



PROJECT TITLE/PROBLEM STATEMENT

PROJECT TITLE : AI MENTAL FITNESS TRACKER

PROBLEM STATEMENT : Mental health is a crucial aspect of overall well-being, and with the increasing prevalence of mental health disorders globally, it has become essential to develop effective tools for monitoring and improving mental fitness. Existing self-assessment methods often rely on subjective reporting, which can be prone to biases and inaccuracies. Therefore, there is a need for a reliable and objective system that can track and evaluate an individual's mental health status using advanced technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI).



AGENDA

MENTAL FITNESS TRACKER USING REGRESSION



PROJECT OVERVIEW

The project overview above provides a brief summary of the AI Mental Fitness Tracker using regression, outlining its objectives, methodology, expected outcomes, and potential impact. The actual implementation of the project may vary depending on available resources, data availability, and specific requirements.



WHO ARE THE END USERS OF THIS PROJECT?

Regression-based AI Mental Fitness Tracker's end customers may include those who want to keep track of and advance their mental fitness. By offering precise assessments, individualized recommendations, and ongoing monitoring, the project seeks to empower people to actively manage their mental health.



YOUR SOLUTION AND ITS VALUE PROPOSITION

Solution

The solution is an AI-powered Mental Fitness Tracker that utilizes regression analysis to accurately assess and monitor an individual's mental fitness. By analyzing various factors such as mood, stress levels, sleep patterns, physical activity, and social interactions, our tracker provides a comprehensive and data-driven evaluation of mental well-being.

Value Proposition

Empowering Individuals: Our solution empowers individuals to take an active role in managing their mental health. By providing accurate assessments, continuous monitoring, and personalized recommendations, it enables users to make informed decisions and proactively improve their mental well-being.

Early Intervention and Prevention: The AI Mental Fitness Tracker facilitates early intervention by detecting potential signs of mental health decline. By identifying patterns and changes in mental fitness levels, individuals can take proactive measures to prevent the onset or escalation of mental health issues.

DATASET OF MENTAL FITNESS TRACKER ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION

FIRST DATASET

- <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B14pHl1jpVKSkaB0qJ59Bs55c2QjZYA2/view?usp=drivelink>

SECOND DATASET

- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BHotRwLT2xVQEHTdiDY3Sj6P_3g7489L/view?usp=drive_link

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "mental-and-substance-use-as-share-of-disease". The ribbon menu includes FILE, HOME, INSERT, PAGE LAYOUT, FORMULAS, DATA, REVIEW, and VIEW. The "HOME" tab is selected, displaying various toolbar icons for cutting, pasting, and formatting. The main table consists of two columns: "Entity" and "Code". The "Entity" column lists "Afghanista AFG" 31 times, and the "Code" column lists years from 1990 to 2018. The data is labeled "DALYs (Disability-Adjusted Life Years) - Mental disorders - Sex: Both - Age: All Ages (Percent)".

Entity	Code	Year	DALYs (Disability-Adjusted Life Years) - Mental disorders - Sex: Both - Age: All Ages (Percent)
Afghanista AFG		1990	1.69667
Afghanista AFG		1991	1.734281
Afghanista AFG		1992	1.791189
Afghanista AFG		1993	1.716779
Afghanista AFG		1994	1.712986
Afghanista AFG		1995	1.738272
Afghanista AFG		1996	1.778098
Afghanista AFG		1997	1.781815
Afghanista AFG		1998	1.729402
Afghanista AFG		1999	1.850988
Afghanista AFG		2000	1.893882
Afghanista AFG		2001	1.9631984
Afghanista AFG		2002	2.090646
Afghanista AFG		2003	2.240707
Afghanista AFG		2004	2.360176
Afghanista AFG		2005	2.470261
Afghanista AFG		2006	2.558329
Afghanista AFG		2007	2.67411
Afghanista AFG		2008	2.811499
Afghanista AFG		2009	2.954536
Afghanista AFG		2010	3.082019
Afghanista AFG		2011	3.211115
Afghanista AFG		2012	3.311809
Afghanista AFG		2013	3.431008
Afghanista AFG		2014	3.444342
Afghanista AFG		2015	3.460077
Afghanista AFG		2016	3.505517
Afghanista AFG		2017	3.729269
Afghanista AFG		2018	3.817517
Afghanista AFG		2019	3.991275

HOW DID YOU CUSTOMIZE THE PROJECT AND MAKE IT YOUR OWN

- Perform Exploratory Data Analysis and after that perform Random Forest and Linear Regression to make model more efficient.



