Final Project report

Applied Data Science

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Project name	Detecting Parkinson's Disease using Machine learning

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Parkinson's disease is a progressive disorder of the central nervous system affecting movement and inducing tremors and stiffness. It has 5 stages to it and affects more than 1 million individuals every year in India. This is chronic and has no cure yet. It is a neurodegenerative disorder affecting dopamine-producing neurons in the brain. For detecting PD, various machine learning models such as logistic regression, naive Bayes, KNN, and forest decision tree were used, with the features used here being minimum-redundancy maximum-relevance and recursive feature elimination. The accuracy obtained was 95.3% using data from the UCI machine learning repository. The researchers found that the drawing speed was slower and the pen pressure is lower among Parkinson's patients. One of the indications of Parkinson's is tremors and rigidity in the muscles, making it difficult to draw smooth spirals and waves. It is possible to detect Parkinson's disease using the drawings alone instead of measuring the speed and pressure of the pen on paper. Our goal is to quantify the visual appearance (using HOG method) of these drawings and then train a machine learning model to classify them. In this project, We are using, Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) image descriptor along with a Random Forest classifier to automaticallydetect Parkinson's disease in hand-drawn images of spirals and waves.

1.2 Purpose

By using machine learning techniques, the problem can be solved with minimal error rate. The voice dataset of Parkinson's disease from the UCI Machine learning library is used as input. Also, our proposed system provides accurate results by integrating spiral drawing inputs of normal and Parkinson's affected patients. Machine learning also allows for combining different modalities, such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) data. in the diagnosis of PD. By using machine learning approaches, we may therefore identify relevant features that are not traditionally used in the clinical diagnosis of PD and rely on these alternative measures to detect PD in preclinical stages or atypical forms. In recent years, the number of publications on the application of machine learning to the diagnosis of PD has increased.

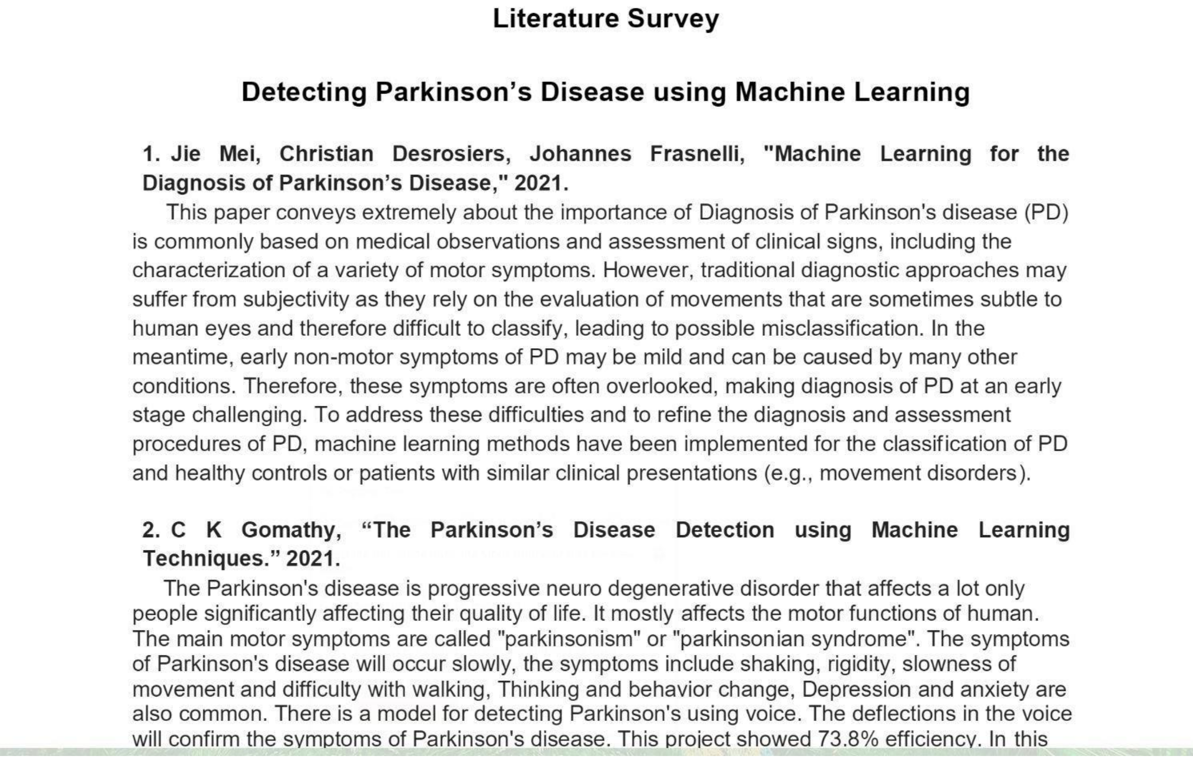
feasibility and efficiency of different machine learning methods in the diagnosis of PD, and (c) provide machine learning practitioners interested in the diagnosis of PD with an overview of previously used models and data modalities and the associated outcomes, and recommendations on how experimental protocols and results could be reported to facilitate reproduction. As a result, the application of machine learning to clinical and non-clinical data of different modalities has often led to high diagnostic accuracies in human participants, therefore may encourage the adaptation of machine learning algorithms and novel biomarkers in clinical settings to assist more accurate and informed decision making. While Parkinson’s cannot be cured, early detection along with proper medication can significantly improve symptoms and quality of life.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing problem

More than 10 million people are living with Parkinson’s Disease worldwide, according to the Parkinson’s Foundation. While Parkinson’s cannot be cured, early detection along with proper medication can significantly improve symptoms and quality of life. The researchers found that the drawing speed was slower and the pen pressure is lower among Parkinson’s patients. One of the indications of Parkinson’s is tremors and rigidity in the muscles, making it difficult to draw smooth spirals and waves. It is possible to detect Parkinson’s disease using the drawings alone instead of measuring the speed and pressure of the pen on paper.

2.2 References



Literature Survey

Detecting Parkinson’s Disease using Machine Learning

1. Jie Mei, Christian Desrosiers, Johannes Frasnelli, "Machine Learning for the Diagnosis of Parkinson’s Disease," 2021.

This paper conveys extremely about the importance of Diagnosis of Parkinson's disease (PD) is commonly based on medical observations and assessment of clinical signs, including the characterization of a variety of motor symptoms. However, traditional diagnostic approaches may suffer from subjectivity as they rely on the evaluation of movements that are sometimes subtle to human eyes and therefore difficult to classify, leading to possible misclassification. In the meantime, early non-motor symptoms of PD may be mild and can be caused by many other conditions. Therefore, these symptoms are often overlooked, making diagnosis of PD at an early stage challenging. To address these difficulties and to refine the diagnosis and assessment procedures of PD, machine learning methods have been implemented for the classification of PD and healthy controls or patients with similar clinical presentations (e.g., movement disorders).

2. C K Gomathy, “The Parkinson’s Disease Detection using Machine Learning Techniques.” 2021.

The Parkinson's disease is progressive neuro degenerative disorder that affects a lot only people significantly affecting their quality of life. It mostly affects the motor functions of human. The main motor symptoms are called "parkinsonism" or "parkinsonian syndrome". The symptoms of Parkinson's disease will occur slowly, the symptoms include shaking, rigidity, slowness of movement and difficulty with walking, Thinking and behavior change, Depression and anxiety are also common. There is a model for detecting Parkinson's using voice. The deflections in the voice will confirm the symptoms of Parkinson's disease. This project showed 73.8% efficiency. In this

3. Iqra Nissar, Waseem Ahmad Mir, Izharuddin, Tawseef Ayoub Shaikh, "Machine Learning Approaches for Detection and Diagnosis of Parkinson's Disease," 2021.

Parkinson's disease (PD) is disabling disease that affects the quality of life. It happens due to the death of cells that produce dopamine's in the substantia nigra part of the central nervous system (CNS) which affects the human body. People who have Parkinson's disease feel difficulty in doing activities like speaking, writing, and walking. However, speech analysis is the most considered technique to be used. Researches have shown that 90% of the people who suffer from Parkinson's disease have speech disorders. With the increase in the severity of the disease, the patient's voice gets more and more deteriorated. The proper interpretation of speech signals is one of the important classification problems for Parkinson's disease diagnosis. This paper contemplates the survey work of the machine learning techniques and deep learning procedures used for Parkinson's disease classification.

4.Radouani Laila, Lagdali Salwa, Rziza Mohammed, "Detection of voice impairment for parkinson's disease using machine learning tools," 2021.

In this paper, it proposes that Parkinson's disease (PD) is disabling disease that affects the quality of life. It happens due to the death of cells that produce dopamine's in the substantia nigra part of the central nervous system (CNS) which affects the human body. People who have Parkinson's disease feel difficulty in doing activities like speaking, writing, and walking. Speech analysis is the most considered technique to be used. Researches have shown that 90% of the people who suffer from Parkinson's disease have speech disorders. With the increase in the severity of the disease, the patient's voice gets more and more deteriorated. The proper interpretation of speech signals is one of the important classification problems for Parkinson's disease diagnosis. The main purpose of this paper is to contemplate the survey work of the machine learning techniques and deep learning procedures used for Parkinson's disease classification.

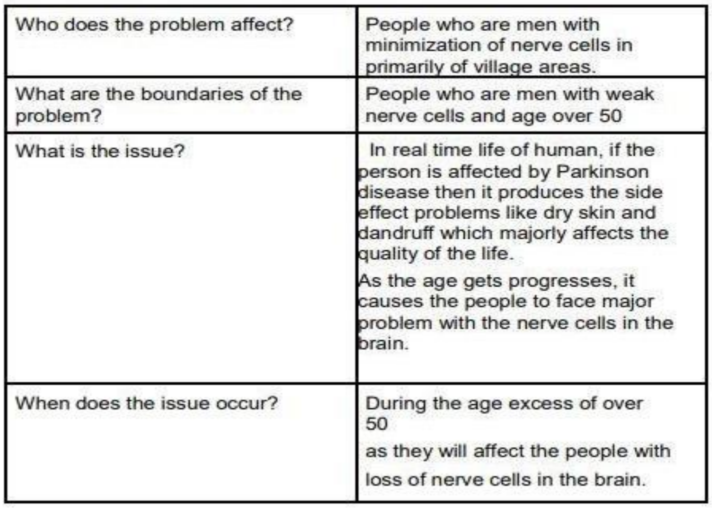
5.Zehra Karapinar Senturk, "Early diagnosis of Parkinson's disease using machine learning algorithms," 2020.

Parkinson's disease is caused by the disruption of the brain cells that produce substance to allow brain cells to communicate with each other, called dopamine. The cells that produce dopamine in the brain are responsible for the control, adaptation, and fluency of movements. When 60–80% of these cells are lost, then enough dopamine is not produced and Parkinson's motor symptoms appear. It is thought that the disease begins many years before the motor (movement related) symptoms and therefore, researchers are looking for ways to recognize the non-motor symptoms that appear early in the disease as early as possible, thereby halting the progression of the disease. In this paper, machine learning based diagnosis of Parkinson's disease is presented. The proposed diagnosis method consists of feature selection and classification processes.

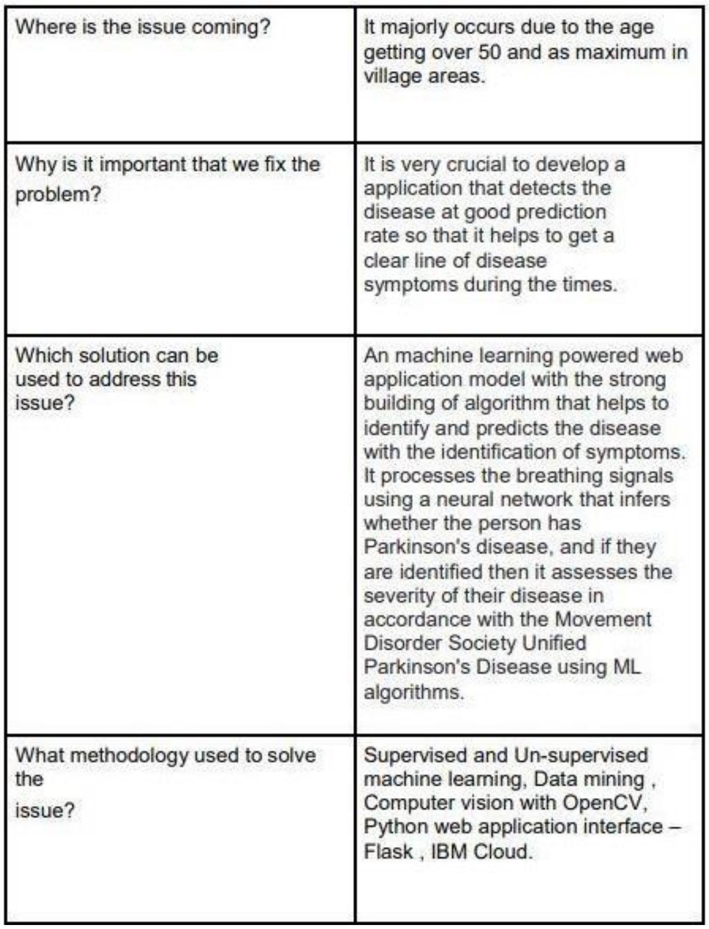
2.3 Problem Statement Definition

Lack of adequate knowledge poses a barrier in the provision of appropriate treatment and care for individuals with Parkinson's Disease. We had conducted a important survey between rural and urban areas in which we found that 68% of rural people from agricultural field are getting majorly affected by Parkinson's disease whereas 32% of urban people are affected by the disease with the ages over 50. We further researched and analyzed the data that was gathered from all over the network for figuring out the accurate reason for why this disease majorly affects the agricultural life.

Disease identification application for disease prediction



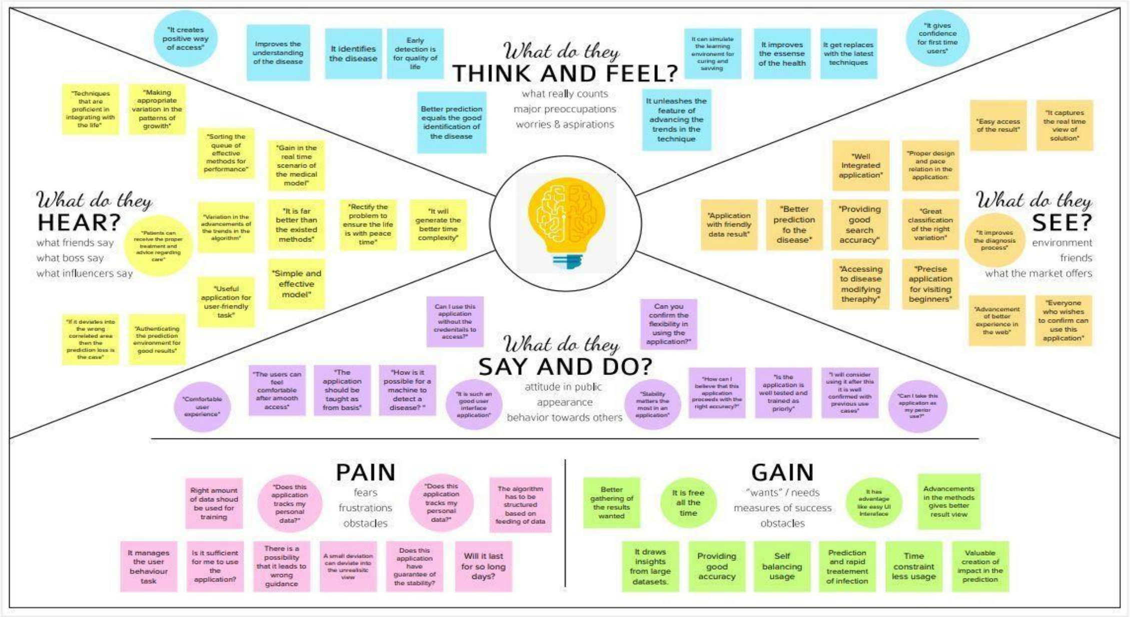
Who does the problem affect?	People who are men with minimization of nerve cells in primarily of village areas.
What are the boundaries of the problem?	People who are men with weak nerve cells and age over 50
What is the issue?	In real time life of human, if the person is affected by Parkinson disease then it produces the side effect problems like dry skin and dandruff which majorly affects the quality of the life. As the age gets progresses, it causes the people to face major problem with the nerve cells in the brain.
When does the issue occur?	During the age excess of over 50 as they will affect the people with loss of nerve cells in the brain.



Where is the issue coming?	It majorly occurs due to the age getting over 50 and as maximum in village areas.
Why is it important that we fix the problem?	It is very crucial to develop a application that detects the disease at good prediction rate so that it helps to get a clear line of disease symptoms during the times.
Which solution can be used to address this issue?	An machine learning powered web application model with the strong building of algorithm that helps to identify and predicts the disease with the identification of symptoms. It processes the breathing signals using a neural network that infers whether the person has Parkinson's disease, and if they are identified then it assesses the severity of their disease in accordance with the Movement Disorder Society Unified Parkinson's Disease using ML algorithms.
What methodology used to solve the issue?	Supervised and Un-supervised machine learning, Data mining , Computer vision with OpenCV, Python web application interface – Flask , IBM Cloud.

