EARLY DETECTION OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

USING MACHINE LEARNING

ASSIGNMENT - 2

Date	26th September 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID27851
Student Name	R. NIVETHA (311519104041)
Domain Name	HealthCare
Project Name	Early Detection of Chronic Kidney Disease using Machine Learning
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

1.) IMPORT THE REQUIRED LIBRARIES

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

2.) DOWNLOAD AND UPLOAD THE DATASET

Download and Upload the Dataset

```
[ ] df = pd.read_csv('Churn_Modelling.csv')
    df.head()
```

	RowNumber	CustomerId	Surname	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	1	15634602	Hargrave	619	France	Female	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	2	15647311	Hill	608	Spain	Female	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	3	15619304	Onio	502	France	Female	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	4	15701354	Boni	699	France	Female	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	5	15737888	Mitchell	850	Spain	Female	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

3.) HANDLE MISSING VALUES IN THE DATASET

Handle the Missing Values in the Dataset

```
[ ] #Removing Unwanted Values
    df = df.drop(columns=['RowNumber','CustomerId','Surname'])
```

```
[ ] df.isnull().sum()
```

```
CreditScore        0
Geography          0
Gender             0
Age                0
Tenure             0
Balance            0
NumOfProducts      0
HasCrCard          0
IsActiveMember     0
EstimatedSalary    0
Exited             0
dtype: int64
```

4.) PERFORM THE DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS ON THE DATASET

Perform Descriptive Statistics on the Dataset

```
[ ] df.describe()
```

	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.00000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	650.528800	38.921800	5.012800	76485.889288	1.530200	0.70550	0.515100	100090.239881	0.203700
std	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174	62397.405202	0.581654	0.45584	0.499797	57510.492818	0.402769
min	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	11.580000	0.000000
25%	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.00000	0.000000	51002.110000	0.000000
50%	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000	97198.540000	1.000000	1.00000	1.000000	100193.915000	0.000000
75%	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000	127644.240000	2.000000	1.00000	1.000000	149388.247500	0.000000
max	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000	250898.090000	4.000000	1.00000	1.000000	199992.480000	1.000000

