

## Appendix A

## Alyuda NeuroIntelligence 2.2 (Tool)

The screenshot displays the Alyuda NeuroIntelligence 2.2 software interface. The main window shows a data table with columns for various medical and demographic variables. The table includes columns for (N) Age, (C2) Sex, (C2) Steroid, (C2) Antiviral, (C2) Fatigue, (C2) Malaise, (C2) Anorexia, (C2) Liverbig, (C2) Liverfirm, (C2) Splenepalp, (C2) Spiders, (C2) Ascites, (C2) Varices, (N) Billrubin, (N) Alkphosph, (N) SGOT, and (N) Albumin. The data rows are labeled with patient IDs such as TRN 32, TRN 49, TRN 41, TRN 54, MLD 35, TRN 50, TST 51, TRN 50, MLD 42, TRN 51, TST 51, TRN 61, TRN 27, TRN 34, TRN 61, TST 34, TRN 42, TRN 38, MLD 36, TRN 45, TRN 51, TRN 45, TST 54, TRN 50, MLD 34, TRN 45, TRN 44, TRN 37, TRN 52, TRN 34, TRN 41, TST 48, TRN 44, TRN 36, MLD 38, TRN 20, TST 47, TRN 30, TRN 36, TRN 27, TRN 28, MLD 43, TRN 25, TRN 57, TRN 40, TRN 30, and TRN 33.

The right-hand side of the interface shows a list of analysis tasks, including: Data has b, Data analy, 20 columns, 20 columns, 15 categor, Sex, Steroid, Antiviral, Fatigue, Malaise, Anorexia, Liverbig, Liverfirm, Splenepalp, Spiders, Ascites, Varices, Htology, Class, 6 numeric, Age, Billrubin, Alkphosph, SGOT, Albumin, Protn, Output col, Class, 6 rows dia, Data parit, random, 103 recor, 23 record, Data anom, and 6 numeric.

The bottom status bar indicates: 2:23:21 AM: Preprocessing completed. Ready for training. 00:00:00

Figure A1. Screen of Alyuda NeuroIntelligence 2.2

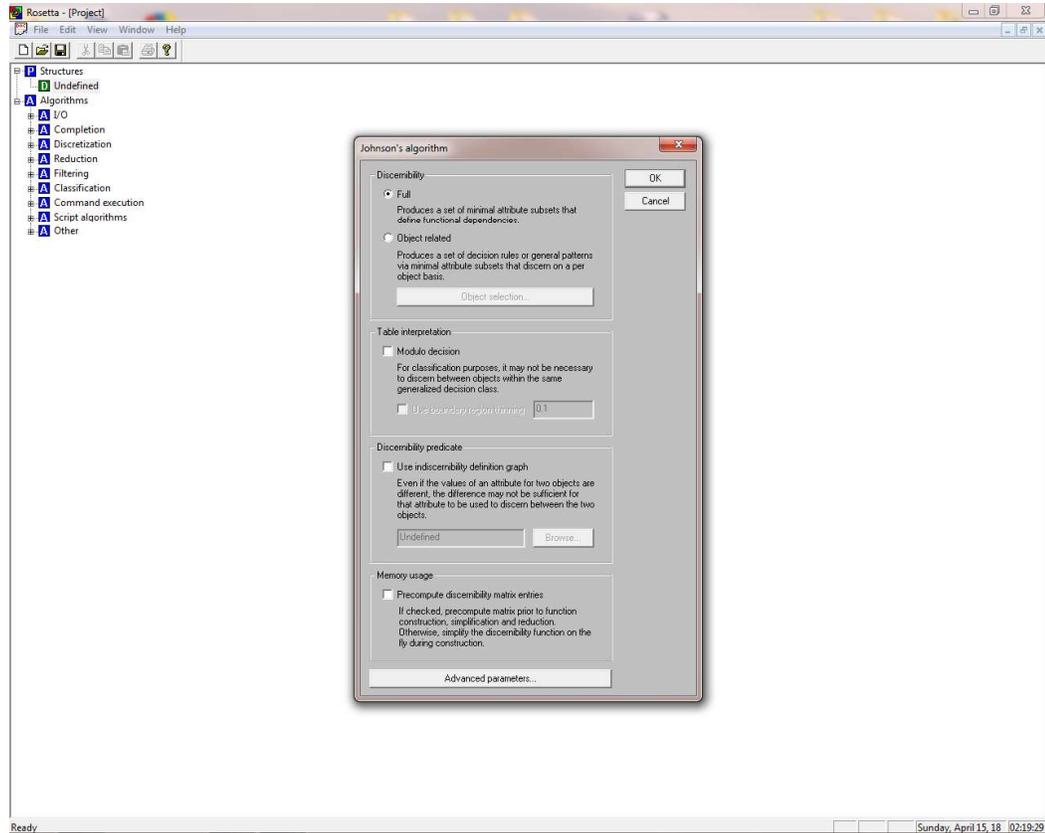
Figure A1. is the screen of Alyuda NeuroIntelligence 2.2, which has been used as a tool for implementing neural network for solving problems related to classification. It is a neural network software. Tasks that can be done using this tool are as given below:

