

EARLY PREDICTION FOR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE DETECTION: A PROGRESSIVE APPROACH TO HEALTH MANAGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW:

DESCRIPTION

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a major medical problem and can be cured if treated in the early stages. Usually , people are not aware that medical tests we take for different purposes could contain valuable information concerning kidney diseases. Consequently, attributes of various medical tests are investigated to distinguish which attributes may contain helpful information about the disease. The information says that it helps us to measure the severity of the problem, the predicted survival of

the patient after the illness, the pattern of the disease ad work for curing the disease.

In todays world as we know most of the people are facing so many disease and as this can be cured if we treat people in early stages this project can use a pretrained model to predict the Chronic kidney Disease which can help in treatments of peoples who are suffer from this disease.

CKD is a condition in which the kidneys are damaged and cannot filter blood as well as they should. Because of this, excess fluid and waste from blood remain in the body and may cause other health problems, such as heart disease and stroke.

Project flow:

- User interacts with the UI to enter the input.
- Entered input is analysed by the model which is integrated.
- Once model analyses the input the prediction is showcased on the UI

To accomplish this, we have to complete all the activities listed below,

- ❖ Define Problem/Problem Understanding
- ❖ Data collection & Preparation
- ❖ Exploratory Data Analysis
- ❖ Model Building
- ❖ Performance Testing & Evaluate this results
- ❖ Model Deployment
- ❖ Project Demonstration & Documentation

PURPOSE

Your kidneys remove wastes and extra fluid from your body. Your kidneys also remove acid that is produced by the cells of your body and maintain a healthy balance of water, salts, and minerals—such as sodium, calcium, phosphorus, and potassium—in your blood.

Without this balance, nerves, muscles, and other tissues in your body may not work normally.

Your kidneys also make hormones that help

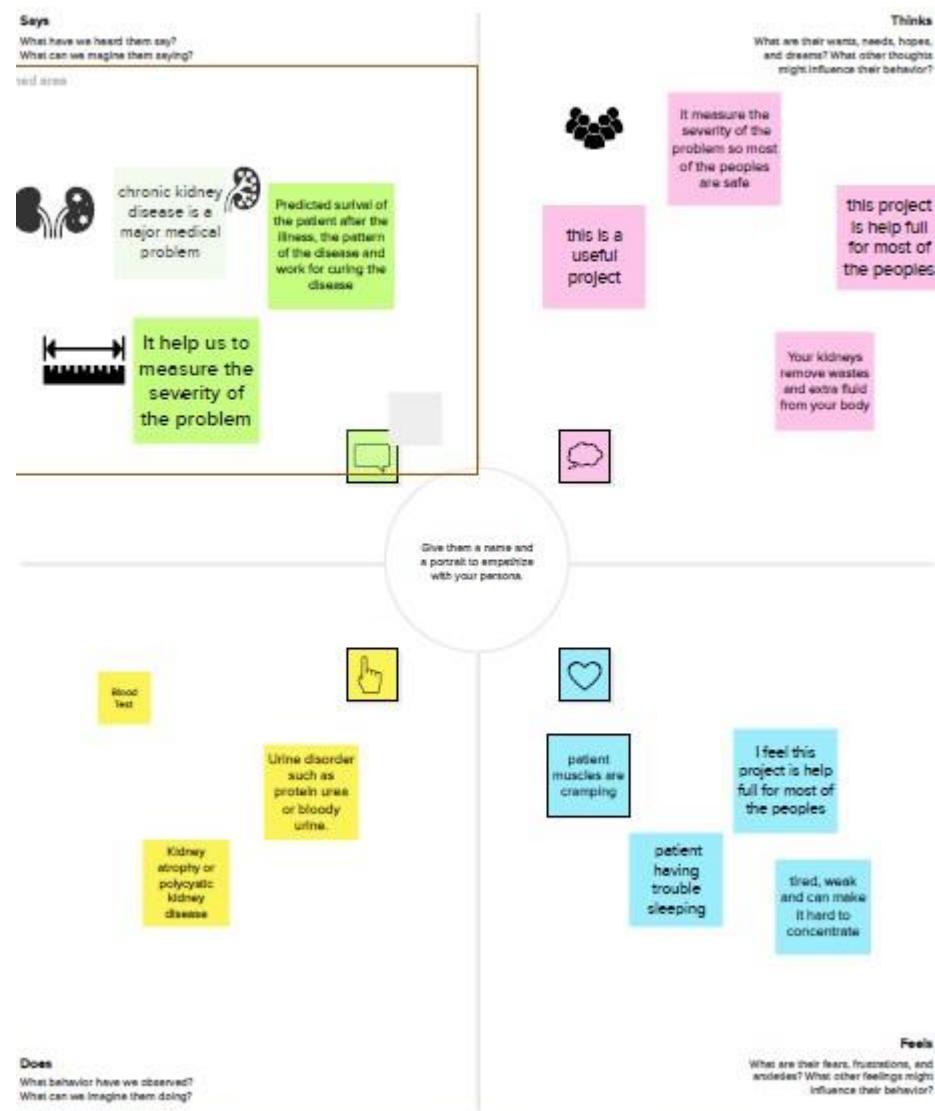
- Control your blood pressure
- Make red blood cells
- Keep your bone strong and healthy

ACHIEVEMENT

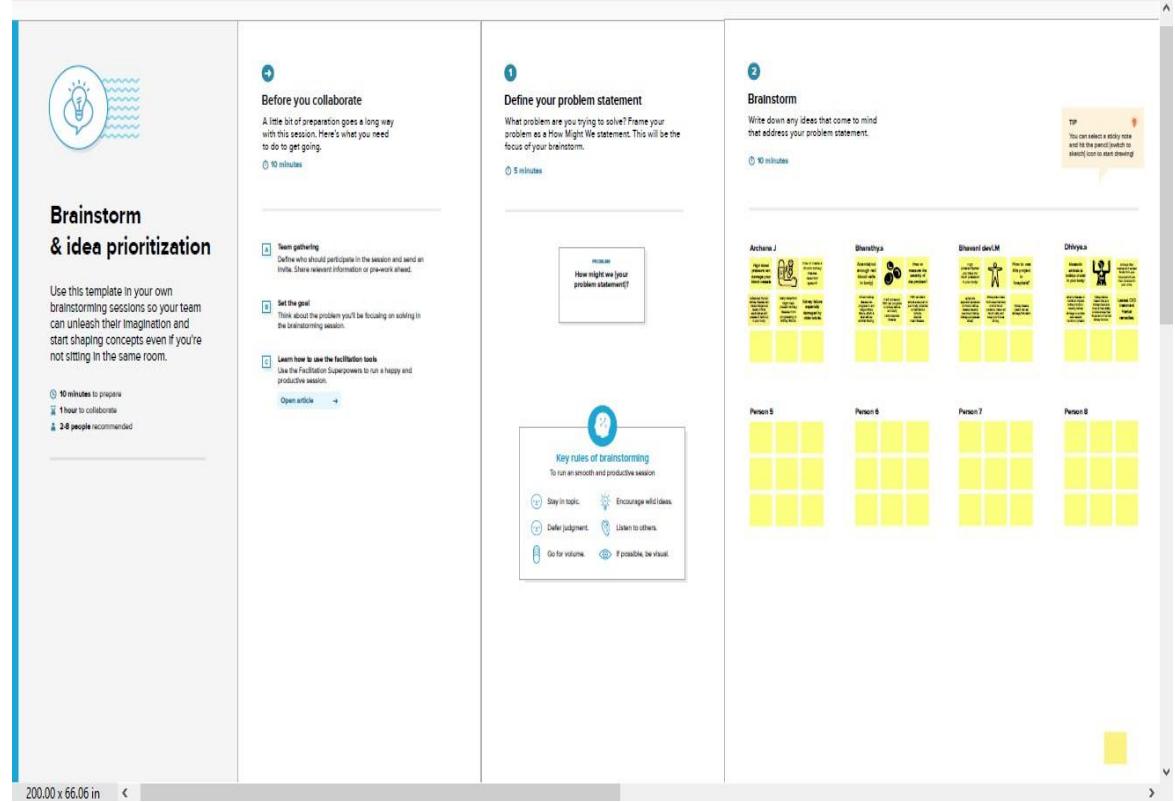
- The main of treatment is to prevent progression of CKD to complete kidney failure.
- The best way to do this is to diagnose CKD early and control the underlying cause.
- The symptoms, evaluation and management of CKD will be reviewed here.
- Kidney transplantation, peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis are discussed separately.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