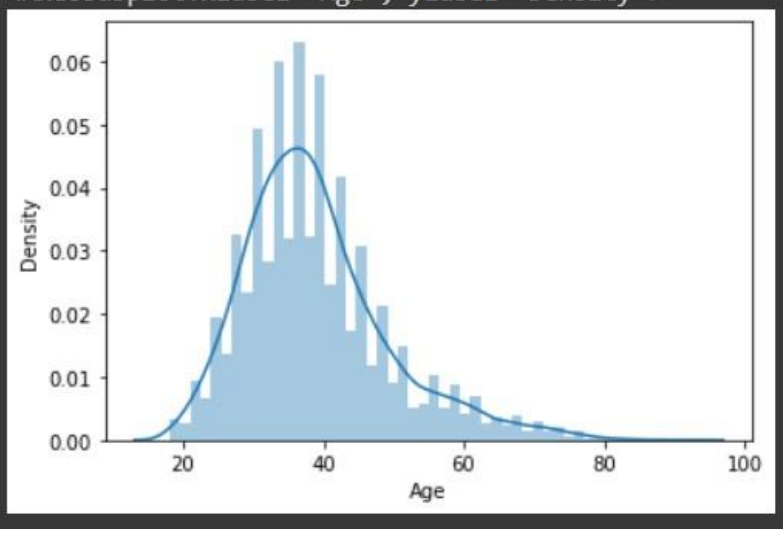
5.) PERFORM VARIOUS VISUALISATIONS

a.) UNIVARIANTE ANALYSIS

Univariante Analysis

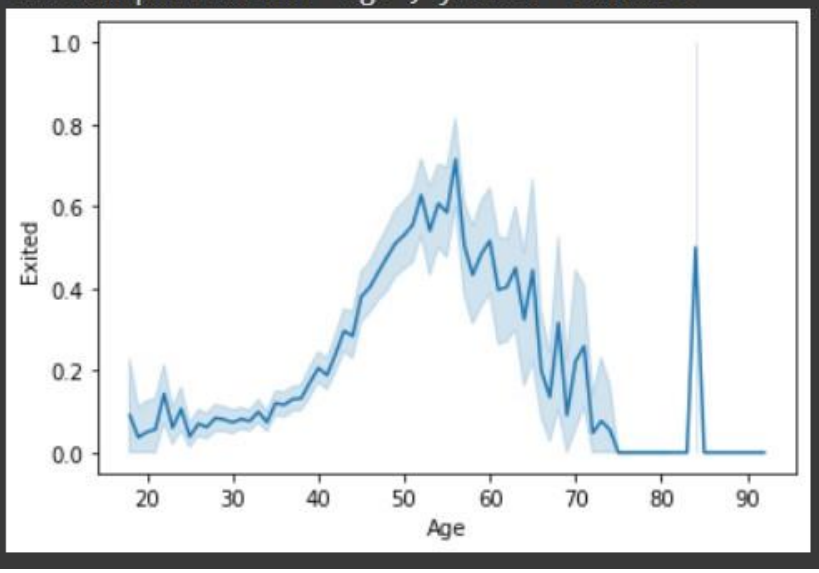
```
[ ]  sns.distplot(df.Age)
```

```
C:\Users\Prem\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2619:
  warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Density'>
```

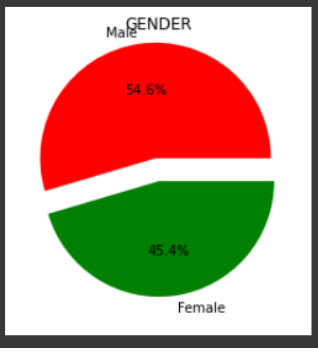


```
[ ]  sns.lineplot(df.Age,df.Exited)
```

```
C:\Users\Prem\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36:
  warnings.warn(
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Exited'>
```

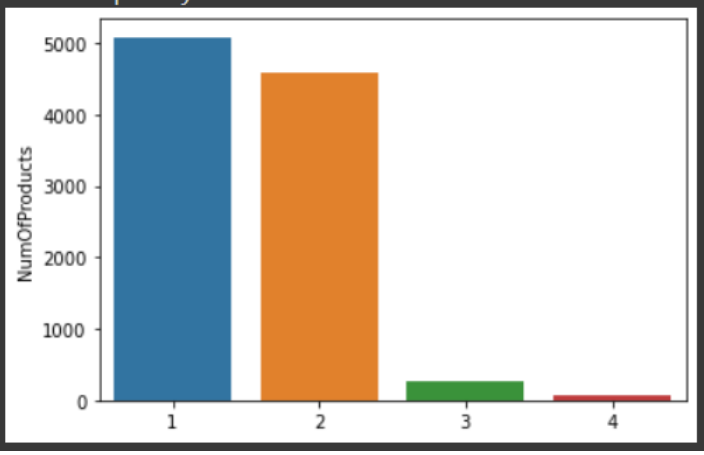



```
[ ]  plt.pie(df.Gender.value_counts(),[0.2,0],colors=['red','green'],labels=['Male','Female'],autopct='%1.1f%%')
     plt.title('GENDER')
     plt.show()
```



```
[ ]  sns.barplot(df.NumOfProducts.value_counts().index,df.NumOfProducts.value_counts())
```

```
C:\Users\Prem\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
<AxesSubplot:ylabel='NumOfProducts'>
```