3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 Empathy Map Canvas


"It creates positive way of access"
Improves the understanding of the disease
It identifies the disease
Early detection is for quality of life
What do they THINK AND FEEL?
what really counts
major preoccupations
worries & aspirations
It can simulate the learning environent for curing and savving
It improves the essense of the health
It get replaces with the latest techniques
"It gives confidence for first time users"
Better prediction equals the good identification of the disease
It unleashes the feature of advancing the trends in the technique
"Techniques that are proficient in integrating with the life"
"Making appropriate variation in the patterns of growth"
"Sorting the queue of effective methods for performance"
"Gain in the real time scenario of the medical model"
What do they HEAR?
what friends say
what boss say
what influencers say
"Patients can receive the proper treatment and advice regarding care"
"Variation in the advancements of the trends in the algorithm"
"It is far better than the existed methods"
"Rectify the problem to ensure the life is with peace time"
"It will generate the better time complexity"
"Useful application for user-friendly task"
"Simple and effective model"
"If it deviates into the wrong correlated area then the prediction loss is the case"
"Authenticating the prediction environment for good results"
"Easy access of the result"
"It captures the real time view of solution"
"Well Integrated application"
"Proper design and pace relation in the application:
What do they SEE?
environment
friends
what the market offers
"Application with friendly data result"
"Better prediction fo the disease"
"Providing good search accuracy"
"Great classification of the right variation"
"It improves the diagnosis process"
"Accessing to disease modifying theraphy"
"Precise application for visiting beginners"
"Advancement of better experience in the web"
"Everyone who wishes to confirm can use this application"
Can I use this application without the credenitails to access?"
Can you confirm the flexibility in using the application?"
What do they SAY AND DO?
attitude in public
appearance
behavior towards others
"Comfortable user experience"
"The users can feel comfortable after amooth access"
"The application should be taught as from basis"
"How is it possible for a machine to detect a disease? "
"It is such an good user interface application"
"Stability matters the most in an application"
"How can I believe that this application proceeds with the right accuracy?"
"Is the application is well tested and trained as priorly"
"I will consider using it after this it is well confirmed with previous use cases"
"Can I take this application as my perior use?"
PAIN
fears
frustrations
obstacles
Right amount of data shoud be used for training
"Does this application tracks my personal data?"
"Does this application tracks my personal data?"
The algorithm has to be structured based on feeding of data
It manages the user behaviour task
Is it sufficient for me to use the application?
There is a possibility that it leads to wrong guidance
A small deviation can deviate into the unrealsitc view
Does this application have guarantee of the stability?
Will it last for so long days?
GAIN
"wants" / needs
measures of success
obstacles
Better gathering of the results wanted
It is free all the time
It has advantage like easy UI Interafce
Advancements in the methods gives better result view
It draws insights from large datasets.
Providing good accuracy
Self balancing usage
Prediction and rapid treatement of infection
Time constraint less usage
Valuable creation of impact in the prediction

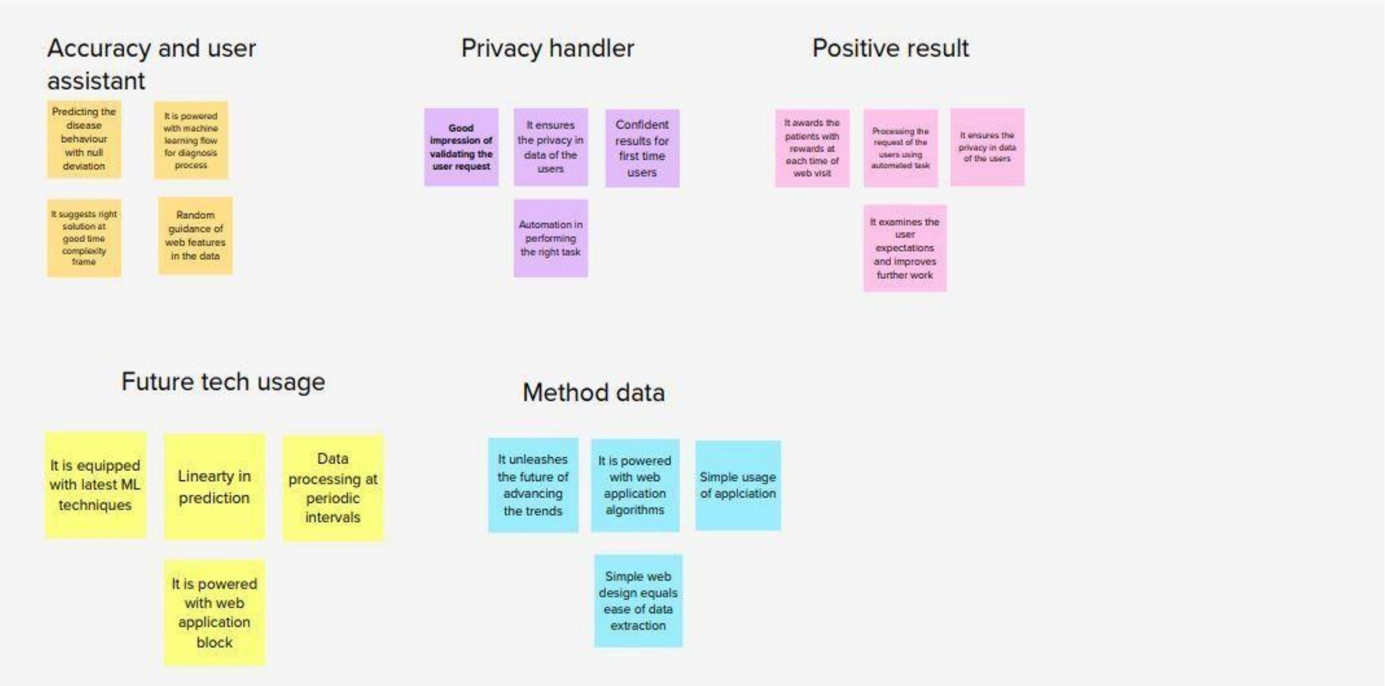
3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming

3

Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. In the last 10 minutes, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you and break it up into smaller sub-groups.

20 minutes



Accuracy and user assistant

Predicting the disease behaviour with null deviation

It is powered with machine learning flow for diagnosis process

It suggests right solution at good time complexity frame

Random guidance of web features in the data

Privacy handler

Good impression of validating the user request

It ensures the privacy in data of the users

Confident results for first time users

Automation in performing the right task

Positive result

It awards the patients with rewards at each time of web visit

Processing the request of the users using automated task

It ensures the privacy in data of the users

It examines the user expectations and improves further work

Future tech usage

It is equipped with latest ML techniques

Linearty in prediction

Data processing at periodic intervals

It is powered with web application block

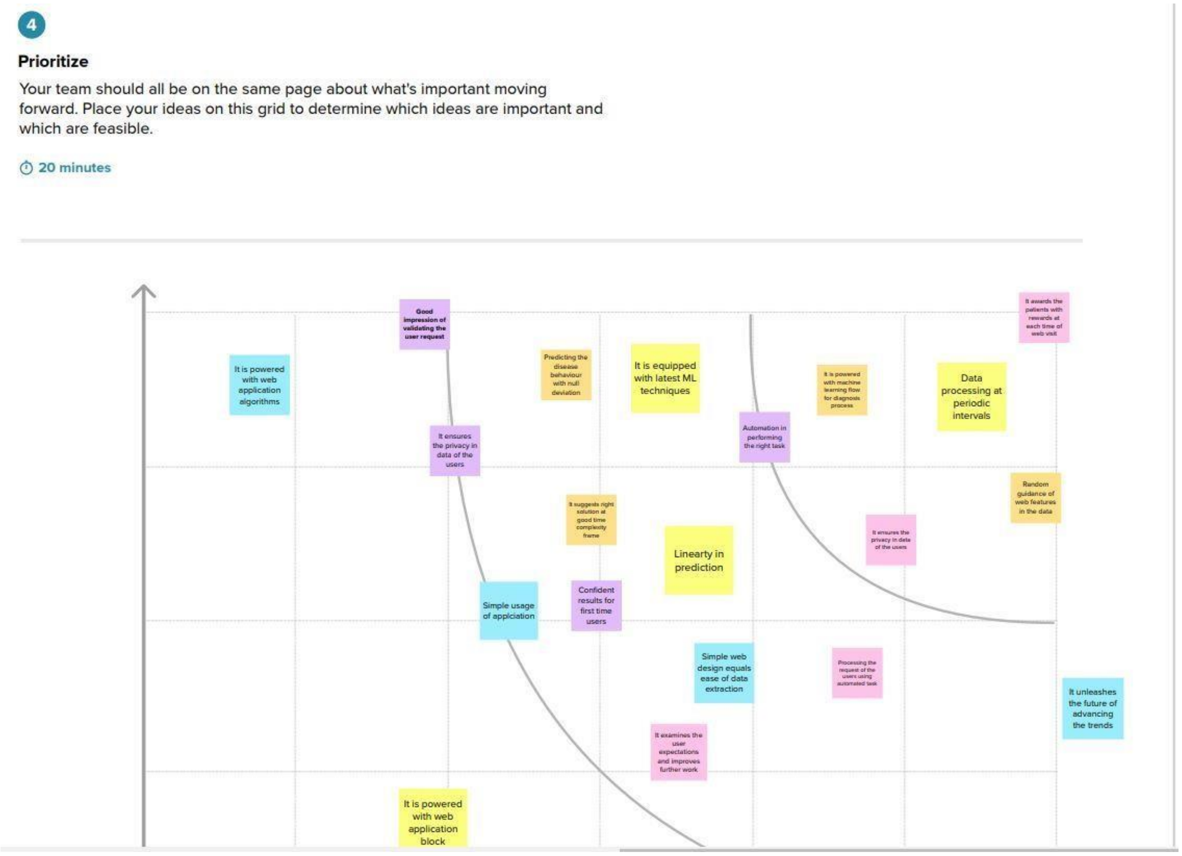
Method data

It unleashes the future of advancing the trends

It is powered with web application algorithms

Simple usage of applciation

Simple web design equals ease of data extraction



4

Prioritize

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

20 minutes

Good impression of validating the user request
It is powered with web application algorithms
Predicting the disease behaviour with null deviation
It is equipped with latest ML techniques
It is powered with machine learning flow for diagnosis process
Data processing at periodic intervals
It awards the patients with rewards at each time of web visit
It ensures the privacy in data of the users
Automation in performing the right task
Random guidance of web features in the data
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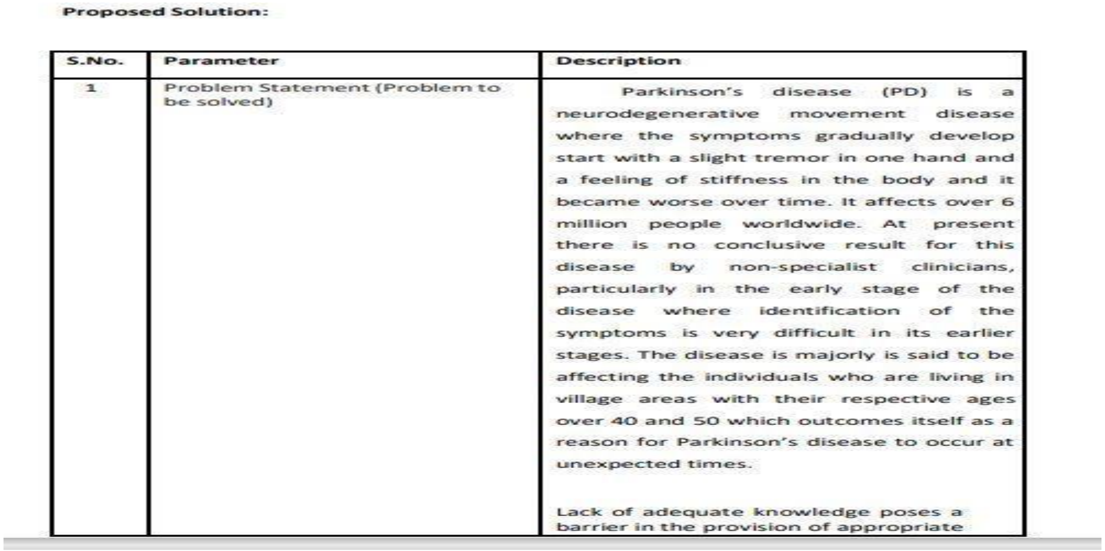
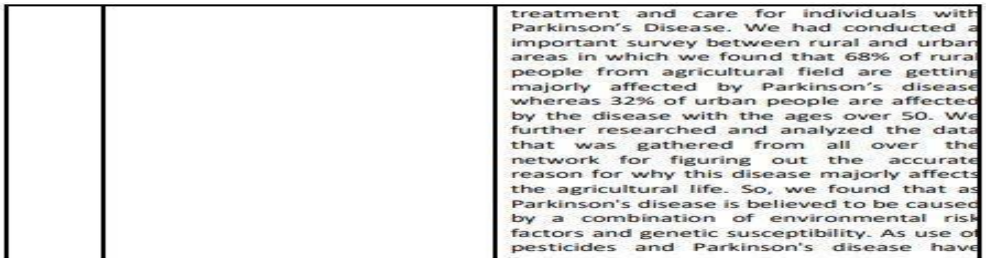
Simple usage of appliciation
Confident results for first time users
Simple web design equals ease of data extraction
Processing the request of the users using automated task
It unleashes the future of advancing the trends
It examines the user expectations and improves further work
It is powered with web application block

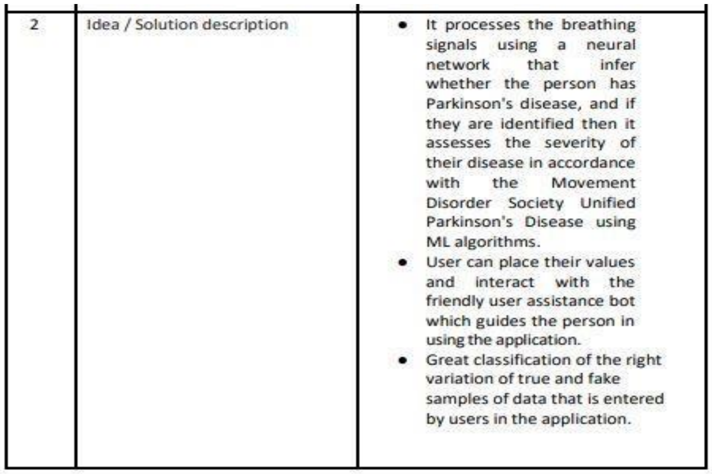
3.3 Proposed Solution



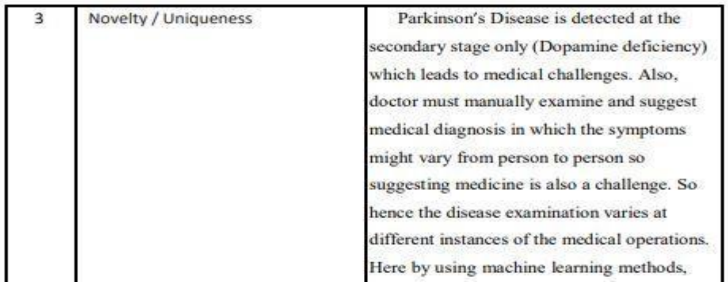


Proposed Solution:

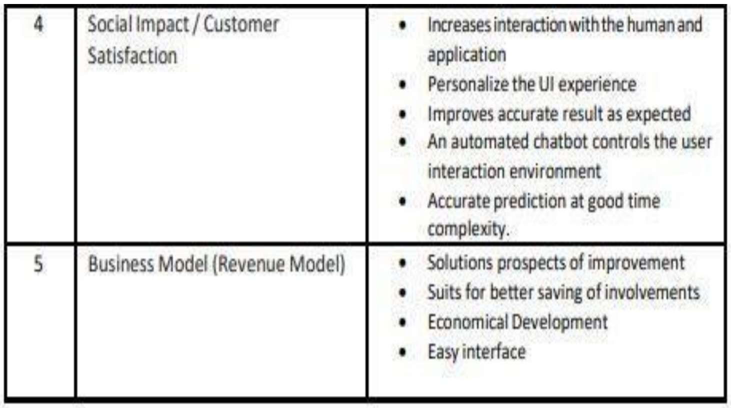
S.No.	Parameter	Description
1	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Parkinson's disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative movement disease where the symptoms gradually develop start with a slight tremor in one hand and a feeling of stiffness in the body and it became worse over time. It affects over 6 million people worldwide. At present there is no conclusive result for this disease by non-specialist clinicians, particularly in the early stage of the disease where identification of the symptoms is very difficult in its earlier stages. The disease is majorly is said to be affecting the individuals who are living in village areas with their respective ages over 40 and 50 which outcomes itself as a reason for Parkinson's disease to occur at unexpected times. Lack of adequate knowledge poses a barrier in the provision of appropriate treatment and care for individuals with Parkinson's Disease. We had conducted a important survey between rural and urban areas in which we found that 68% of rural people from agricultural field are getting majorly affected by Parkinson's disease whereas 32% of urban people are affected by the disease with the ages over 50. We further researched and analyzed the data that was gathered from all over the network for figuring out the accurate reason for why this disease majorly affects the agricultural life. So, we found that as Parkinson's disease is believed to be caused by a combination of environmental risk factors and genetic susceptibility. As use of pesticides and Parkinson's disease have



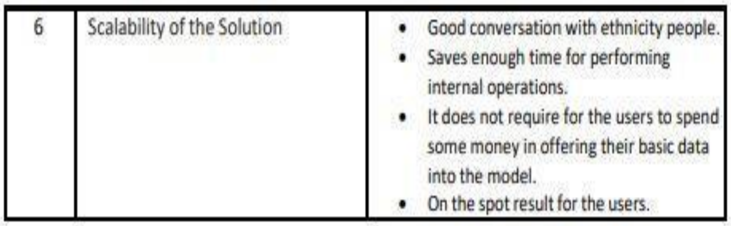
2	Idea / Solution description	• It processes the breathing signals using a neural network that infer whether the person has Parkinson's disease, and if they are identified then it assesses the severity of their disease in accordance with the Movement Disorder Society Unified Parkinson's Disease using ML algorithms. • User can place their values and interact with the friendly user assistance bot which guides the person in using the application. • Great classification of the right variation of true and fake samples of data that is entered by users in the application.