MODELLING

1. Gather pertinent information about indicators of mental health, such as mood, stress levels, sleep habits, activity levels, and social interactions. Self-reporting, wearable technology, questionnaires, or other sources are all possible ways to get this information.
2. Data preprocessing: To assure the acquired data quality and consistency, clean and preprocess it. Deal with missing values, outliers, and any other data quality problems that can impair the models' accuracy.
3. Identifying and extracting significant features that are a good indicator of a person's degree of mental fitness from the obtained data is known as feature engineering. In this step, pertinent variables are chosen, variables may need to be transformed, and new features that capture crucial elements of mental health are created.
4. Depending on the nature of the data and the issue at hand, select the best regression models. Regression models that are often used include those that use linear, polynomial, multivariate, or more complex methods like ridge or support vector regression.



CONTD...

5. Split the preprocessed data into training and validation sets before starting to train the models. The chosen regression models should be trained by fitting the data to them using the training set. Throughout this process, the models pick up on the connections between the input features and the goal variable (mental fitness level).
6. Model Evaluation: Use appropriate evaluation measures, such as mean squared error (MSE), R-squared value, or root mean squared error (RMSE), to gauge the effectiveness of the trained regression models. Analyze the models' accuracy in predicting a person's degree of mental fitness using the provided features.
7. Model refinement: To enhance the performance of the models, fine-tune them by modifying their hyper parameters or investigating various regression procedures. In this iterative process, many model configurations are tested, and the model with the greatest performance is chosen based on the assessment metrics.
8. Deploy the models in a system that enables ongoing monitoring of mental health indicators once they have been trained and validated. The models should be able to quickly analyze fresh data, spot patterns, and offer up-to-date evaluations of a person's level of mental fitness.

CODE

Step 1:- Import Required Libraries

```
1 !pip install matplotlib-venn
```

```
1 !apt-get -qq install -y libfluidsynth1
```

E: Package 'libfluidsynth1' has no installation candidate

```
1 import seaborn as sns  
2 import pandas as pd  
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
4 import plotly.express as px
```

Step 2 :- Load and Prepare the Data

```
1 df1 = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/IBM SkillBuild Internship Project/prevalence-by-mental-and-substance-use-disorder.csv")
2
3
4 df2 = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/IBM SkillBuild Internship Project/mental-and-substance-use-as-share-of-disease.csv")
```

Step 3 :- Merging both the Dataset

```
1 data = pd.merge(df1,df2)
2
3 data.head(10)
```

	Entity	Code	Year	Prevalence - Schizophrenia - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Bipolar disorder - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Eating disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Anxiety disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Drug use disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Depressive disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Alcohol use disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	DALYs (Disability-Adjusted Life Years) - Mental disorders - Sex: Both - Age: All Ages (Percent)
0	Afghanistan	AFG	1990	0.228979	0.721207	0.131001	4.835127	0.454202	5.125291	0.444036	1.696670
1	Afghanistan	AFG	1991	0.228120	0.719952	0.126395	4.821765	0.447112	5.116306	0.444250	1.734281
2	Afghanistan	AFG	1992	0.227328	0.710418	0.121832	4.801434	0.441190	5.106550	0.445501	1.791109
3	Afghanistan	AFG	1993	0.226168	0.717452	0.117942	4.789363	0.435581	5.100328	0.445958	1.776779
4	Afghanistan	AFG	1994	0.225567	0.710112	0.114547	4.784923	0.431822	5.099424	0.445779	1.712986
5	Afghanistan	AFG	1995	0.224713	0.716686	0.111129	4.780851	0.428578	5.098495	0.445422	1.738272
6	Afghanistan	AFG	1996	0.223690	0.716388	0.107786	4.777272	0.426393	5.100580	0.444837	1.778098
7	Afghanistan	AFG	1997	0.222424	0.716143	0.103931	4.775242	0.423720	5.105474	0.443938	1.781815
8	Afghanistan	AFG	1998	0.221120	0.716130	0.100343	4.777377	0.422401	5.113707	0.442665	1.720402
9	Afghanistan	AFG	1999	0.220065	0.716323	0.097946	4.782067	0.421215	5.120480	0.441428	1.850988

