

Generalized Anxiety Disorder

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Today's Discussion

- Introduction
- Dataset Description
- Data Preprocessing
- Model Development
- Performance Measure
- Results



Introduction

- The focus of this project is to predict, and screen generalized anxiety disorder in people who play online games. The reason for selecting this dataset is most of the youth, educated, not educated as many are playing games so much time and it is becoming like their hobby. The cost is not only the money, but also their most precious time and health.
- It will be demonstrated using three machine learning algorithms: Decision Tree Classifier, Random forest Classifier, Support Vector Classifier.
- Developed a GUI based application to display the end-to-end modelling.

Dataset Description

- The dataset used is sourced from Kaggle .

Source: <https://www.kaggle.com/divyansh22/online-gaming-anxiety-data>

- The dataset has 14250 observations and 55 features, most features are categorical (Nominal, Ordinal, Binary) and some with high cardinality.
- Packages used: matplotlib-NumPy-sklearn-pandas-seaborn-matplotlib-PyQt5.
- We will measure the effect of gaming on different platforms with regards to Generalized Anxiety Disorder screener.(GAD_T)
- The performance of the models will be calculated using metrics like Accuracy score, Confusion matrix, Classification report, recall score, f1 score.

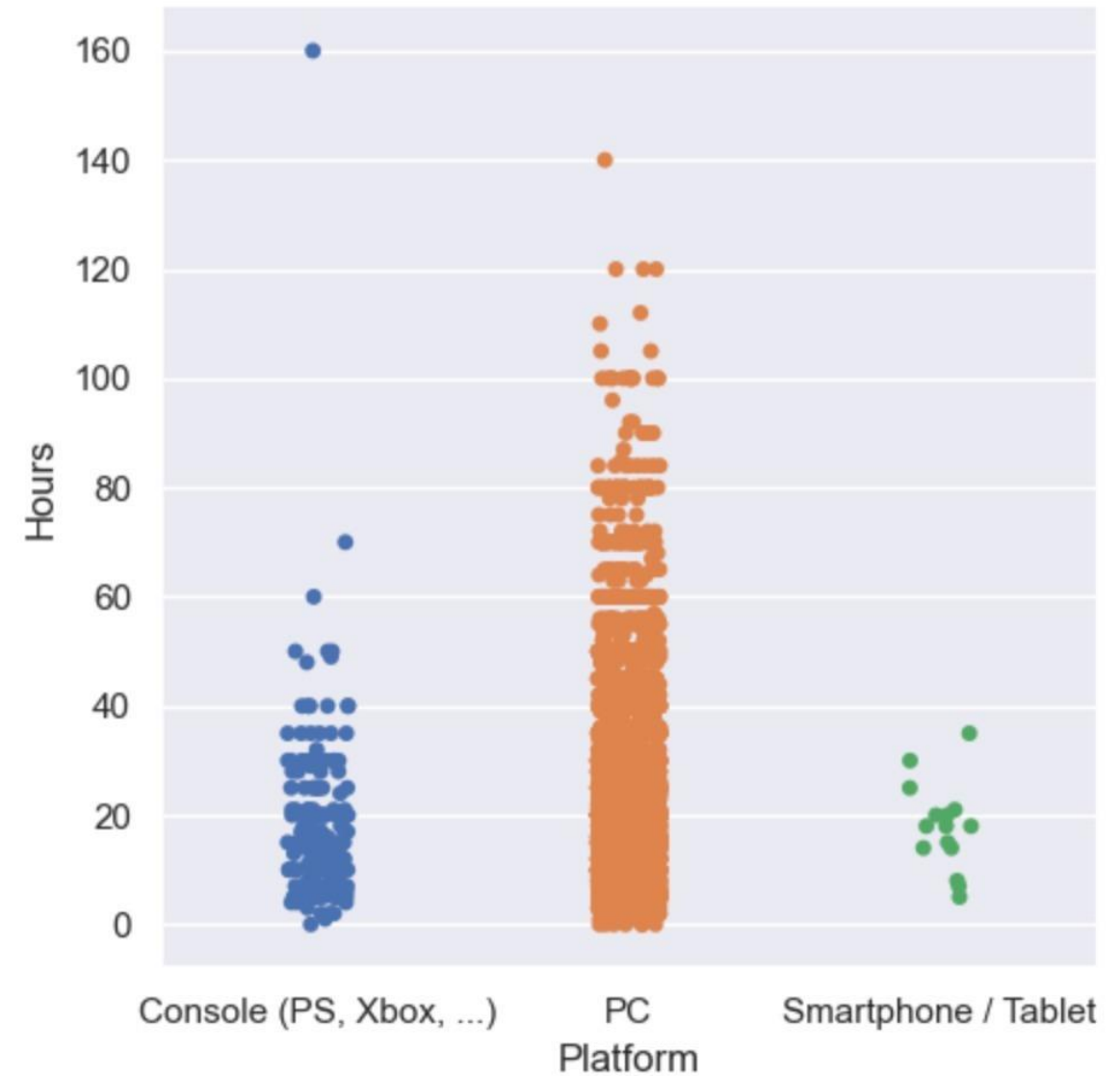
Data Preprocessing

- Features with null values are updated with maximum value count of their respective columns.
- Standardization of data using z-score to remove outliers.
- Encoding is done to decide in a better way on how these labels must be operated and labels are converted into numeric format.
- Label encoder is applied to the target variable as our use case being the classification problem.
- Label binarize is applied to the target variable as it is a multi-class.