3	Novelty / Uniqueness	Parkinson's Disease is detected at the secondary stage only (Dopamine deficiency) which leads to medical challenges. Also, doctor must manually examine and suggest medical diagnosis in which the symptoms might vary from person to person so suggesting medicine is also a challenge. So hence the disease examination varies at different instances of the medical operations. Here by using machine learning methods,

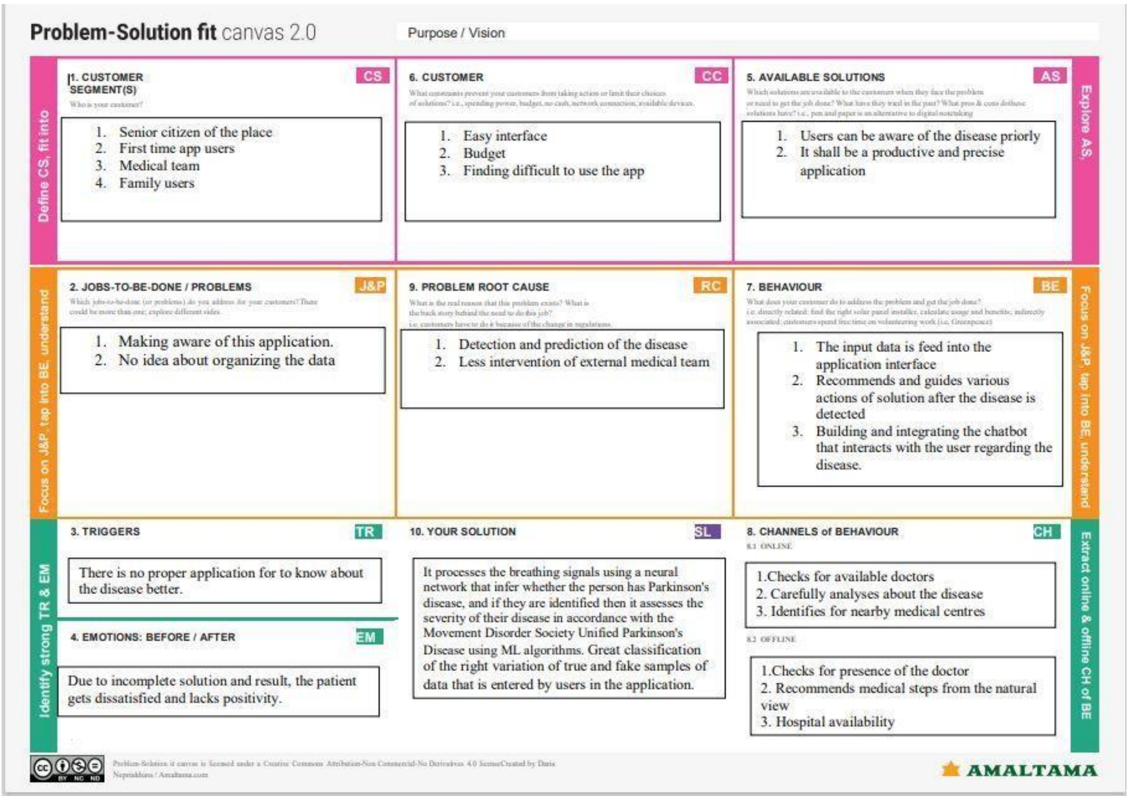


4	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	• Increases interaction with the human and application • Personalize the UI experience • Improves accurate result as expected • An automated chatbot controls the user interaction environment • Accurate prediction at good time complexity.
5	Business Model (Revenue Model)	• Solutions prospects of improvement • Suits for better saving of involvements • Economical Development • Easy interface



6	Scalability of the Solution	• Good conversation with ethnicity people. • Saves enough time for performing internal operations. • It does not require for the users to spend some money in offering their basic data into the model. • On the spot result for the users.

3.4 Problem Solution fit



Problem-Solution fit canvas 2.0

Purpose / Vision

Define CS, fit into

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) CS

Who is your customer?

1. Senior citizen of the place
2. First time app users
3. Medical team
4. Family users

6. CUSTOMER CC

What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? i.e., spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available devices.

1. Easy interface
2. Budget
3. Finding difficult to use the app

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS AS

Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What pros & cons do these solutions have? i.e., pen and paper is an alternative to digital notetaking

1. Users can be aware of the disease priorly
2. It shall be a productive and precise application

Explore AS,

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand

2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS J&P

Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one; explore different sides.

1. Making aware of this application.
2. No idea about organizing the data

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE RC

What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do this job? i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations.

1. Detection and prediction of the disease
2. Less intervention of external medical team

7. BEHAVIOUR BE

What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? i.e. directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits; indirectly associated: customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. Greenpeace)

1. The input data is feed into the application interface
2. Recommends and guides various actions of solution after the disease is detected
3. Building and integrating the chatbot that interacts with the user regarding the disease.

Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand

Identify strong TR & EM

3. TRIGGERS TR

There is no proper application for to know about the disease better.

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER EM

Due to incomplete solution and result, the patient gets dissatisfied and lacks positivity.

10. YOUR SOLUTION SL

It processes the breathing signals using a neural network that infer whether the person has Parkinson's disease, and if they are identified then it assesses the severity of their disease in accordance with the Movement Disorder Society Unified Parkinson's Disease using ML algorithms. Great classification of the right variation of true and fake samples of data that is entered by users in the application.

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR CH

8.1 ONLINE

1.Checks for available doctors
2. Carefully analyses about the disease
3. Identifies for nearby medical centres

8.2 OFFLINE

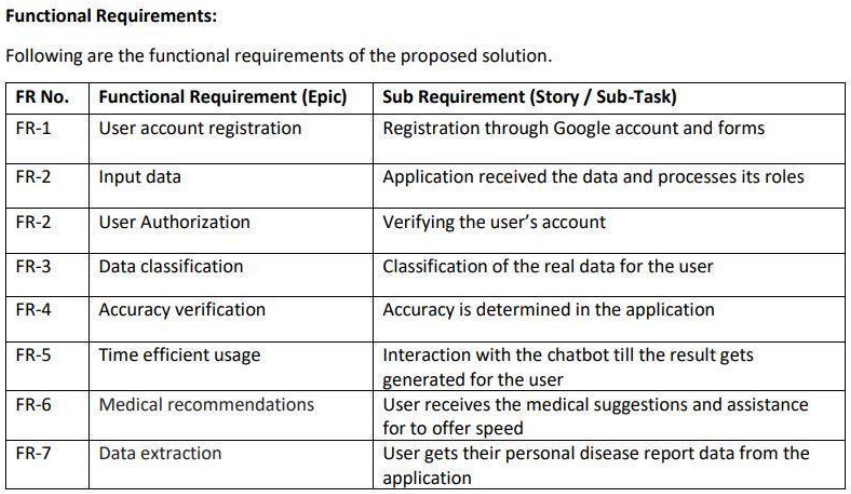
1.Checks for presence of the doctor
2. Recommends medical steps from the natural view
3. Hospital availability

Extract online & offline CH of BE

AMALTAMA

4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 Functional requirement

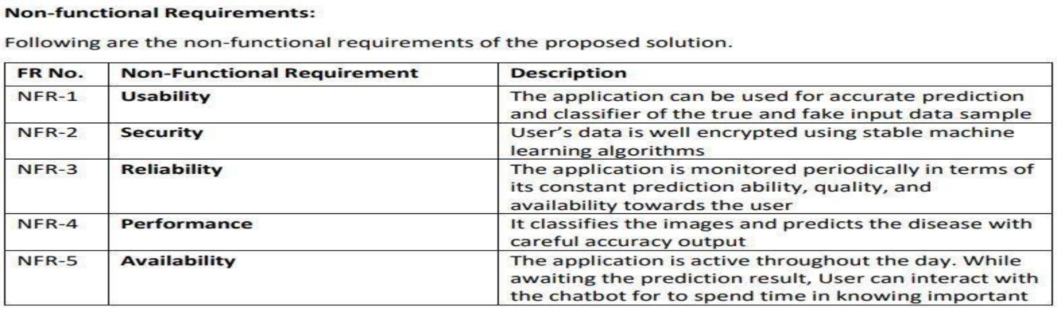


Functional Requirements:

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User account registration	Registration through Google account and forms
FR-2	Input data	Application received the data and processes its roles
FR-2	User Authorization	Verifying the user's account
FR-3	Data classification	Classification of the real data for the user
FR-4	Accuracy verification	Accuracy is determined in the application
FR-5	Time efficient usage	Interaction with the chatbot till the result gets generated for the user
FR-6	Medical recommendations	User receives the medical suggestions and assistance for to offer speed
FR-7	Data extraction	User gets their personal disease report data from the application

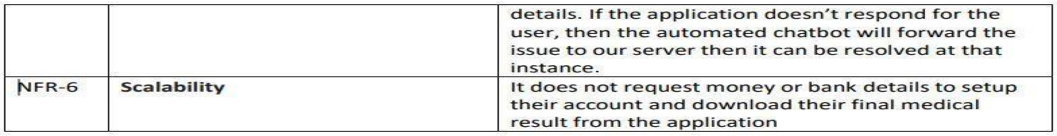
4.2 Non-Functional requirements



Non-functional Requirements:

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

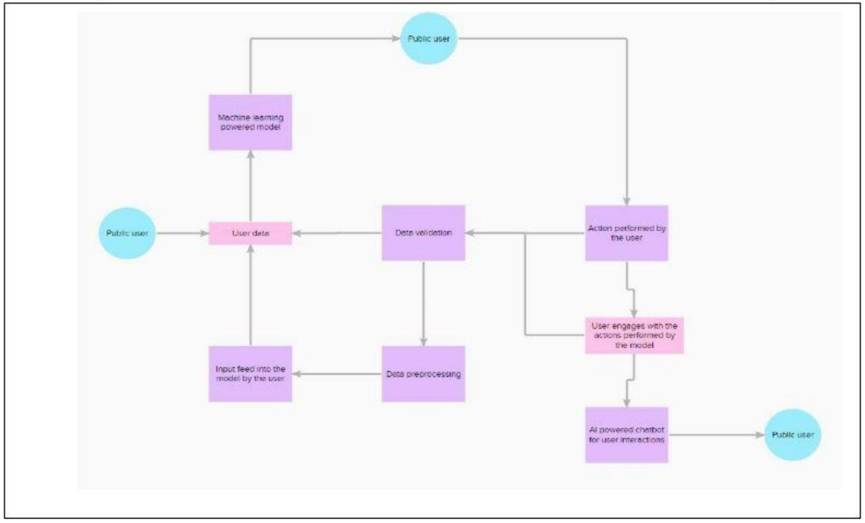
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	**Usability**	The application can be used for accurate prediction and classifier of the true and fake input data sample
NFR-2	**Security**	User's data is well encrypted using stable machine learning algorithms
NFR-3	**Reliability**	The application is monitored periodically in terms of its constant prediction ability, quality, and availability towards the user
NFR-4	**Performance**	It classifies the images and predicts the disease with careful accuracy output
NFR-5	**Availability**	The application is active throughout the day. While awaiting the prediction result, User can interact with the chatbot for to spend time in knowing important details. If the application doesn't respond for the user, then the automated chatbot will forward the issue to our server then it can be resolved at that instance.
NFR-6	**Scalability**	It does not request money or bank details to setup their account and download their final medical result from the application



5. PROJECT DESIGN

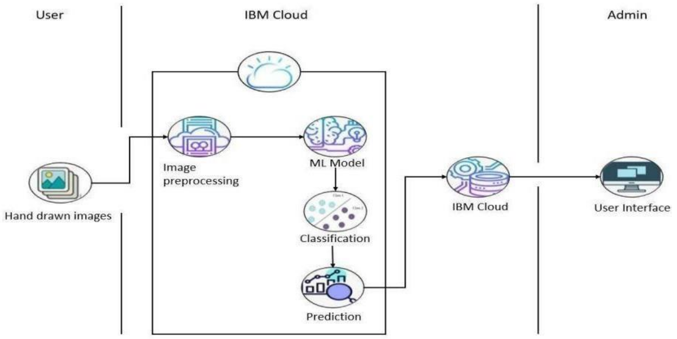
5.1 Data Flow Diagrams

Data flow diagram – Detecting Parkinson's Disease using Machine Learning

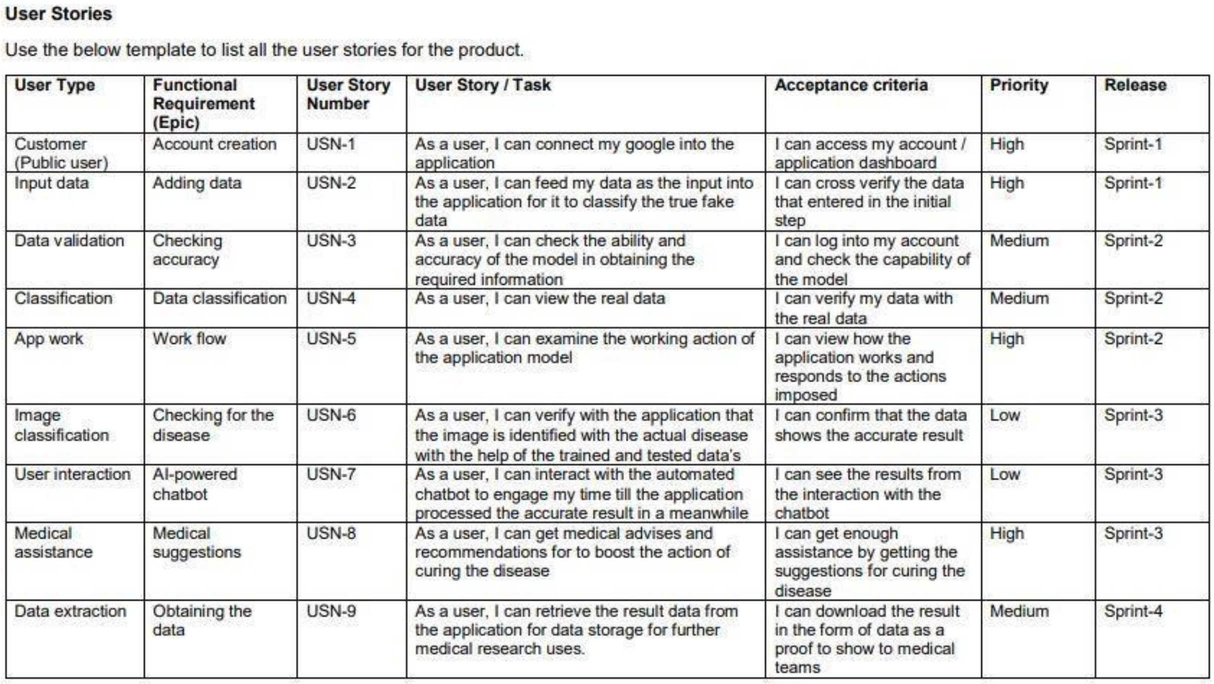

Public user
Machine learning powered model
Public user
User data
Data validation
Action performed by the user
User engages with the actions performed by the model
Input feed into the model by the user
Data preprocessing
AI powered chatbot for user interactions
Public user

5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture

Technical Architecture:



5.3 User Stories



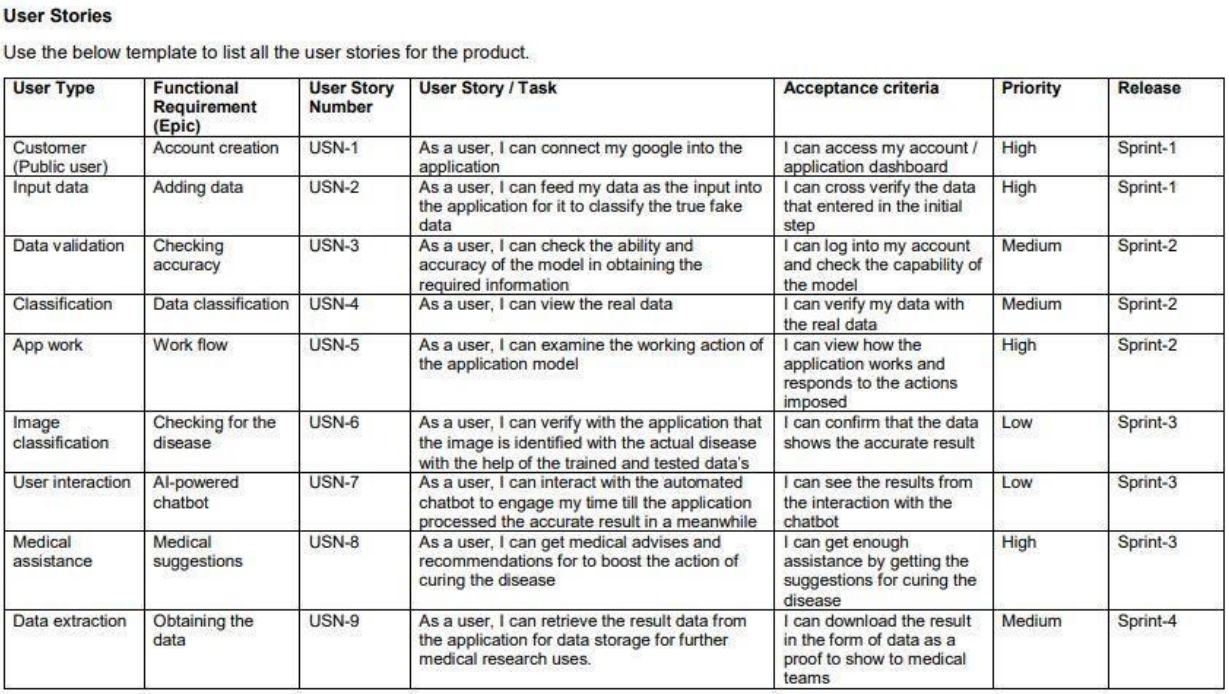
User Stories

Use the below template to list all the user stories for the product.