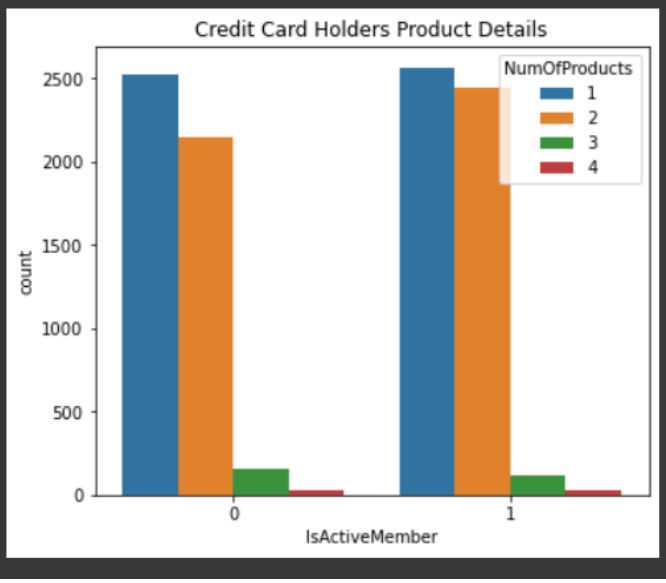


b.) BI - VARIANTE ANALYSIS

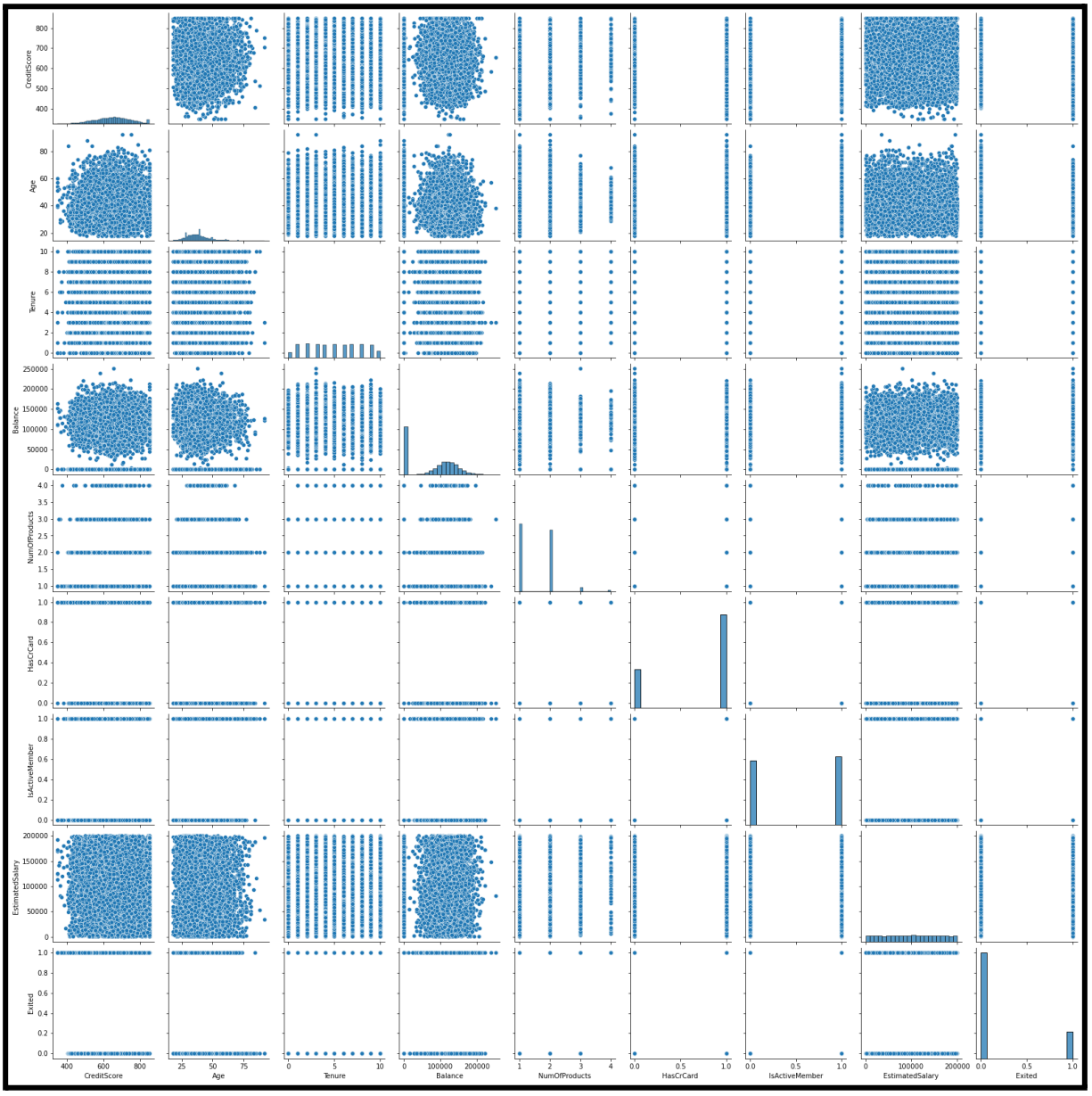
Bi - Variante Analysis

```
[ ]  def countplot_2(x,hue,title=None,figsize=(6,5)):
       plt.figure(figsize=figsize)
       sns.countplot(data=df[[x,hue]],x=x,hue=hue)
       plt.title(title)
       plt.show()
```

```
[ ]  countplot_2('IsActiveMember','NumOfProducts','Credit Card Holders Product Details')
```



