

```
#1 Loading our data as a dataframe
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## Warning: package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 4.2.2
```

```
## — Attaching packages ————— tidyverse 1.3.2 —
## ✓ ggplot2 3.3.6      ✓ purrr   0.3.4
## ✓ tibble  3.1.8      ✓ dplyr   1.0.10
## ✓ tidyr   1.2.0      ✓ stringr 1.4.1
## ✓ readr   2.1.2      ✓ forcats 0.5.2
## — Conflicts ————— tidyverse_conflicts() —
## ✗ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✗ dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
```

```
hmodata<-data.frame(read_csv("Data.csv"))
```

```
## Rows: 7582 Columns: 14
## — Column specification —————
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (8): smoker, location, location_type, education_level, yearly_physical, ...
## dbl (6): X, age, bmi, children, hypertension, cost
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
#2 Viewing basic attributes of our dataset
```

```
str(hmodata)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   7582 obs. of  14 variables:
## $ X              : num  1 2 3 4 5 7 9 10 11 12 ...
## $ age            : num  18 19 27 34 32 47 36 59 24 61 ...
## $ bmi            : num  27.9 33.8 33 22.7 28.9 ...
## $ children       : num  0 1 3 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 ...
## $ smoker         : chr   "yes" "no" "no" "no" ...
## $ location       : chr   "CONNECTICUT" "RHODE ISLAND" "MASSACHUSETTS" "PENNSYLVANIA" ...
## $ location_type  : chr   "Urban" "Urban" "Urban" "Country" ...
## $ education_level: chr   "Bachelor" "Bachelor" "Master" "Master" ...
## $ yearly_physical: chr   "No" "No" "No" "No" ...
## $ exercise       : chr   "Active" "Not-Active" "Active" "Not-Active" ...
## $ married        : chr   "Married" "Married" "Married" "Married" ...
## $ hypertension   : num    0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 ...
## $ gender         : chr   "female" "male" "male" "male" ...
## $ cost           : num  1746 602 576 5562 836 ...
```

```
summary(hmodata)
```

```
##           X           age           bmi           children
## Min.      :      1  Min.    :18.00  Min.    :15.96  Min.    :0.000
## 1st Qu.:    5635  1st Qu.:26.00  1st Qu.:26.60  1st Qu.:0.000
## Median :   24916  Median :39.00  Median :30.50  Median :1.000
## Mean    :  712602  Mean    :38.89  Mean    :30.80  Mean    :1.109
## 3rd Qu.:  118486  3rd Qu.:51.00  3rd Qu.:34.77  3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max.    :131101111  Max.    :66.00  Max.    :53.13  Max.    :5.000
##
##                                     NA's    :78
##      smoker           location      location_type      education_level
## Length:7582      Length:7582      Length:7582      Length:7582
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  Class :character
## Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character
##
##
##
## yearly_physical      exercise           married           hypertension
## Length:7582      Length:7582      Length:7582      Min.    :0.0000
## Class :character  Class :character  Class :character  1st Qu.:0.0000
## Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Mode  :character  Median :0.0000
##                                     Mean    :0.2005
##                                     3rd Qu.:0.0000
##                                     Max.    :1.0000
##                                     NA's    :80
##      gender           cost
## Length:7582      Min.    :      2
## Class :character  1st Qu.:   970
## Mode  :character  Median : 2500
##                                     Mean    : 4043
##                                     3rd Qu.: 4775
##                                     Max.    :55715
##
```

```
head(hmodata,5)
```

```
##      X age      bmi children smoker      location location_type education_level
## 1 1  18 27.900          0    yes  CONNECTICUT          Urban      Bachelor
## 2 2  19 33.770          1    no  RHODE ISLAND          Urban      Bachelor
## 3 3  27 33.000          3    no  MASSACHUSETTS          Urban      Master
## 4 4  34 22.705          0    no  PENNSYLVANIA          Country      Master
## 5 5  32 28.880          0    no  PENNSYLVANIA          Country      PhD
##      yearly_physical      exercise married hypertension gender cost
## 1                      No      Active Married              0 female 1746
## 2                      No Not-Active Married              0  male  602
## 3                      No      Active Married              0  male  576
## 4                      No Not-Active Married              1  male 5562
## 5                      No Not-Active Married              0  male  836
```

```
tail(hmodata,5)
```

```
##              X age      bmi children smoker      location location_type
## 7578 13023  63 30.875          3    yes  NEW JERSEY          Urban
## 7579 54813  53 46.700          2    no  PENNSYLVANIA          Urban
## 7580 64221  42 28.310          3    yes  PENNSYLVANIA          Urban
## 7581 74732  33 27.000          2    no  PENNSYLVANIA          Country
## 7582 13531  20 28.785          0    no  NEW YORK            Urban
##      education_level yearly_physical      exercise      married hypertension
## 7578 No College Degree              No Not-Active      Married              0
## 7579      Bachelor              Yes Not-Active Not_Married              0
## 7580      Bachelor              No      Active      Married              0
## 7581      Bachelor              No Not-Active Not_Married              0
## 7582      Bachelor              No      Active      Married              0
##      gender      cost
## 7578  male 25414
## 7579 female  6881
## 7580  male  9153
## 7581  male  4576
## 7582 female   270
```

```
#3 Viewing cost statistics to decide what cost to consider value as expensive
min(hmodata$cost)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
max(hmodata$cost)
```

```
## [1] 55715
```

```
mean(hmodata$cost)
```

```
## [1] 4042.961
```

```
median(hmodata$cost)
```

```
## [1] 2500
```

```
quantile(hmodata$cost)
```

```
##      0%      25%      50%      75%     100%  
##      2      970     2500     4775     55715
```