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Public user)	Account creation	USN-1	As a user, I can connect my google into the application	I can access my account / application dashboard	High	Sprint-1
Input data	Adding data	USN-2	As a user, I can feed my data as the input into the application for it to classify the true fake data	I can cross verify the data that entered in the initial step	High	Sprint-1
Data validation	Checking accuracy	USN-3	As a user, I can check the ability and accuracy of the model in obtaining the required information	I can log into my account and check the capability of the model	Medium	Sprint-2
Classification	Data classification	USN-4	As a user, I can view the real data	I can verify my data with the real data	Medium	Sprint-2
App work	Work flow	USN-5	As a user, I can examine the working action of the application model	I can view how the application works and responds to the actions imposed	High	Sprint-2
Image classification	Checking for the disease	USN-6	As a user, I can verify with the application that the image is identified with the actual disease with the help of the trained and tested data's	I can confirm that the data shows the accurate result	Low	Sprint-3
User interaction	AI-powered chatbot	USN-7	As a user, I can interact with the automated chatbot to engage my time till the application processed the accurate result in a meanwhile	I can see the results from the interaction with the chatbot	Low	Sprint-3
Medical assistance	Medical suggestions	USN-8	As a user, I can get medical advises and recommendations for to boost the action of curing the disease	I can get enough assistance by getting the suggestions for curing the disease	High	Sprint-3
Data extraction	Obtaining the data	USN-9	As a user, I can retrieve the result data from the application for data storage for further medical research uses.	I can download the result in the form of data as a proof to show to medical teams	Medium	Sprint-4

6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation

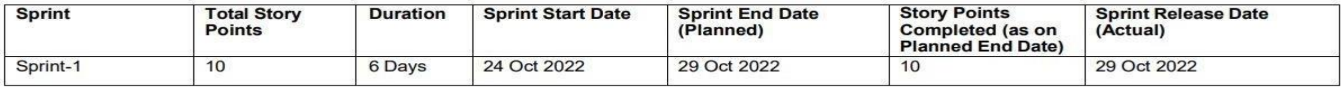


User Stories

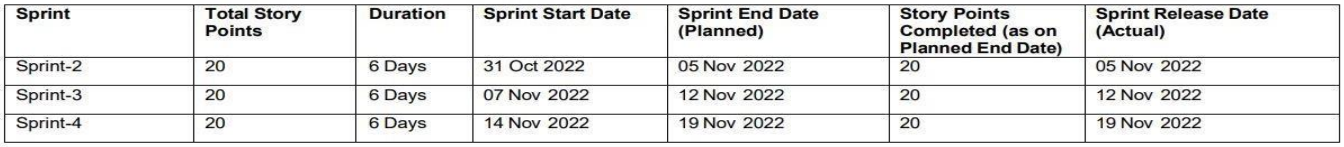
Use the below template to list all the user stories for the product.

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Public user)	Account creation	USN-1	As a user, I can connect my google into the application	I can access my account / application dashboard	High	Sprint-1
Input data	Adding data	USN-2	As a user, I can feed my data as the input into the application for it to classify the true fake data	I can cross verify the data that entered in the initial step	High	Sprint-1
Data validation	Checking accuracy	USN-3	As a user, I can check the ability and accuracy of the model in obtaining the required information	I can log into my account and check the capability of the model	Medium	Sprint-2
Classification	Data classification	USN-4	As a user, I can view the real data	I can verify my data with the real data	Medium	Sprint-2
App work	Work flow	USN-5	As a user, I can examine the working action of the application model	I can view how the application works and responds to the actions imposed	High	Sprint-2
Image classification	Checking for the disease	USN-6	As a user, I can verify with the application that the image is identified with the actual disease with the help of the trained and tested data's	I can confirm that the data shows the accurate result	Low	Sprint-3
User interaction	AI-powered chatbot	USN-7	As a user, I can interact with the automated chatbot to engage my time till the application processed the accurate result in a meanwhile	I can see the results from the interaction with the chatbot	Low	Sprint-3
Medical assistance	Medical suggestions	USN-8	As a user, I can get medical advises and recommendations for to boost the action of curing the disease	I can get enough assistance by getting the suggestions for curing the disease	High	Sprint-3
Data extraction	Obtaining the data	USN-9	As a user, I can retrieve the result data from the application for data storage for further medical research uses.	I can download the result in the form of data as a proof to show to medical teams	Medium	Sprint-4

6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule

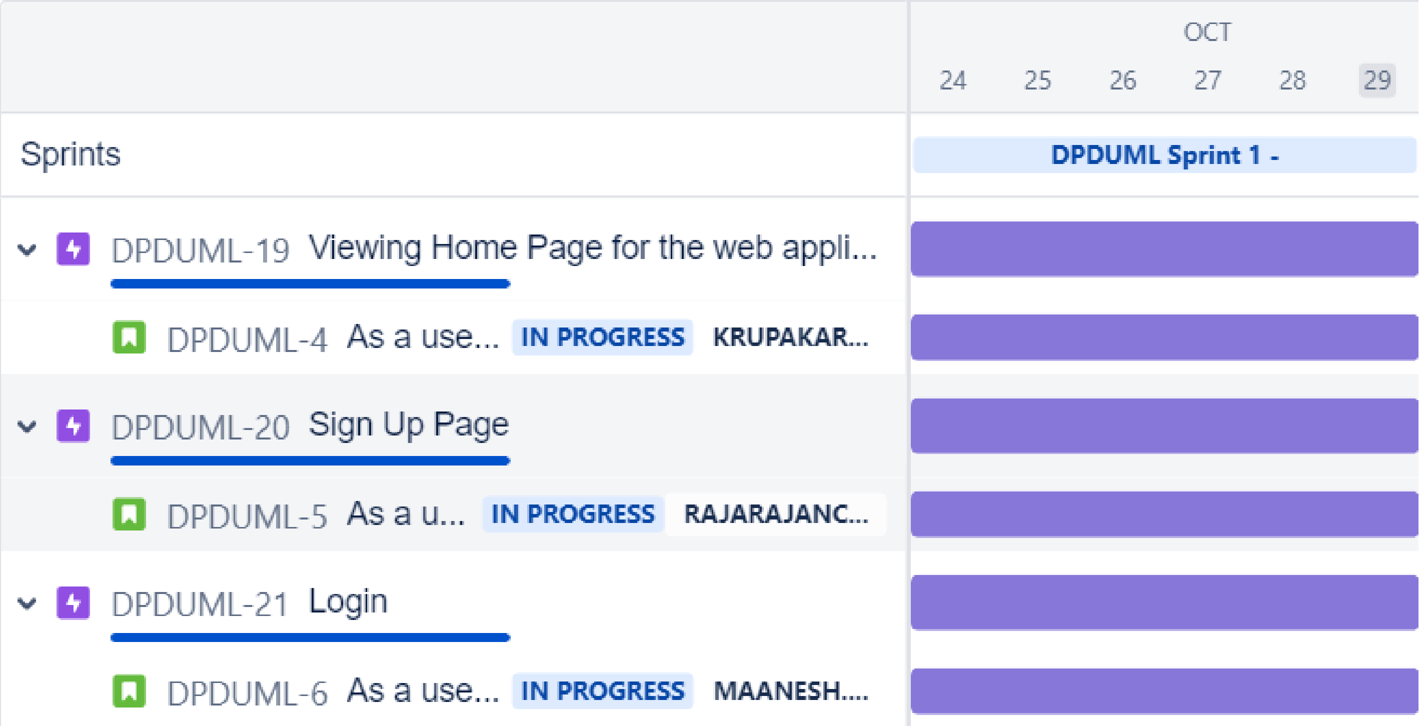


Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	10	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	10	29 Oct 2022



Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov 2022

6.3 Reports from JIRA



OCT

24 25 26 27 28 29

Sprints — DPDUML Sprint 1 -

DPDUML-19 Viewing Home Page for the web appli...

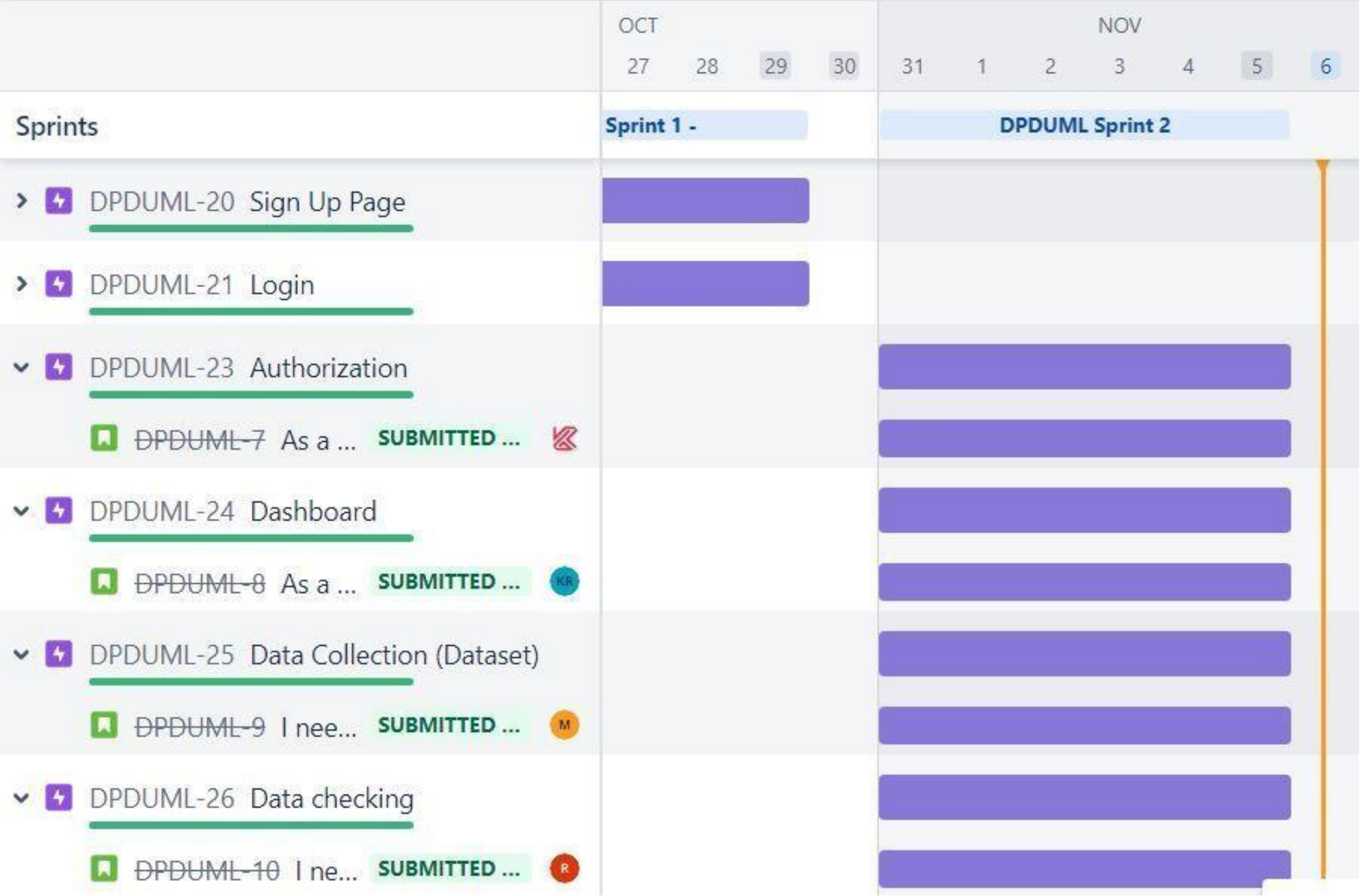
DPDUML-4 As a use... IN PROGRESS KRUPAKAR...

DPDUML-20 Sign Up Page

DPDUML-5 As a u... IN PROGRESS RAJARAJANC...

DPDUML-21 Login

DPDUML-6 As a use... IN PROGRESS MAANESH....



OCT — NOV

27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6

Sprints — Sprint 1 - — DPDUML Sprint 2

DPDUML-20 Sign Up Page

DPDUML-21 Login

DPDUML-23 Authorization

~~DPDUML-7~~ As a ... SUBMITTED ...

DPDUML-24 Dashboard

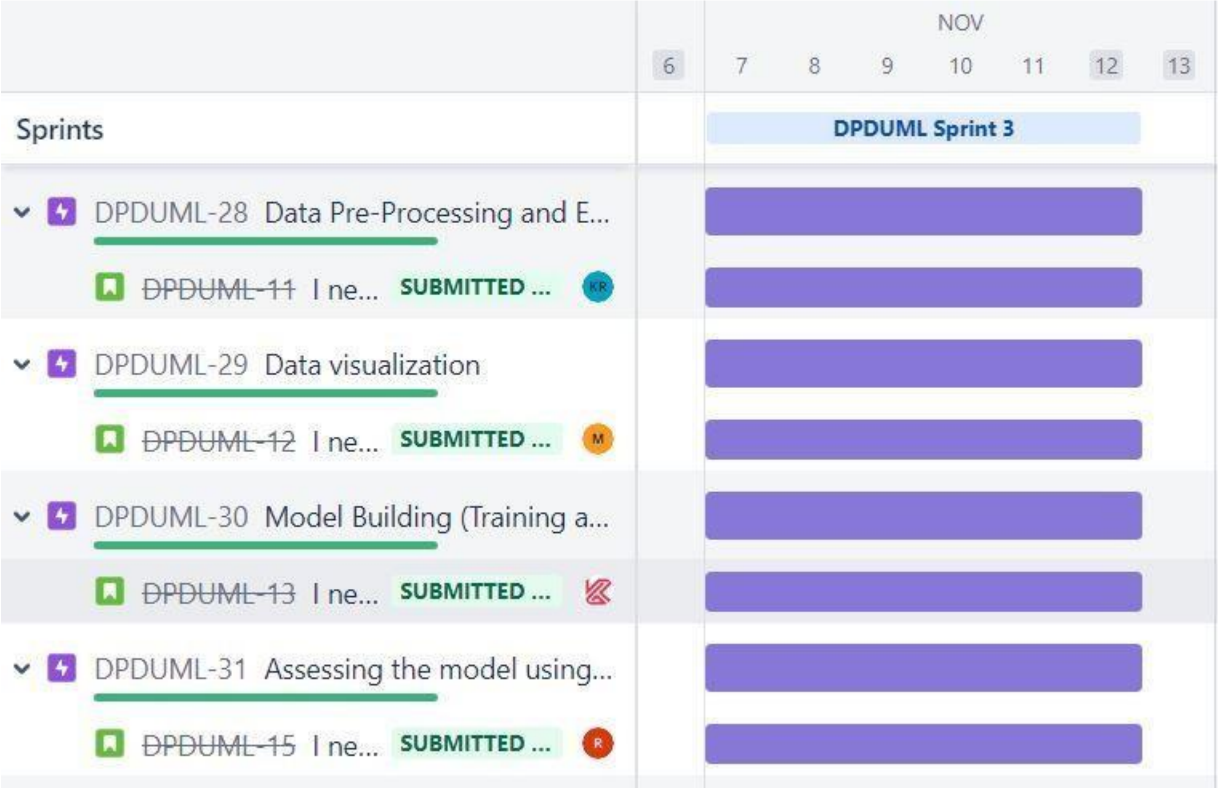
~~DPDUML-8~~ As a ... SUBMITTED ... KR

DPDUML-25 Data Collection (Dataset)

~~DPDUML-9~~ I nee... SUBMITTED ... M

DPDUML-26 Data checking

~~DPDUML-10~~ I ne... SUBMITTED ... R



Sprints

DPDUML-28 Data Pre-Processing and E...

~~DPDUML-11~~ I ne... SUBMITTED ... KR

DPDUML-29 Data visualization

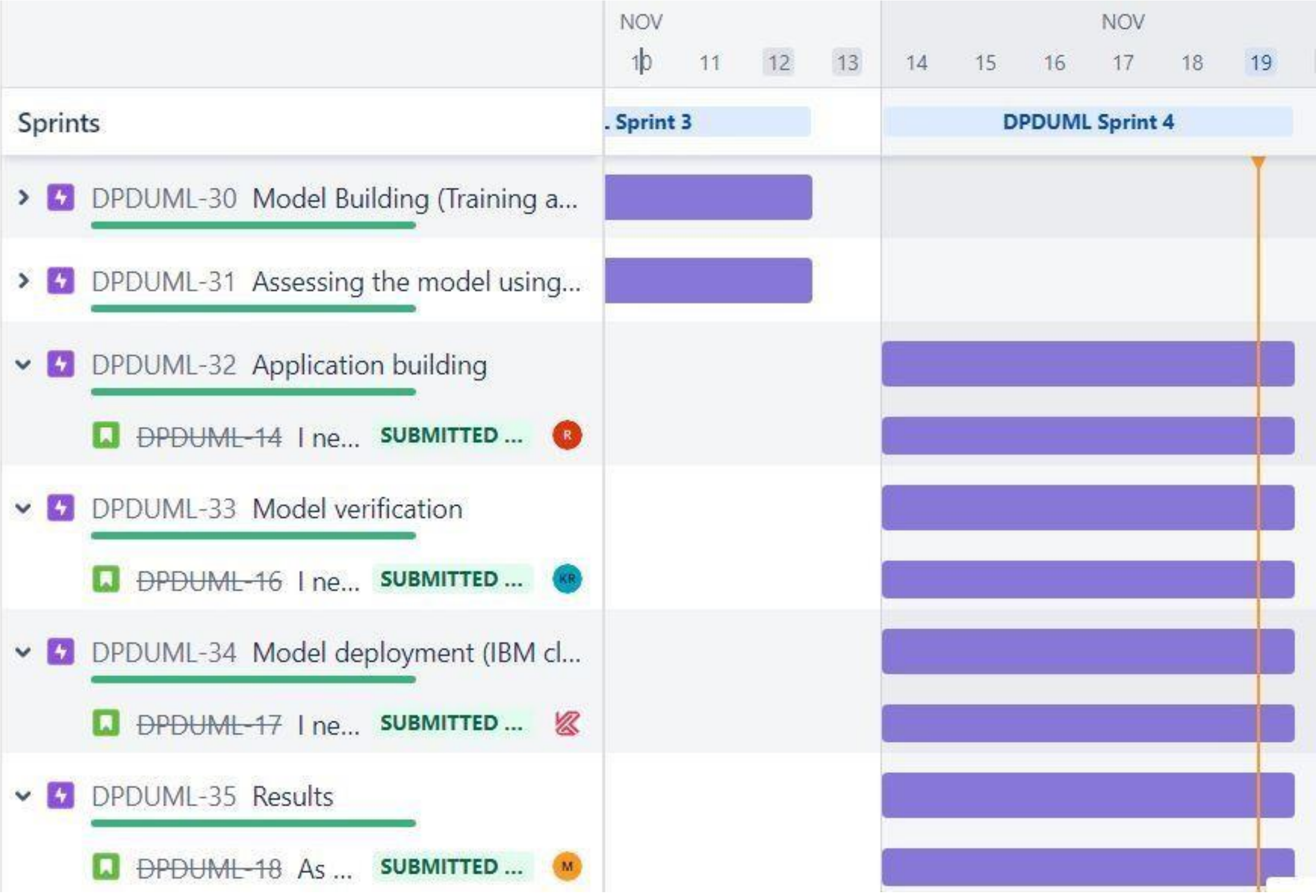
~~DPDUML-12~~ I ne... SUBMITTED ... M

DPDUML-30 Model Building (Training a...