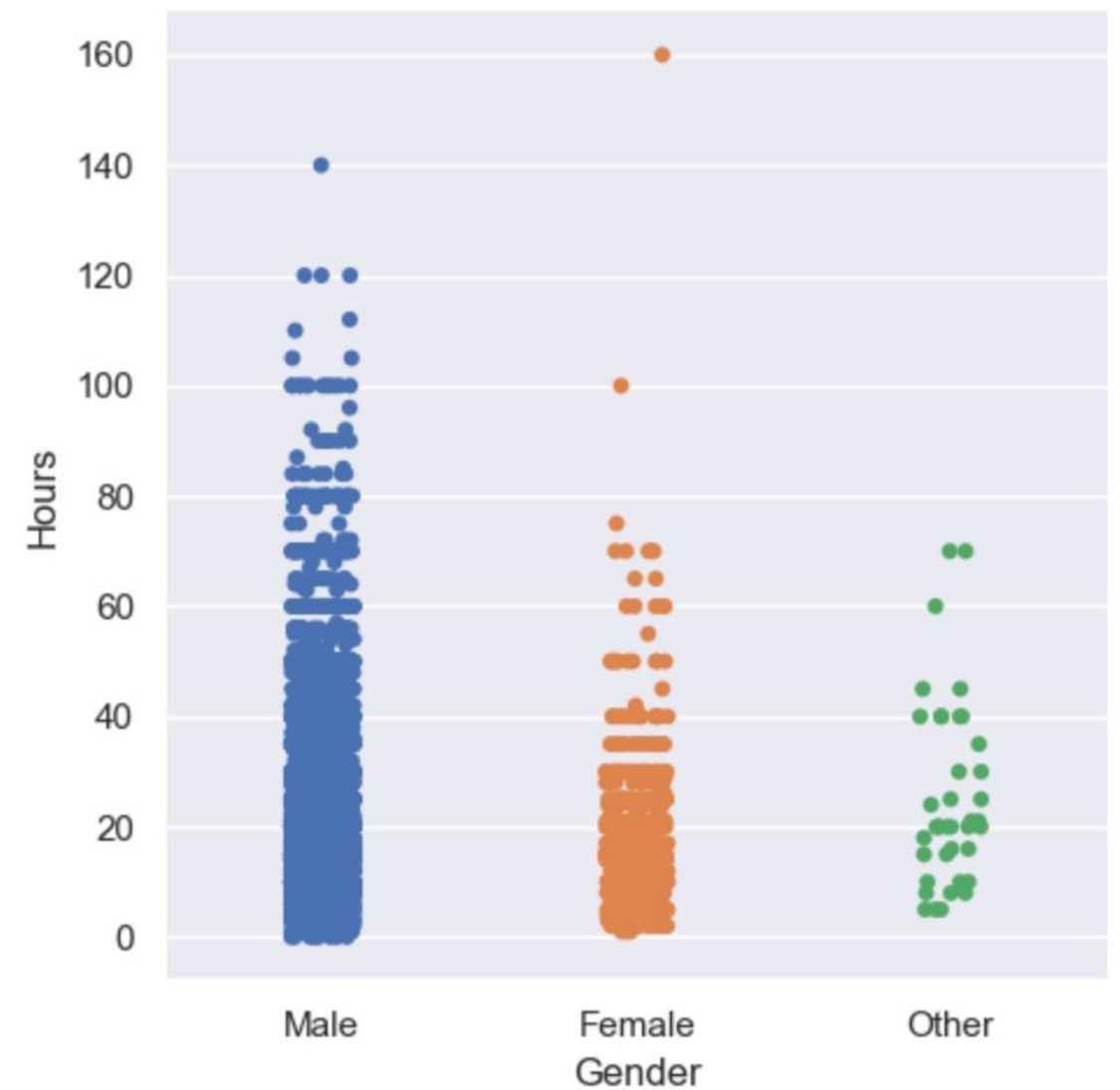
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Data columns (total 22 columns):
 #   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
 0   S. No.         11510 non-null  int64  
 1   GAD1           11510 non-null  int64  
 2   GAD2           11510 non-null  int64  
 3   GAD3           11510 non-null  int64  
 4   GAD4           11510 non-null  int64  
 5   GAD5           11510 non-null  int64  
 6   GAD6           11510 non-null  int64  
 7   GAD7           11510 non-null  int64  
 8   GADE           11510 non-null  object  
 9   Game           11510 non-null  object  
10  Platform       11510 non-null  object  