#4 Creation of a new column "cost_status" to categorize costs as 1,0 to get expensive based on our prior analysis on cost statistics

```
hmodata$cost_status<- with(  
hmodata, ifelse(cost>4800,"TRUE","FALSE"))  
hmodata$cost_status<-as.factor(hmodata$cost_status)
```

#5 Checking for null values in the columns of the dataframe which have numeric data type

```
sum(is.na(hmodata$age))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
sum(is.na(hmodata$bmi))#We see 78 null values
```

```
## [1] 78
```

```
sum(is.na(hmodata$children))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
sum(is.na(hmodata$hypertension))#We see 80 null values
```

```
## [1] 80
```

```
sum(is.na(hmodata$cost))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

#6 Data cleaning using na_interpolation on the columns which have null values

```
library(imputeTS)
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
```

```
##   method      from
```

```
## as.zoo.data.frame zoo
```

```
hmodata$bmi<-na_interpolation(hmodata$bmi)
```

```
hmodata$hypertension<-na_interpolation(hmodata$hypertension)
```

#7 Checking again for null values

```
sum(is.na(hmodata$age))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
sum(is.na(hmodata$bmi))#We see 0 null values
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
sum(is.na(hmodata$children))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
sum(is.na(hmodata$hypertension))#We see 0 null values
```

```
## [1] 0
```

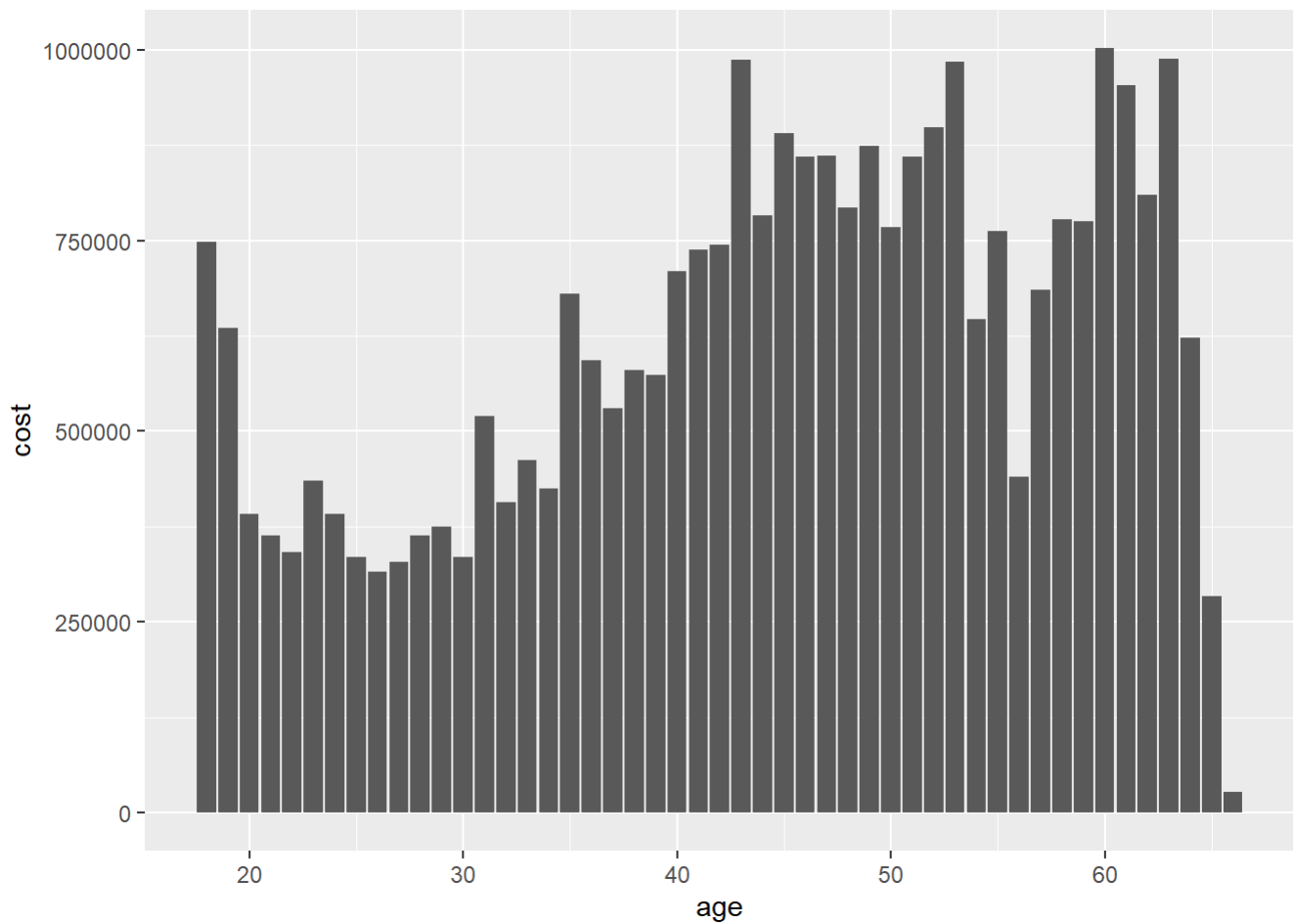
```
sum(is.na(hmodata$cost))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

