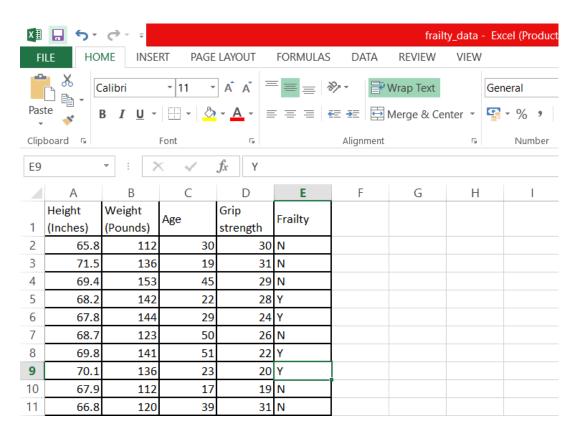
Question 1

Name: Nimisha Chunduru

Student Id: 12588390

Works in Stage-1 (Data Acquisition/Collection):

All project files are often compiled into a single directory, which is then further divided into subdirectories for data, source code, analytical results, etc.



Folder Structure:

| - - Frailty_Project

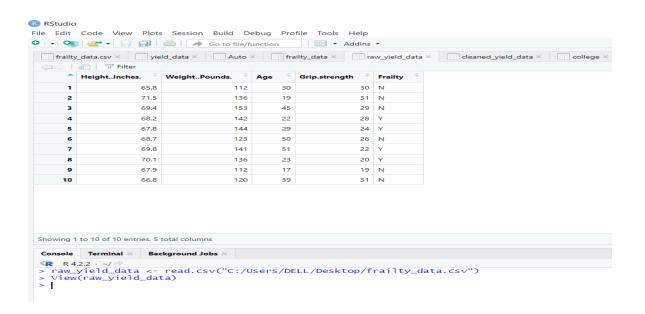
| | - - raw_data

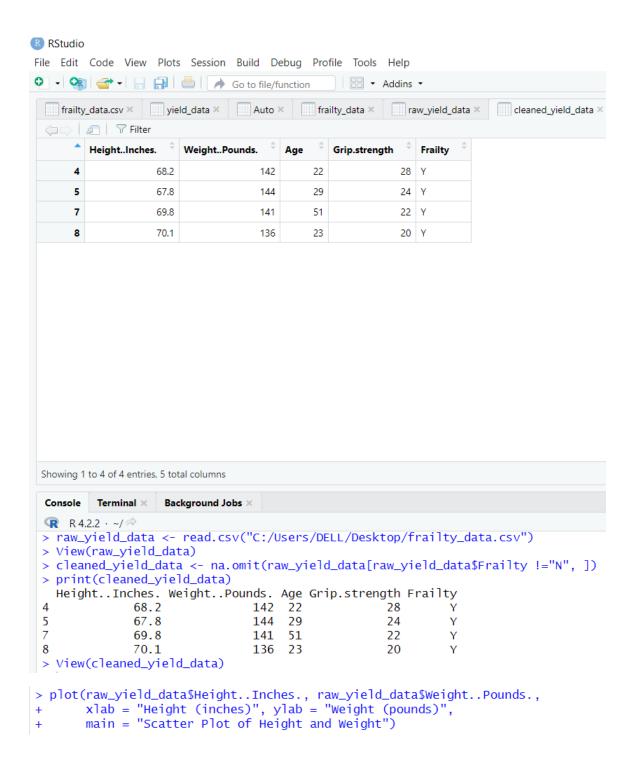
| | | - - dataset.csv

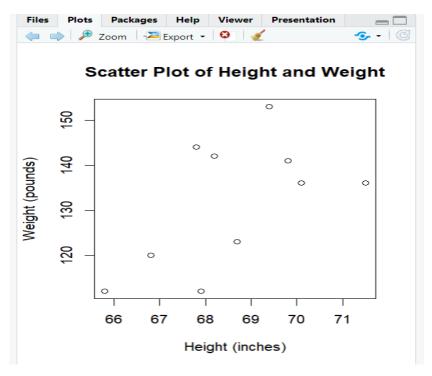
Works in stage-2 (Data processing):

We can easily develop a small script that will read the raw table, eliminate the rows with NA yields and those with a field code of N, and save the resulting processed data.