11  Hours          11510 non-null  float64 
12  Narcissism     11510 non-null  float64 
13  Gender         11510 non-null  object  
14  Age            11510 non-null  int64  
15  Work           11510 non-null  object  
16  Degree         11510 non-null  object  
17  Residence      11510 non-null  object  
18  Playstyle     11510 non-null  object  
19  GAD_T          11510 non-null  object  
20  SWL_T          11510 non-null  int64  
21  SPIN_T         11510 non-null  float64 
dtypes: float64(3), int64(10), object(9)
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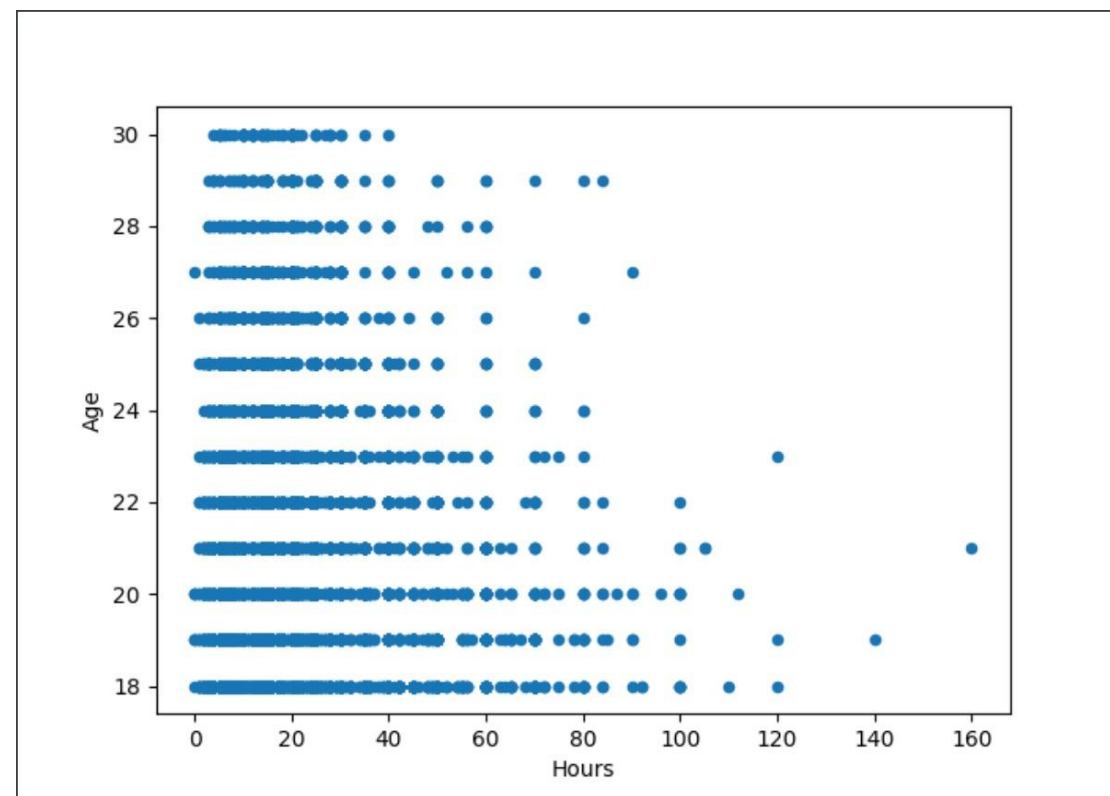
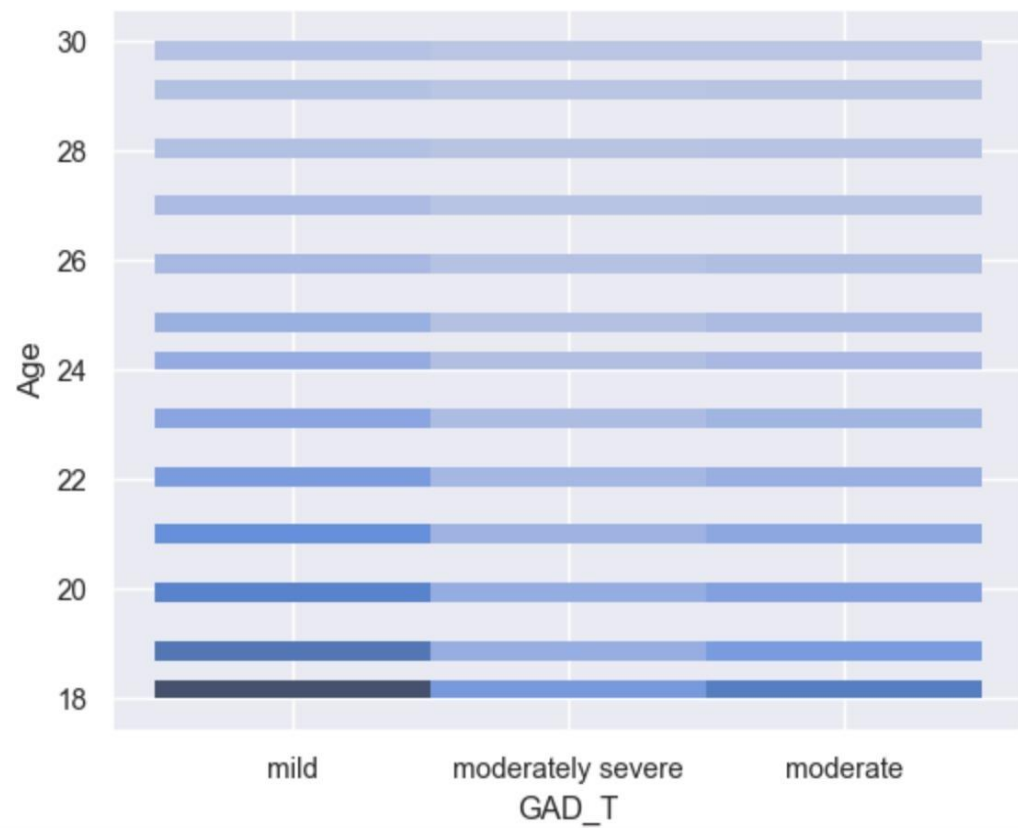
EDA Analysis