#Analyzing dataset and visualizing for understanding

#8 Age vs Cost barplot

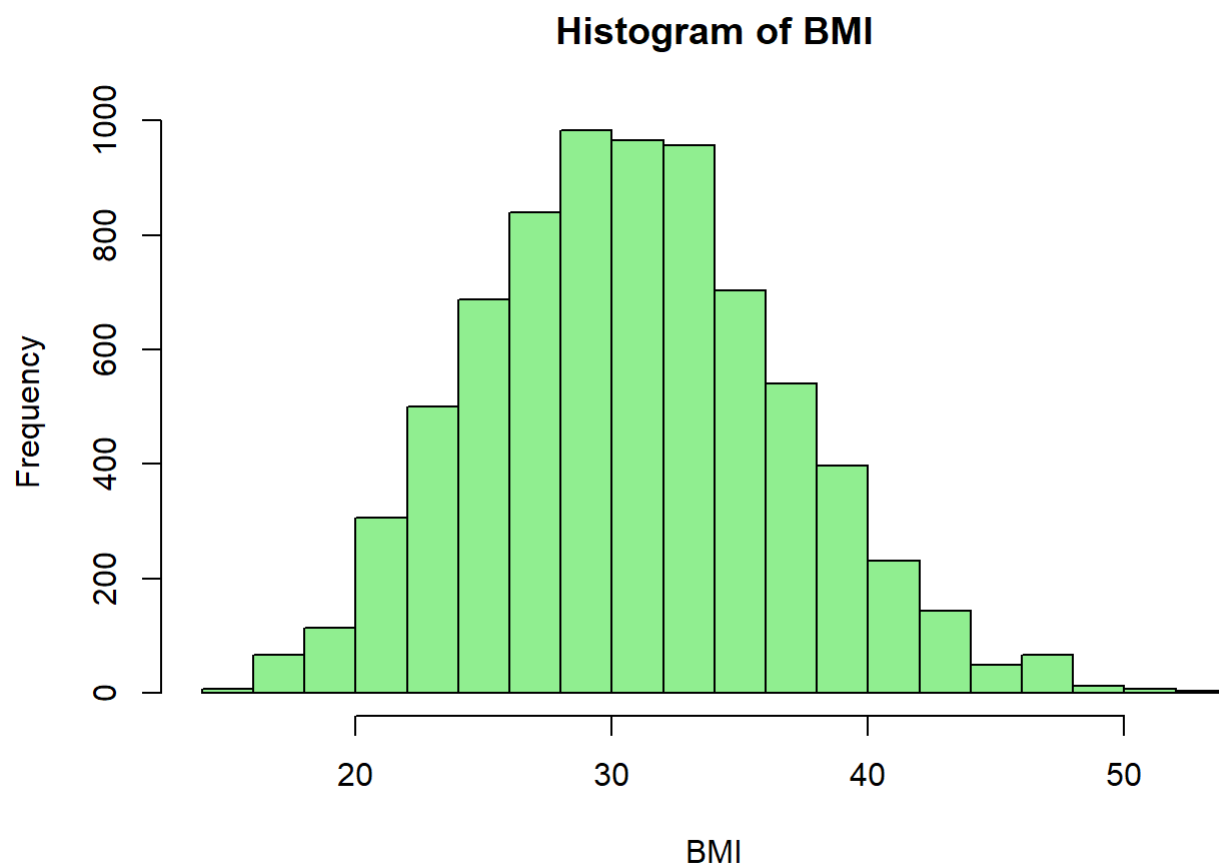
```
ggplot(hmodata,aes(x=age, y=cost)) +geom_bar(stat="identity")
```



#Costs are initially high in teen years, and then dip down, and then gradually increase with age