Step 4 :- Data Cleaning



```
1 data.isnull().sum()
```

Entity	0
Code	690
Year	0
Prevalence - Schizophrenia - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	0
Prevalence - Bipolar disorder - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	0
Prevalence - Eating disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	0
Prevalence - Anxiety disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	0
Prevalence - Drug use disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	0
Prevalence - Depressive disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	0
Prevalence - Alcohol use disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	0
DALYs (Disability-Adjusted Life Years) - Mental disorders - Sex: Both - Age: All Ages (Percent)	0
dtype: int64	

Step 4 :- Data Cleaning

```
1 data.drop('Code',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

```
1 data.head(10)
```

	Entity	Year	Prevalence - Schizophrenia - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Bipolar disorder - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Eating disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Anxiety disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Drug use disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Depressive disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	Prevalence - Alcohol use disorders - Sex: Both - Age: Age-standardized (Percent)	DALYs (Disability-Adjusted Life Years) - Mental disorders - Sex: Both - Age: All Ages (Percent)
0	Afghanistan	1990	0.226979	0.721207	0.131001	4.835127	0.454202	5.125291	0.444036	1.696670
1	Afghanistan	1991	0.226120	0.719952	0.126395	4.821765	0.447112	5.116306	0.444250	1.734281
2	Afghanistan	1992	0.227328	0.718418	0.121832	4.801434	0.441100	5.106558	0.445501	1.701180
3	Afghanistan	1993	0.226468	0.717452	0.117942	4.789363	0.435581	5.100328	0.445958	1.776779
4	Afghanistan	1994	0.225567	0.717012	0.114547	4.784923	0.431822	5.099424	0.445779	1.712086
5	Afghanistan	1995	0.224713	0.716686	0.111129	4.780851	0.428578	5.098495	0.445422	1.736272
6	Afghanistan	1996	0.223690	0.716388	0.107786	4.777272	0.426393	5.100580	0.444837	1.778098
7	Afghanistan	1997	0.222424	0.716143	0.103931	4.775247	0.423720	5.105474	0.443938	1.781815
8	Afghanistan	1998	0.221129	0.716139	0.100343	4.777377	0.422491	5.113707	0.442665	1.729402
9	Afghanistan	1999	0.220065	0.716323	0.097946	4.782067	0.421215	5.120480	0.441428	1.850988