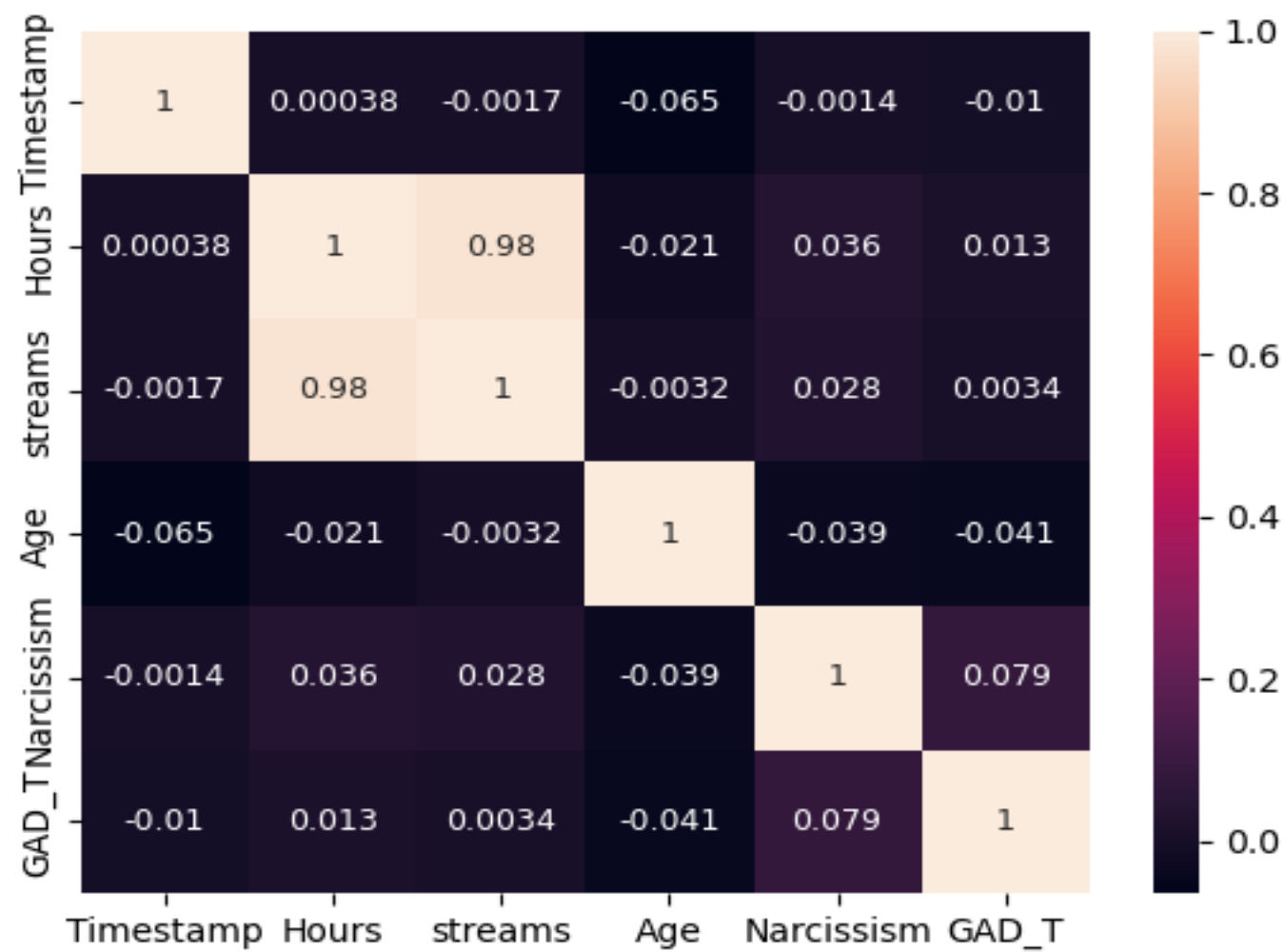
- This catplot shows the hours people are spending time on different platforms.