#9 Generating histograms to see distribution of quantitative variables

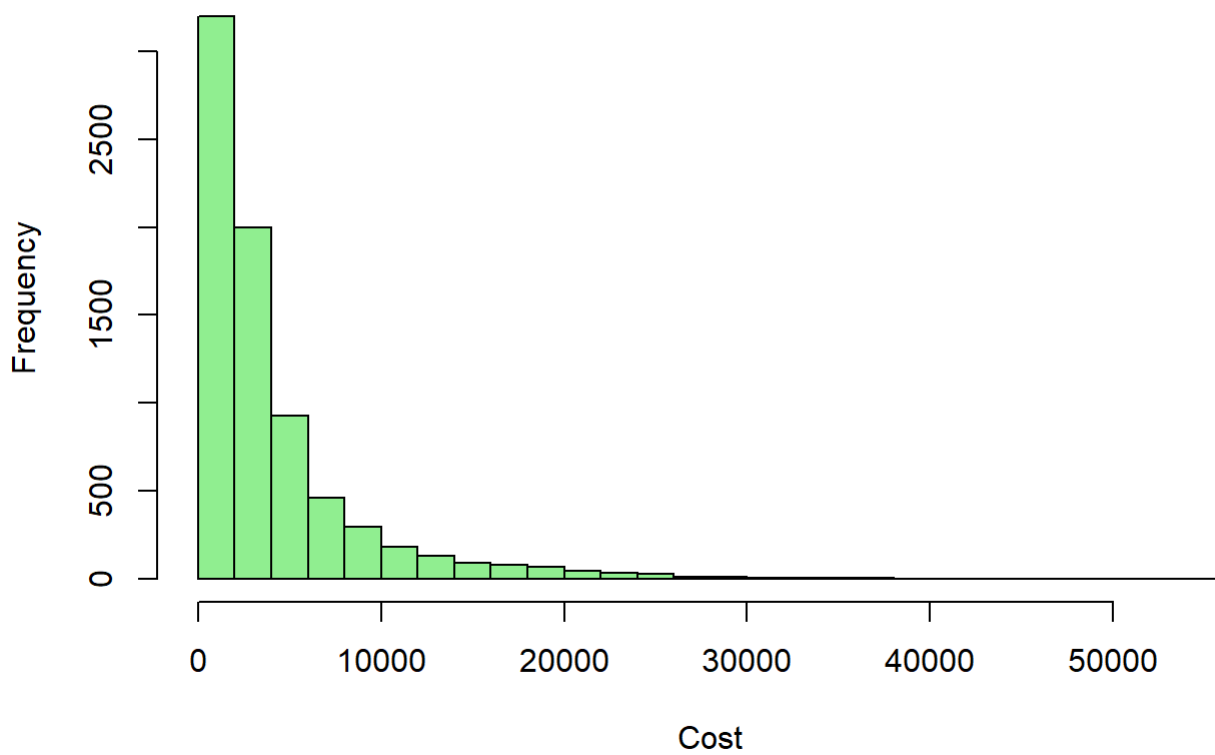
```
hist(hmodata$bmi, breaks = 15, col = "light green", main = "Histogram of BMI", xlab = "BMI", ylab = "Frequency")
```



#We see a normal distribution here

```
hist(hmodata$cost, breaks = 20, col = "light green", main = "Histogram of Cost", xlab = "Cost",  
ylab = "Frequency")
```

