==

LIVER DISEASE PREDICTION DETECTION

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importing the libraries

In [1]:
```python
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix,
classification_report
```

loading the dataset

In [2]:
```python
dataset = pd.read_csv(
    "/home/dhanola/KUBUNTU/DATASETS/CSV_DATASETS/indian_liver_patient.csv")

dataset.head()
```

Out[2]:

	Age	Gender	Total_Bilirubin	Direct_Bilirubin	Alkaline_Phosphotase	Alamine_Aminotransferase	Aspartate_Aminotransferase	Total_Protien
0	65	Female	0.7	0.1	187	16	18	6.
1	62	Male	10.9	5.5	699	64	100	7.
2	62	Male	7.3	4.1	490	60	68	7.
3	58	Male	1.0	0.4	182	14	20	6.
4	72	Male	3.9	2.0	195	27	59	7.

checking datasets for null and type mismatch

In [3]:
```python
dataset.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 583 entries, 0 to 582
Data columns (total 11 columns):
 #   Column                      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                      --------------  -----
 0   Age                         583 non-null    int64
 1   Gender                      583 non-null    object
 2   Total_Bilirubin             583 non-null    float64
 3   Direct_Bilirubin            583 non-null    float64
 4   Alkaline_Phosphotase        583 non-null    int64
 5   Alamine_Aminotransferase    583 non-null    int64
 6   Aspartate_Aminotransferase  583 non-null    int64
 7   Total_Protiens              583 non-null    float64
 8   Albumin                     583 non-null    float64
 9   Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio  579 non-null    float64
 10  Dataset                     583 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(5), int64(5), object(1)
memory usage: 50.2+ KB
```

preprocessing the dataset

In [4]:
```python
# filling the null values of 'Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio' column with its mean

dataset['Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio'].fillna(
    dataset['Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio'].mean(), inplace=True)
dataset.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 583 entries, 0 to 582
Data columns (total 11 columns):
 #   Column                      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                      --------------  -----
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 2   Total_Bilirubin             583 non-null    float64
 3   Direct_Bilirubin            583 non-null    float64
 4   Alkaline_Phosphotase        583 non-null    int64
 5   Alamine_Aminotransferase    583 non-null    int64
 6   Aspartate_Aminotransferase  583 non-null    int64
 7   Total_Protiens              583 non-null    float64
 8   Albumin                     583 non-null    float64
 9   Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio  583 non-null    float64
 10  Dataset                     583 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(5), int64(5), object(1)
memory usage: 50.2+ KB
```

converting each non-numeric data to numeric for visualization

In [5]:
```python
dataset = pd.get_dummies(dataset)
```

visualzing each attribute

In [6]:
```python
def draw_hist(dataset, rows, cols):
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=rows, ncols=cols, figsize=(15, 12))
    names = dataset.columns.values
    counter = 0
    for i in range(rows):
        for j in range(cols):
            if counter >= len(names):
                break
            name = names[counter]
            sns.distplot(a=dataset[name], ax=axes[i, j])

            counter += 1
```