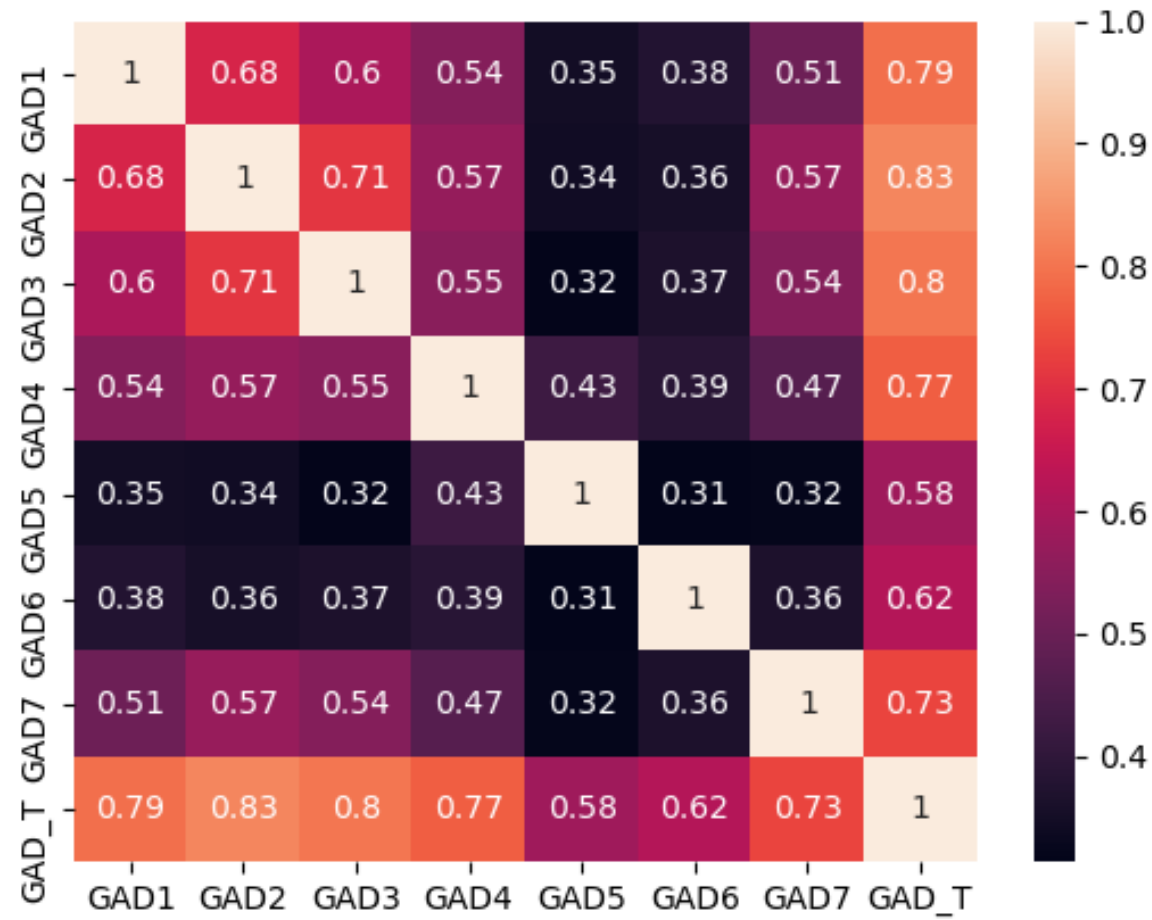


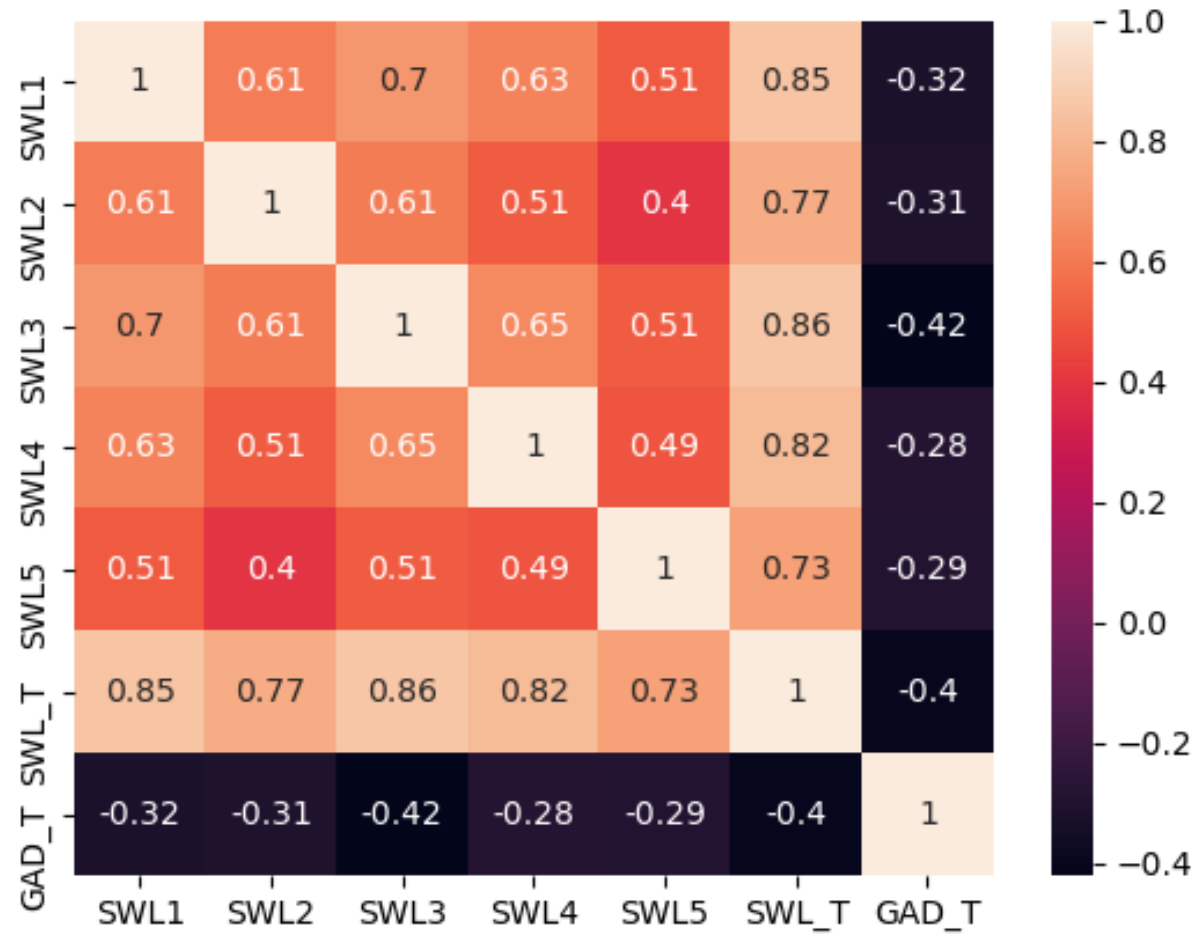
- This catplot shows the time different genders spend on online gaming.