1. Empathy Map



2. Ideation & Brainstorming Map



3.RESULT:

```
flask_demo Version control
index.html main.py result.html
1 from turtle import pd
2 from flask import Flask, render_template, request, flash, redirect
3 import pickle
4 import numpy as np
5
6
7
8 app = Flask(__name__)
9 model = pickle.load(open('C:/Users/ELCOT/Downloads/CKD.pkl','rb'))
10
11 @app.route("/")
12 def home():
13     return render_template('index.html')
14 @app.route("/prediction", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
15 def prediction():
16     return render_template('index.html')
17
18 @app.route("/home", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
19 def my_home():
20     return render_template('index.html')
21
22
23 usage (I dynamic)
24 @app.route("/predict", methods = ['POST'])
25 def predict():
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```

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. At the top, there is a taskbar with several pinned icons. Below the taskbar is a file explorer window titled "flask_demo" showing files "index.html", "main.py", and "result.html". The main area of the screen is a code editor with Python code for a Chronic Kidney Disease prediction model. The code reads user inputs, processes them through a DataFrame, and uses a pre-trained model to predict the outcome. It then renders the results in an HTML template. A status bar at the bottom of the code editor indicates the file is 36.27 characters long, uses CRLF line endings, is in UTF-8 encoding, has 4 spaces, and was created with Python 3.10 (flask_demo). Below the code editor is a browser window titled "Chronic Kidney Disease Model". The browser displays a web page with the title "Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction". The page contains several input fields: "Specific Gravity" with placeholder "Ex: (1.005,1.010,1.015,1.020,1.025)", "Hyper Tension" with placeholder "Yes = 1, No=0", "Hemoglobin" with placeholder "in gms", "Diabetes Mellitus" with placeholder "Yes = 1, No=0", "Albumin" with placeholder "(0,1,2,3,4,5)", and "Appetite". The browser's address bar shows the URL "Chronic Kidney Disease Model". The taskbar at the bottom of the screen also includes the browser icon.

```
def predict():
    ...
    input_features = [float(x) for x in request.form.values()]
    features_value = [np.array(input_features)]

    features_name =['blood_urea', 'blood glucose random','anemia',
                    'coronary_artery_disease','pus_cell','red_blood_cells',
                    'diabetes-mellitus','pedal_edema']
    df =[pd.DataFrame(features_value, columns=features_name)]

    #predictions using the loaded model file
    output = model.predict(df)

    #showing the prediction results is a UI# showing the predictions results in a UI
    render_template('result.html',prediction_text=output)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    #running the app
    app.run(debug = True)
```

Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction

Specific Gravity

(Ex: (1.005,1.010,1.015,1.020,1.025))

Hyper Tension

(Yes = 1, No=0)

Hemoglobin

(in gms)

Diabetes Mellitus

(Yes = 1, No=0)

Albumin

(0,1,2,3,4,5)

Appetite



Chronic Kidney Disease Model Downloads +

about:blank

Gmail YouTube Maps

Hemoglobin
in gms

Diabetes Mellitus
Yes = 1, No=0

Albumin
(0,1,2,3,4,5)

Appetite
Good = 1, Poor = 0

Red Blood Cell Count
in Millions/cmm

Pus Cell
Normal = 0, Abnormal = 1

Submit

Type here to search

Chronic Kidney Disease Model Downloads +

about:blank

Gmail YouTube Maps

Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction

Specific Gravity
1.02

Hyper Tension
yes

Hemoglobin
15.4

Diabetes Mellitus
yes

Albumin
1

Appetite

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Downloads

Hyper Tension
yes

Hemoglobin
15.4

Diabetes Mellitus
yes

Albumin
1

Appetite

Chronic Kidney Disease Model x Downloads x | +

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Gmail YouTube Maps

15.4

Diabetes Mellitus

yes

Albumin

1

Appetite

good

Red Blood Cell Count

normal

Pus Cell

normal

Submit

Type here to search

404 Not Found x Downloads x Chronic Kidney Disease Result x +

23-04-2023 11:25 R ENG

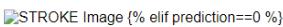
Chronic Kidney Disease Prediction

{% if prediction==1 %}

Oops! ??

You have CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.

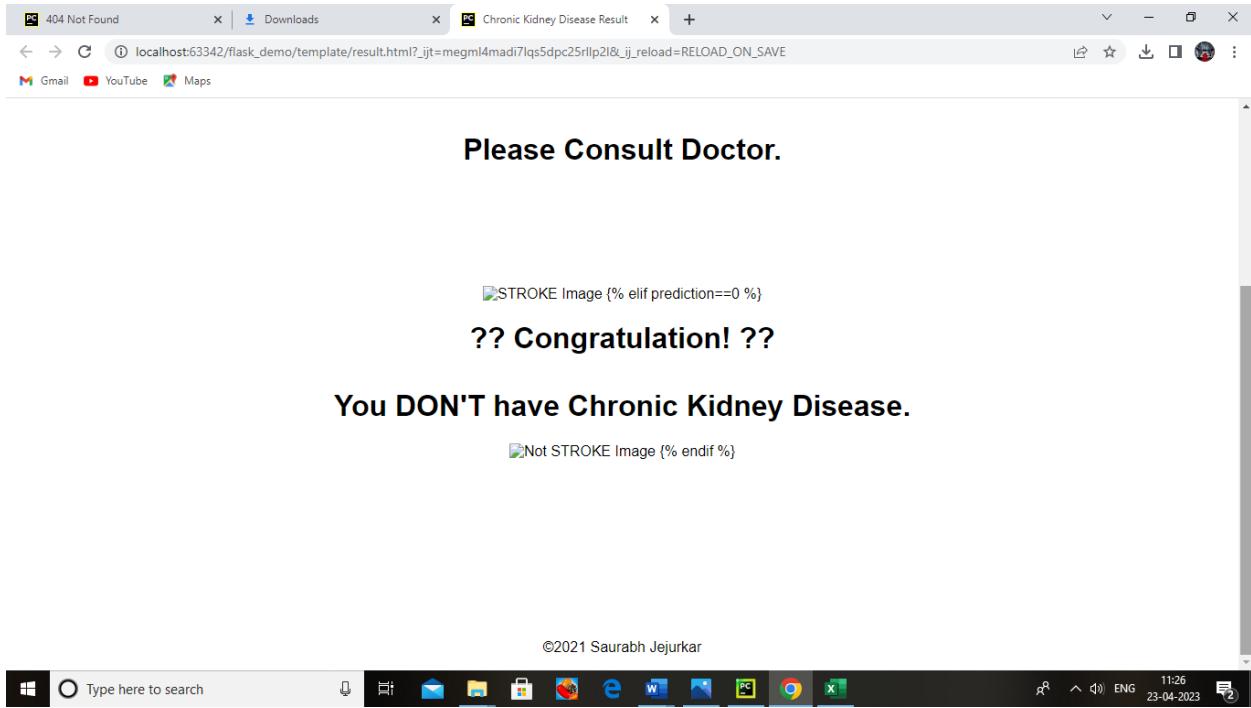
Please Consult Doctor.

 {% elif prediction==0 %}

?? Congratulation! ??

You DON'T have Chronic Kidney Disease

23-04-2023 11:26 R ENG



4. ADVANTAGE & DISADVANTAGES:

The Proposed System is an mechanism for predicting Chronic Kidney Disease using different classification techniques. CKD can be classified according to its severeness using machine learning process.

ADVANTAGES:

- One of the main advantages of PD over hemodialysis is that the procedure can be carried out in the comfort of the patients' home.

- For most, all that is required is a washroom with fresh running water, a sterile area of the house for the procedure to take place, and space to store the fluid for dialysis.
- This is also allow patients to travel.
- For elderly patients who may be unable to administer the procedure themselves, assistance may be given by a trained carer or community nurse.
- Additionally, the procedure can even be run while the patient sleeps.

DISADVANTAGES:

- Anemia or low red Blood cell count, which can cause fatigue and weakness.
- Extra fluid in the body, which can cause high blood pressure, swelling in the legs, or shortness of breath.
- A weakened immune system, which make it easier to develop infections.

5.APPLICATIONS:

- ✓ Chronic Kidney disease (CKD) poses a great burden to global public health as current therapies are generally ineffective.
- ✓ Early detection and effective therapy are crucial for the future prevention and progression of CKD.
- ✓ Nanoparticles (NPs) vary by particle size, shape, charge and the density of targeting ligands and are associated with enhancement of the pharmacokinetic properties, targetability, or the bioavailability of drugs.

6. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we employed a web application which can predict CKD , a comparative analysis was performed between KNN yield a better result. From the result obtained it is observed that overall precision, F-measure, recall is 0.971, 0.985, 1 and accuracy is 97.18 percentage respectively.

This shows that KNN yields better result when compared with Naïve Bayes. So medical practitioner can use KNN for prediction of CKD stage predication

is done by using GFR, depending on stage diet is recommended by the doctor and they can also upload patient's treatment details. Patients can access uploaded treatment and recommended diet by the doctor.

The proposed model uses a single algorithm to predict CKD, accuracy of the present work can be enhanced by using hybrid machine learning algorithms, which gives better accuracy compared with KNN algorithm. Along with this additional feature could be added to enhance our web application in future.

7.FUTURE SCOPE

- Dialysis artificially removes waste products and extra fluid from your blood when your kidneys can no longer do this. In hemodialysis, a machine filters waste and excess fluids from your blood.
- In peritoneal dialysis, a thin tube inserted into your abdomen fills your abdominal cavity with a

dialysis solution that absorbs waste and excess fluids.

- After a time, the dialysis solution drains from your body, carrying the waste with it.
- A kidney transplant involves surgically placing a healthy kidney from a donor into your body.
- Transplanted kidneys can come from deceased or living donors.

8.APPENDIX

Source code:

```
from turtle import pd
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, flash, redirect
import pickle
import numpy as np

app = Flask(__name__)
model = pickle.load(open('C:/Users/ELCOT/Downloads/CKD.pkl','rb'))

@app.route("/")
def home():
    return render_template('index.html')
@app.route("/prediction", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def prediction():
    return render_template('index.html')

@app.route("/home", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def my_home():
    return render_template('index.html')

# usage (f dynamic)
@app.route("/predict", methods = ['POST'])
def predict():

def predict():

# reading the inputs given by the user
input_features = [float(x) for x in request.form.values()]
features_value = [np.array(input_features)]

features_name =['blood_urea', 'blood glucose random','anemia',
                'coronary_artery_disease','pus_cell','red_blood_cells',
                'diabetes-mellitus','pedal_edema']
df =[pd.DataFrame(features_value, columns=features_name)]

#predictions using the loaded model file
output = model.predict(df)

#showing the prediction results is a UI# showing the predictions results in a UI
render_template('result.html',prediction_text=output)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    #running the app
    app.run(debug = True)
```

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

colab.research.google.com/drive/1mgoRteQkidkhEQVBTSKnq2a-LSiHTkf1#scrollTo=Rss8E9MjO mz

Gmail YouTube Maps

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Files + Code + Text

[13]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from collections import Counter as c
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import missingno as mno
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
import pickle

data=pd.read_csv('/content/kidney_disease[1].csv')
data.head()

	id	age	bp	sg	al	su	rbc	pc	pcc	ba	...	pcv	wc	rc	htn	dm	cad	appet	pe	ane	classification
0	0	48.0	80.0	1.020	1.0	0.0	NaN	normal	notpresent	notpresent	...	44	7800	5.2	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	ckd
1	1	7.0	50.0	1.020	4.0	0.0	NaN	normal	notpresent	notpresent	...	38	6000	NaN	no	no	no	good	no	no	ckd
2	2	62.0	80.0	1.010	2.0	3.0	normal	normal	notpresent	notpresent	...	31	7500	NaN	no	yes	no	poor	no	yes	ckd
3	3	48.0	70.0	1.005	4.0	0.0	normal	abnormal	present	notpresent	...	32	6700	3.9	yes	no	no	poor	yes	yes	ckd
4	4	51.0	80.0	1.010	2.0	0.0	normal	normal	notpresent	notpresent	...	35	7300	4.6	no	no	no	good	no	no	ckd

5 rows × 26 columns

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CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

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Files

```
[3] data.columns
Os
Index(['id', 'age', 'bp', 'sg', 'al', 'su', 'rbc', 'pc', 'pcc', 'ba', 'bgr',
       'bu', 'sc', 'sod', 'pot', 'hemo', 'pcv', 'wc', 'rc', 'htn', 'dm', 'cad',
       'appet', 'pe', 'ane', 'classification'],
      dtype='object')

[6] data.columns=[['identification','age','blood_pressure','specific_gravity','albumin',
                  'sugar','red_blood_cells','pus_cell','pus_cell_clumps','bacteria',
                  'blood_glucose_random','blood_urea','serum_creatinine','sodium','potassium',
                  'hemoglobin','packed_cell_volume','white_blood_cell_count','red_blood_cell_count',
                  'hypertension','diabetesmellitus','coronary_artery_disease','appetite',
                  'pedal_edema','anemia','class']
data.columns

Index(['identification', 'age', 'blood_pressure', 'specific_gravity', 'albumin',
       'sugar', 'red_blood_cells', 'pus_cell', 'pus_cell_clumps',
       'bacteria', 'blood_glucose_random', 'blood_urea', 'serum_creatinine',
       'sodium', 'potassium', 'hemoglobin', 'packed_cell_volume',
       'white_blood_cell_count', 'red_blood_cell_count', 'hypertension',
       'diabetesmellitus', 'coronary_artery_disease', 'appetite',
       'pedal_edema', 'anemia', 'class'],
      dtype='object')

[7] data.info()
Os
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
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CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

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Files

```
[7] data.info()
Os
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 400 entries, 0 to 399
Data columns (total 26 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
 --- 
 0   identification    400 non-null    int64  
 1   age              301 non-null    float64 
 2   blood_pressure    388 non-null    float64 
 3   specific_gravity 353 non-null    float64 
 4   albumin          354 non-null    float64 
 5   sugar             351 non-null    float64 
 6   red_blood_cells  248 non-null    object  
 7   pus_cell          332 non-null    object  
 8   pus_cell_clumps  396 non-null    object  
 9   bacteria          396 non-null    object  
 10  blood_glucose_random 356 non-null    float64 
 11  blood_urea         381 non-null    float64 
 12  serum_creatinine  383 non-null    float64 
 13  sodium            313 non-null    float64 
 14  potassium          312 non-null    float64 
 15  hemoglobin         348 non-null    float64 
 16  packed_cell_volume 330 non-null    object  
 17  white_blood_cell_count 295 non-null    object  
 18  red_blood_cell_count 270 non-null    object  
 19  hypertension        398 non-null    object  
 20  diabetesmellitus   398 non-null    object  
 21  coronary_artery_disease 398 non-null    object  
 22  appetite           399 non-null    object 

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```

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CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

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Files

[x] sample_data

[x] kidney_disease[1].csv

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```
0 identification      400 non-null   int64
1 age                 391 non-null   float64
2 blood_pressure      388 non-null   float64
3 specific_gravity    353 non-null   float64
4 albumin              354 non-null   float64
5 sugar                351 non-null   float64
6 red_blood_cells     248 non-null   object
7 pus_cell              335 non-null   object
8 pus_cell_clumps      396 non-null   object
9 bacteria              396 non-null   object
10 blood_glucose_random 356 non-null   float64
11 blood_urea            381 non-null   float64
12 serum_creatine       383 non-null   float64
13 sodium               313 non-null   float64
14 potassium             312 non-null   float64
15 hemoglobin            348 non-null   float64
16 packed_cell_volume    330 non-null   object
17 white_blood_cell_count 295 non-null   object
18 red_blood_cell_count  270 non-null   object
19 hypertension           398 non-null   object
20 diabetesmellitus      398 non-null   object
21 coronary_artery_disease 398 non-null   object
22 appetite              399 non-null   object
23 pedal_edema           399 non-null   object
24 anemia                399 non-null   object
25 class                  400 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(11), int64(1), object(14)
memory usage: 81.4+ KB
```

[8] data.isnull().sum()

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CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

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Files

[x] sample_data

[x] kidney_disease[1].csv

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```
0 identification      0
age                 9
blood_pressure      12
specific_gravity    47
albumin              46
sugar                49
red_blood_cells     152
pus_cell              65
pus_cell_clumps      4
bacteria              4
blood_glucose_random 44
blood_urea             19
serum_creatine        17
sodium               87
potassium             88
hemoglobin            52
packed_cell_volume    70
white_blood_cell_count 105
red_blood_cell_count  130
hypertension           2
diabetesmellitus      2
coronary_artery_disease 2
appetite              1
pedal_edema            1
anemia                1
class                  0
dtype: int64
```

[11] data['blood glucose random'].fillna(data['blood glucose random'].mean(), inplace=True)

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The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb". The code cell contains several lines of Python code using the pandas library to handle missing values (NaN) in a dataset. The code uses the `mode()` function to find the most frequent value for each column and the `fillna()` method to replace NaN values with these modes. It also includes code to identify columns with non-integer types and print their names.