```
1 data.size,data.shape
```

```
(63400, (6040, 10))
```

```
1 data.set_axis(['Country','Year','Schizophrenia', 'Bipolar_disorder', 'Eating_disorder','Anxiety','drug_usage','depression','alcohol','mental_fitness'], axis='columns', inplace=True)
```

Step 5 :- Exploratory Analysis

1. Heat Map

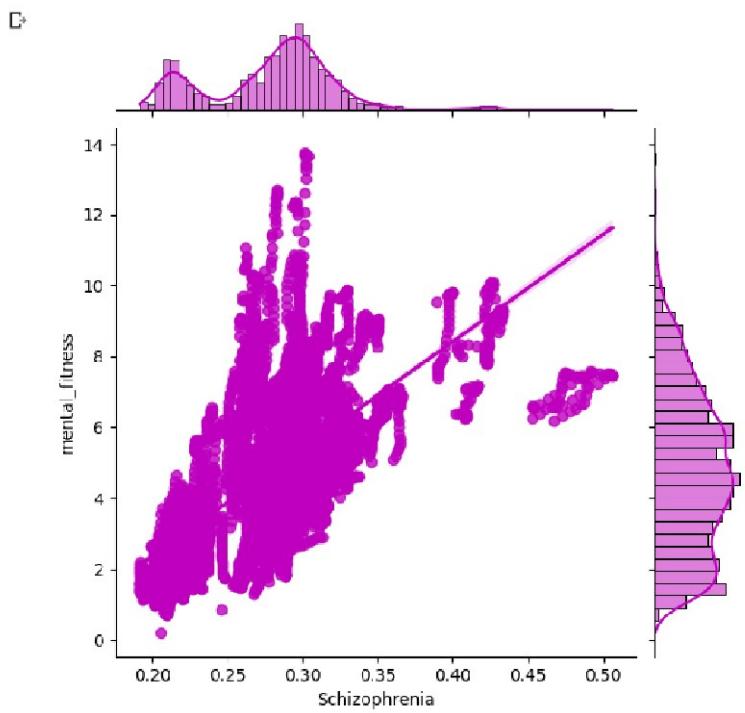
```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
2 sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True, cmap='PiYG')
3 plt.plot()
```

[]



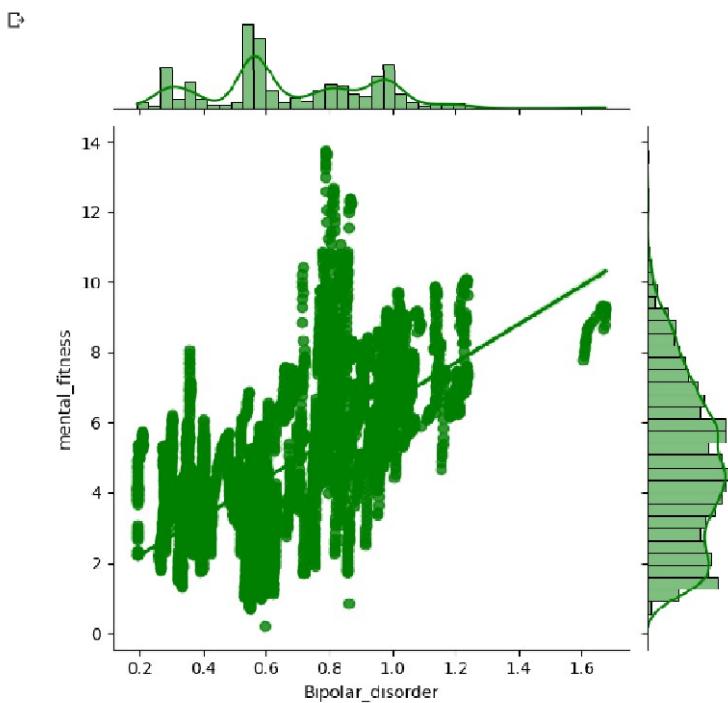
2. Joint Plot