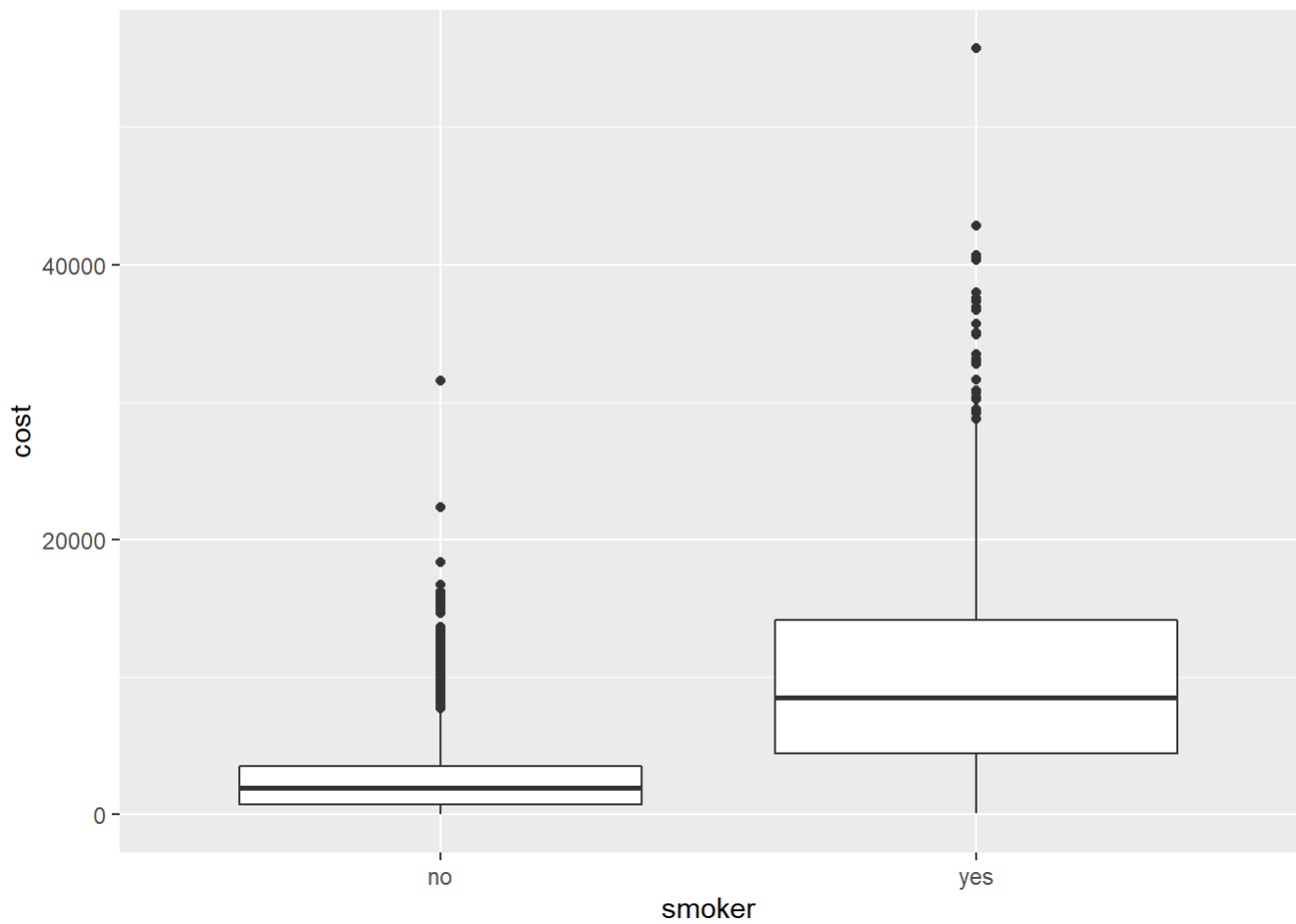
Histogram of Cost



#We see a right skewed distribution, individuals with significantly higher cost have less frequency

#10 Box plots to see any outliers

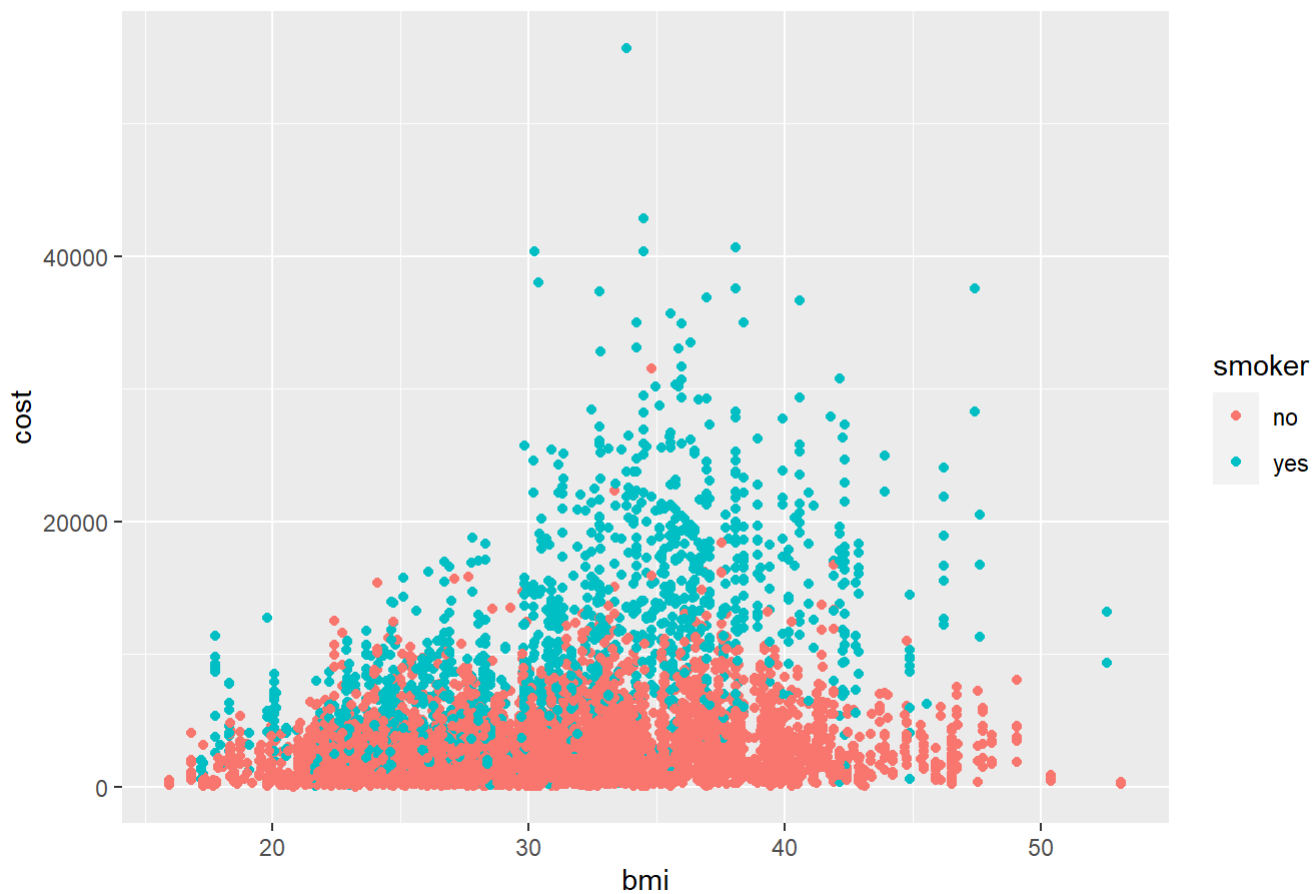
```
box_plot1 <- ggplot(hmodata, aes(x = smoker, y = cost)) + geom_boxplot()  
box_plot1
```