```
data['hypertension'].fillna(data['hypertension'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['pus_cell_clumps'].fillna(data['pus_cell_clumps'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['appetite'].fillna(data['appetite'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['albumin'].fillna(data['albumin'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['pus_cell'].fillna(data['pus_cell'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['red_blood_cells'].fillna(data['red_blood_cells'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['coronary_artery_disease'].fillna(data['coronary_artery_disease'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['bacteria'].fillna(data['bacteria'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['anemia'].fillna(data['anemia'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['sugar'].fillna(data['sugar'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['diabetesmellitus'].fillna(data['diabetesmellitus'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['pedal_edema'].fillna(data['pedal_edema'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
data['specific_gravity'].fillna(data['specific_gravity'].mode()[0], inplace=True)

contcols=set(data.dtypes[data.dtypes!='0'].index.values)
#contcols=pd.DataFrame(data.columns[contcols])
print(contcols)

{'hemoglobin', 'pedal_edema', 'anemia', 'class', 'albumin', 'sugar', 'sodium', 'blood_pressure', 'bacteria', 'diabetesmellitus', 'red_blood_ce

for i in contcols:
    print("columns:",i)
    print(c(data[i]))
    print("***120*\n")

columns: packed_cell_volume
Counter({nan: 70, '52': 21, '41': 21, '44': 19, '48': 19, '40': 16, '43': 14, '45': 13, '42': 13, '32': 12, '36': 12, '33': 12, '28': 12, '5
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for back, forward, search, and various Google services like Gmail, YouTube, and Maps.
- Header:** colab.research.google.com/drive/1mgoRteQkidkhEQVBT5Knq2a-LSiHTkf1#scrollTo=hCg5VolSjbbq
- File Explorer:** Shows a tree view with files: sample_data and kidney_disease[1].csv.
- Code Cell:** The cell number is [19]. The code prints the columns for specific_gravity, pus_cell_clumps, hypertension, age, identification, blood_glucose_random, white_blood_cell_count, and potassium. Each column is represented as a Counter object mapping values to their counts.
- RAM Disk:** A green checkmark indicates RAM Disk usage.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows the status "0s completed at 15:19".

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

Comment Share Settings

RAM Disk

Files

+ Code + Text

```
✓ [19] Counter({4.62724358974359: 88, 5.0: 30, 3.5: 30, 4.9: 27, 4.7: 17, 4.8: 16, 4.0: 14, 4.2: 14, 4.1: 14, 3.8: 14, 3.9: 14, 4.4: 14, 4.5: 13, 3.0: 13})
```

```
columns: blood_urea
Counter({57.425721784776904: 19, 46.0: 15, 25.0: 13, 19.0: 11, 40.0: 10, 18.0: 9, 50.0: 9, 15.0: 9, 48.0: 9, 26.0: 8, 27.0: 8, 32.0: 8, 49.0: 8})
```

```
columns: red_blood_cells
Counter({'normal': 353, 'abnormal': 47})
```

```
columns: pus_cell
Counter({'normal': 324, 'abnormal': 76})
```

```
columns: coronary_artery_disease
Counter({'no': 364, 'yes': 34, 'tno': 2})
```

```
columns: appetite
Counter({'good': 318, 'poor': 82})
```

```
✓ [27] #'specific_gravity','albumin','sugar'(as these columns are numerical it is removed)
catcols=['anemia','pedal_edema','appetite','bacteria','class','coronary_artery_disease','diabetesmellitus',
'hypertension','pus_cell','pus_cell_clumps','red_blood_cells']
```

```
✓ [28] from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

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CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

Comment Share Settings

RAM Disk

Files

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```
✓ [28] from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
for i in catcols:
    print("LABEL ENCODING OF:",i)
    LEl=LabelEncoder()
    print(cldata[i])
    data[i] = LEl.fit_transform(data[i])
    print(cldata[i])
    print("*"*100)
```

```
LABEL ENCODING OF: anemia
Counter({0: 340, 1: 60})
Counter({0: 340, 1: 60})
```

```
LABEL ENCODING OF: pedal_edema
Counter({0: 324, 1: 76})
Counter({0: 324, 1: 76})
```

```
LABEL ENCODING OF: appetite
Counter({0: 318, 1: 82})
Counter({0: 318, 1: 82})
```

```
LABEL ENCODING OF: bacteria
Counter({0: 378, 1: 22})
Counter({0: 378, 1: 22})
```

```
LABEL ENCODING OF: class
Counter({0: 248, 2: 150, 1: 2})
Counter({0: 248, 2: 150, 1: 2})
```

```
LABEL ENCODING OF: coronary_artery_disease
```

Disk 84.54 GB available

Type here to search

Os completed at 15:19

R ENG 15:20 17-04-2023

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

+ Code + Text

```
Counter({0: 248, 2: 150, 1: 47})  
[28] *****  
LABEL ENCODING OF: coronary_artery_disease  
Counter({1: 364, 2: 34, 0: 2})  
Counter({1: 364, 2: 34, 0: 2})  
*****  
LABEL ENCODING OF: diabetesmellitus  
Counter({'no': 260, 'yes': 134, '\tno': 3, '\tys': 2, 'yes': 1})  
Counter({3: 260, 4: 134, 0: 3, 1: 2, 2: 1})  
*****  
LABEL ENCODING OF: hypertension  
Counter({'no': 253, 'yes': 147})  
Counter({0: 253, 1: 147})  
*****  
LABEL ENCODING OF: pus_cell  
Counter({'normal': 324, 'abnormal': 76})  
Counter({1: 324, 0: 76})  
*****  
LABEL ENCODING OF: pus_cell_clumps  
Counter({'notpresent': 358, 'present': 42})  
Counter({0: 358, 1: 42})  
*****  
LABEL ENCODING OF: red_blood_cells  
Counter({'normal': 353, 'abnormal': 47})  
Counter({1: 353, 0: 47})  
*****
```

[29] `contcols=set(data.dtypes[data.dtypes!="0"].index.values)`
#contcols=pd.DataFrame(data,columns=contcols)
print(contcols)

{'hemoglobin', 'pedal_edema', 'anemia', 'class', 'albumin', 'sugar', 'sodium', 'blood_pressure', 'bacteria', 'diabetesmellitus', 'red_blood_ce'}

Os completed at 15:19

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+ Code + Text

```
[30] for i in contcols:  
    print("Continuous Columns:",i)  
    print(cdata[i])  
    print("*"*120+ '\n')  
  
Continuous Columns: packed_cell_volume  
Counter({nan: 70, '52': 21, '41': 21, '44': 19, '48': 19, '40': 16, '43': 14, '45': 13, '42': 13, '32': 12, '36': 12, '33': 12, '28': 12, '5  
*****  
Continuous Columns: specific_gravity  
Counter({1.02: 153, 1.01: 84, 1.025: 81, 1.015: 75, 1.005: 7})  
*****  
Continuous Columns: pus_cell_clumps  
Counter({0: 358, 1: 42})  
*****  
Continuous Columns: hypertension  
Counter({0: 253, 1: 147})  
*****  
Continuous Columns: age  
Counter({60.0: 28, 65.0: 17, 48.0: 12, 50.0: 12, 55.0: 12, 47.0: 11, 62.0: 10, 45.0: 10, 54.0: 10, 59.0: 10, 56.0: 10, 61.0: 9, 70.0: 9, 46.  
*****  
Continuous Columns: identification  
Counter({0: 1, 1: 1, 2: 1, 3: 1, 4: 1, 5: 1, 6: 1, 7: 1, 8: 1, 9: 1, 10: 1, 11: 1, 12: 1, 13: 1, 14: 1, 15: 1, 16: 1, 17: 1, 18: 1, 19: 1, 2  
*****
```

Os completed at 15:19

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CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

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Files

{x} sample_data kidney_disease[1].csv

+ Code + Text

Continuous Columns: identification
Counter({0: 1, 1: 1, 2: 1, 3: 1, 4: 1, 5: 1, 6: 1, 7: 1, 8: 1, 9: 1, 10: 1, 11: 1, 12: 1, 13: 1, 14: 1, 15: 1, 16: 1, 17: 1, 18: 1, 19: 1, 2: 1})

Continuous Columns: blood_glucose_random
Counter({148.0: 65168539326: 44, 99.0: 10, 100.0: 9, 93.0: 9, 107.0: 8, 117.0: 6, 140.0: 6, 92.0: 6, 109.0: 6, 131.0: 6, 130.0: 6, 70.0: 5, 1: 1})