In [7]:
```python
draw_hist(dataset=dataset, rows=3, cols=4)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated
function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-leve
l function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
  warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated
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  warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```
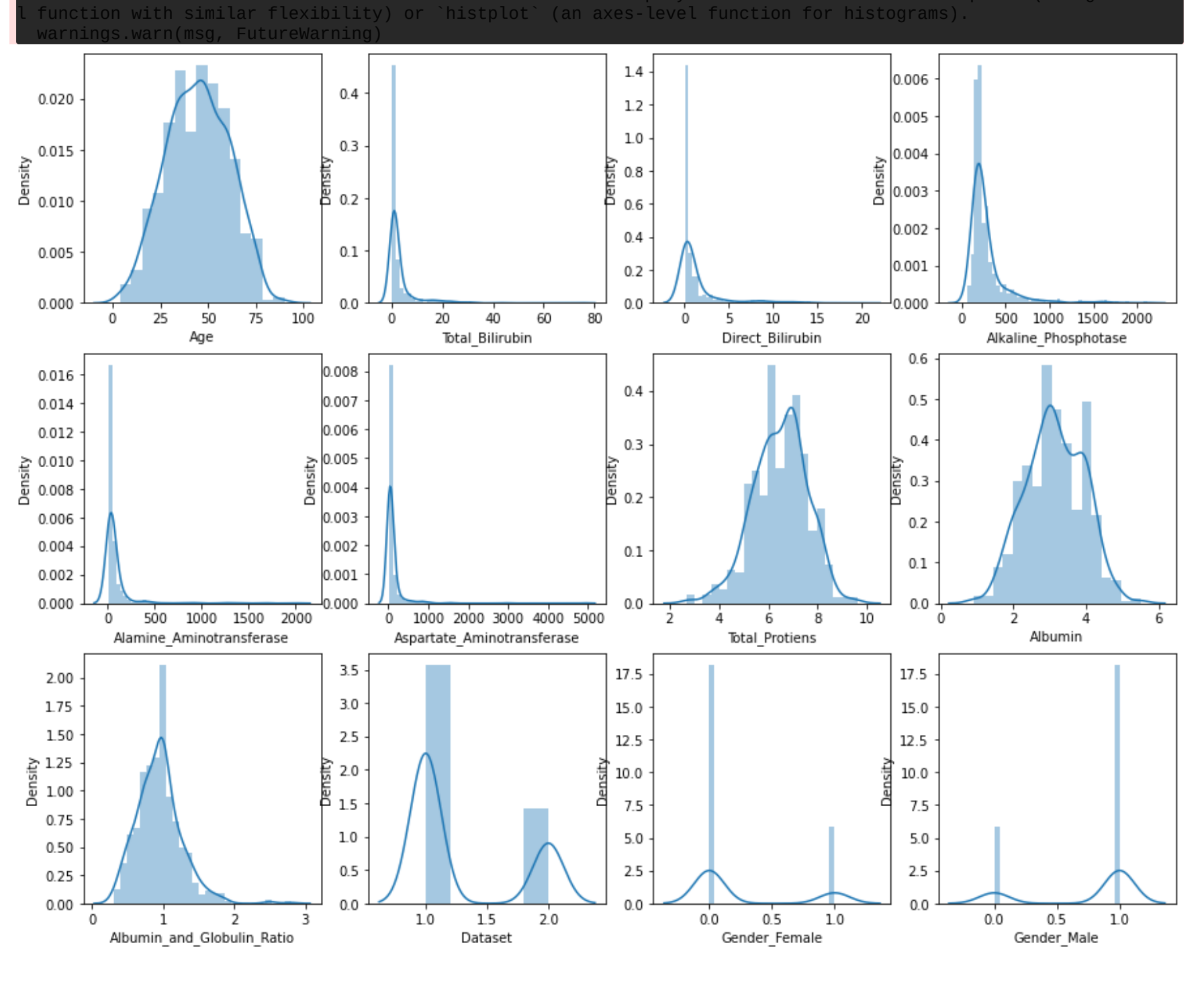
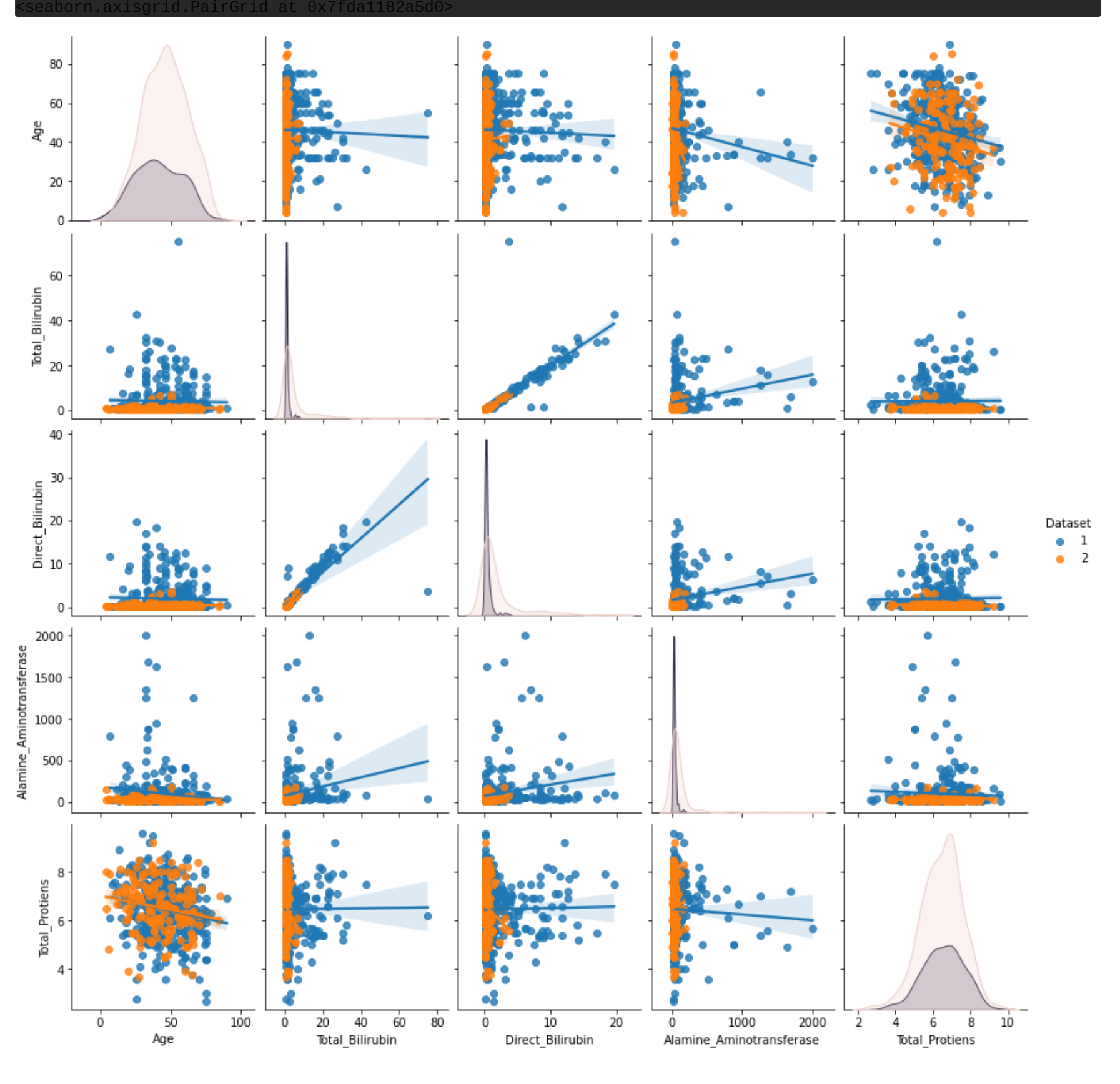



visualizing the correlation between the attributes

In [8]:
```python
selected_pair_cols = [
    'Age', 'Total_Bilirubin', 'Direct_Bilirubin', 'Alamine_Aminotransferase',
    'Total_Protiens', 'Dataset'
]
sns.pairplot(data=dataset[selected_pair_cols], hue="Dataset", kind='reg')
```

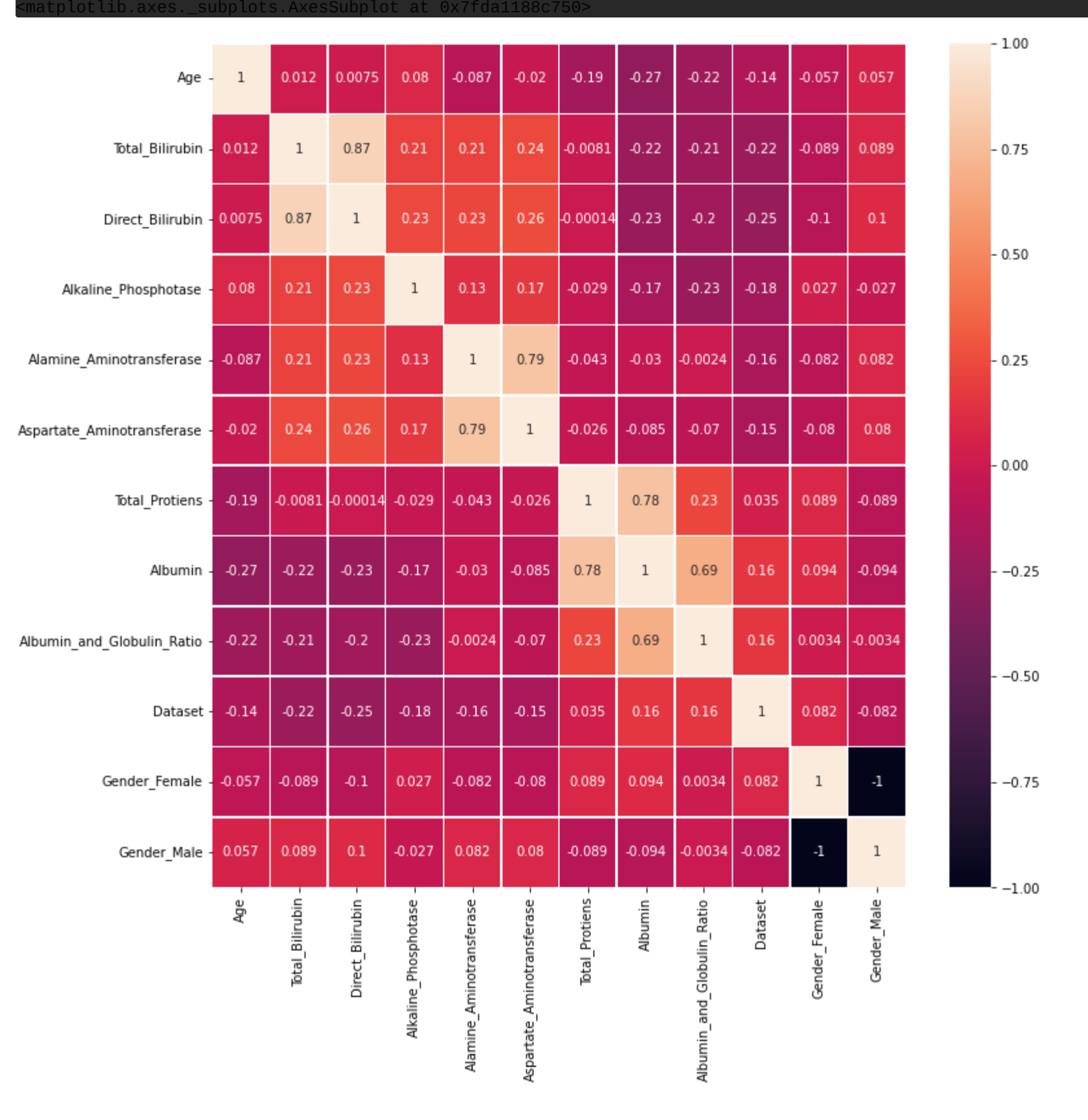
Out[8]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7fda1182a5d0>



using the correlation matrix

In [9]:
```python
corr_matrix = dataset.corr()
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 12))
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, annot=True, linewidths=.5, ax=ax)
```

Out[9]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fda1188c750>



creating the model

craete train and test dataset

In [10]:
```python
X = dataset.drop('Dataset', axis=1)  # data
y = dataset['Dataset']  # target
```

In [11]:
```python
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,
                                                    y,
                                                    stratify=y,
                                                    test_size=0.3,
                                                    random_state=42)
```

list of model to be used

In [12]:
```python
models = []
models.append(("LR", LogisticRegression()))
models.append(("KNN", KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=85)))
models.append(("DT", DecisionTreeClassifier()))
models.append(("SVM", SVC()))
```

training and fillting model and predicting result for each

In [13]:
```python
for name, model in models:

    clf = model

    clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

    y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
    print(10 * "=", "{} Results for".format(name).upper(), 10 * "=")
    print("Accuracy Score:{:0.2f}".format(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)))
    print("Confusion Matrix:\n{}".format(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)))
    print("Classification Report:\n{}".format(
        classification_report(y_test, y_pred)))
    print(30 * "=")
```

```
========== LR RESULTS FOR ==========
Accuracy Score:0.71
Confusion Matrix:
[[112  13]
 [ 37  13]]
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.75      0.90      0.82       125
           2       0.50      0.26      0.34        50

    accuracy                           0.71       175
   macro avg       0.63      0.58      0.58       175
weighted avg       0.68      0.71      0.68       175

==============================
========== KNN RESULTS FOR ==========
Accuracy Score:0.72
Confusion Matrix:
[[123   2]
 [ 47   3]]
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.72      0.98      0.83       125
           2       0.60      0.06      0.11        50

    accuracy                           0.72       175
   macro avg       0.66      0.52      0.47       175
weighted avg       0.69      0.72      0.63       175

==============================
========== DT RESULTS FOR ==========
Accuracy Score:0.66
Confusion Matrix:
[[96 29]
 [30 20]]
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.76      0.77      0.76       125
           2       0.41      0.40      0.40        50

    accuracy                           0.66       175
   macro avg       0.59      0.58      0.58       175
weighted avg       0.66      0.66      0.66       175