```
1 sns.jointplot(data,x='Schizophrenia',y='mental_fitness',kind='reg',color='m')
2 plt.show()
```



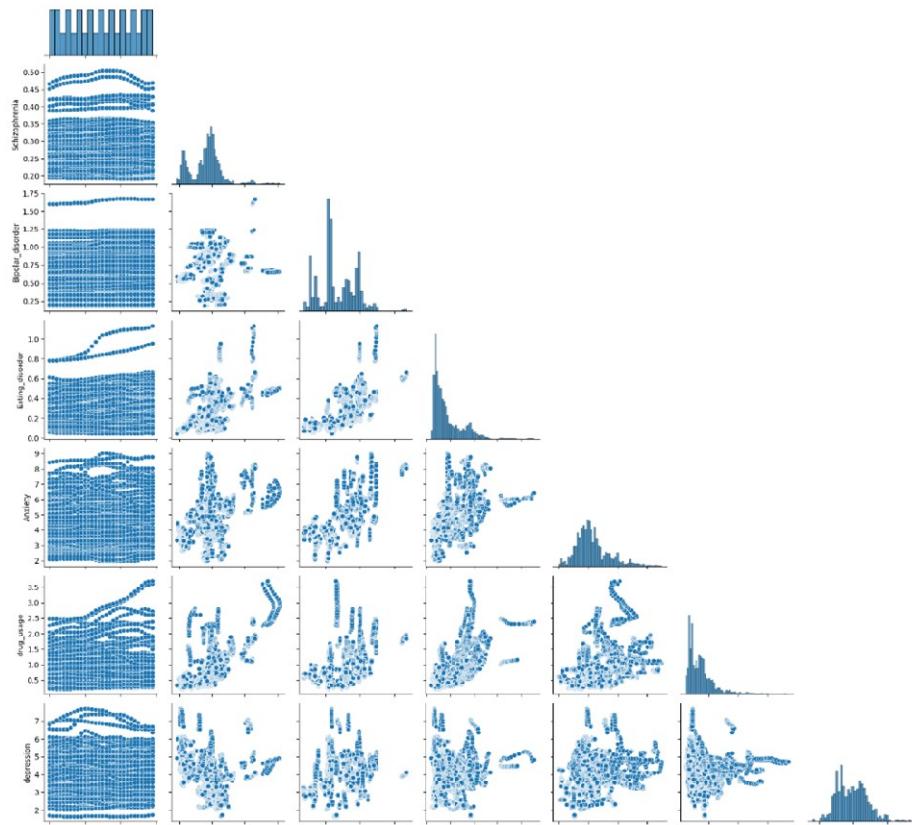
3. Joint Plot

```
1 sns.jointplot(data,x='Bipolar_disorder',y='mental_fitness',kind='reg',color='green')
2 plt.show()
```

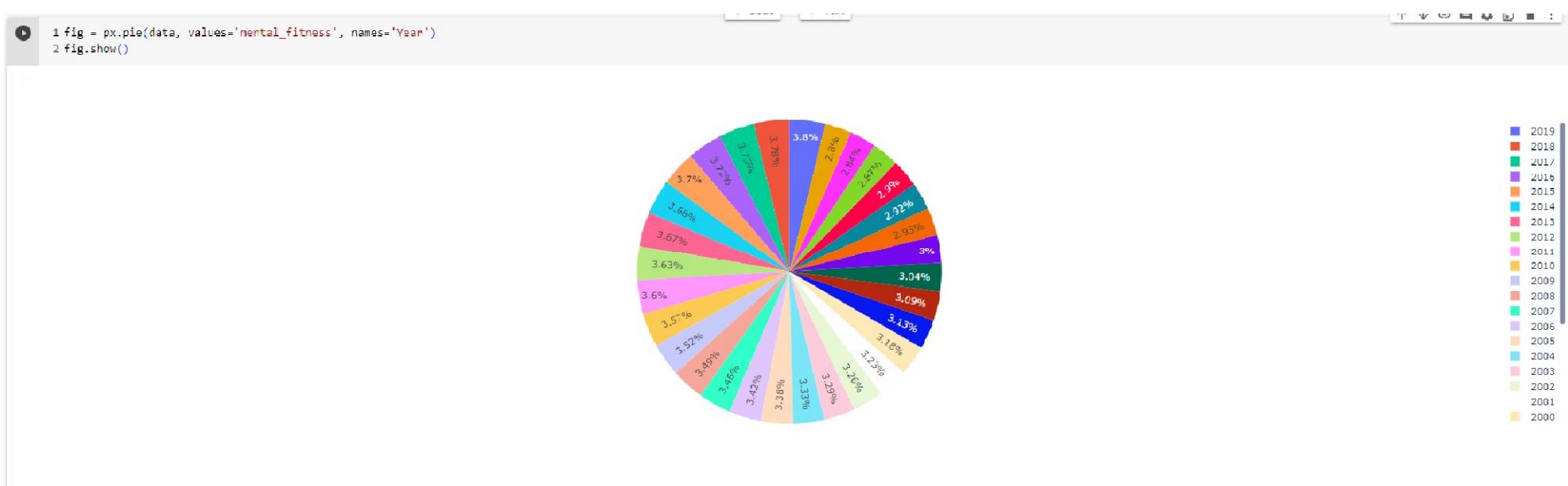


3. Pair Plot