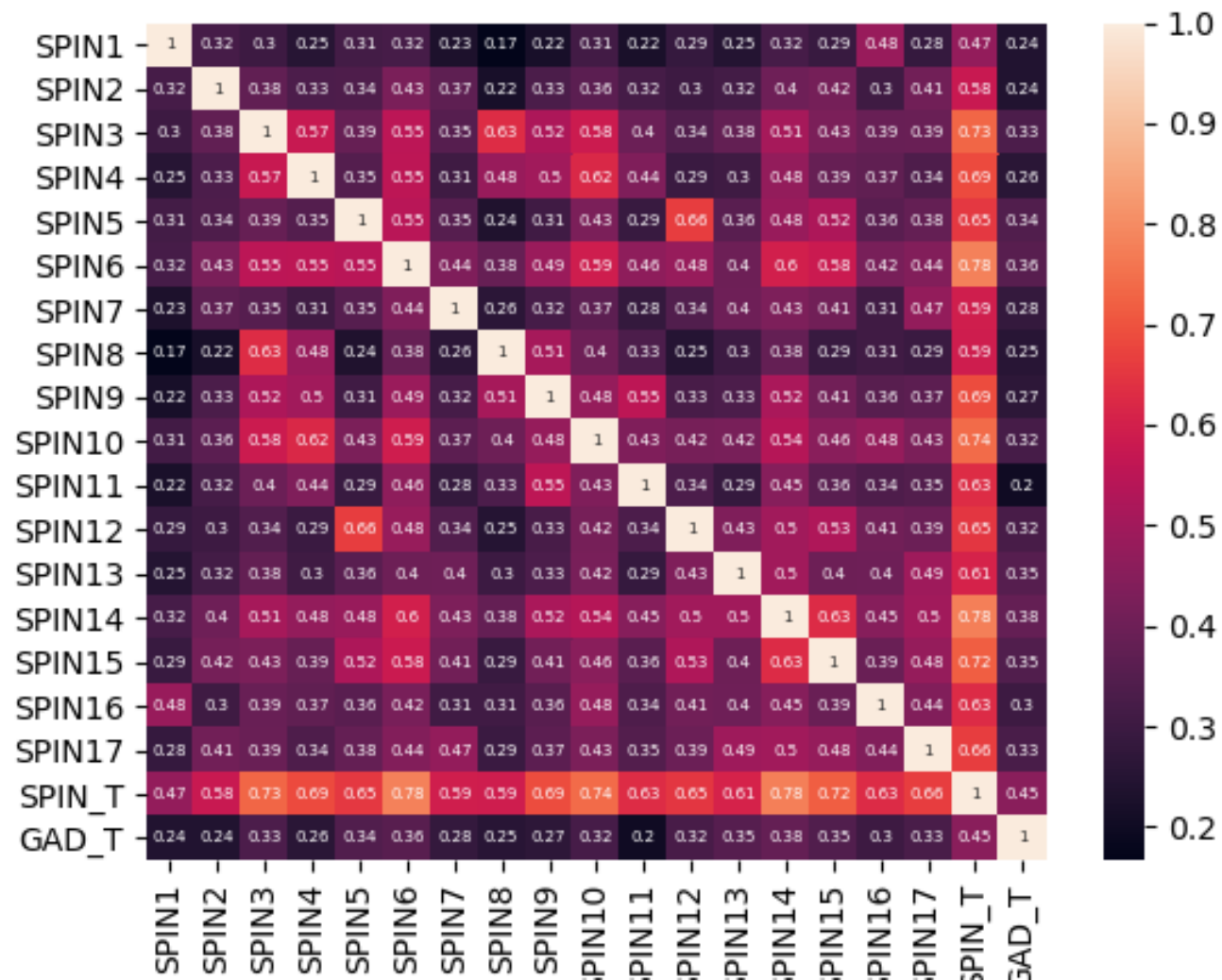






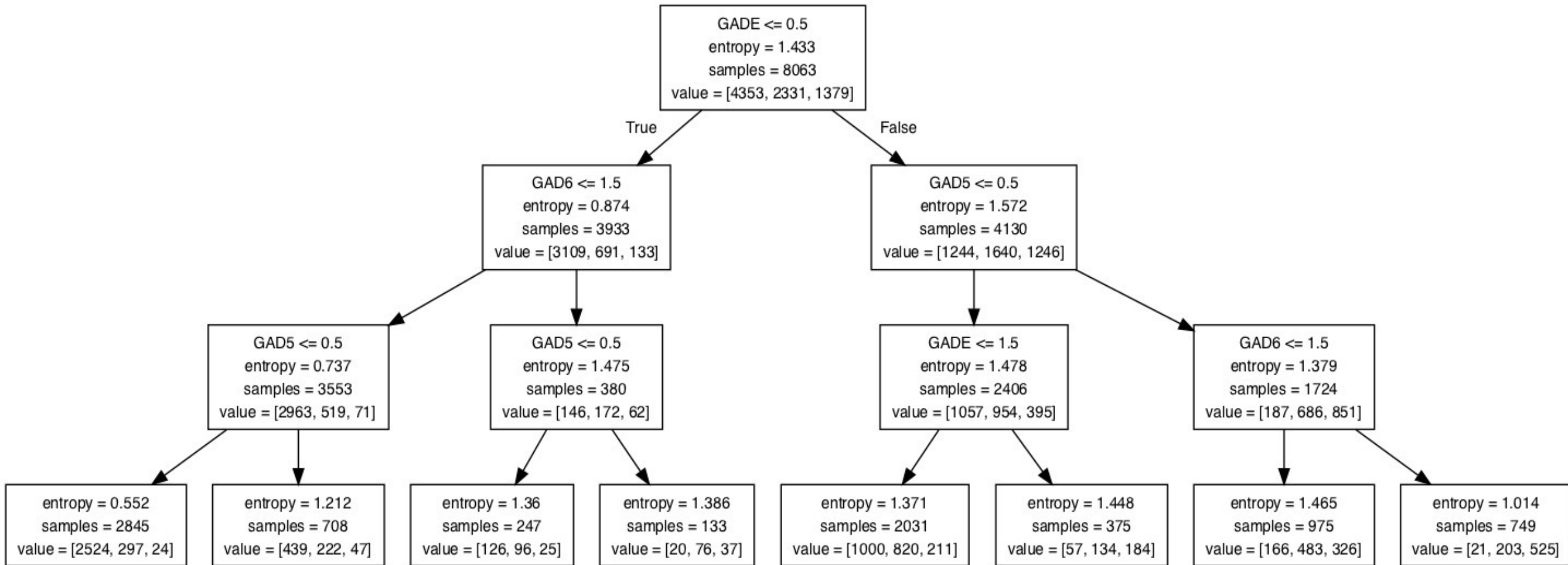






Model Development

Decision Tree:



Random Forest:

- The Random forest classifier creates a set of decision trees from a randomly selected subset of the training set.
- It is basically a set of decision trees (DT) from a randomly selected subset of the training set and then It collects the votes from different decision trees to decide the final prediction.
- The dashboard incorporates the feature selection and plotting the roc-auc graphs.
- The random forest classifier algorithm is being built using the Scikit Learn Package.