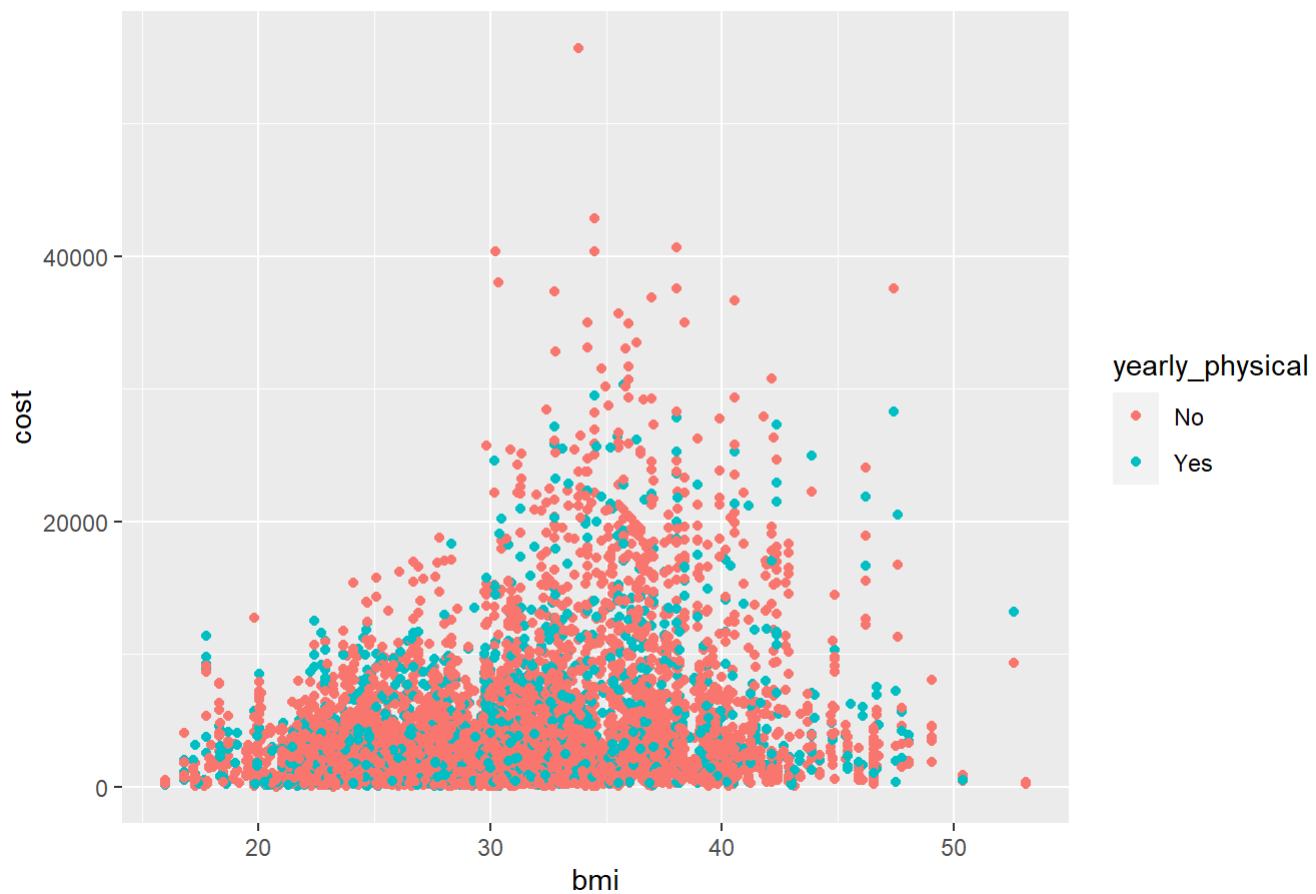
#Here we see that the costs for smokers are significantly higher than those for non smokers