- **Data Analysis:** It is a step before data preprocessing. In this step, one can select target column, specify type of attributes, identify anomalies in data, partition data into training, validation, and test set, exclude or reject selected attribute, and instances.
- **Data Preprocessing:** The internal representation of data set can be inspected in this step. The statistical details about each attribute can be viewed.

- **Network Design:** This feature helps in designing neural network architecture. The node functions, classification model, and accept / reject levels can be defined in this phase.
- **Network training:** This feature helps to train the network based on training data set using different training / learning algorithms as chosen by user. Training graph, error distribution, and real-time training details can also be monitored. One can observe the whole training process visually.
- **Testing the Network:** Different benchmarking parameters to judge the performance of the network are represented in this phase. Confusion matrix, correct classification accuracy, and area under ROC curve are some of the parameters to be recorded to judge the predictive performance of the model.
- **Query:** In this phase the outcomes of a trained model can be viewed by entering query either manually or by loading in specified format. Results are provided in tabular form including response curve.

## Appendix B

## ROSETTA (Tool)



**Figure B1. Screen of ROSETTA**

Figure B1. represents screen of ROSETTA, a software system, which was used as a tool to implement rough set to extract reducts from data set. Some of the features of ROSETTA are as follows:

- Discretion of data set using different algorithms can be done.
- Data set can be reduced by using genetic algorithm, Johnson's algorithm, and Johnson's algorithm (RSES). Some other algorithms are also available to reduce data set.
- This software can also be used to classify data set using different algorithms, such as standard voting, object tracking voter, Naive Bayes etc. Outcomes are provided by constructing confusion matrix and by returning ROC curve.

- Statistical information about each attribute in the data set such as mean, median, standard deviation, and correlation can be obtained. Based on internal representation the correlations of string attributes are also computed.
- The software provides the facility to write commands in a script file for execution.
- The filter operation in the software is used to remove elements from reduct sets based on different evaluation criteria.
- This software can also be used to generate rules from a set of reducts.