c.) MULTI - VARIANTE ANALYSIS

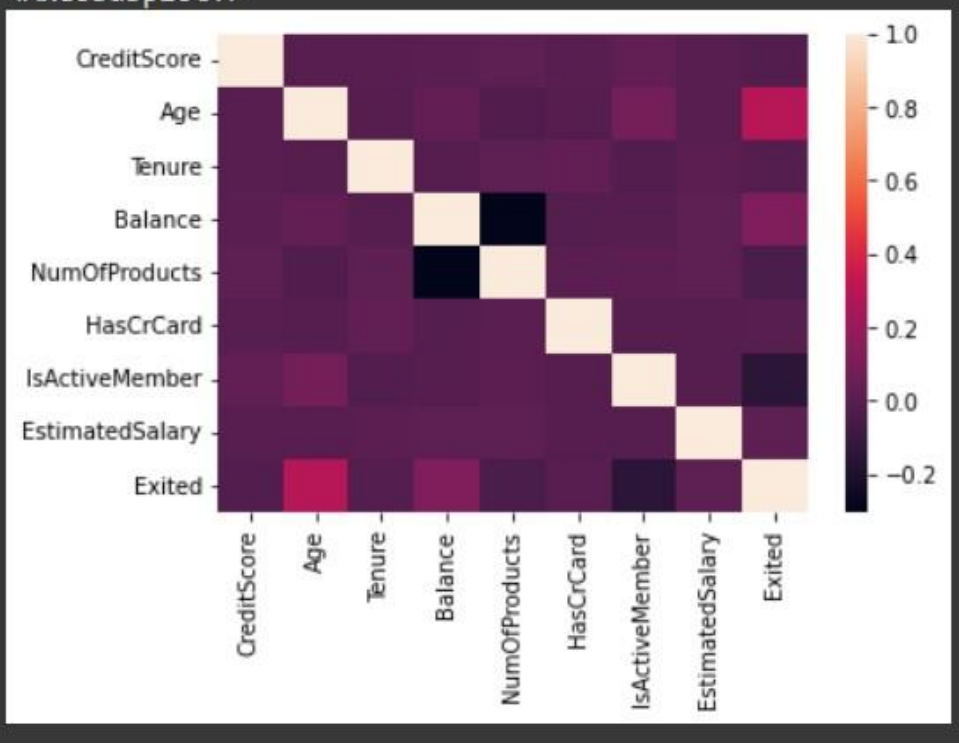


```
[ ] df.corr()
```

	CreditScore	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
CreditScore	1.000000	-0.003965	0.000842	0.006268	0.012238	-0.005458	0.025651	-0.001384	-0.027094
Age	-0.003965	1.000000	-0.009997	0.028308	-0.030680	-0.011721	0.085472	-0.007201	0.285323
Tenure	0.000842	-0.009997	1.000000	-0.012254	0.013444	0.022583	-0.028362	0.007784	-0.014001
Balance	0.006268	0.028308	-0.012254	1.000000	-0.304180	-0.014858	-0.010084	0.012797	0.118533
NumOfProducts	0.012238	-0.030680	0.013444	-0.304180	1.000000	0.003183	0.009612	0.014204	-0.047820
HasCrCard	-0.005458	-0.011721	0.022583	-0.014858	0.003183	1.000000	-0.011866	-0.009933	-0.007138
IsActiveMember	0.025651	0.085472	-0.028362	-0.010084	0.009612	-0.011866	1.000000	-0.011421	-0.156128
EstimatedSalary	-0.001384	-0.007201	0.007784	0.012797	0.014204	-0.009933	-0.011421	1.000000	0.012097
Exited	-0.027094	0.285323	-0.014001	0.118533	-0.047820	-0.007138	-0.156128	0.012097	1.000000

```
[ ] sns.heatmap(df.corr())
```

```
<AxesSubplot:>
```