#11 Scatterplots

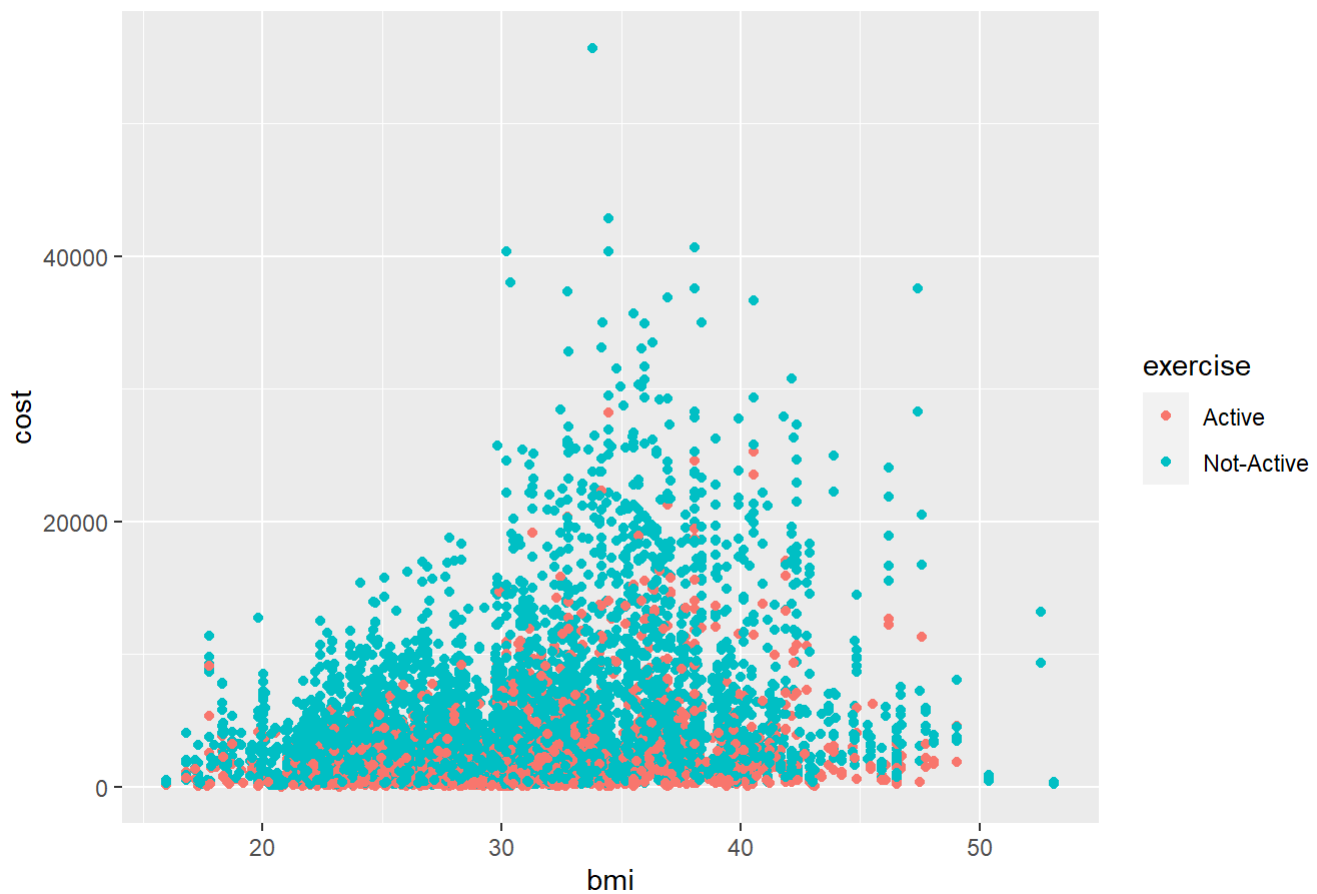
```
ggplot(hmodata)+geom_point(aes(x=bmi ,y=cost ,color=smoker))+  
ylab('cost')+xlab('bmi')+ggtitle("")
```



```
ggplot(hmodata)+geom_point(aes(x=bmi ,y=cost ,color=yearly_physical))+  
ylab('cost')+xlab('bmi')+ggtitle("")
```



```
ggplot(hmodata)+geom_point(aes(x=bmi ,y=cost ,color=exercise))+  
ylab('cost')+xlab('bmi')+ggtitle("")
```



```
#12 Creating a duplicate dataset from the original dataset to use for model training
```

```
hmodata1 <- data.frame(hmodata)
```

```
#13 Predictive model svm
```

```
library(caret)
```

```
## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 4.2.2
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'caret'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':  
##  
## lift
```

```

set.seed(123)

hmodata_model <- data.frame(hmodata1)
#Creating duplicate dataset to utilize for prediction models

trainList <- createDataPartition(y=hmodata_model$cost_status,p=.70,list=FALSE)
#Creating data partition of our data frame to create a trainset for model training and a testset for testing predictions

trainSet <- hmodata_model[trainList,]
testSet <- hmodata_model[-trainList,]

hmodata_svm1 <- train(cost_status ~ X+age+bmi+children+smoker+location_type+education_level+yearly_physical+exercise+married+hypertension+gender, data = trainSet ,method = "svmRadial",trControl=trainControl(method ="none"), preProcess = c("center", "scale"))

predict_svm <- predict(hmodata_svm1, newdata=testSet)

confusionMatrix(predict_svm, testSet$cost_status)

```

```

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction FALSE TRUE
##      FALSE  1655  267
##      TRUE    54  297
##
##           Accuracy : 0.8588
##           95% CI : (0.8438, 0.8728)
##      No Information Rate : 0.7519
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.5667
##
##  Mcnemar's Test P-Value : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Sensitivity : 0.9684
##           Specificity : 0.5266
##           Pos Pred Value : 0.8611
##           Neg Pred Value : 0.8462
##           Prevalence : 0.7519
##           Detection Rate : 0.7281
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.8456
##           Balanced Accuracy : 0.7475
##
##           'Positive' Class : FALSE
##

```

```
#SVM Model accuracy =85.88%  
#SVM Model sensitivity =96.84%
```

```
#14 Prediction model ksvm
```

```
#install.packages("rio")  
library(rio)
```

```
## Warning: package 'rio' was built under R version 4.2.2
```

```
library(kernlab)
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'kernlab'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':  
##  
## cross
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':  
##  
## alpha
```

```
library(rlang)
```

```
## Warning: package 'rlang' was built under R version 4.2.2
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'rlang'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:purrr':  
##  
## %@%, as_function, flatten, flatten_chr, flatten_dbl, flatten_int,  
## flatten_lgl, flatten_raw, invoke, splice
```

```

library(caret)
set.seed(123)

hmodata_ksvm1<-ksvm(data= trainSet,cost_status~X+age+bmi+children+smoker+location_type+education
_level+yearly_physical+exercise+married+hypertension+gender, C=5, cross=3, prob.model=TRUE)

predict_ksvm <- predict(hmodata_ksvm1, newdata=testSet)

confusionMatrix(predict_ksvm, testSet$cost_status)