~~DPDUML-13~~ I ne... SUBMITTED ...

DPDUML-31 Assessing the model using...

~~DPDUML-15~~ I ne... SUBMITTED ... R



Sprints

DPDUML-30 Model Building (Training a...

DPDUML-31 Assessing the model using...

DPDUML-32 Application building

~~DPDUML-14~~ I ne... SUBMITTED ... R

DPDUML-33 Model verification

~~DPDUML-16~~ I ne... SUBMITTED ... KR

DPDUML-34 Model deployment (IBM cl...

~~DPDUML-17~~ I ne... SUBMITTED ...

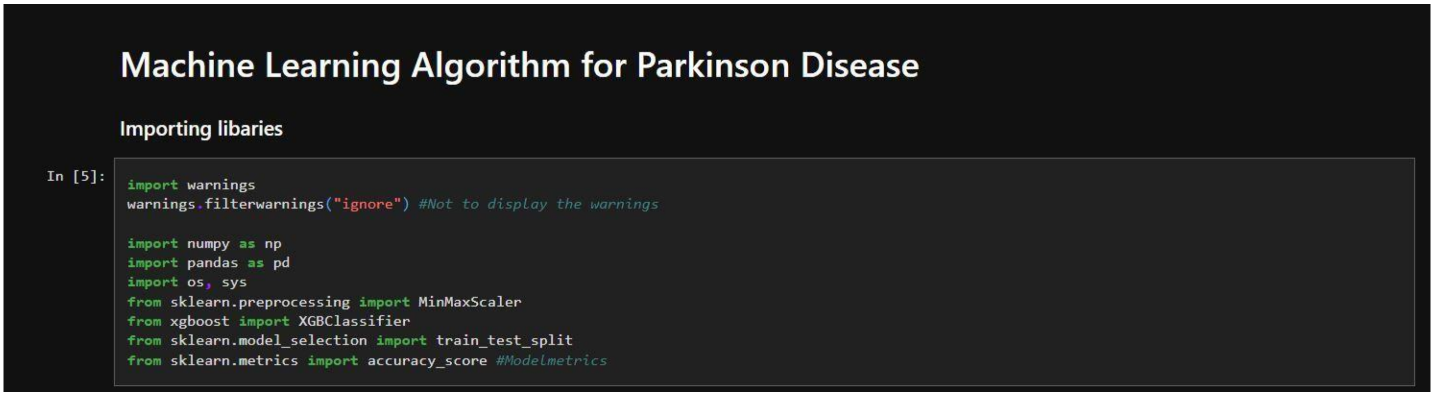
DPDUML-35 Results

~~DPDUML-18~~ As ... SUBMITTED ... M

7. CODING & SOLUTIONING

7.1 Feature 1

We have performed Data preprocessing & Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA), Data visualization, Data mining (model building) and Performance metrics. Finally, we have saved the model

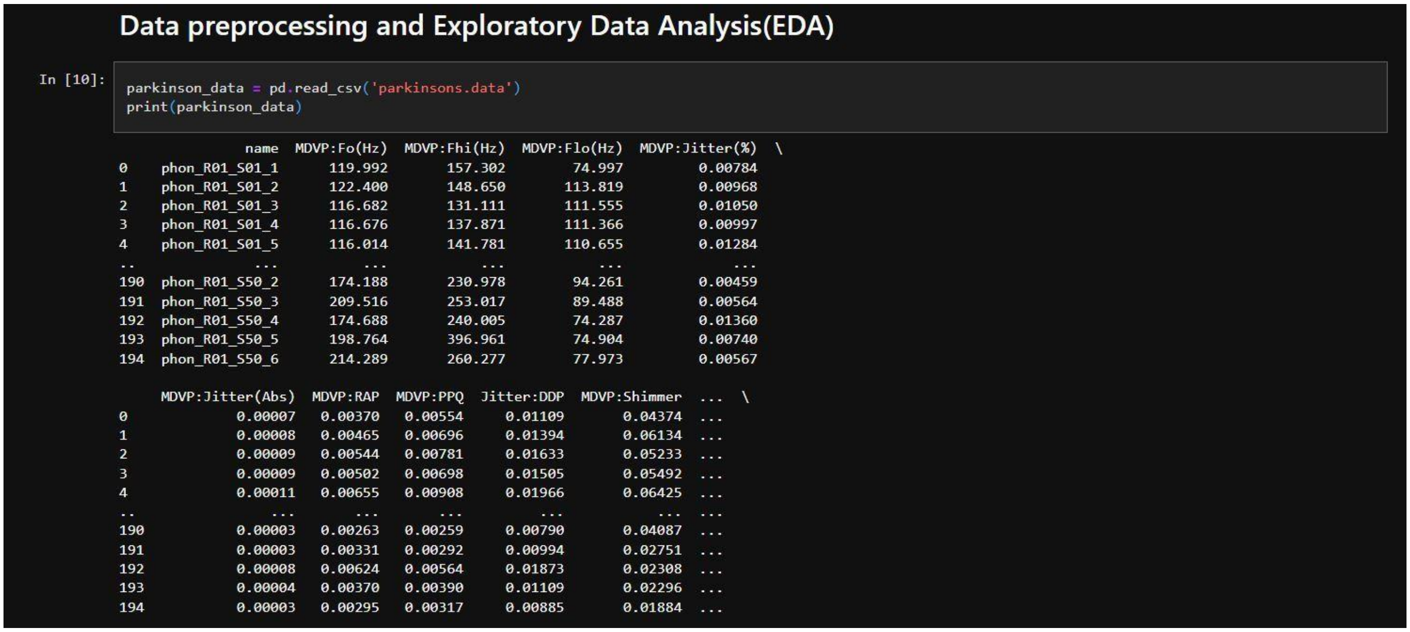


Machine Learning Algorithm for Parkinson Disease

Importing libaries

In [5]:

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore") #Not to display the warnings

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import os, sys
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from xgboost import XGBClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score #Modelmetrics
```

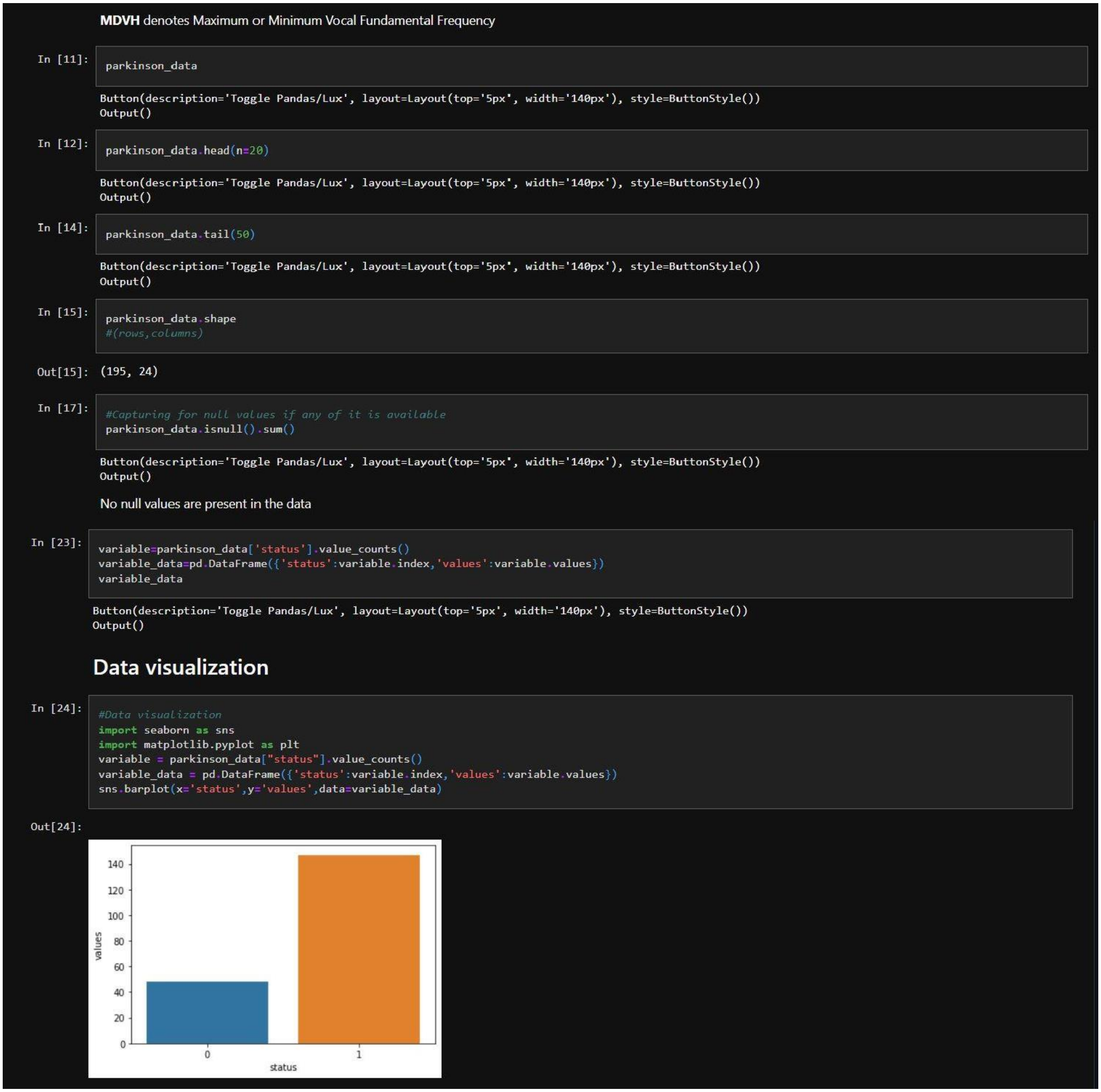


Data preprocessing and Exploratory Data Analysis(EDA)

In [10]:

```
parkinson_data = pd.read_csv('parkinsons.data')
print(parkinson_data)
```

```
              name  MDVP:Fo(Hz)  MDVP:Fhi(Hz)  MDVP:Flo(Hz)  MDVP:Jitter(%)  \
0    phon_R01_S01_1      119.992       157.302        74.997         0.00784
1    phon_R01_S01_2      122.400       148.650       113.819         0.00968
2    phon_R01_S01_3      116.682       131.111       111.555         0.01050
3    phon_R01_S01_4      116.676       137.871       111.366         0.00997
4    phon_R01_S01_5      116.014       141.781       110.655         0.01284
..              ...          ...           ...           ...             ...
190  phon_R01_S50_2      174.188       230.978        94.261         0.00459
191  phon_R01_S50_3      209.516       253.017        89.488         0.00564
192  phon_R01_S50_4      174.688       240.005        74.287         0.01360
193  phon_R01_S50_5      198.764       396.961        74.904         0.00740
194  phon_R01_S50_6      214.289       260.277        77.973         0.00567

     MDVP:Jitter(Abs)  MDVP:RAP  MDVP:PPQ  Jitter:DDP  MDVP:Shimmer  ...  \
0             0.00007   0.00370   0.00554     0.01109       0.04374  ...
1             0.00008   0.00465   0.00696     0.01394       0.06134  ...
2             0.00009   0.00544   0.00781     0.01633       0.05233  ...
3             0.00009   0.00502   0.00698     0.01505       0.05492  ...
4             0.00011   0.00655   0.00908     0.01966       0.06425  ...
..                ...       ...       ...         ...           ...  ...
190           0.00003   0.00263   0.00259     0.00790       0.04087  ...
191           0.00003   0.00331   0.00292     0.00994       0.02751  ...
192           0.00008   0.00624   0.00564     0.01873       0.02308  ...
193           0.00004   0.00370   0.00390     0.01109       0.02296  ...
194           0.00003   0.00295   0.00317     0.00885       0.01884  ...
```



MDVH denotes Maximum or Minimum Vocal Fundamental Frequency

```
In [11]:  parkinson_data
```

```
Button(description='Toggle Pandas/Lux', layout=Layout(top='5px', width='140px'), style=ButtonStyle())
Output()
```

```
In [12]:  parkinson_data.head(n=20)
```

```
Button(description='Toggle Pandas/Lux', layout=Layout(top='5px', width='140px'), style=ButtonStyle())
Output()
```

```
In [14]:  parkinson_data.tail(50)
```

```
Button(description='Toggle Pandas/Lux', layout=Layout(top='5px', width='140px'), style=ButtonStyle())
Output()
```

```
In [15]:  parkinson_data.shape
          #(rows,columns)
```

```
Out[15]:  (195, 24)
```

```
In [17]:  #Capturing for null values if any of it is available
          parkinson_data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Button(description='Toggle Pandas/Lux', layout=Layout(top='5px', width='140px'), style=ButtonStyle())
Output()
```

No null values are present in the data

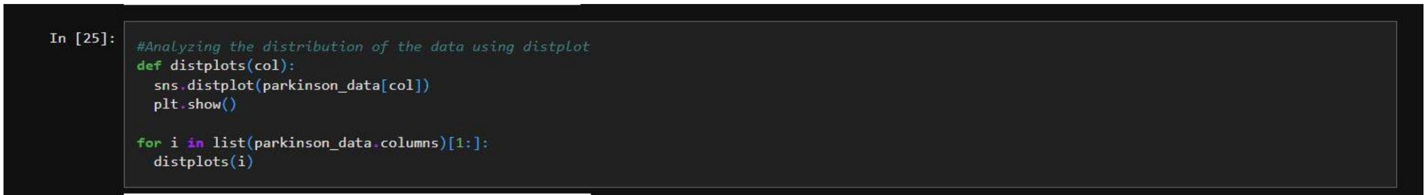
```
In [23]:  variable=parkinson_data['status'].value_counts()
          variable_data=pd.DataFrame({'status':variable.index,'values':variable.values})
          variable_data
```

```
Button(description='Toggle Pandas/Lux', layout=Layout(top='5px', width='140px'), style=ButtonStyle())
Output()
```

Data visualization

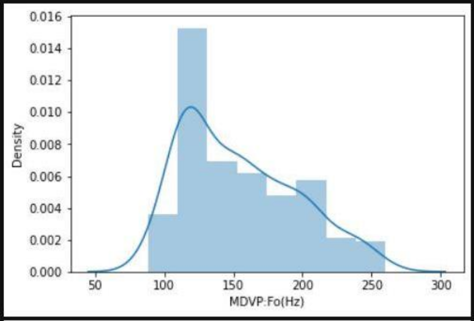
```
In [24]:  #Data visualization
          import seaborn as sns
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          variable = parkinson_data["status"].value_counts()
          variable_data = pd.DataFrame({'status':variable.index,'values':variable.values})
          sns.barplot(x='status',y='values',data=variable_data)
```

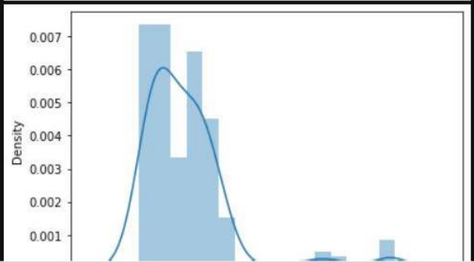
```
Out[24]:
```

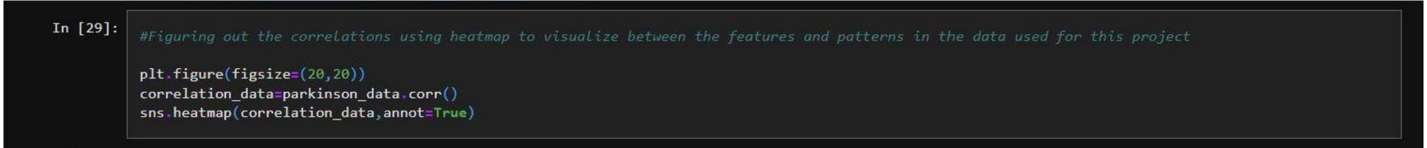


In [25]:

```
#Analyzing the distribution of the data using distplot
def distplots(col):
  sns.distplot(parkinson_data[col])
  plt.show()

for i in list(parkinson_data.columns)[1:]:
  distplots(i)
```



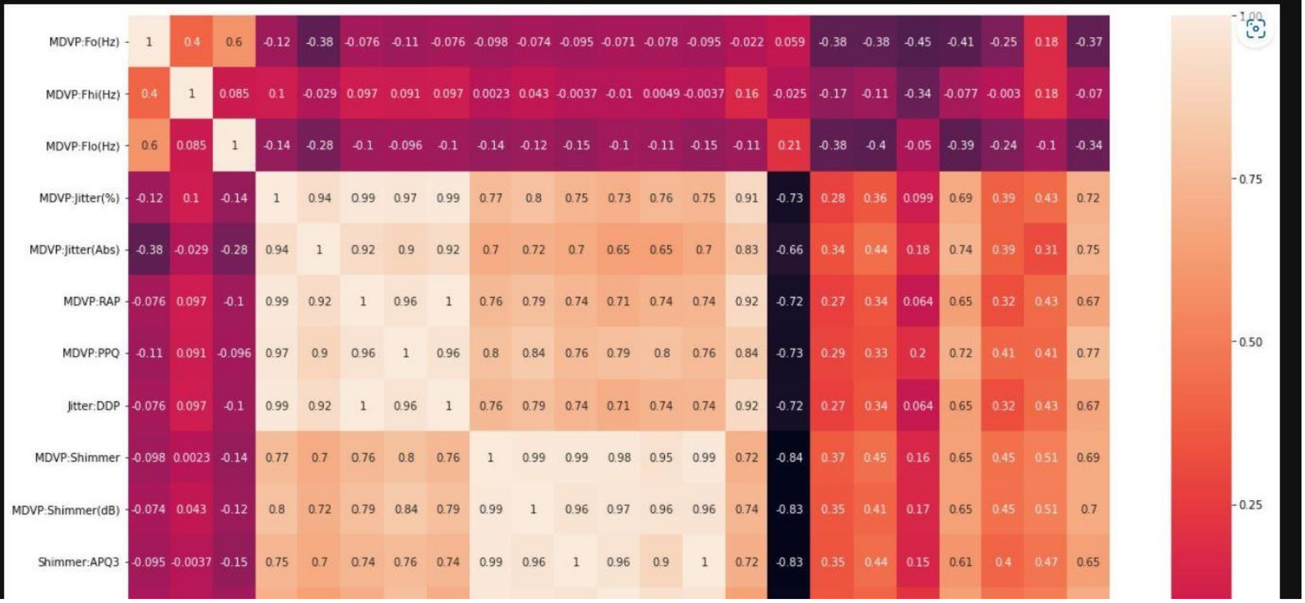




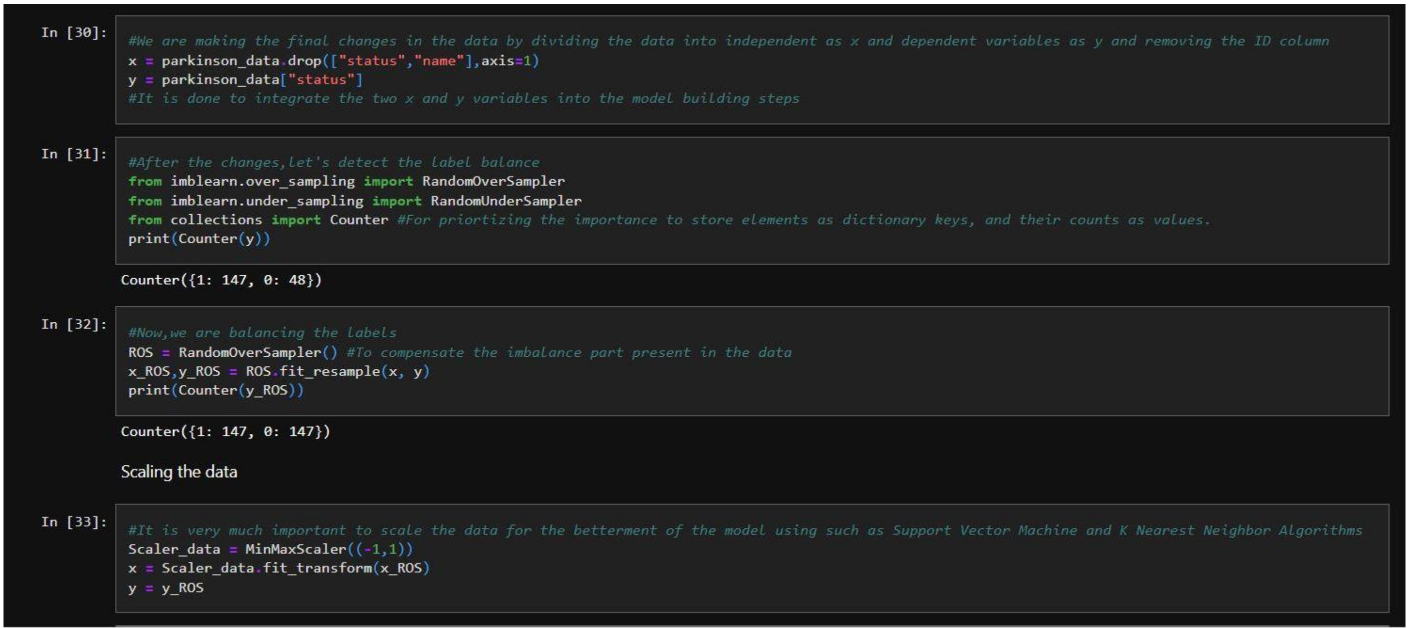
In [29]:

```
#Figuring out the correlations using heatmap to visualize between the features and patterns in the data used for this project

plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
correlation_data=parkinson_data.corr()
sns.heatmap(correlation_data,annot=True)
```

Out[29]:



MDVP:Fo(Hz)	1	0.4	0.6	-0.12	-0.38	-0.076	-0.11	-0.076	-0.098	-0.074	-0.095	-0.071	-0.078	-0.095	-0.022	0.059	-0.38	-0.38	-0.45	-0.41	-0.25	0.18	-0.37
MDVP:Fhi(Hz)	0.4	1	0.085	0.1	-0.029	0.097	0.091	0.097	0.0023	0.043	-0.0037	-0.01	0.0049	-0.0037	0.16	-0.025	-0.17	-0.11	-0.34	-0.077	-0.003	0.18	-0.07
MDVP:Flo(Hz)	0.6	0.085	1	-0.14	-0.28	-0.1	-0.096	-0.1	-0.14	-0.12	-0.15	-0.1	-0.11	-0.15	-0.11	0.21	-0.38	-0.4	-0.05	-0.39	-0.24	-0.1	-0.34
MDVP:Jitter(%)	-0.12	0.1	-0.14	1	0.94	0.99	0.97	0.99	0.77	0.8	0.75	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.91	-0.73	0.28	0.36	0.099	0.69	0.39	0.43	0.72
MDVP:Jitter(Abs)	-0.38	-0.029	-0.28	0.94	1	0.92	0.9	0.92	0.7	0.72	0.7	0.65	0.65	0.7	0.83	-0.66	0.34	0.44	0.18	0.74	0.39	0.31	0.75
MDVP:RAP	-0.076	0.097	-0.1	0.99	0.92	1	0.96	1	0.76	0.79	0.74	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.92	-0.72	0.27	0.34	0.064	0.65	0.32	0.43	0.67
MDVP:PPQ	-0.11	0.091	-0.096	0.97	0.9	0.96	1	0.96	0.8	0.84	0.76	0.79	0.8	0.76	0.84	-0.73	0.29	0.33	0.2	0.72	0.41	0.41	0.77
Jitter:DDP	-0.076	0.097	-0.1	0.99	0.92	1	0.96	1	0.76	0.79	0.74	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.92	-0.72	0.27	0.34	0.064	0.65	0.32	0.43	0.67
MDVP:Shimmer	-0.098	0.0023	-0.14	0.77	0.7	0.76	0.8	0.76	1	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.99	0.72	-0.84	0.37	0.45	0.16	0.65	0.45	0.51	0.69
MDVP:Shimmer(dB)	-0.074	0.043	-0.12	0.8	0.72	0.79	0.84	0.79	0.99	1	0.96	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.74	-0.83	0.35	0.41	0.17	0.65	0.45	0.51	0.7
Shimmer:APQ3	-0.095	-0.0037	-0.15	0.75	0.7	0.74	0.76	0.74	0.99	0.96	1	0.96	0.9	1	0.72	-0.83	0.35	0.44	0.15	0.61	0.4	0.47	0.65



In [30]:
```
#We are making the final changes in the data by dividing the data into independent as x and dependent variables as y and removing the ID column
x = parkinson_data.drop(["status","name"],axis=1)
y = parkinson_data["status"]
#It is done to integrate the two x and y variables into the model building steps
```

In [31]:
```
#After the changes,let's detect the label balance
from imblearn.over_sampling import RandomOverSampler
from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler
from collections import Counter #For priortizing the importance to store elements as dictionary keys, and their counts as values.
print(Counter(y))
```

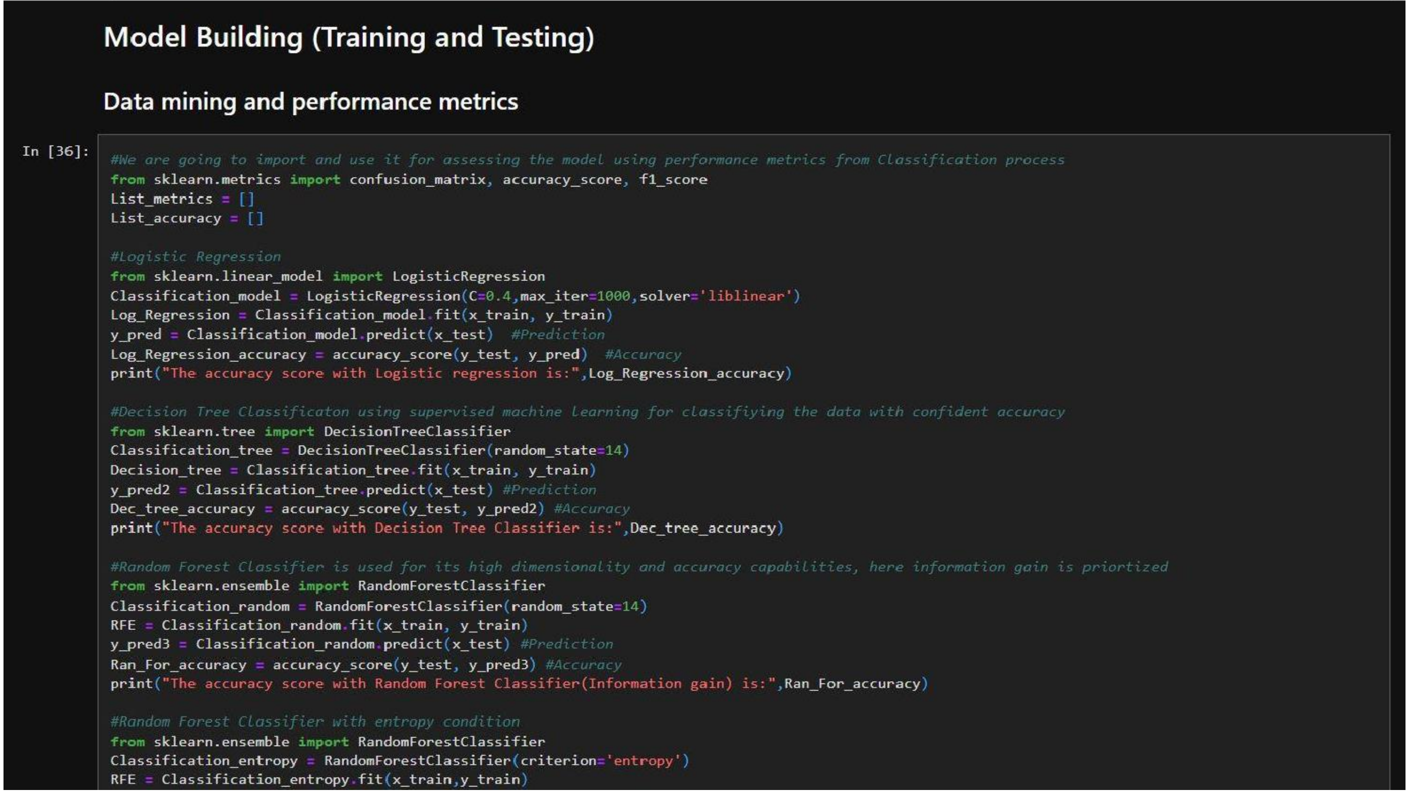
```
Counter({1: 147, 0: 48})
```

In [32]:
```
#Now,we are balancing the labels
ROS = RandomOverSampler() #To compensate the imbalance part present in the data
x_ROS,y_ROS = ROS.fit_resample(x, y)
print(Counter(y_ROS))
```

```
Counter({1: 147, 0: 147})
```

Scaling the data

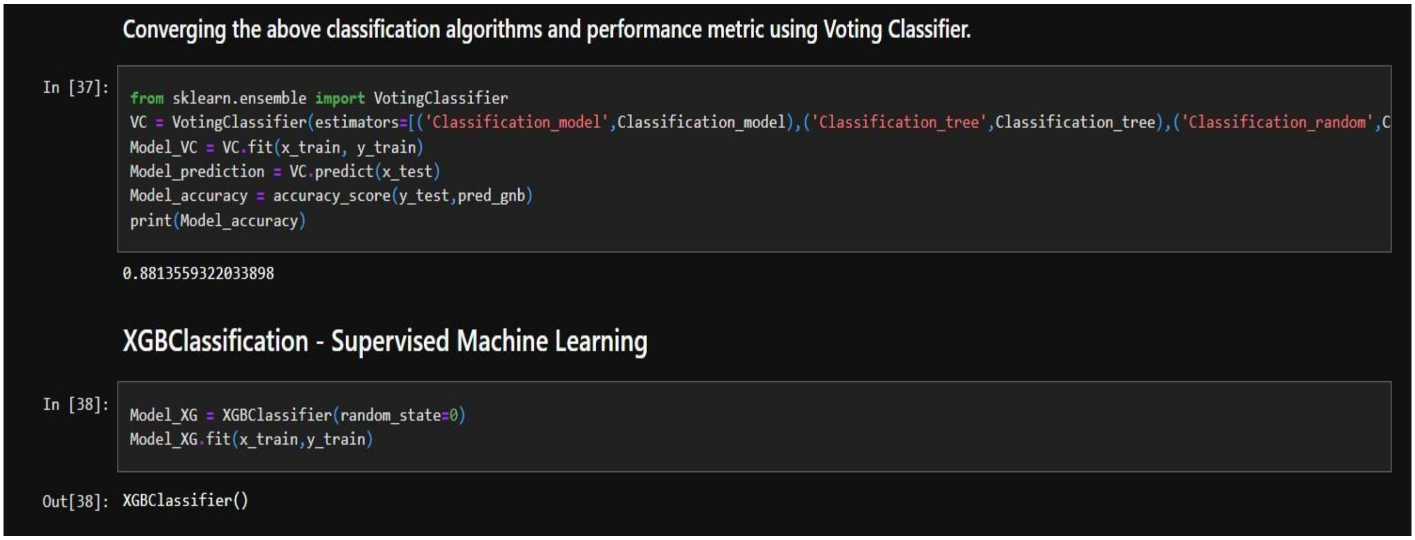
In [33]:
```
#It is very much important to scale the data for the betterment of the model using such as Support Vector Machine and K Nearest Neighbor Algorithms
Scaler_data = MinMaxScaler((-1,1))
x = Scaler_data.fit_transform(x_ROS)
y = y_ROS
```



Model Building (Training and Testing)

Data mining and performance metrics

In [36]:
```
#We are going to import and use it for assessing the model using performance metrics from Classification process
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, f1_score
List_metrics = []
List_accuracy = []

#Logistic Regression
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
Classification_model = LogisticRegression(C=0.4,max_iter=1000,solver='liblinear')
Log_Regression = Classification_model.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred = Classification_model.predict(x_test)  #Prediction
Log_Regression_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)  #Accuracy
print("The accuracy score with Logistic regression is:",Log_Regression_accuracy)

#Decision Tree Classificaton using supervised machine learning for classifiying the data with confident accuracy
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
Classification_tree = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=14)
Decision_tree = Classification_tree.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred2 = Classification_tree.predict(x_test) #Prediction
Dec_tree_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred2) #Accuracy
print("The accuracy score with Decision Tree Classifier is:",Dec_tree_accuracy)

#Random Forest Classifier is used for its high dimensionality and accuracy capabilities, here information gain is priortized
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
Classification_random = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=14)
RFE = Classification_random.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred3 = Classification_random.predict(x_test) #Prediction
Ran_For_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred3) #Accuracy
print("The accuracy score with Random Forest Classifier(Information gain) is:",Ran_For_accuracy)

#Random Forest Classifier with entropy condition
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
Classification_entropy = RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy')
RFE = Classification_entropy.fit(x_train,y_train)
```



Converging the above classification algorithms and performance metric using Voting Classifier.

In [37]:

```
from sklearn.ensemble import VotingClassifier
VC = VotingClassifier(estimators=[('Classification_model',Classification_model),('Classification_tree',Classification_tree),('Classification_random',C
Model_VC = VC.fit(x_train, y_train)
Model_prediction = VC.predict(x_test)
Model_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test,pred_gnb)
print(Model_accuracy)
```

