

HighQStudy

Parkinson Disease x Downloads/ x PARKINSON\_DISEASE\_PREDICTION x +

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### Data preprocessing

```
In [131]: # Checking for missing values in each column
parkinsons_data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[131]: name                0
HDVP:F0(Hz)                 0
HDVP:F1(Hz)                 0
HDVP:F1o(Hz)                0
HDVP:jitter(%)              0
HDVP:jitter(Abs)            0
HDVP:RAP                    0
HDVP:PPQ                    0
Jitter:DDP                  0
HDVP:Shimmer                0
HDVP:Shimmer(dB)            0
Shimmer:APQ3                0
Shimmer:APQ5                0
HDVP:APQ                    0
Shimmer:DDA                 0
HMR                          0
HNR                          0
status                      0
RPDE                         0
DFA                          0
spread1                      0
spread2                      0
D2                           0
PPE                          0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [132]: # Checking For Duplicate Rows In Dataset
```

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```
In [132]: # Checking For Duplicate Rows In Dataset
print('duplicated rows are', parkinsons_data.duplicated().sum())
duplicated rows are 0
```

```
In [133]: # Getting some statistical measures about the data
parkinsons_data.describe()
```

```
Out[133]:
```

	MDVP:Fo(Hz)	MDVP:Fhi(Hz)	MDVP:Flo(Hz)	MDVP:Jitter(%)	MDVP:Jitter(Abs)	MDVP:RAP	MDVP:PPQ	Jitter:DDP	MDVP:Shimmer	MDVP:Shimmer(dB)
count	195.000000	195.000000	195.000000	195.000000	195.000000	195.000000	195.000000	195.000000	195.000000	195.000000
mean	154.228641	197.104918	116.324631	0.006220	0.000044	0.003306	0.003446	0.009920	0.029709	0.282251
std	41.390065	91.491548	43.521413	0.004848	0.000035	0.002958	0.002759	0.008903	0.018857	0.194877
min	88.333000	102.145000	65.476000	0.001980	0.000007	0.000680	0.000920	0.002040	0.009540	0.085000
25%	117.572000	134.862500	84.291000	0.003460	0.000020	0.001680	0.001680	0.004985	0.016505	0.148500
50%	148.790000	175.828000	104.315000	0.004940	0.000030	0.002500	0.002690	0.007490	0.022970	0.221000
75%	182.769000	224.205500	140.018500	0.007365	0.000060	0.003835	0.003955	0.011505	0.037885	0.350000
max	260.105000	592.030000	239.170000	0.033160	0.000260	0.021440	0.019580	0.064330	0.119080	1.302000

8 rows x 23 columns

```
In [134]: # Distribution of target Variable
parkinsons_data['status'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[134]: 1    147
          0     48
          Name: status, dtype: int64
```

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```
In [134]: # Distribution of target Variable
parkinsons_data['status'].value_counts()

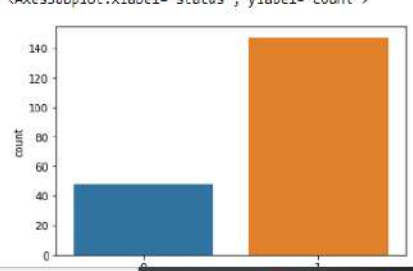
Out[134]: 1    147
          0     48
          Name: status, dtype: int64

In [135]: # Dropping The Name Column
parkinsons_data.drop(['name'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

### Exploratory Data Analysis

```
In [136]: #Balance of Data
sns.countplot(x='status', data=parkinsons_data)