Continuous Columns: white_blood_cell_count
Counter({nan: 105, '9800': 11, '6700': 10, '9600': 9, '9200': 9, '7200': 9, '6900': 8, '11000': 8, '5800': 8, '7800': 7, '9100': 7, '9400': 7, '62724358974359: 88, 50.0: 30, 3.5: 30, 4.9: 27, 4.7: 17, 4.8: 16, 4.0: 14, 4.2: 14, 4.1: 14, 3.8: 14, 3.9: 14, 4.4: 14, 4.5: 13, 3: 1})

Continuous Columns: potassium
Counter({4.62724358974359: 88, 50.0: 30, 3.5: 30, 4.9: 27, 4.7: 17, 4.8: 16, 4.0: 14, 4.2: 14, 4.1: 14, 3.8: 14, 3.9: 14, 4.4: 14, 4.5: 13, 3: 1})

Continuous Columns: blood_urea
Counter({57.425721784776904: 19, 46.0: 15, 25.0: 13, 19.0: 11, 40.0: 10, 18.0: 9, 50.0: 9, 15.0: 9, 48.0: 9, 26.0: 8, 27.0: 8, 32.0: 8, 49.0: 8})

Continuous Columns: red_blood_cells
Counter({1: 353, 0: 47})

Continuous Columns: pus_cell
Counter({1: 324, 0: 76})

Continuous Columns: coronary_artery_disease
Counter({1: 364, 2: 34, 0: 2})

0s completed at 15:19

Type here to search

R ENG 15:20 17-04-2023

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

Files

{x} sample_data kidney_disease[1].csv

+ Code + Text

Continuous Columns: appetite
Counter({0: 318, 1: 82})

[31] contcols.remove('specific_gravity')
contcols.remove('albumin')
contcols.remove('sugar')
print(contcols)

{'hemoglobin', 'pedal_edema', 'anemia', 'class', 'sodium', 'blood_pressure', 'bacteria', 'diabetesmellitus', 'red_blood_cell_count', 'serum_cr')

[32] contcols.add('red_blood_cell_count')
contcols.add('packed_cell_volume')
contcols.add('white_blood_cell_count')
print(contcols)

{'hemoglobin', 'pedal_edema', 'anemia', 'class', 'sodium', 'blood_pressure', 'bacteria', 'diabetesmellitus', 'red_blood_cell_count', 'serum_cr')

[35] contcols.add('specific_gravity')
contcols.add('albumin')
contcols.add('sugar')
print(catcols)

{'anemia', 'pedal_edema', 'bacteria', 'class', 'coronary_artery_disease', 'diabetesmellitus', 'hypertension', 'pus_cell', 'pus_cell')

0s completed at 15:19

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R ENG 15:21 17-04-2023

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

```
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved
```

+ Code + Text

```
[31] contcols.remove('specific_gravity')
contcols.remove('albumin')
contcols.remove('sugar')
print(contcols)

['hemoglobin', 'pedal_edema', 'anemia', 'class', 'sodium', 'blood_pressure', 'bacteria', 'diabetesmellitus', 'red_blood_cell_count', 'serum_cr']

[32] contcols.add('red_blood_cell_count')
contcols.add('packed_cell_volume')
contcols.add('white_blood_cell_count')
print(contcols)

['hemoglobin', 'pedal_edema', 'anemia', 'class', 'sodium', 'blood_pressure', 'bacteria', 'diabetesmellitus', 'red_blood_cell_count', 'serum_cr']

[33] contcols.add('specific_gravity')
contcols.add('albumin')
contcols.add('sugar')
print(catcols)

['anemia', 'pedal_edema', 'appetite', 'bacteria', 'class', 'coronary_artery_disease', 'diabetesmellitus', 'hypertension', 'pus_cell', 'pus_cell']

[39] data['coronary_artery_disease'] = data.coronary_artery_disease.replace('\tno','no')
c(data['coronary_artery_disease'])
```

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CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

```
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```

+ Code + Text

```
[18] ['anemia', 'pedal_edema', 'appetite', 'bacteria', 'class', 'coronary_artery_disease', 'diabetesmellitus', 'hypertension', 'pus_cell', 'pus_cell']

[34] data['coronary_artery_disease'] = data.coronary_artery_disease.replace('\tno','no')
c(data['coronary_artery_disease'])

Counter({1: 364, 2: 34, 0: 2})

[34] #data['diabetesmellitus'] = data.diabetesmellitus.replace = ('no','yes','\tno','\tyes','yes'),
c(data['diabetesmellitus'])

Counter({4: 134, 3: 260, 2: 1, 0: 3, 1: 2})

milestone3

Exploratory Data Analysis

[35] data.describe()
```

	identification	age	blood_pressure	specific_gravity	albumin	sugar	red_blood_cells	pus_cell	pus_cell_clumps	bacteria
count	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000
mean	199.500000	51.675000	76.469072	1.017712	0.90000	0.395000	0.882500	0.810000	0.105000	0.055000

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CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

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identification age blood_pressure specific_gravity albumin sugar red_blood_cells pus_cell pus_cell_clumps bacteria

	identification	age	blood_pressure	specific_gravity	albumin	sugar	red_blood_cells	pus_cell	pus_cell_clumps	bacteria
count	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000
mean	199.500000	51.675000	76.469072	1.017712	0.90000	0.395000	0.882500	0.810000	0.105000	0.055000
std	115.614301	17.022008	13.476298	0.005434	1.31313	1.040038	0.322418	0.392792	0.306937	0.228000
min	0.000000	2.000000	50.000000	1.005000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	99.750000	42.000000	70.000000	1.015000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	199.500000	55.000000	78.234536	1.020000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	299.250000	64.000000	80.000000	1.020000	2.000000	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000
max	399.000000	90.000000	180.000000	1.025000	5.000000	5.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000

8 rows × 23 columns

Age distribution

