### **Knime Project**

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#### 1

# **Project Description**

Build a machine learning model to predict whether a patient will survive the diagnosed liver cancer. • Responsible for processing the big data and applied data mining algorithms to build predictive classification models.

### **Dataset Description**

- Contains data of 165 real patients diagnosed with HCC
- 49 features + 1 class attribute.
- Nominal features: 23
- Ordinal Features: 3
- Continuous features: 23

# **Problem Statement**

Predict whether a patient will survive the diagnosed liver cancer.

CLASS 0: patient does not survive

CLASS 1: patient survives

# **Analysis**

## **Hardware Requirements**

A 64-bit Operating system with at least 34GB RAM and 8 CPU cores as minimum.

## **Software Requirements**

Knime Analytics Platform

## **DESIGN**

#### **DATA UNDERSTANDING**

- Converting Nominal and Ordinal Features to Strings.
- Out of 165, only 8 patients have complete information.
- Observed class Imbalance-Data skewed towards class 1.
- Positive Correlation between Total and Direct Bilirubin(mg/dL)
- Outliers detected using Box Plots.

#### **DATA PREPARATION**

- Missing Values were replaced.
- Correlations were filtered using a threshold of 0.8.
- Treated Numerical Outliers with Closest Permitted Values.

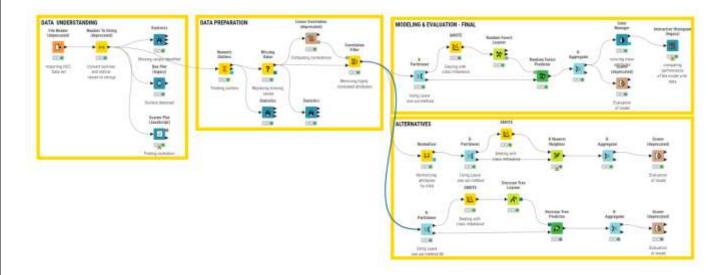
#### **MODELING**

- Class imbalance was fixed using SMOTE node (minority class 0 oversampled).
- X-partitioner with Leave one-out was used to generate Training and Test Data.
- Classification Models Tested:
  - Random forest
  - Decision Tree
  - o KNN

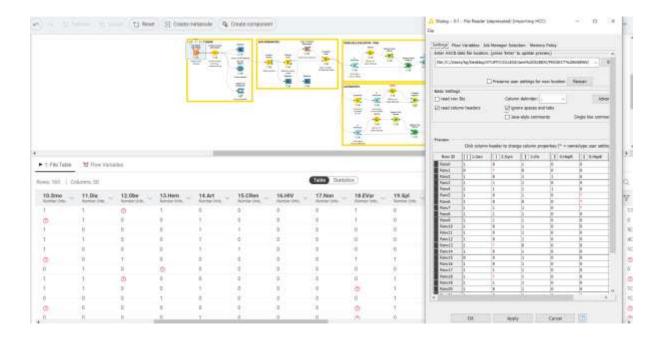
### **EVALUATION**

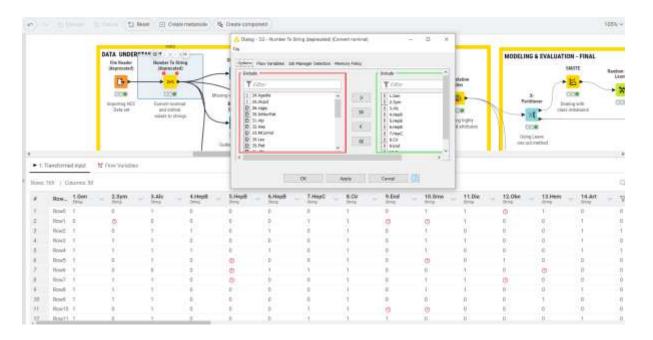
- Comparison of Models based on Minimization of False Positives and better accuracy.
- Random Forests excels in both Accuracy and Number of False Positive Predictions.