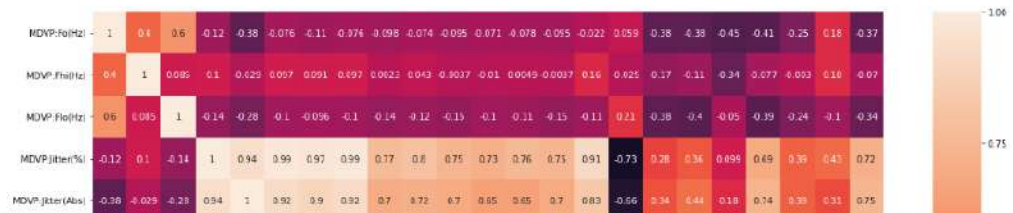
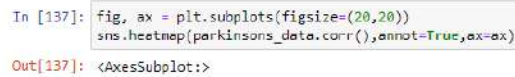
Out[136]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='status', ylabel='count'>
```

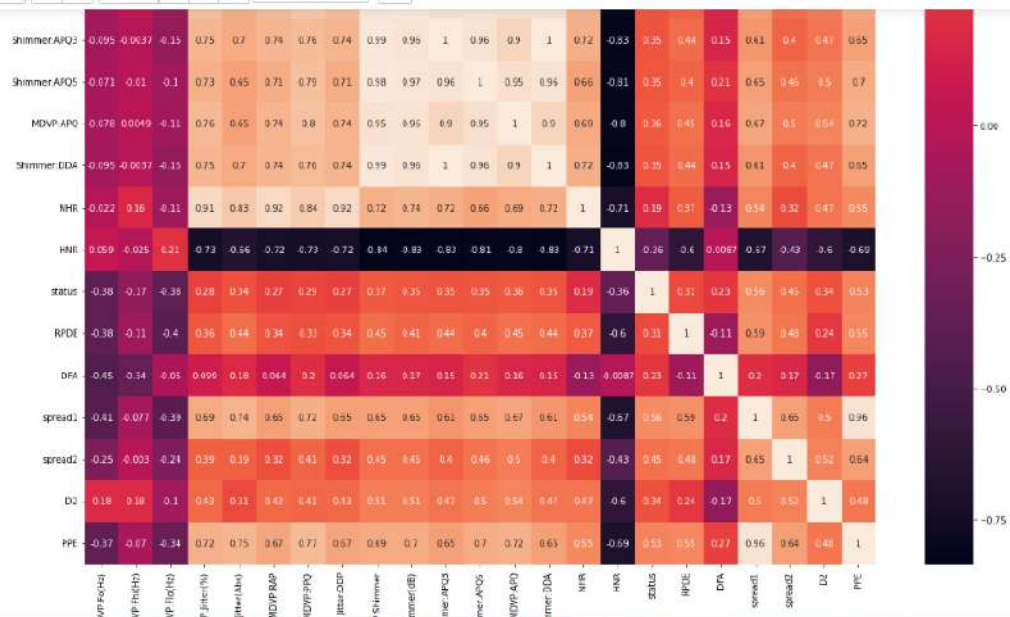


status	count
0	48
1	147

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Parkinson Disease

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### Balancing Dataset

In this section, as it is observed that the Dataset Is Heavily Imbalanced, with Number of Samples of Parkinson Disease Samples being 147, and Non-Parkinson Being only 48. Hence, in this section, we make use of SMOTE to Oversample and Balance the dataset

```
In [138]: # Exploring Imbalance In Dataset
parkinsons_data['status'].value_counts()

Out[138]: 1    147
          0     48
          Name: status, dtype: int64

In [139]: # Extracting Features Into Features & Target

x = parkinsons_data.drop(['status'], axis=1)
y = parkinsons_data['status']

print('Feature (x) Shape Before Balancing :', x.shape)
print('Target (y) Shape Before Balancing :', y.shape)

Feature (x) Shape Before Balancing : (195, 22)
Target (y) Shape Before Balancing : (195,)

In [140]: sm = SMOTE(random_state=300)

# Resampling Data

x, y = sm.fit_resample(x, y)

In [141]: print('Feature (x) Shape After Balancing :', x.shape)
```

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In [141]:

```
print('Feature (x) Shape After Balancing :', x.shape)
print('Target (y) Shape After Balancing :', y.shape)
```

Feature (x) Shape After Balancing : (294, 22)  
Target (y) Shape After Balancing : (294,)

In [142]:

```
# Scaling features between -1 and 1 for normalization
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

scaler = MinMaxScaler((-1,1))

x = scaler.fit_transform(x)
Y = y
```

In [143]:

```
# splitting the dataset into training and testing
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, Y, test_size=0.20, random_state=20)
```

In [144]:

```
x_train.shape
```

Out[144]: (235, 22)

In [145]:

```
x_test.shape
```

Out[145]: (59, 22)

In [146]:

```
y_train.shape
```

Out[146]: (235,)

In [147]:

```
y_test.shape
```

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