## Appendix C

## WEKA (Tool)

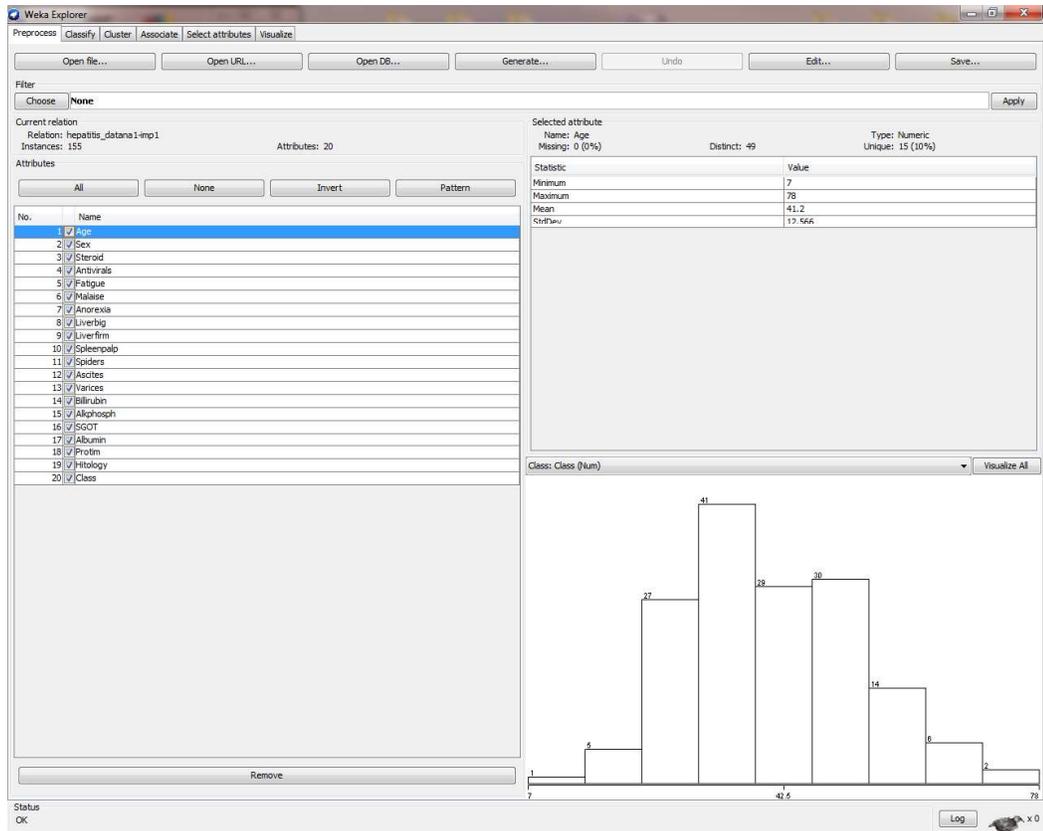


Figure C1. Screen of WEKA

Figure C1. shows screen of WEKA, which has been used to transform input data, e.g. data preprocessing, data transformation, feature selection and so on. Classifiers are also available in WEKA. Some features of WEKA are as follows:

- It supports data transformation, which is an important step in machine learning, e.g. It can be used to discretize numeric data, transform nominal attributes to binary.
- It can be used to select important features from the given data set using different feature selection methods, such as correlation based feature subset selection, principal component analysis, and many more.
- It can be used to learn clusters for the data set.

- Association rules for the data set can be learnt by using this software.
- Classify tab in WEKA software allows to implement various classifiers such as Naive Bayes, support vector machine etc. for classification.
- Different 2D plots of the input data set can be viewed using the tool.
- The functionalities of the package can be accessed by both via the graphical user interface (GUI) and command line interface (CLI).

## Appendix D

## Amelia View (Tool)

The screenshot shows the AmeliaView software window. The main area displays a table with the following columns: Variable, Transformation, Lag, Lead, Bounds, Min, Max, Mean, SD, and Missing. The data rows include variables like Age, Sex, Steroid, Antivirals, Fatigue, Malaise, Anorexia, Liverbig, Liverfirm, Spleenpalp, Spiders, Ascites, Varices, Bilirubin, Alkphosph, SGOT, Albumin, Protim, Hitology, and Class. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Data Loaded: K:\hepatitis\hepatitis\_data\1-imp1.csv', 'Obs: 155', 'Vars: 20', and 'No imputations run.'

| Variable   | Transformation | Lag | Lead | Bounds | Min  | Max | Mean  | SD     | Missing |
|------------|----------------|-----|------|--------|------|-----|-------|--------|---------|
| Age        |                |     |      |        | 7    | 78  | 41.2  | 12.57  | 0/155   |
| Sex        |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.103 | 0.3052 | 0/155   |
| Steroid    |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.503 | 0.5016 | 0/155   |
| Antivirals |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.845 | 0.3629 | 0/155   |
| Fatigue    |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.355 | 0.48   | 0/155   |
| Malaise    |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.606 | 0.4901 | 0/155   |
| Anorexia   |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.794 | 0.4061 | 0/155   |
| Liverbig   |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.826 | 0.3805 | 0/155   |
| Liverfirm  |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.581 | 0.4951 | 0/155   |
| Spleenpalp |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.8   | 0.4013 | 0/155   |
| Spiders    |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.658 | 0.4759 | 0/155   |
| Ascites    |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.865 | 0.3433 | 0/155   |
| Varices    |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.877 | 0.329  | 0/155   |
| Bilirubin  |                |     |      |        | 0.3  | 8   | 1.474 | 1.246  | 0/155   |
| Alkphosph  |                |     |      |        | 26   | 295 | 108.2 | 54.56  | 0/155   |
| SGOT       |                |     |      |        | 14   | 648 | 86.55 | 89.05  | 0/155   |
| Albumin    |                |     |      |        | 1.82 | 6.4 | 3.818 | 0.656  | 0/155   |
| Protim     |                |     |      |        | 0    | 100 | 62.36 | 23.05  | 0/155   |
| Hitology   |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.452 | 0.4993 | 0/155   |
| Class      |                |     |      |        | 1    | 2   | 1.794 | 0.4061 | 0/155   |