```

```

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction FALSE TRUE
##      FALSE 1669  239
##      TRUE   40  325
##
##              Accuracy : 0.8773
##              95% CI : (0.8631, 0.8905)
##      No Information Rate : 0.7519
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##              Kappa : 0.6269
##
##  Mcnemar's Test P-Value : < 2.2e-16
##
##              Sensitivity : 0.9766
##              Specificity : 0.5762
##              Pos Pred Value : 0.8747
##              Neg Pred Value : 0.8904
##              Prevalence : 0.7519
##              Detection Rate : 0.7343
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.8394
##              Balanced Accuracy : 0.7764
##
##              'Positive' Class : FALSE
##

```

```

#KSVM Model Sensitivity 97.66%
#KSVM Model Accuracy 87.73%

```

```

#15 Prediction Model training rpart tree

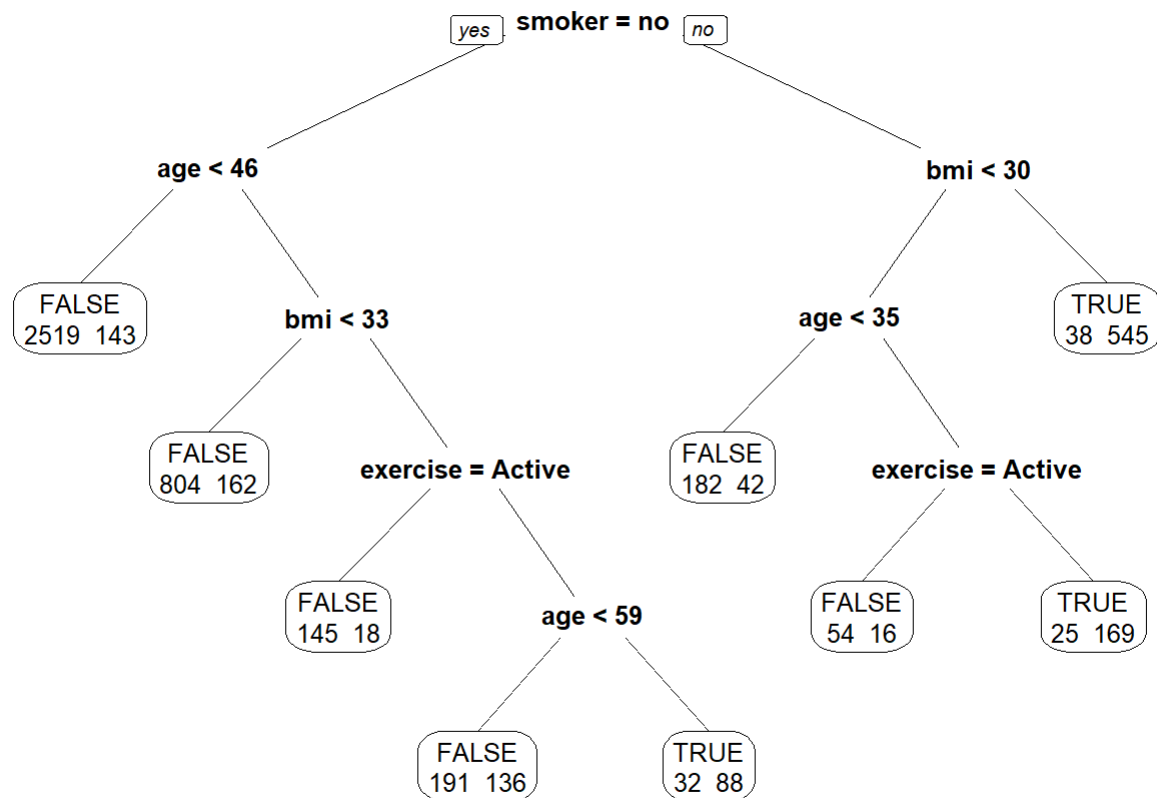
#install.packages('e1071', dependencies = TRUE)
#install.packages("rpart.plot")

library(rpart)
library(rpart.plot)

```

```
## Warning: package 'rpart.plot' was built under R version 4.2.2
```

```
Treeplot<-rpart(cost_status ~ X+age+bmi+children+smoker+location_type+education_level+yearly_physical+exercise+married+hypertension+gender, data = trainSet, control = c(maxdepth = 5, cp=0.002))  
prp(Treeplot, faclen = 0, cex = 0.8, extra = 1)
```



```
predict_tree <- predict(Treeplot, newdata=testSet, type = "class")  
confusionMatrix(predict_tree, testSet$cost_status)
```



```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction FALSE TRUE
##      FALSE 1678  242
##      TRUE   31  322
##
##           Accuracy : 0.8799
##           95% CI : (0.8658, 0.893)
##      No Information Rate : 0.7519
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.632
##
##  Mcnemar's Test P-Value : < 2.2e-16
##
##           Sensitivity : 0.9819
##           Specificity : 0.5709
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.8740
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.9122
##           Prevalence : 0.7519
##      Detection Rate : 0.7382
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.8447
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.7764
##
##      'Positive' Class : FALSE
##
```

```
#Tree Model Accuracy 87.99%
#Tree Model Sensitivity 98.19%
```