Folder Structure:







There are no missing values after visualization (scatter plot), therefore we may utilize raw data as input to train a prediction model directly.

Works in stage-3 (Data Analysis):

To predict frailty, we fitted several models (logistic regression, support vector machine, and decision tree) to cleaned and preprocessed data. We divided the data into training and testing sets, fitted the models to the training set, then predicted on the testing set. The models' performance was then tested using confusion matrices.

Folder Structure:

```
| - - results
           - - test_results.txt
  | - - src
      | | - - analysis.R
     | | - - clean_data.R
R Snippet:
# Load necessary libraries
library(caret)
# Load data
raw_yield_data <- read.csv("C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/frailty_data.csv")
# Remove rows with missing values
cleaned_yield_data <- na.omit(raw_yield_data)</pre>
# Convert Frailty column to a factor
cleaned_yield_data$Frailty <- as.factor(cleaned_yield_data$Frailty)</pre>
# Split data into training and testing sets
set.seed(123)
trainIndex <- createDataPartition(cleaned yield data$Frailty, p = .7, list = FALSE)
train <- cleaned_yield_data[trainIndex, ]</pre>
test <- cleaned_yield_data[-trainIndex, ]
# Fit logistic regression model
Ir_model <- train(Frailty ~ ., data = train, method = "glm", family = "binomial")</pre>
# Fit support vector machine model
svm_model <- train(Frailty ~ ., data = train, method = "svmRadial")</pre>
```

Fit decision tree model

```
dt model <- train(Frailty ~ ., data = train, method = "rpart")
# Make predictions on test set
lr_pred <- predict(lr_model, newdata = test)</pre>
svm pred <- predict(svm model, newdata = test)</pre>
dt_pred <- predict(dt_model, newdata = test)</pre>
# Evaluate performance of models
confusionMatrix(lr_pred, test$Frailty)
confusionMatrix(svm_pred, test$Frailty)
confusionMatrix(dt pred, test$Frailty)
Results:
Confusion Matrix and Statistics
           Reference
Prediction N Y
         N 1 0
         Y 0 1
                Accuracy : 1
95% CI : (0.1581, 1)
    No Information Rate : 0.5
    P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.25
                    карра: 1
 Mcnemar's Test P-Value: NA
             Sensitivity: 1.0
             Specificity: 1.0
          Pos Pred Value: 1.0
          Neg Pred Value: 1.0
              Prevalence: 0.5
          Detection Rate: 0.5
   Detection Prevalence: 0.5
      Balanced Accuracy: 1.0
        'Positive' Class : N
> confusionMatrix(svm_pred, test$Frailty)
Confusion Matrix and Statistics
           Reference
Prediction N Y
         N 1 1
```

Accuracy: 0.5

95% CI: (0.0126, 0.9874)

No Information Rate : 0.5 P-Value [Acc >

NIR] : 0.75

Карра

: 0 Mcnemar's Test P-

Value : 1.00

Sensitivity: 1.0

Specificity : 0.0Pos Pred Value: 0.5Neg Pred Value: NaNPrevalence : 0.5 Detection Rate : 0.5

Detection Prevalence : 1.0Balanced Accuracy: 0.5

'Positive' Class: N

> confusionMatrix(dt_pred, test\$Frailty)Confusion Matrix and Statistics

Refe

rence Prediction N Y

> N 1 1 Y 0 0

> > Accuracy: 0.5

95% CI : (0.0126, 0.9874)

No Information Rate : 0.5 P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.75

```
Карра
```

: 0 Mcnemar's Test P-

Value : 1.00

Sensitivity: 1.0

Specificity: 0.0Pos Pred
Value: 0.5Neg
Pred Value:
NaNPrevalence: 0.5
Detection Rate: 0.5

Detection Prevalence : 1.0Balanced Accuracy : 0.5

'Positive' Class : N