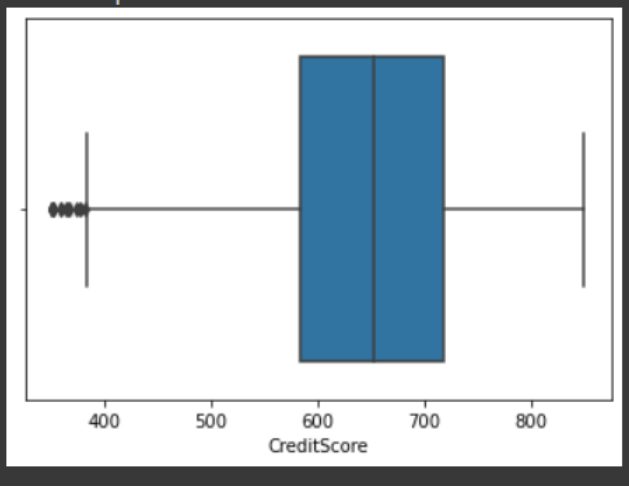


6.) FIND AND REPLACE THE OUTLIERS

Find the Outliers

```
[ ]  sns.boxplot(df.CreditScore)
```

```
C:\Users\Prem\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36:
  warnings.warn(
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='CreditScore'>
```

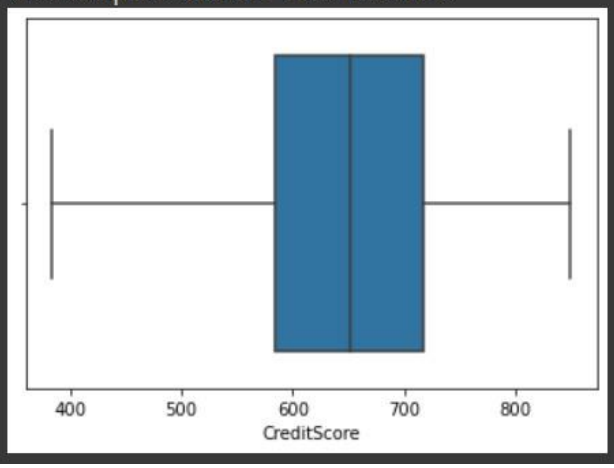


Replace the Outliers

```
[ ]  Q1 = df.CreditScore.quantile(0.25)
     Q3 = df.CreditScore.quantile(0.75)
     IQR = Q3-Q1
     upper_limit = Q3 + (1.5*IQR)
     lower_limit = Q1 - (1.5*IQR)
```

```
[ ]  df['CreditScore'] = np.where(df['CreditScore']<lower_limit,650,df['CreditScore'])
     sns.boxplot(df.CreditScore)
```

```
C:\Users\Prem\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
  warnings.warn(
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='CreditScore'>
```



7.) CHECK FOR CATEGORICAL COLUMNS AND ENCODE THEM

Check for Categorical Columns and Perform Encoding

```
[ ] from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
    le = LabelEncoder()
    df.Geography = le.fit_transform(df.Geography)
    df.Gender = le.fit_transform(df.Gender)
```

```
[ ] df.head()
```

	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary	Exited
0	619	0	0	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88	1
1	608	2	0	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58	0
2	502	0	0	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57	1
3	699	0	0	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63	0
4	850	2	0	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10	0

8.) SPLIT DATA INTO DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Split the data into Dependent and Independent Variables

```
[ ] X = df.drop(columns=['Exited'])
    X.head()
```

	CreditScore	Geography	Gender	Age	Tenure	Balance	NumOfProducts	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary
0	619	0	0	42	2	0.00	1	1	1	101348.88
1	608	2	0	41	1	83807.86	1	0	1	112542.58
2	502	0	0	42	8	159660.80	3	1	0	113931.57
3	699	0	0	39	1	0.00	2	0	0	93826.63
4	850	2	0	43	2	125510.82	1	1	1	79084.10

```
[ ] Y = df.Exited
    Y.head()
```

```
0    1
1    0
2    1
3    0
4    0
Name: Exited, dtype: int64
```

9.) SCALE THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Scale the Independent Variables

```
[ ] from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
    scale = MinMaxScaler()
    X_scaled = pd.DataFrame(scale.fit_transform(X),columns=X.columns)
```

10.) SPLIT THE DATA INTO TRAINING AND TESTING