```
1 sns.pairplot(data,corner=True)
2 plt.show()
```

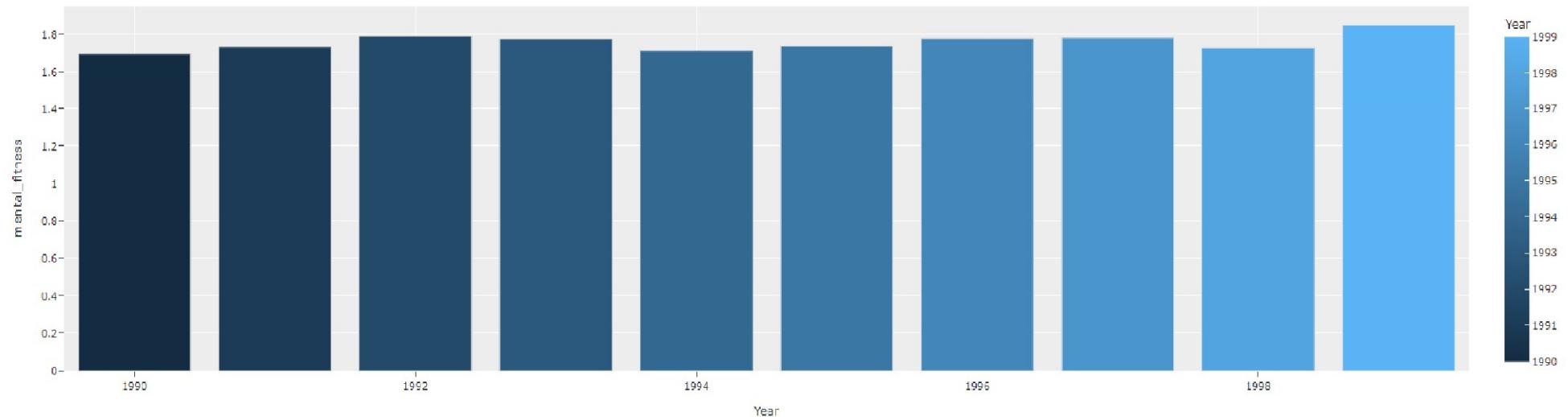


3. Pie Plot



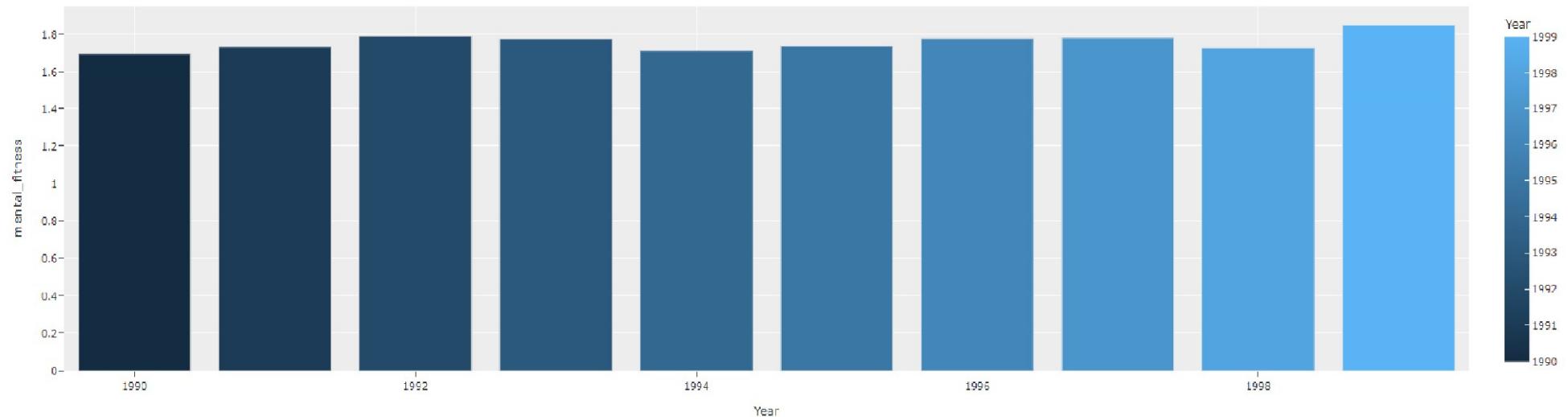
3. Bar Plot

