Epoch 989/1000
0.9670
Epoch 990/1000
0.9670
Epoch 991/1000
0.9670
Epoch 992/1000
0.9670
Epoch 993/1000
0.9670
Epoch 994/1000
```

```
0.9670
Epoch 995/1000
0.9670
Epoch 996/1000
7/7 [======
              =======] - Os 769us/step - loss: 0.1250 - accuracy:
0.9670
Epoch 997/1000
7/7 [======
               =======] - Os 707us/step - loss: 0.1248 - accuracy:
0.9670
Epoch 998/1000
0.9670
Epoch 999/1000
7/7 [=========== - Os 685us/step - loss: 0.1244 - accuracy:
0.9670
Epoch 1000/1000
0.9670
Accuracies of the network on test data: 84.62%
```



5.3.2 Comparison Models

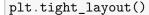
After training, testing, and obtaining the respective accuracies for the selected models, our next step involves comparing all the developed models. This comparison is crucial for evaluating the performance of each model and making well-informed decisions about which one is most suitable for our specific problem (in our case heat disease prediction). By carefully analyzing the achieved accuracies across different models, as highlighted in the previous section, we can pinpoint the model that demonstrates the highest classification performance. This informed decision-making process enables us to select the optimal model for deployment or consider further optimization if needed. This section offers a succinct overview of the accuracy scores achieved by various machine learning algorithms in the last section on the heart disease prediction. The focus here is primarily on the accuracy metrics for both the test and training datasets. The presented table showcases a sorted list of algorithms along with their corresponding test values.

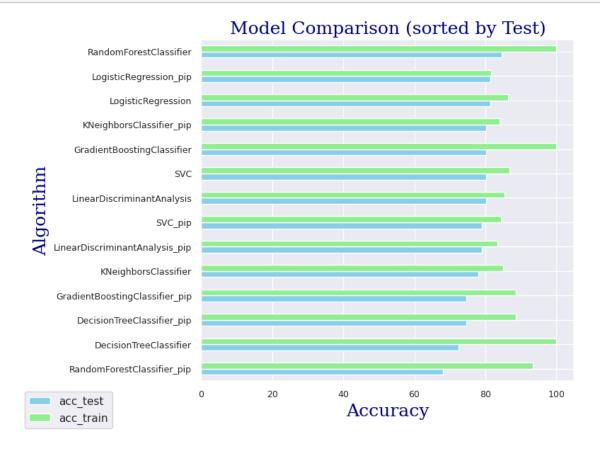
```
[193]: results = evaluator.results
df_comparsion = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(results,
    orient='index' ).transpose().sort_values('acc_test',ascending= True)
# Sorted by Test Accuracy
df_comparsion
```

	acc_test	acc_train
RandomForestClassifier_pip	68.13	93.40
DecisionTreeClassifier	72.53	100.00
DecisionTreeClassifier_pip	74.73	88.68
GradientBoostingClassifier_pip	74.73	88.68
KNeighborsClassifier	78.02	84.91
LinearDiscriminantAnalysis_pip	79.12	83.49
SVC_pip	79.12	84.43
LinearDiscriminantAnalysis	80.22	85.38
SVC	80.22	86.79
GradientBoostingClassifier	80.22	100.00
KNeighborsClassifier_pip	80.22	83.96
LogisticRegression	81.32	86.32
LogisticRegression_pip	81.32	81.60
RandomForestClassifier	84.62	100.00

```
[198]: fg11 = df_comparsion.plot(kind='barh', color=['skyblue', 'lightgreen'], 
fontsize=9, legend=False)
plt.figlegend( ncol=1, frameon=True,loc= 'lower left')
#plt.figure(dpi=1000)

fg11.set_xlabel('Accuracy', fontdict=font)
fg11.set_ylabel('Algorithm', fontdict=font)
fg11.set_title('Model Comparison (sorted by Test)', fontdict=font)
```





6 Conclusion

In this analysis, we embarked on a comprehensive journey through the development and evaluation of data-driven classification models for the task of heart disease prediction. Starting with the selection of relevant features and the construction of a well-balanced training and testing dataset, we delved into the heart of model selection and evaluation.

The Data-driven Model section illuminated the significance of data-driven approaches in solving classification problems. By partitioning computational methods into classification categories, we zoomed in on classification—a process aimed at predicting class labels for new data based on its features. Feature Selection emerged as a pivotal step, involving the identification of crucial features that drive accurate predictions. Our use of the Sequential Feature Selector (SFS) with a customized configuration allowed us to hone in on informative features while mitigating dimensionality issues.

The Train-Test Split step was a foundational preparation, splitting the dataset into training and testing subsets to enable robust model evaluation.

The heart of the analysis, Model Selection and Evaluation, showcased our commitment to informed decision-making. Leveraging the ModelEvaluator class, we systematically assessed multiple classification algorithms based on essential metrics like precision, recall, F1-score, support, and ac-

curacies. This approach not only ensured a rigorous comparison but also facilitated visualization of ROC curves and confusion matrices. The utilization of an objective-oriented programming (OOP) paradigm enhanced the modularity and reusability of our code, underpinning a streamlined and comprehensive evaluation process.

In the Comparison Models section, we distilled the essence of our efforts into a concise yet revealing table of accuracy scores. This table illuminated the performance of various algorithms on both the test and training datasets, providing valuable insights into their generalization capabilities and potential overfitting tendencies.

As we conclude, it's imperative to acknowledge that while accuracy is an essential metric, the evaluation process should be multifaceted. The decision on the best model should be informed by precision, recall, F1-score, domain knowledge, and other contextual considerations.

Ultimately, this analysis serves as a strong foundation for the deployment of an effective classification model for heart disease prediction. It underscores the iterative and exploratory nature of machine learning, encouraging ongoing optimization, fine-tuning, and model enhancement. Armed with this knowledge, we're equipped to make informed decisions in real-world scenarios, contributing to the advancement of healthcare and data-driven solutions.

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