```
0.8813559322033898
```

XGBClassification - Supervised Machine Learning

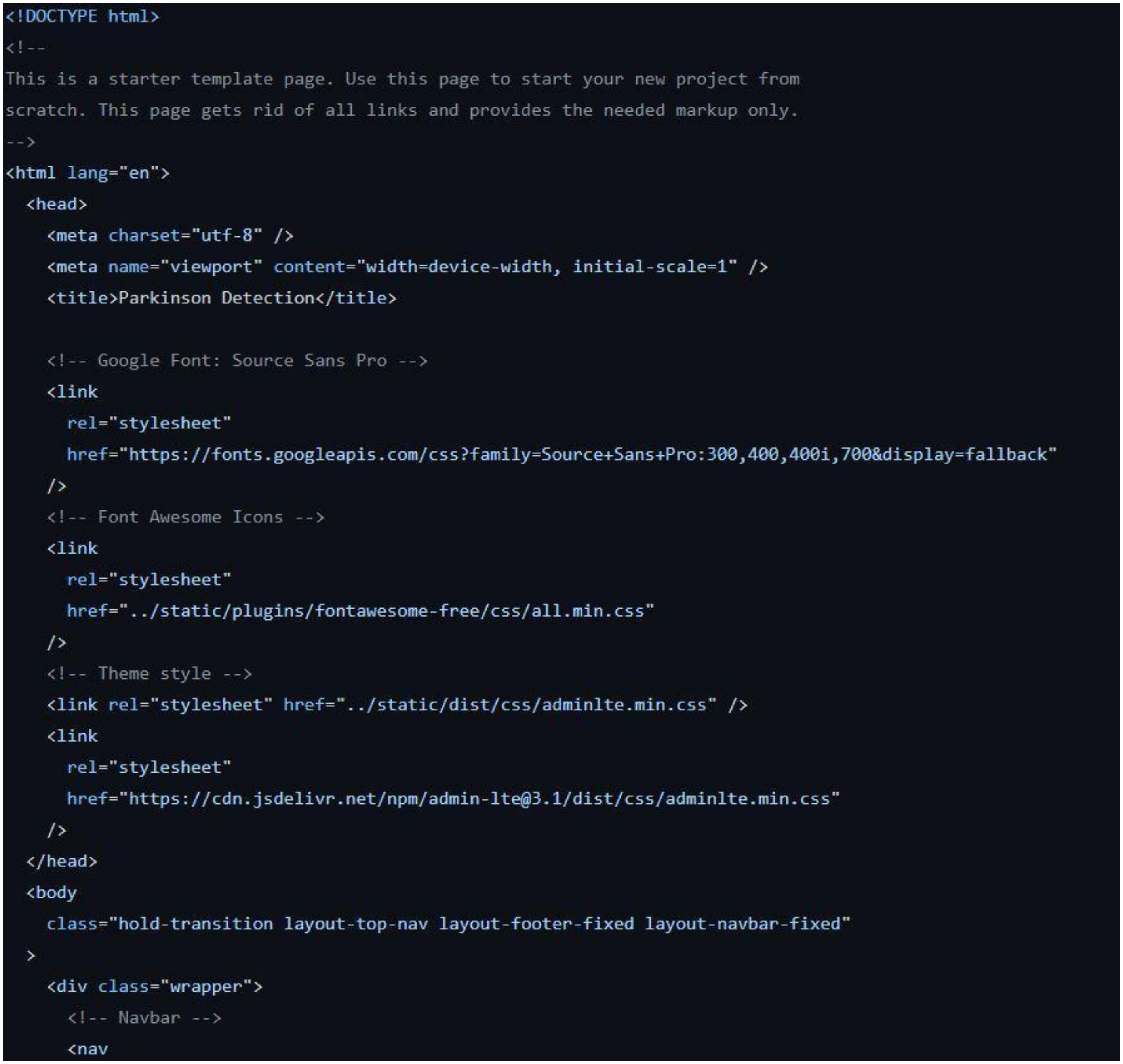
In [38]:

```
Model_XG = XGBClassifier(random_state=0)
Model_XG.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

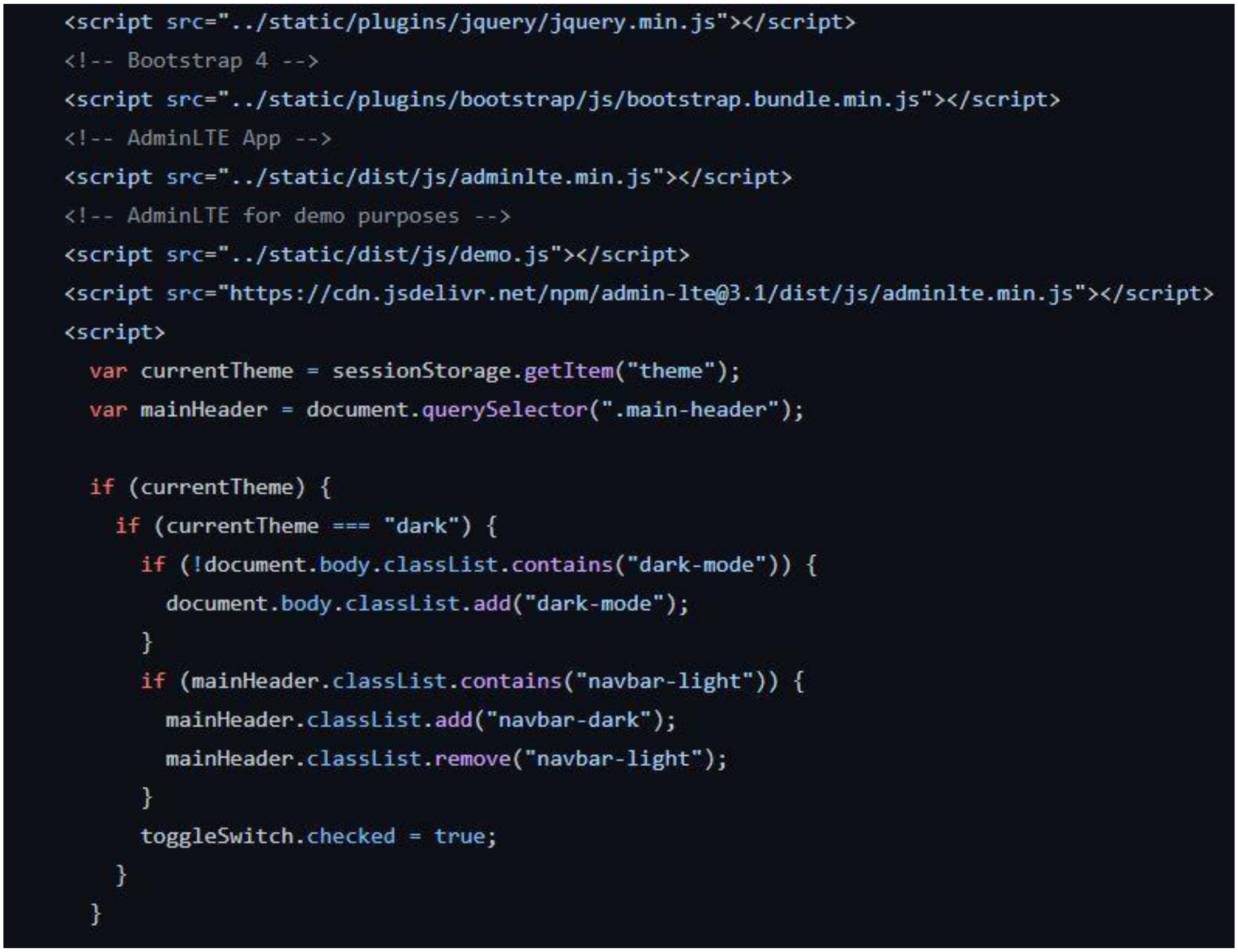
```
Out[38]: XGBClassifier()
```

7.2 Feature 2

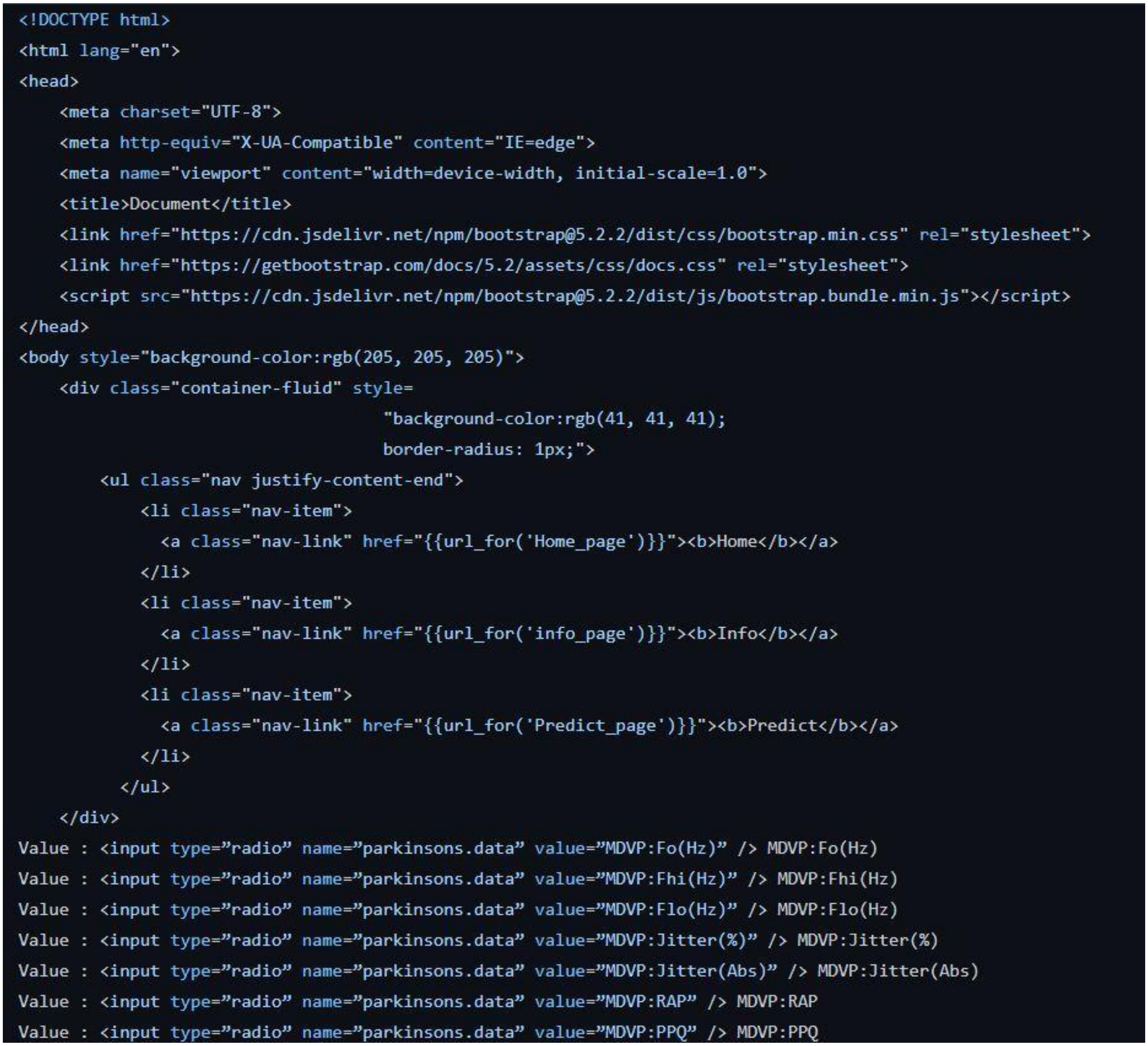
*** We have created an Application with Home Page (After logging in by the user), Layout and Predict Page.**



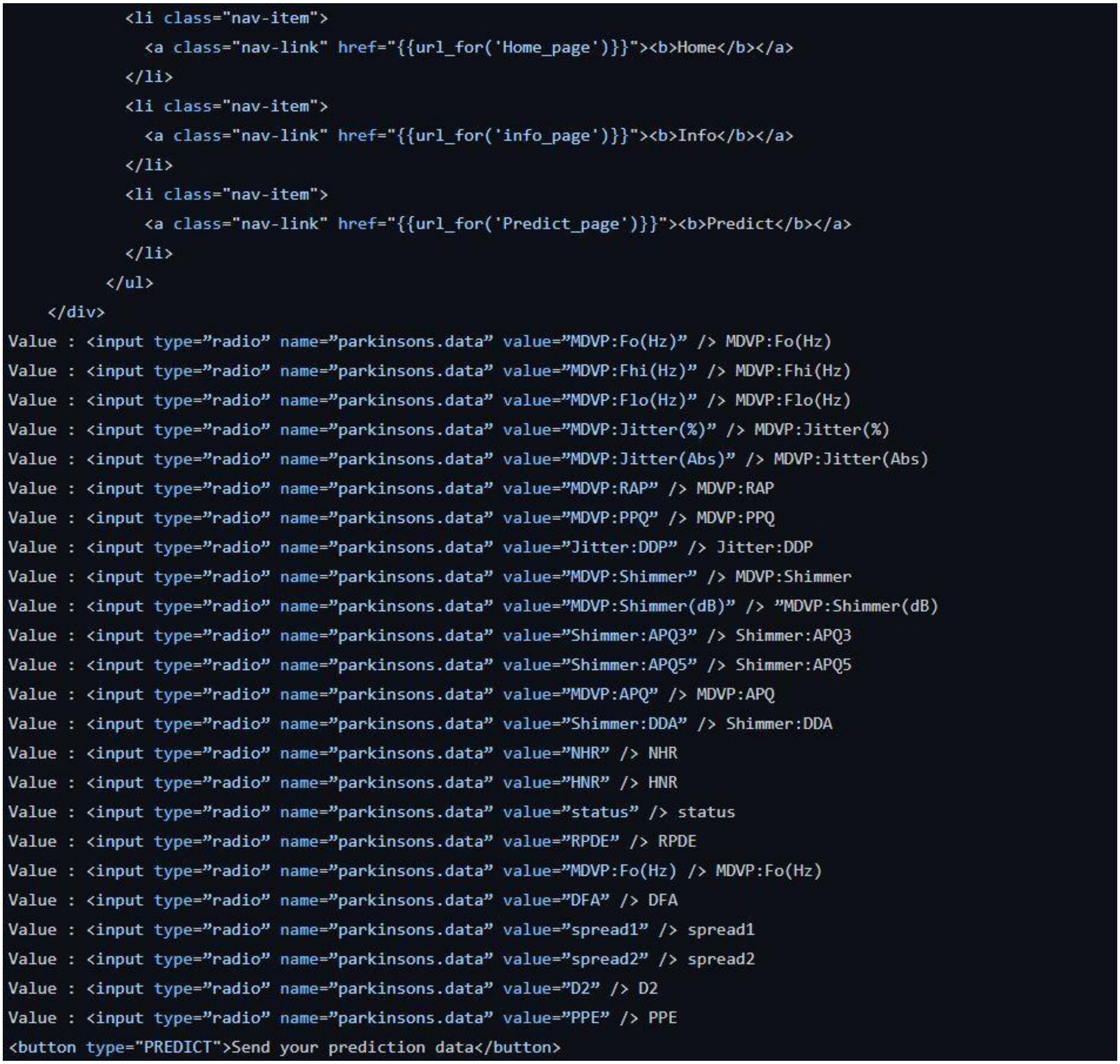
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!--
This is a starter template page. Use this page to start your new project from
scratch. This page gets rid of all links and provides the needed markup only.
-->
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
    <title>Parkinson Detection</title>

    <!-- Google Font: Source Sans Pro -->
    <link
      rel="stylesheet"
      href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Source+Sans+Pro:300,400,400i,700&display=fallback"
    />
    <!-- Font Awesome Icons -->
    <link
      rel="stylesheet"
      href="../static/plugins/fontawesome-free/css/all.min.css"
    />
    <!-- Theme style -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../static/dist/css/adminlte.min.css" />
    <link
      rel="stylesheet"
      href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/admin-lte@3.1/dist/css/adminlte.min.css"
    />
  </head>
  <body
    class="hold-transition layout-top-nav layout-footer-fixed layout-navbar-fixed"
  >
    <div class="wrapper">
      <!-- Navbar -->
      <nav
```



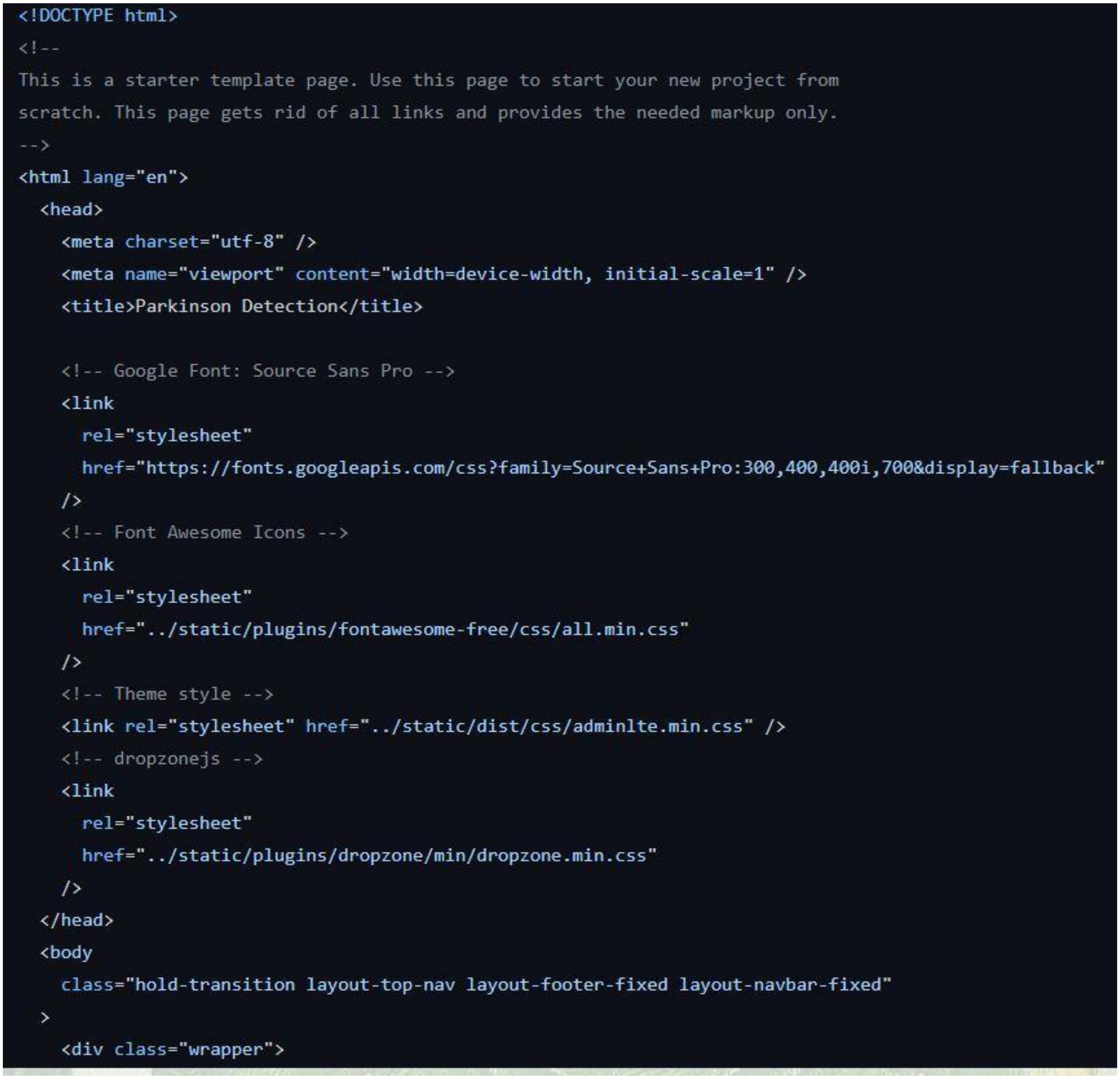
```
<script src="../static/plugins/jquery/jquery.min.js"></script>
<!-- Bootstrap 4 -->
<script src="../static/plugins/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
<!-- AdminLTE App -->
<script src="../static/dist/js/adminlte.min.js"></script>
<!-- AdminLTE for demo purposes -->
<script src="../static/dist/js/demo.js"></script>
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/admin-lte@3.1/dist/js/adminlte.min.js"></script>
<script>
  var currentTheme = sessionStorage.getItem("theme");
  var mainHeader = document.querySelector(".main-header");