```
[36]: sns.distplot(data.age)
<ipython-input-36-868c85374ad7>:1: UserWarning:
'distplot' is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.
```

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Files

identification age blood_pressure specific_gravity albumin sugar red_blood_cells pus_cell pus_cell_clumps bacteria

[36]: For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see <https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751>

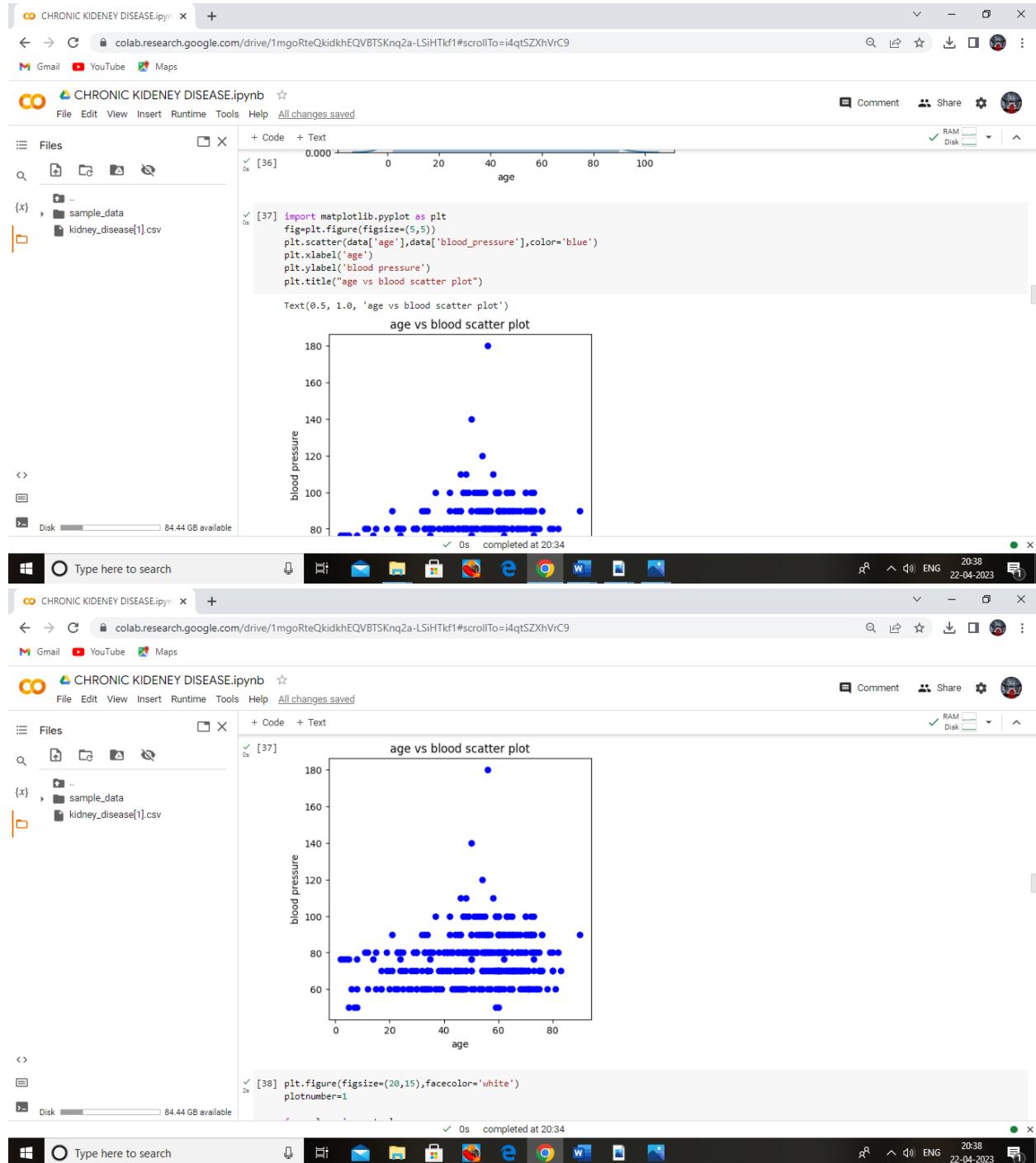
```
sns.distplot(data.age)
<Axes: xlabel='age', ylabel='Density'>
```

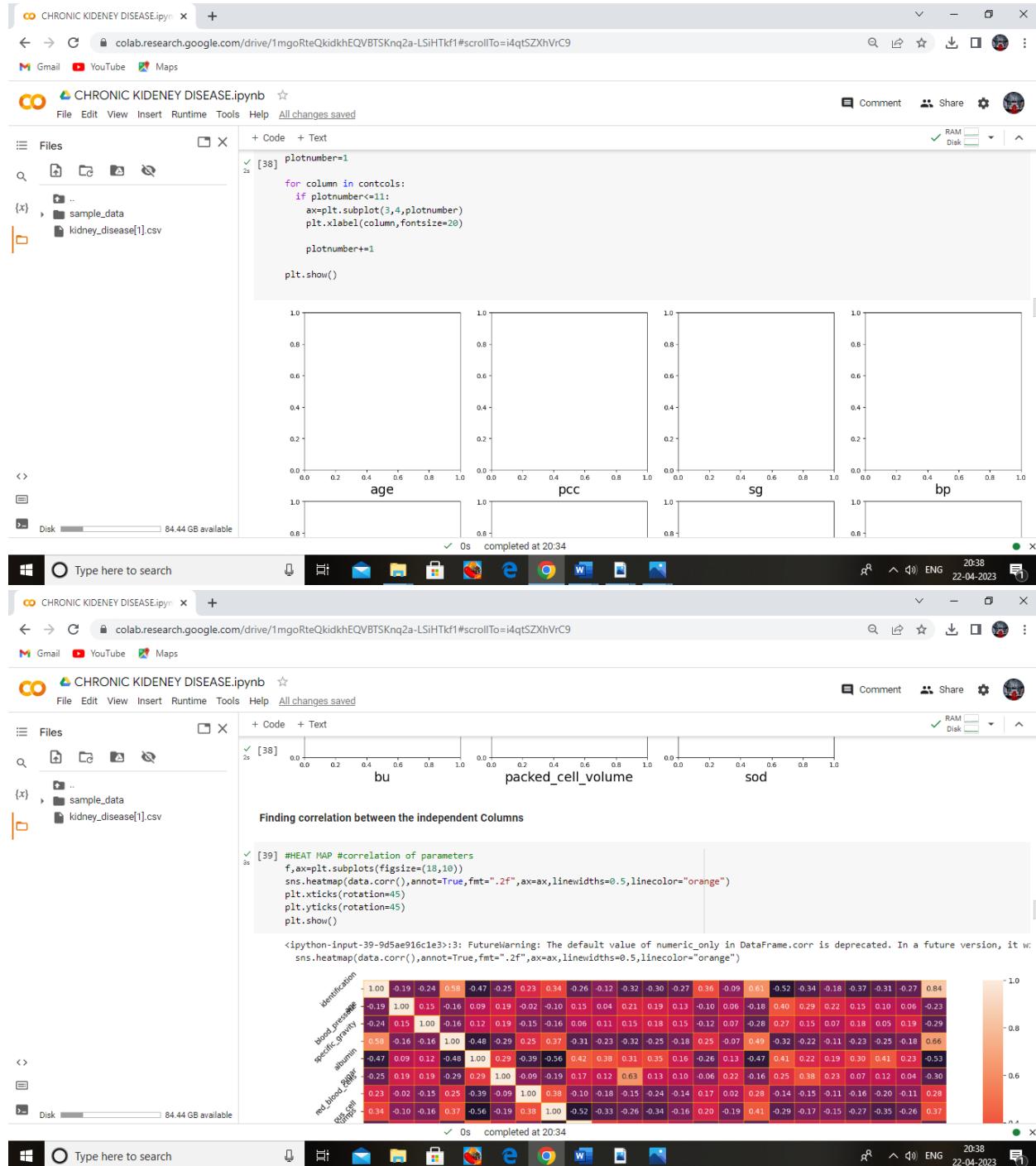
Density

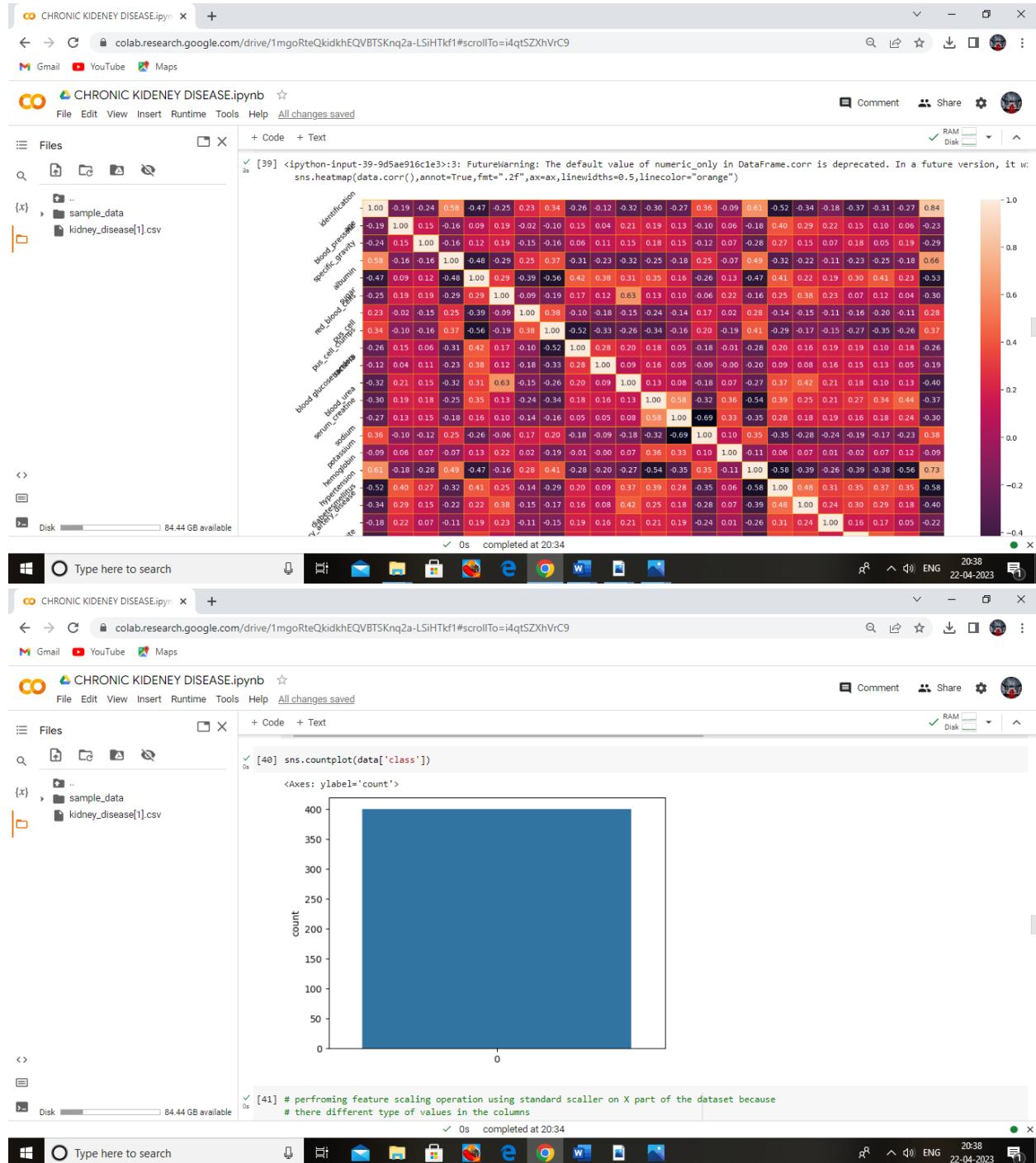
age

Completed at 20:34

R ENG 20:38 22-04-2023







CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

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Files

{x} .. sample_data kidney_disease[1].csv