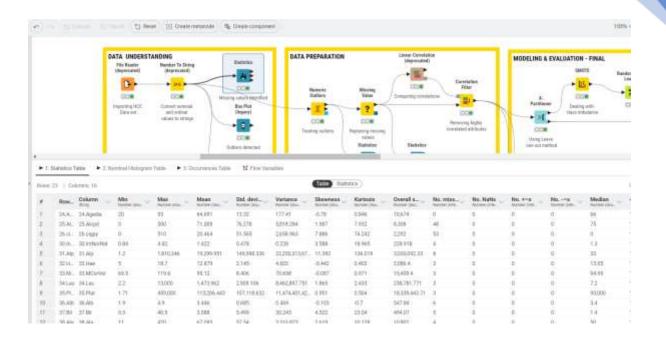
### **KNIME WORKFLOW**

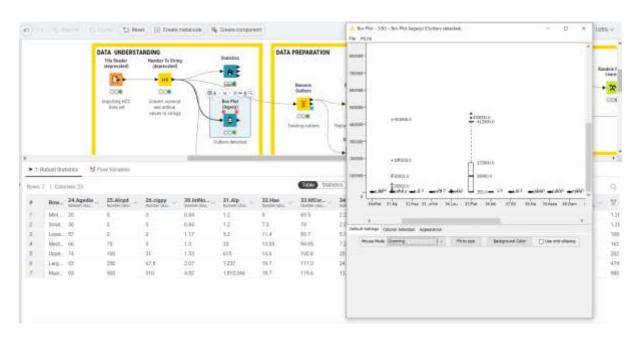


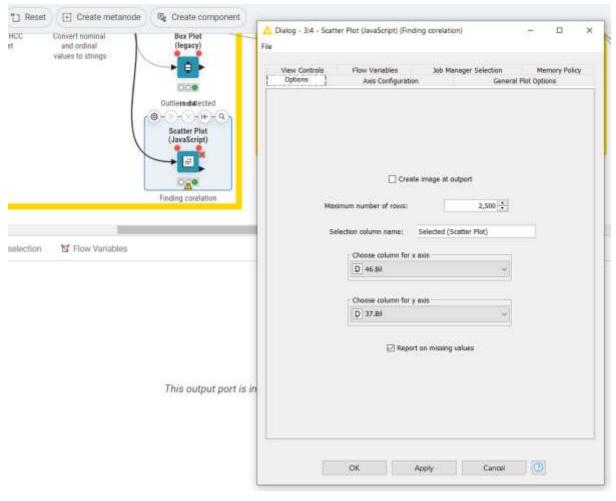
## **OUTPUT**

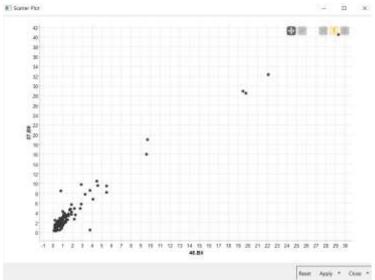


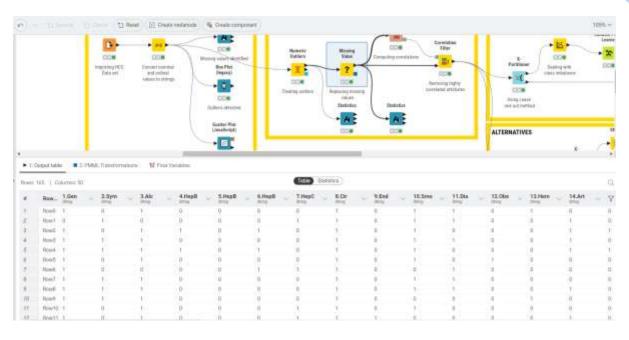


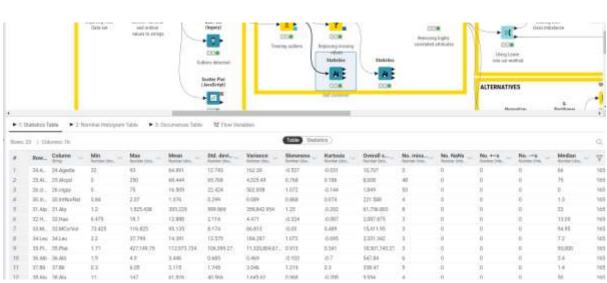


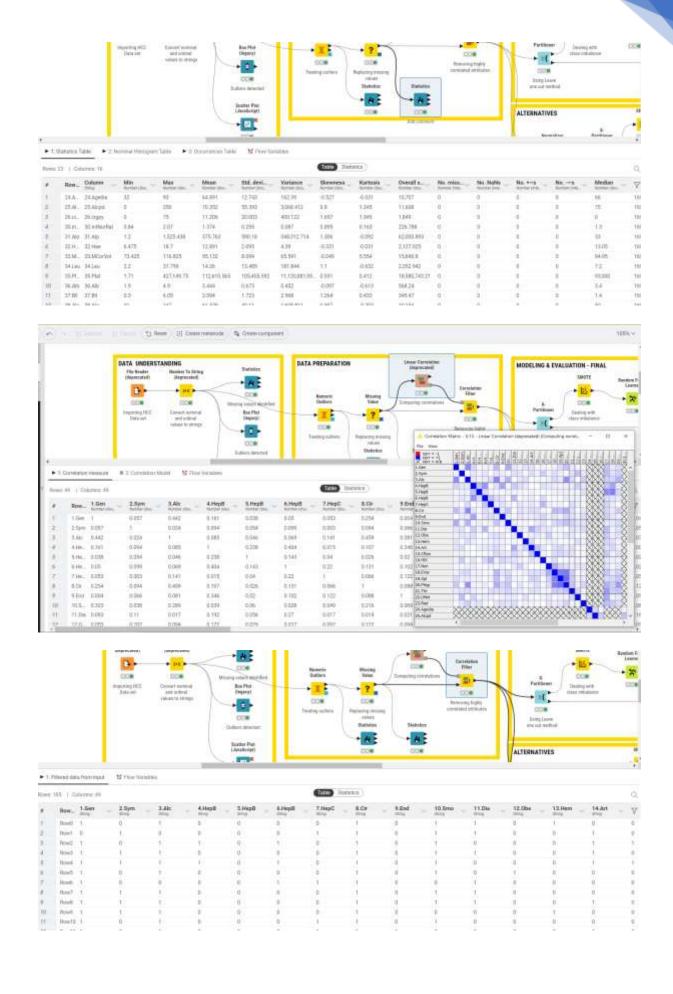