**Figure D1. Screen of Amelia View**

Figure D1. gives the screen of Amelia View, which has been used to handle missing values in the data set. It is a vital step to avoid distorted analysis and to avoid biased results. The package was used to implement multiple imputations using EMB approach to impute unobserved or missing values in the data set. It generates more than one imputed data set from a data set containing missing values. Missing map and two dimensional plot of data can also be viewed. The software also provides a report on the imputation task.

**Appendix E****Publications of Malay Mitra**

1. R. K. Samanta, **Malay Mitra**, “An Intelligent Hepatitis Disease Classification System Using Soft Computing”, ECSS-12, National Conference on Electronics, Communication, Sensing & Signal Processing Technologies, SIEM, Siliguri, November’ 2012.
2. R. K. Samanta, **Malay Mitra**, “A Neural Network Based Intelligent System for Breast Cancer Diagnosis”, Proc. of International Conference on Intelligent Infrastructure, CSI-2012, Kolkata, Published by Tata McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., pp. 20 – 25, December’ 2012.
3. **Malay Mitra**, R. K. Samanta, “Cardiac Arrhythmia Classification using Neural Network with Selected Features”, International Conference on Computational Intelligence: Modeling, Techniques and Applications, CIMTA-2013, Procedia Technology (ELSEVIER), Vol. 10, pp. 76 – 84, September’ 2013.
4. **Malay Mitra**, R. K. Samanta, “Hepatitis Disease Classification using Soft Computing and Multiple Imputation”, Seminar Proc. National Seminar on AI & Its Impact on Modern IT World, Gour Mahavidyalaya, Malda & Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, pp. 117 – 135, December’ 2013.
5. **Malay Mitra**, R. K. Samanta, “An Intelligent Hybrid System for Breast Cancer Classification”, Proc. National Conference on Research Trends in Computer Science & Application, Published by BONFIRING, pp. 21 – 27, February’ 2014.
6. **Malay Mitra**, R. K. Samanta, “Hepatitis Disease Diagnosis using Multiple Imputation and Neural Network with Rough Set Feature Reduction”, Proc. International Conference on Frontiers in Intelligent Computing Theory and Application, FICTA – 2014, Bhubaneswar Engineering College, Springer, Vol. 327, pp. 285 – 293, November’ 2014.
7. Rajesh Misir, **Malay Mitra**, R. K. Samanta, “A Study on Benchmarking Parameters for Intelligent Systems”, International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering, Vol. 3, Issue 1, pp. 10 – 17, February’ 2015.
8. **Malay Mitra**, R. K. Samanta, “A Survey on UCI Hepatitis Disease Dataset using Soft Computing”, Proc. International Conference on Computing and Systems, ICCS 2016, University of Burdwan, pp. 45 – 50, January’ 2016.

9. **Malay Mitra**, R. K. Samanta, "*A Study on Missing Data Management*", International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering, Vol. 5, Issue 2, pp. 30 – 33, February' 2017.
10. Rajesh Misir, **Malay Mitra**, R. K. Samanta, "*A Reduced Set of Features for Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction*", International Journal of Pathology Informatics USA, Vol. 8, pp. 1 – 5, June' 2017.
11. **Malay Mitra**, R. K. Samanta, "*A Study on UCI Hepatitis Disease Dataset using Soft Computing*", A.M.S.E. France Journals – AMSE IETA Publication 2017 Series, Modeling C, Vol. 78, Issue 4, pp. 467 – 477, July' 2017.