```
1 fig=px.bar(data.head(10),x='Year',y='mental_fitness',color='Year',template='ggplot2')
2 fig.show()
```



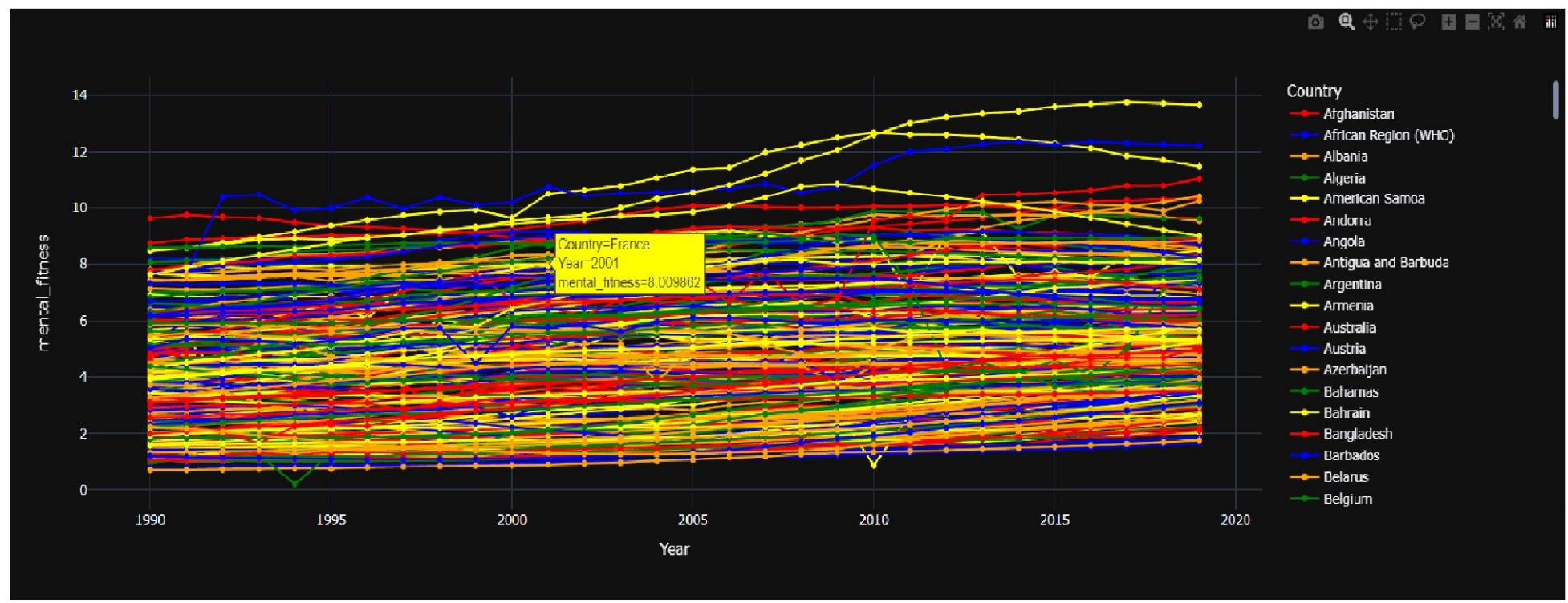
3. Bar Plot