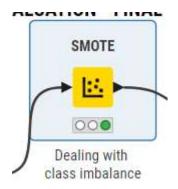


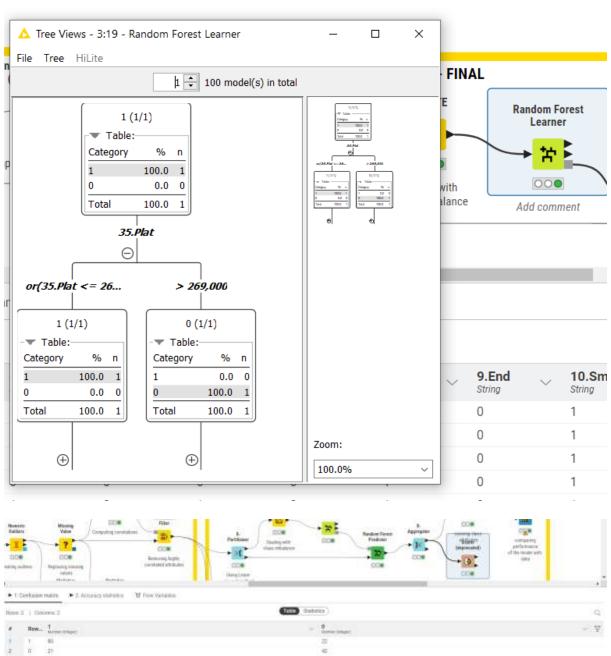


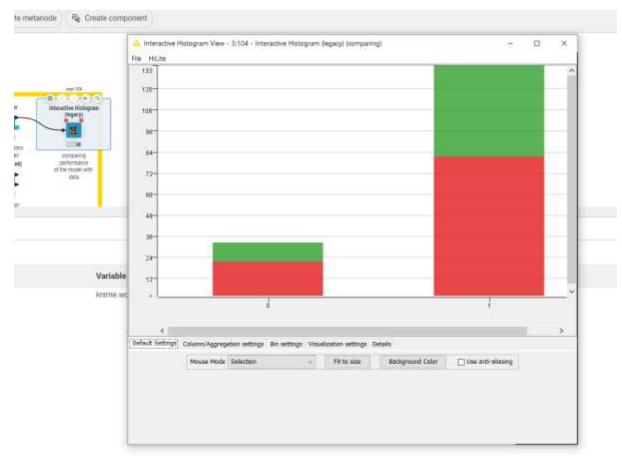
















# **CONCLUSION**

- Accuracy of Random Forest Model is around 75%.
- False positive rate is approximate 35%.
- Use of SMOTE reduces the skewed training of the model and increases accuracy of predictions.