==============================
========== SVM RESULTS FOR ==========
Accuracy Score:0.71
Confusion Matrix:
[[125   0]
 [ 50   0]]
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           1       0.71      1.00      0.83       125
           2       0.00      0.00      0.00        50

    accuracy                           0.71       175
   macro avg       0.36      0.50      0.42       175
weighted avg       0.51      0.71      0.60       175

==============================
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:940: 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
  extra_warning_msg=_LOGISTIC_SOLVER_CONVERGENCE_MSG)
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1272: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precisi
on and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` pa
rameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
```

Using the cross validation

In [14]:
```python
for name, model in models:
    kfold = KFold(n_splits=5)
    cv_result = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=kfold, scoring="accuracy")
    print(("{} cross validation result of model:{:0.2f}".format(
        name, cv_result.mean())))
```

```
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    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
  extra_warning_msg=_LOGISTIC_SOLVER_CONVERGENCE_MSG)
LR cross validation result of model:0.71
KNN cross validation result of model:0.71
DT cross validation result of model:0.63
SVM cross validation result of model:0.71
```
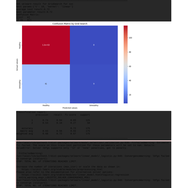
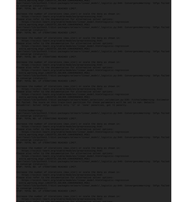
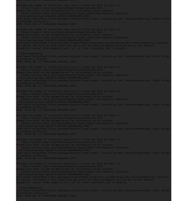

Finding the Best Classifier with GridSearchCV

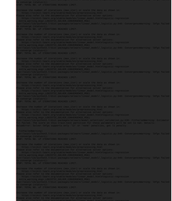
In [15]:
```python
params_clfs = list()

svm_params = [{
    'kernel': ['rbf'],
    'gamma': [1e-3, 1e-4]
}, {
    'kernel': ['linear'],
    'C': [1, 10, 100, 1000]
}]
params_clfs.append((SVC(), svm_params))

lr_params = {'penalty': ['l1', 'l2'], 'C': np.logspace(0, 4, 10)}
params_clfs.append((LogisticRegression(), lr_params))

clf = DecisionTreeClassifier()
dt_params = {
    'max_features': ['auto', 'sqrt', 'log2'],
    'min_samples_split': [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15],
    'min_samples_leaf': [1],
    'random_state': [123]
}
params_clfs.append((DecisionTreeClassifier(), dt_params))
```

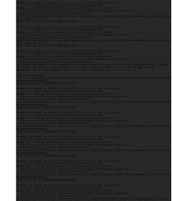
In [16]:
```python
for clf, param in params_clfs:

    grid_search = GridSearchCV(clf, param, cv=5)
    grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
    print((80 * "*"))
    print(("{} sklearn result for GridSearch for svc".format(
        clf.__class__.__name__)))
    print(("best params:{}".format(grid_search.best_params_)))
    test_means = grid_search.cv_results_['mean_test_score']
    print(("average test result:{:.2f}".format(np.mean(test_means))))
    y_pred = grid_search.predict(X_test)
    print(
        ("best parameter result:{:.2f}".format(accuracy_score(y_test,
                                                              y_pred))))
    print(("Confusion Matrix:\n{}".format(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))))
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
    sns.heatmap(data=confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred),
                annot=True,
                cmap="coolwarm",
                xticklabels=['Healthy', 'Unhealthy'],
                yticklabels=['Healthy', 'Unhealthy'])
    plt.xlabel('Predicted values')
    plt.ylabel('Actual values')
    plt.title('Confusion Matrix by Grid Search')
    plt.show()
    print(("Classification report:\n{}".format(
        classification_report(y_test, y_pred))))
    print((80 * "*"))
```

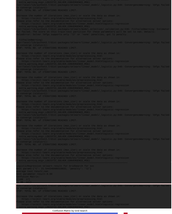


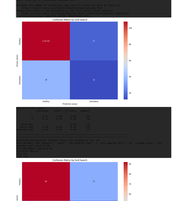


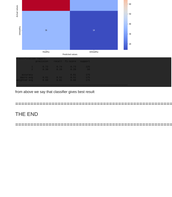












from above we say that classifier gives best result

##

THE END

##