```
+ Code + Text
[41] from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
os sc=StandardScaler()
x_bal=sc.fit_transform

Creating Independent and Dependent

[42] selcols=['red_blood_cells','pus_cell','blood_glucose_random','blood_urea',
'pedal_edema','anemia','diabetesmellitus','coronary_artery_disease']
x=pd.DataFrame(data,columns=selcols)
y=pd.DataFrame(data,columns=['class'])
print(x.shape)
print(y.shape)

(400, 8)
(400, 1)

Splitting the data into train and test

[43] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=2)

[44] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=2)
print(x_train.shape)
print(y_train.shape)
```

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CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

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RAM Disk

Files

{x} .. sample_data kidney_disease[1].csv

```
+ Code + Text
[44] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=2)
print(x_train.shape)
print(y_train.shape)
print(x_test.shape)
print(y_test.shape)

(320, 8)
(320, 1)
(80, 8)
(80, 1)

Milestone4

[45] #importing the keras libraries and packages
import tensorflow
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense

[46] #creating ANN skeleton view
classification = Sequential()
classification.add(Dense(30,activation='relu'))
classification.add(Dense(128,activation='relu'))
classification.add(Dense(64,activation='relu'))
classification.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))
```

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CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

```
#creating ANN skeleton view
classification = Sequential()
classification.add(Dense(30,activation='relu'))
classification.add(Dense(128,activation='relu'))
classification.add(Dense(64,activation='relu'))
classification.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))

#Compiling the ANN model
classification.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='binary_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])

classification.fit(x_train,y_train,batch_size=10,validation_split=0.3,epochs=100)
```

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

```
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
```

```
+ Code + Text
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f00b80b22e0>

[49]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rfc = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10,criterion='entropy')

[50]: rfc.fit(x_train,y_train)

<ipython-input-50-b87bb2a9825>:1: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape of y to (n_samples,) or y to [y] if it is a column vector.
  rfc.fit(x_train,y_train)
  RandomForestClassifier
  RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy', n_estimators=10)

[51]: y_predict = rfc.predict(x_test)

[52]: y_predict_train = rfc.predict(x_train)

[53]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=4,splitter='best',criterion='entropy')

[]: dtc.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations, search, and various applications like Gmail, YouTube, and Maps.
- Header:** colab.research.google.com/drive/1mgoRteQkidkhEQVBTSKnq2a-LSiHTkf1#scrollTo=B9vd6X4euBjD
- File Explorer:** Shows a directory structure with files: .., sample_data, and kidney_disease[1].csv.
- Code Editor:** Displays Python code for training a Decision Tree Classifier and predicting on test data, followed by training a Logistic Regression model.
- Output:** The output shows the trained classifier object, the predicted y-values for the test set, and the trained logistic regression model.
- Bottom Status:** RAM usage (4.44 GB available) and a message indicating convergence of the logistic regression model.

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb". The code cell contains the following Python script:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
lgr = LogisticRegression()
lgr.fit(x_train,y_train)

# /usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:1143: DataConversionWarning: A column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. y: column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
# /usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:458: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
# STOP: TOTAL NO. OF ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

# Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
# https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
# Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
# https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
    LogisticRegression,
    LogisticRegression()

[60] from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score,classification_report

y_predict = lgr.predict(x_test)

[61] y_pred = lgr.predict([[1,1,121.0,0.0,0,1,0]])
print(y_pred)
y_pred

[62]
/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but LogisticRegression was fitted
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for File Explorer, Home, Run, Cell, Kernel, Help, and a search bar.
- File Explorer:** Shows a tree view with sample_data and kidney_disease[1].csv.
- Code Cell:** Contains Python code for prediction using LogisticRegression and DecisionTreeClassifier models.
- Output Cell:** Displays the predicted values for both models and the trained DecisionTreeClassifier model.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows disk usage (84.44 GB available) and completion time (20:40).

The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb". The code cell at the top contains the following command:

```
y_pred = rfc.predict([[1,1,121.0,0,0,0,1,0]])
print(y_pred)
y_pred
```

The output of this cell is:

```
[2] /usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but RandomForestClassifier was f:
  warnings.warn(
array([2])
```

The next cell contains:

```
classification.save("ckd.pkl")
```

The output of this cell is:

```
WARNING:absl:Found untraced functions such as _update_step_xla while saving (showing 1 of 1). These functions will not be directly callable afi
```

The final cell contains:

```
y_pred = classification.predict(x_test)
```

The output of this cell is:

```
3/3 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface running on Google Colab. The top bar includes a search bar, file icons, and system status (ENG, 2040, 22-04-2023). The left sidebar shows a file tree with a directory named 'x' containing 'ckd.pkl', 'sample_data', and 'kidney_disease[1].csv'. The main area displays a code cell with the following content:

```
[65]: y_pred = classification.predict(x_test)  
3/3 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step  
y_pred
```

Below the code, the output shows a list of 30 elements, each being a list of 16 zeros and ones, representing binary predictions for the kidney disease dataset.

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help Saving...

Files

{x} .. ckd.pkl sample_data kidney_disease[1].csv

```
+ Code + Text
In [67]: y_pred = (y_pred > 0.5)
y_pred
Out[67]:
[False],
[True],
[False],
[True],
[False],
[True],
[True],
[True],
[False],
[True],
[True],
[True],
[True],
[True],
[True],
[True],
[True],
[False],
[True],
[True],
[False],
[True],
[False],
[True]]
```

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File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Files

{x} .. ckd.pkl sample_data kidney_disease[1].csv

```
+ Code + Text
In [68]: def predict_exit(sample_value):
    # Convert list to numpy array
    sample_value = np.array(sample_value)
    #Reshape because sample_value contains only 1 record
    sample_value = sample_value.reshape(1,-1)
    #Feature Scaling
    sample_value = sc.transform(sample_value)
    return classifier.predict(sample_value)

test=classification.predict([[1,1,121,0,0,0,36,0,1,0]])
if test==1:
    print("Prediction: High chance of CKD!")
else:
    print("Prediction: Low chance of CKD.")

1/1 [=====] - 0s 106ms/step
Prediction: Low chance of CKD.
```

Disk 84.44 GB available

Type here to search

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

```

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help
+ Code + Text
[68] def predict_exit(sample_value):
    # Convert list to numpy array
    sample_value = np.array(sample_value)
    #Reshape because sample_value contains only 1 record
    sample_value = sample_value.reshape(1,-1)
    #Feature Scaling
    sample_value = sc.transform(sample_value)
    return classifier.predict(sample_value)

[69] test=classification.predict([[1,1,121,0,00000,36,0,1,0]])
    if test==1:
        print("Prediction: High chance of CKD!")
    else:
        print("Prediction: Low chance of CKD.")

