

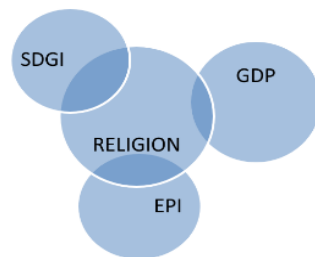
1.collinearity ,the collinearity of the variables should be multi core ,where one variable will perfectly predict the other.

2.Yes ,there are missing steps ,the equation on how to get the regression should be added on the graph ,This makes it more clear for users to understand the case study well.

5.Inclusive growth-This will facilitate in the overall growth of the global economy which will support the ECK case study

7.Set membership in the case study : Region ,SDGI,GDP,EPI

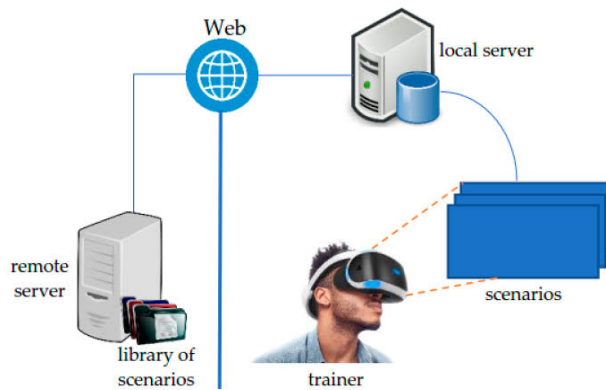
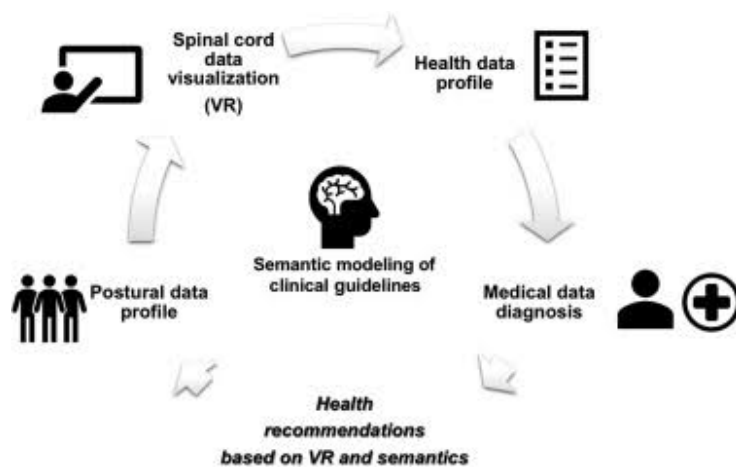
Venn diagram.



8. Big data and machine learning are having an impact on most aspects of modern life, from entertainment, commerce, and healthcare. Netflix knows which films and series people prefer to watch, Amazon knows which items people like to buy when and where, and Google knows which symptoms and conditions people are searching for. All this data can be used for very detailed personal profiling, which may be of great value for behavioral understanding and targeting but also has potential for predicting healthcare trends. There is great optimism that the application of artificial intelligence (AI) can provide substantial improvements in all areas of healthcare from diagnostics to treatment. There is already a large amount of evidence that AI algorithms are performing on par or better than humans in various tasks, for instance, in analyzing medical images or correlating symptoms and biomarkers from electronic medical records (EMRs) with the characterization and prognosis of the disease [1].

The demand for healthcare services is ever increasing and many countries are experiencing a shortage of healthcare practitioners, especially physicians. Healthcare institutions are also

fighting to keep up with all the new technological developments and the high expectations of patients with respect to levels of service and outcomes as they know it from consumer products including those of Amazon and Apple [2]



The AI-associated healthcare market is expected to grow rapidly and reach USD 6.6 billion by 2021 corresponding to a 40% compound annual growth rate [4].

References:Stokes J.M. A deep learning approach to antibiotic discovery. Cell. 2020;180:688–702. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

Zhang H., Saravanan K.M., Yang Y., Hossain M.T., Li J., Ren X. Deep learning based drug screening for novel coronavirus 2019-nCov. Preprints. 2020 [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

Zhang L. Crystal structure of SARS-CoV-2 main protease provides a basis for design of improved α -ketoamide inhibitors. Science. 2020:eabb3405. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]