```
1 fig=px.bar(data.head(10),x='Year',y='mental_fitness',color='Year',template='ggplot2')
2 fig.show()
```



Step 6 :- Year wise Variation in Mental Fitness of Different Countries

```
1 fig = px.line(data, x="Year", y="mental_fitness", color='Country', markers=True,color_discrete_sequence=['red','blue','orange','green','yellow'],template='plotly_dark')
2 fig.show()
```



Step 7 :- Pre-processing

```
1 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder  
2 l=LabelEncoder()  
3 for i in df.columns:  
4     if df[i].dtype == 'object':  
5         df[i]=l.fit_transform(df[i])  
  
4] 1 X = df.drop('mental_fitness',axis=1)  
2 y = df['mental_fitness']  
3  
4 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
5 xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=2)  
  
5] 1 X = df.drop('mental_fitness',axis=1)  
2 y = df['mental_fitness']  
3  
4 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
5 xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=2)
```

Step 8 :- Perform Linear Regression

```
1 import numpy as np
2 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
3 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
4 lr = LinearRegression()
5 lr.fit(xtrain,ytrain)
6
7 # model evaluation for training set
8 ytrain_pred = lr.predict(xtrain)
9 mse = mean_squared_error(ytrain, ytrain_pred)
10 rmse = (np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(ytrain, ytrain_pred)))
11 r2 = r2_score(ytrain, ytrain_pred)
12
13 print("The model performance for training set")
14 print("-----")
15 print('MSE is {}'.format(mse))
16 print('RMSE is {}'.format(rmse))
17 print('R2 score is {}'.format(r2))
18 print("\n")
19
20 # model evaluation for testing set
21 ytest_pred = lr.predict(xtest)
22 mse = mean_squared_error(ytest, ytest_pred)
23 rmse = (np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(ytest, ytest_pred)))
24 r2 = r2_score(ytest, ytest_pred)
25
26 print("The model performance for testing set")
27 print("-----")
28 print('MSE is {}'.format(mse))
29 print('RMSE is {}'.format(rmse))
30 print('R2 score is {}'.format(r2))
```

Step 9 :- Perform Random Forest

```
 1 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
 2 rf = RandomForestRegressor()
 3 rf.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
 4
 5 # model evaluation for training set
 6 ytrain_pred = rf.predict(xtrain)
 7 mse = mean_squared_error(ytrain, ytrain_pred)
 8 rmse = (np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(ytrain, ytrain_pred)))
 9 r2 = r2_score(ytrain, ytrain_pred)
10
11 print("The model performance for training set")
12 print("-----")
13 print('MSE is {}'.format(mse))
14 print('RMSE is {}'.format(rmse))
15 print('R2 score is {}'.format(r2))
16 print("\n")
17
18 # model evaluation for testing set
19 ytest_pred = rf.predict(xtest)
20 mse = mean_squared_error(ytest, ytest_pred)
21 rmse = (np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(ytest, ytest_pred)))
22 r2 = r2_score(ytest, ytest_pred)
23
24 print("The model performance for testing set")
25 print("-----")
26 print('MSE is {}'.format(mse))
27 print('RMSE is {}'.format(rmse))
28 print('R2 score is {}'.format(r2))
```

RESULTS

■ Linear Regression

↳ The model performance for training set

MSE is 1.389959372405798

RMSE is 1.1789653821914357

R2 score is 0.7413245790025275

The model performance for testing set

MSE is 1.1357545319272384

RMSE is 1.0657178481789813

R2 score is 0.7638974087055272

RESULTS

■ Random Forest

↳ The model performance for training set

MSE is 0.004887683106083917

RMSE is 0.0699119668303211

R2 score is 0.9990903881722959

The model performance for testing set

MSE is 0.029734631044776378

RMSE is 0.1724373249757035

R2 score is 0.9938187141292371



LINKS

Google Colab --

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1dgvYCi5r2xDwM0ZOhVGR4taDWDZz8QT?usp=sharing>

Drive -- <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1IZIUGdS-gPfyxAs7SANVaFZQjAMLD4Kj?usp=sharing>