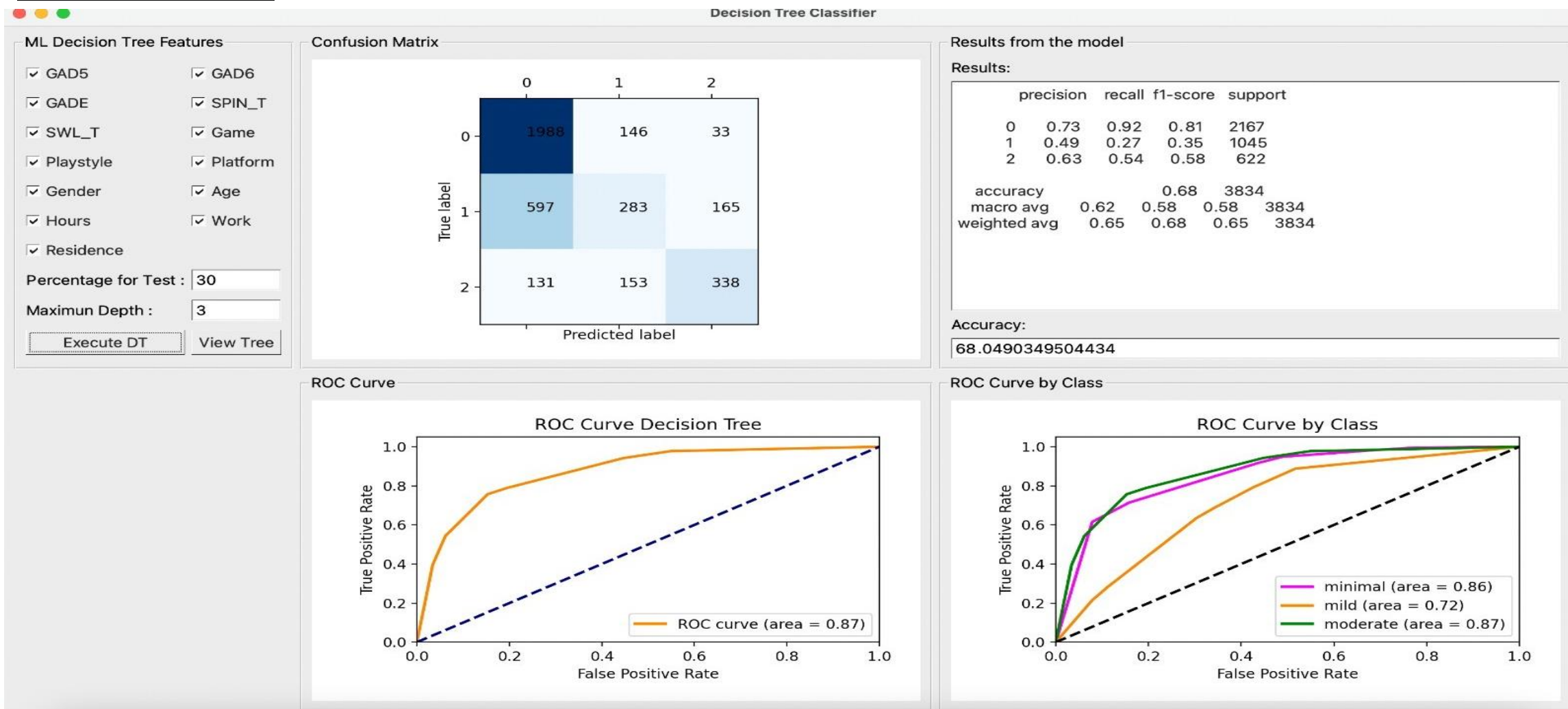
Support Vector Machine:

- Support vector Machines(SVM) is a widely used supervised learning method and it can be used for regression, classification, anomaly detection problems.
- The SVM based classifier is called the SVC(Support Vector Classifier) and which can be used it in classification problems.
- The kernel has been set to **linear** for our data by default.

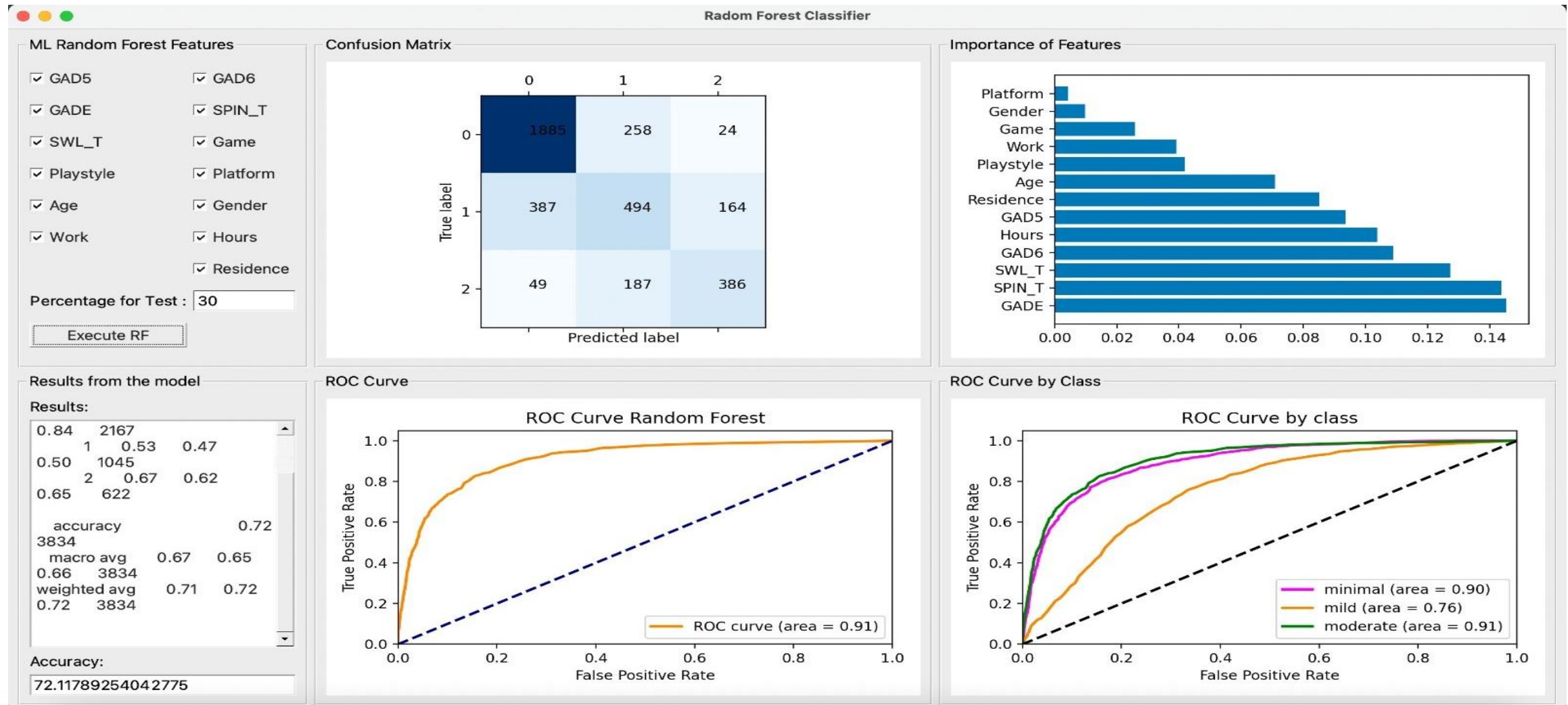
Performance Measure

- **Confusion Matrix:**
 - ✓ The number of correct and incorrect predictions are summarized with count values and broken down by each class.
- **Classification report:**
 - ✓ Classification Report shows the main classification metrics precision, recall and f1-score on per class basis.
- Accuracy is the fraction of predictions our model got right.
- ROC is the probability curve.