1/1 [=====] - 0s 106ms/step
Prediction: Low chance of CKD.

milestone5
[70] from sklearn import model_selection
[71] dfg = []
models = [
    ('LogReg', LogisticRegression()),
    ('RF', RandomForestClassifier())
]

```

Type here to search

SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW

```

[72] from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test,y_predict)
cm

array([[48,  0,  5],
       [ 1,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0, 26]])

```

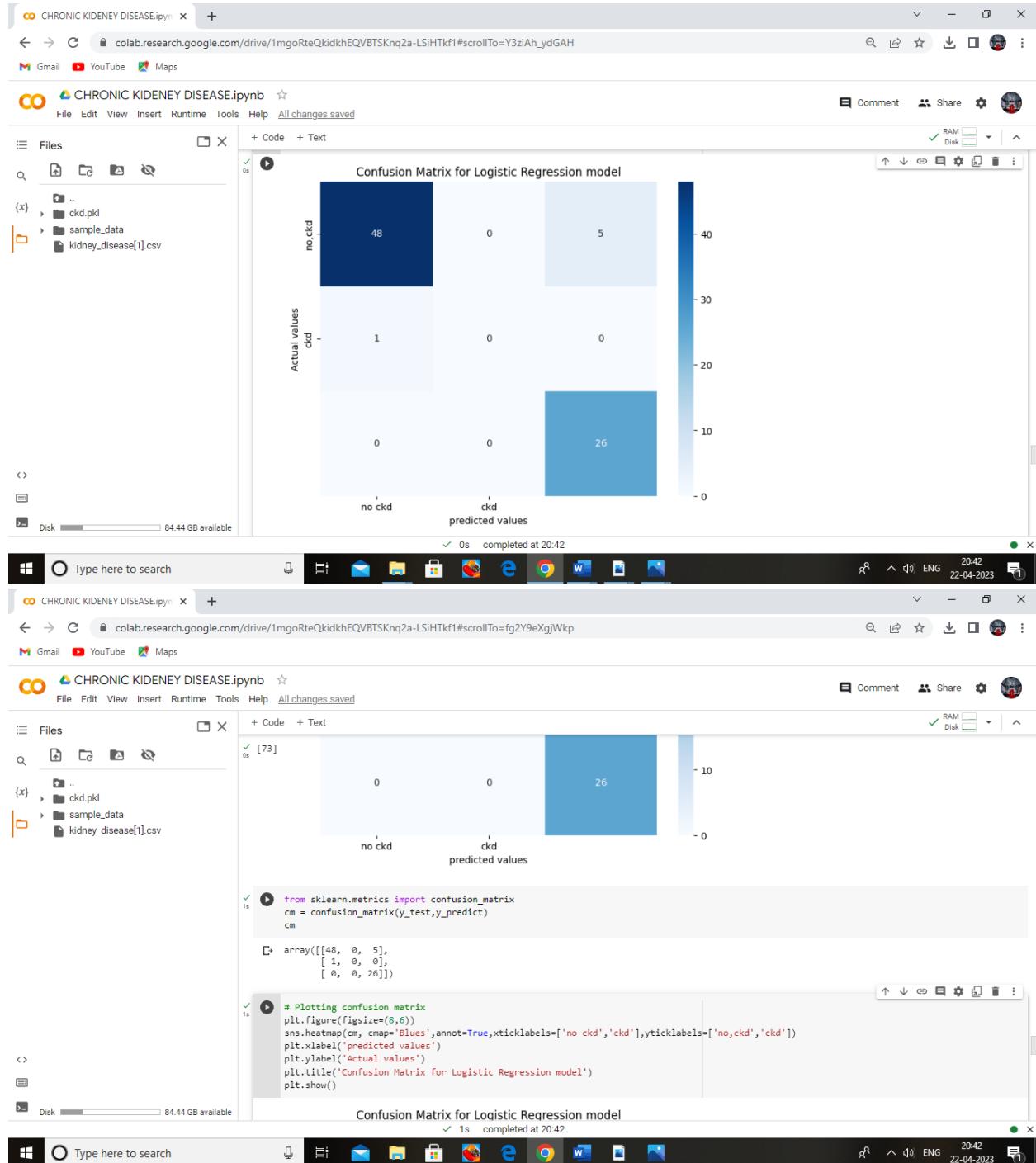
```

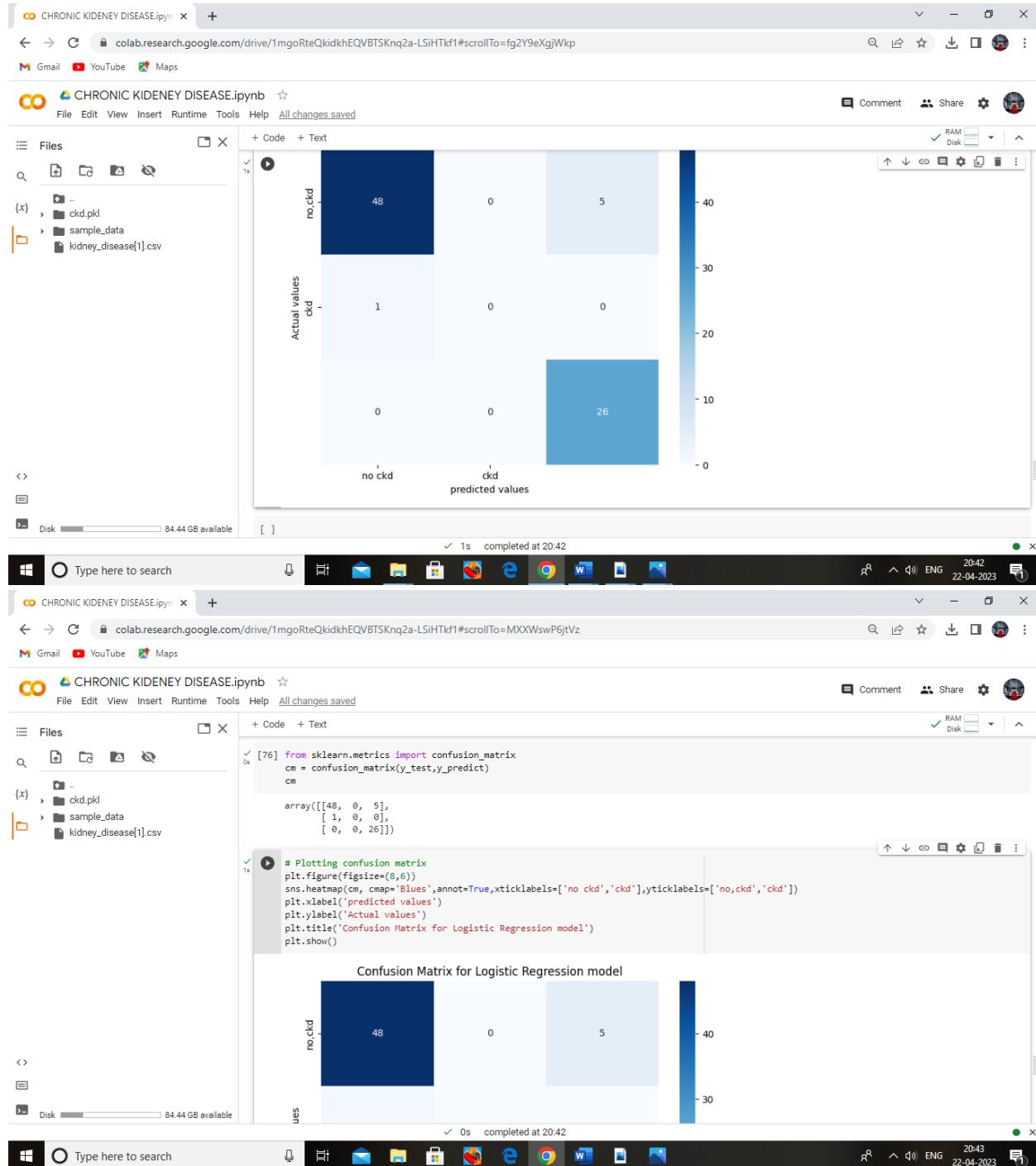
# Plotting confusion matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.heatmap(cm, cmap='Blues', annot=True, xticklabels=['no_ckd', 'ckd'], yticklabels=['no_ckd', 'ckd'])
plt.xlabel('predicted values')
plt.ylabel('Actual values')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix for Logistic Regression model')
plt.show()

```

Confusion Matrix for Logistic Regression model

0s completed at 20:42





CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

Files

- {x} ..
- ckd.pkl
- sample_data
- kidney_disease[1].csv

Code

```

0s print (classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
      precision    recall   f1-score   support
          0       1.00     0.42     0.59      53
          1       0.02     1.00     0.03      1
          2       0.00     0.00     0.00      26

      accuracy                           0.29      80
   macro avg       0.34     0.47     0.21      80
weighted avg       0.66     0.29     0.39      80
  
```

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RAM Disk

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help Saving...

Files

- {x} ..
- ckd.pkl
- sample_data
- kidney_disease[1].csv

Code

```

0s [79] array([[48,  0,  5],
              [1,  0,  0],
              [0,  0, 26]])
  
```

```

0s # Plotting confusion matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.heatmap(cm, cmap='Blues', annot=True,xticklabels=['no ckd','ckd'],yticklabels=['no,ckd','ckd'])
plt.xlabel('predicted values')
plt.ylabel('Actual values')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix for Logistic Regression model')
plt.show()
  
```

Confusion Matrix for Logistic Regression model

		Actual values	
		no ckd	ckd
no ckd	48	0	5
	1	0	0
ckd	0	0	26

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```
os pickle.dump(lgr, open('CKD.pkl','wb'))
```