Decision Tree:



Random Forest:



Support Vector Machine:

ML Support Vector Features

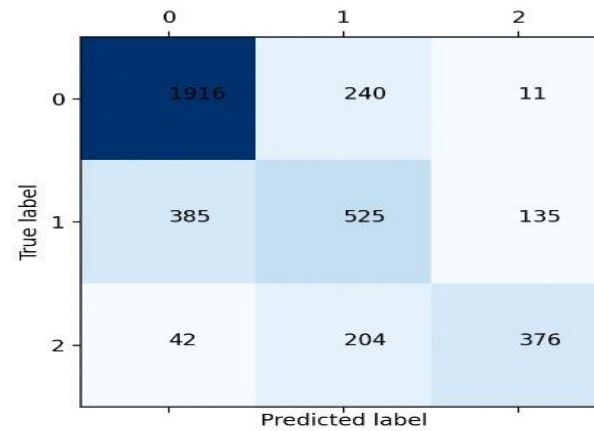
- ☒ GAD5
- ☒ GAD6
- ☒ GADE
- ☒ SPIN_T
- ☒ SWL_T
- ☒ Game
- ☒ Playstyle
- ☒ Platform
- ☒ Gender
- ☒ Age
- ☒ Hours
- ☒ Work
- ☒ Residence

Percentage for Test : 30

Maximum Depth : 3

Execute SVM

Confusion Matrix



Results from the model

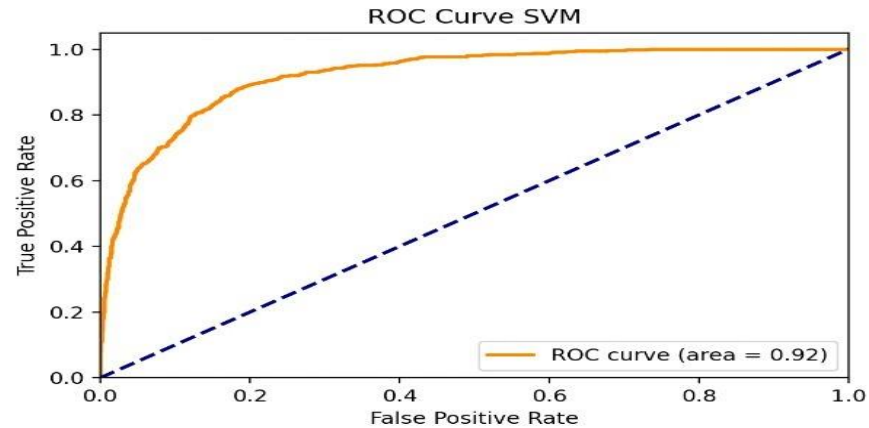
Results:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.82	0.88	0.85	2167
1	0.54	0.50	0.52	1045
2	0.72	0.60	0.66	622
accuracy	0.73			3834
macro avg	0.69	0.66	0.68	3834
weighted avg	0.73	0.73	0.73	3834

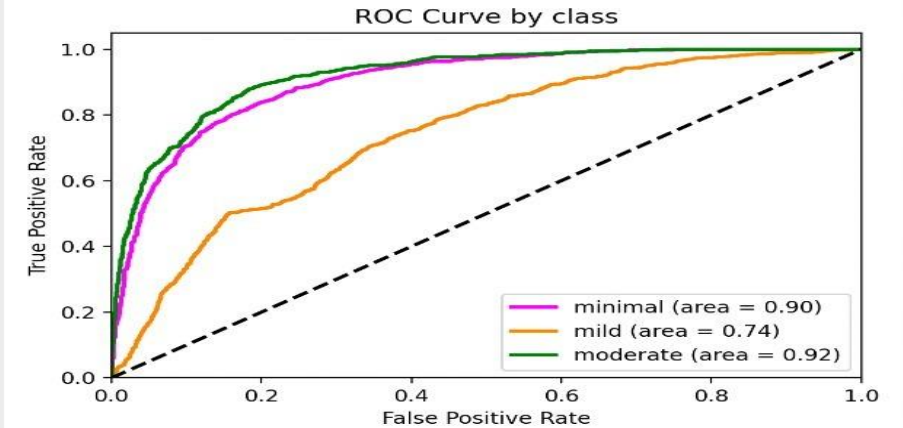
Accuracy:

73.47417840375586

ROC Curve



ROC Curve by Class



Structure of Application

File

- **Exit**-It quits the entire application.

EDA Analysis

- **Histogram** – This option presents a distribution of each feature in the processed dataset.
- **Scatter Plot** – This option displays a dot plot that shows the relation of features.
- **Correlation plot**-We have used heat map to find out the correlation between the selected features.

ML Models

- **Decision Tree Classifier** - This option creates a dashboard with the results from the Decision Tree algorithm developed using the Sklearn Decision Tree Classifier module
- **Random Forest Classifier** – This option creates a dashboard of results generated for Random Forest algorithm
- **Support Vector Machine** – This option allows user to generate SVC model with selected features

Results

Decision Tree Classifier:

Accuracy of model = 68.04% (Test size=30%)

Precision of 0's=0.73 Precision of 1's=0.49 Precision of 2's = 0.63

Random Forest Classifier:

Accuracy of model = 72.11% (Test size=30%)

Precision of 0's=0.84 Precision of 1's=0.50 Precision of 2's= 0.65

Support Vector Classifier:

Accuracy of model = 73.47% (Test size= 30%)

Precision of 0's=0.82 Precision of 1's=0.54 Precision of 2's = 0.72

Conclusion

- Comparing the results of models, almost all the three models has accuracy value in between 68% -74%.
- Support Vector Machine tops the list by having the highest accuracy of 73.47%
- The model in future enhancement needs to be tuned to predict the effect of online gaming on General Anxiety Disorder(GAD).



DEMO

Video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Qah2_25ts8iJ44lg-YvKWEp0jkiQgzse/view



Thank You

GitHub Link: <https://github.com/stripathi50/Final-Project-Group1->