  if (currentTheme) {
    if (currentTheme === "dark") {
      if (!document.body.classList.contains("dark-mode")) {
        document.body.classList.add("dark-mode");
      }
      if (mainHeader.classList.contains("navbar-light")) {
        mainHeader.classList.add("navbar-dark");
        mainHeader.classList.remove("navbar-light");
      }
      toggleSwitch.checked = true;
    }
  }
```



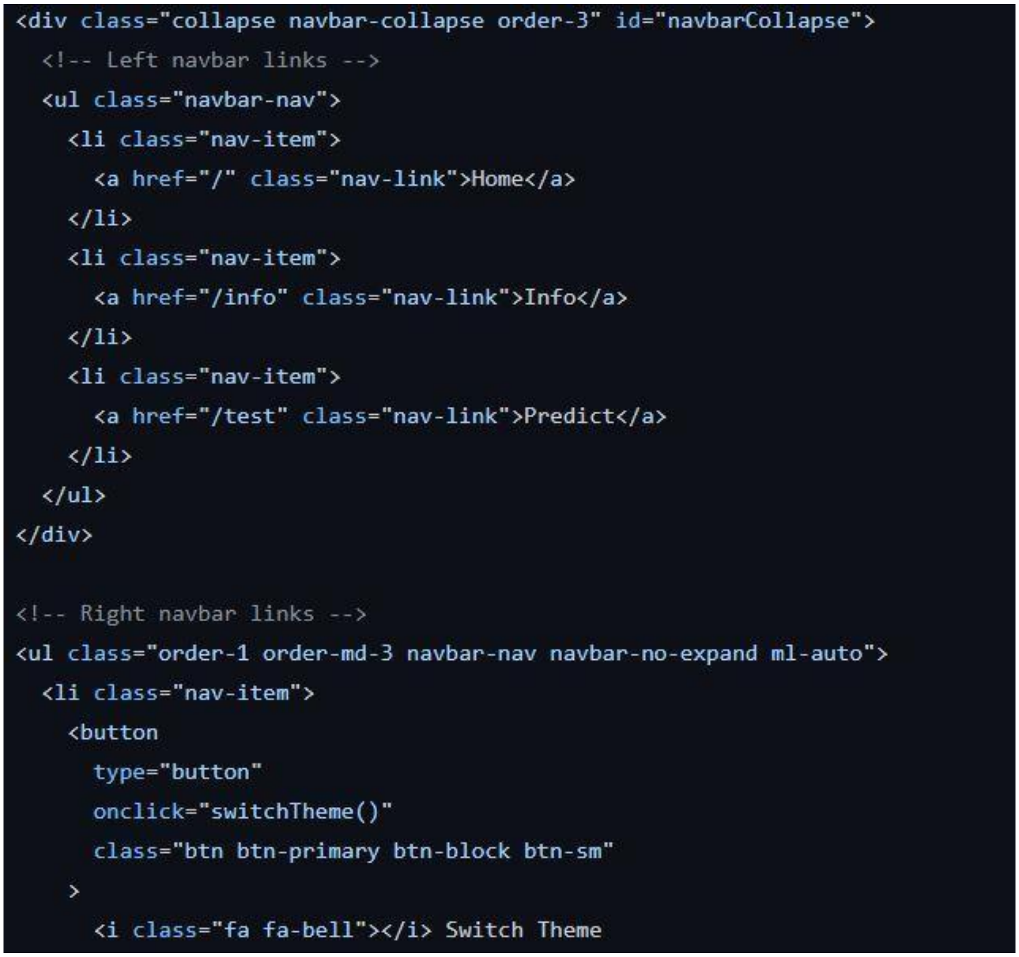
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.2/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <link href="https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.2/assets/css/docs.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.2/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
</head>
<body style="background-color:rgb(205, 205, 205)">
    <div class="container-fluid" style=
                                    "background-color:rgb(41, 41, 41);
                                    border-radius: 1px;">
        <ul class="nav justify-content-end">
            <li class="nav-item">
              <a class="nav-link" href="{{url_for('Home_page')}}"><b>Home</b></a>
            </li>
            <li class="nav-item">
              <a class="nav-link" href="{{url_for('info_page')}}"><b>Info</b></a>
            </li>
            <li class="nav-item">
              <a class="nav-link" href="{{url_for('Predict_page')}}"><b>Predict</b></a>
            </li>
          </ul>
    </div>
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Fo(Hz)” /> MDVP:Fo(Hz)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Fhi(Hz)” /> MDVP:Fhi(Hz)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Flo(Hz)” /> MDVP:Flo(Hz)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Jitter(%)” /> MDVP:Jitter(%)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Jitter(Abs)” /> MDVP:Jitter(Abs)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:RAP” /> MDVP:RAP
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:PPQ” /> MDVP:PPQ
```



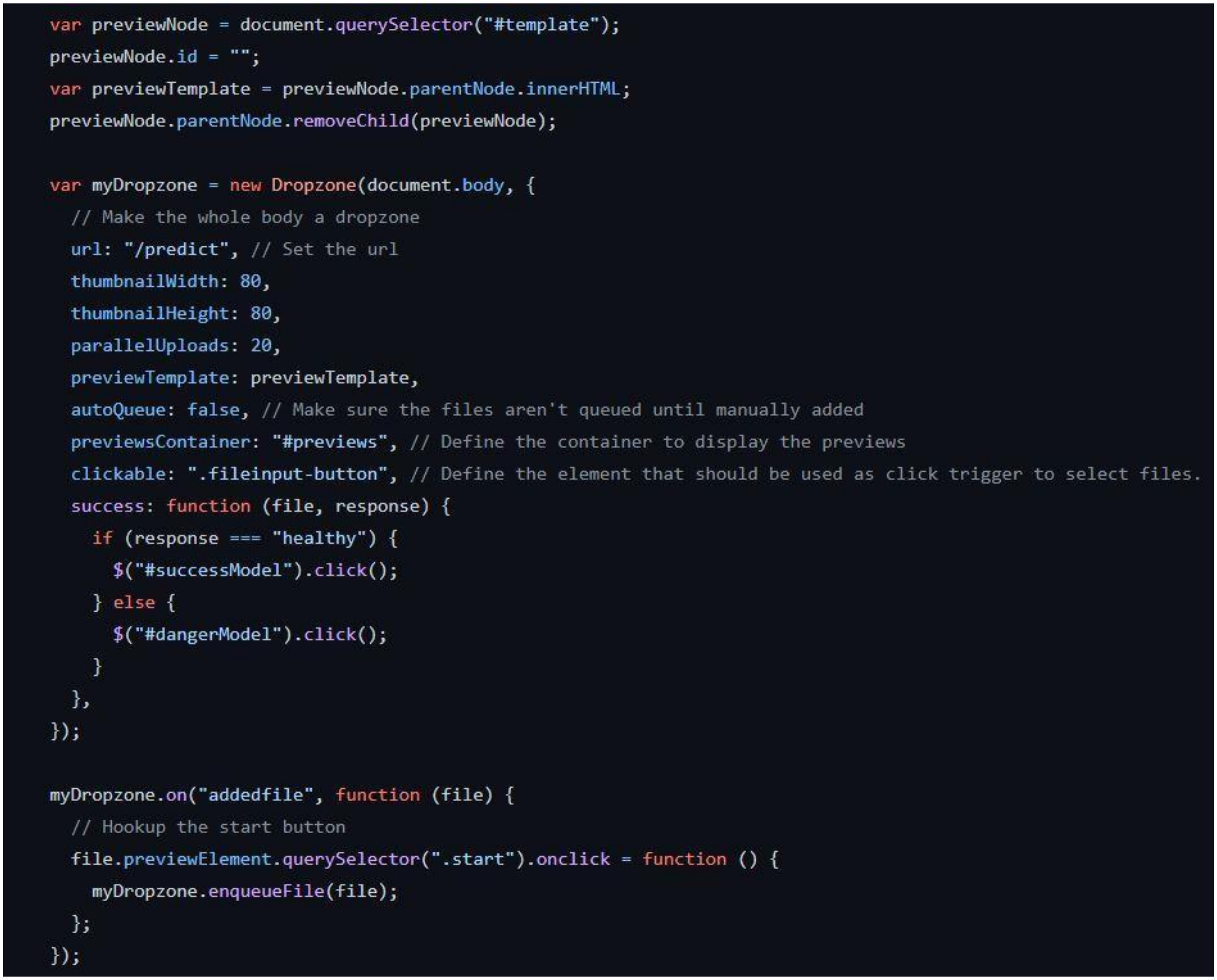
```
            <li class="nav-item">
              <a class="nav-link" href="{{url_for('Home_page')}}"><b>Home</b></a>
            </li>
            <li class="nav-item">
              <a class="nav-link" href="{{url_for('info_page')}}"><b>Info</b></a>
            </li>
            <li class="nav-item">
              <a class="nav-link" href="{{url_for('Predict_page')}}"><b>Predict</b></a>
            </li>
          </ul>
    </div>
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Fo(Hz)” /> MDVP:Fo(Hz)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Fhi(Hz)” /> MDVP:Fhi(Hz)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Flo(Hz)” /> MDVP:Flo(Hz)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Jitter(%)” /> MDVP:Jitter(%)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Jitter(Abs)” /> MDVP:Jitter(Abs)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:RAP” /> MDVP:RAP
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:PPQ” /> MDVP:PPQ
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”Jitter:DDP” /> Jitter:DDP
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Shimmer” /> MDVP:Shimmer
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Shimmer(dB)” /> ”MDVP:Shimmer(dB)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”Shimmer:APQ3” /> Shimmer:APQ3
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”Shimmer:APQ5” /> Shimmer:APQ5
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:APQ” /> MDVP:APQ
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”Shimmer:DDA” /> Shimmer:DDA
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”NHR” /> NHR
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”HNR” /> HNR
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”status” /> status
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”RPDE” /> RPDE
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”MDVP:Fo(Hz) /> MDVP:Fo(Hz)
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”DFA” /> DFA
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”spread1” /> spread1
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”spread2” /> spread2
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”D2” /> D2
Value : <input type=”radio” name=”parkinsons.data” value=”PPE” /> PPE
<button type="PREDICT">Send your prediction data</button>
```



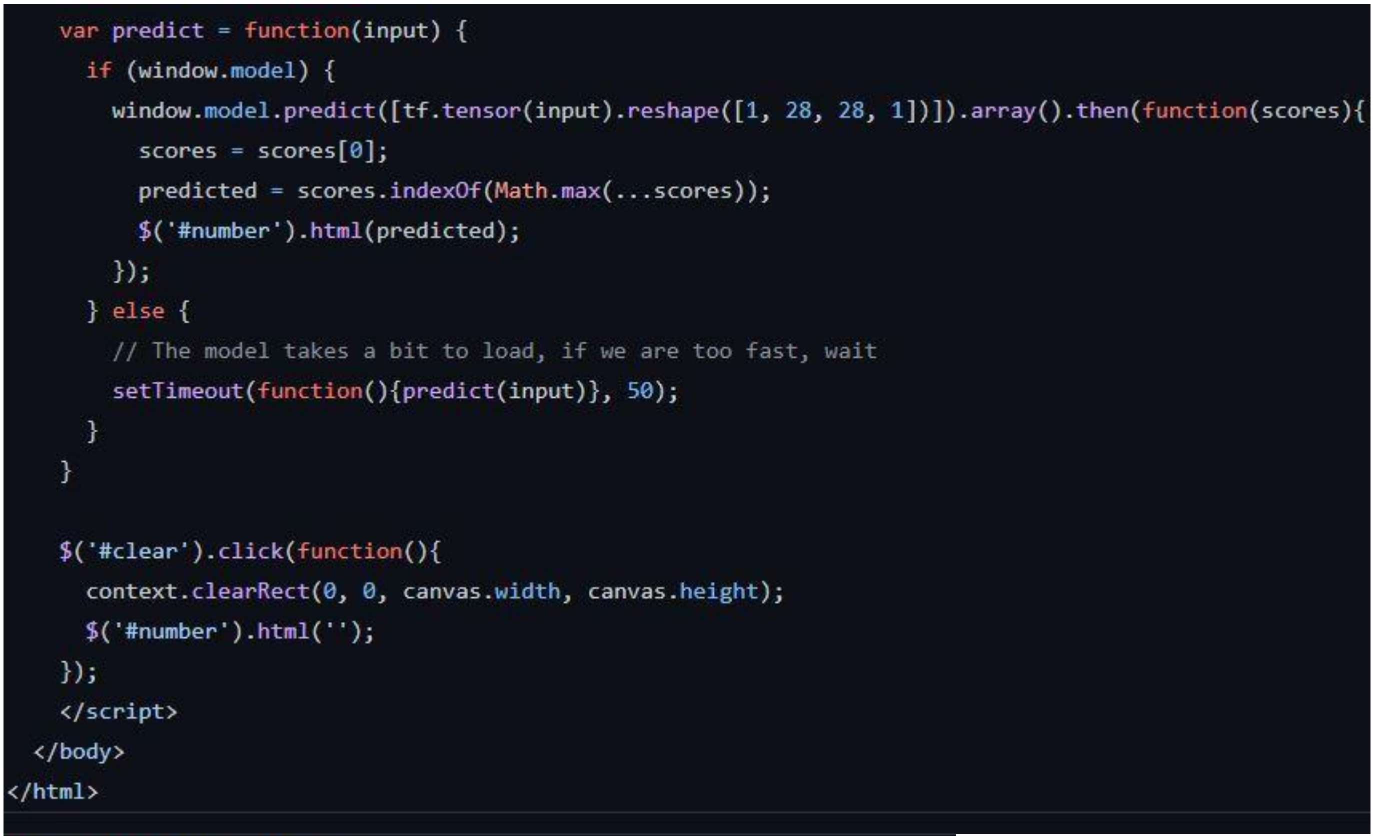
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!--
This is a starter template page. Use this page to start your new project from
scratch. This page gets rid of all links and provides the needed markup only.
-->
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
    <title>Parkinson Detection</title>

    <!-- Google Font: Source Sans Pro -->
    <link
      rel="stylesheet"
      href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Source+Sans+Pro:300,400,400i,700&display=fallback"
    />
    <!-- Font Awesome Icons -->
    <link
      rel="stylesheet"
      href="../static/plugins/fontawesome-free/css/all.min.css"
    />
    <!-- Theme style -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../static/dist/css/adminlte.min.css" />
    <!-- dropzonejs -->
    <link
      rel="stylesheet"
      href="../static/plugins/dropzone/min/dropzone.min.css"
    />
  </head>
  <body
    class="hold-transition layout-top-nav layout-footer-fixed layout-navbar-fixed"
  >
    <div class="wrapper">
```



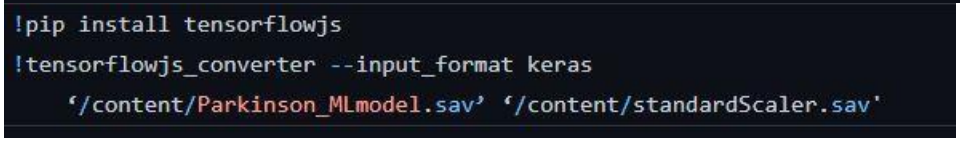
```
<div class="collapse navbar-collapse order-3" id="navbarCollapse">
  <!-- Left navbar links -->
  <ul class="navbar-nav">
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a href="/" class="nav-link">Home</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a href="/info" class="nav-link">Info</a>
    </li>
    <li class="nav-item">
      <a href="/test" class="nav-link">Predict</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</div>

<!-- Right navbar links -->
<ul class="order-1 order-md-3 navbar-nav navbar-no-expand ml-auto">
  <li class="nav-item">
    <button
      type="button"
      onclick="switchTheme()"
      class="btn btn-primary btn-block btn-sm"
    >
      <i class="fa fa-bell"></i> Switch Theme
```



```
var previewNode = document.querySelector("#template");
previewNode.id = "";
var previewTemplate = previewNode.parentNode.innerHTML;
previewNode.parentNode.removeChild(previewNode);

var myDropzone = new Dropzone(document.body, {
  // Make the whole body a dropzone
  url: "/predict", // Set the url
  thumbnailWidth: 80,
  thumbnailHeight: 80,
  parallelUploads: 20,
  previewTemplate: previewTemplate,
  autoQueue: false, // Make sure the files aren't queued until manually added
  previewsContainer: "#previews", // Define the container to display the previews
  clickable: ".fileinput-button", // Define the element that should be used as click trigger to select files.
  success: function (file, response) {
    if (response === "healthy") {
      $("#successModel").click();
    } else {
      $("#dangerModel").click();
    }
  },
});

myDropzone.on("addedfile", function (file) {
  // Hookup the start button
  file.previewElement.querySelector(".start").onclick = function () {
    myDropzone.enqueueFile(file);
  };
});
```



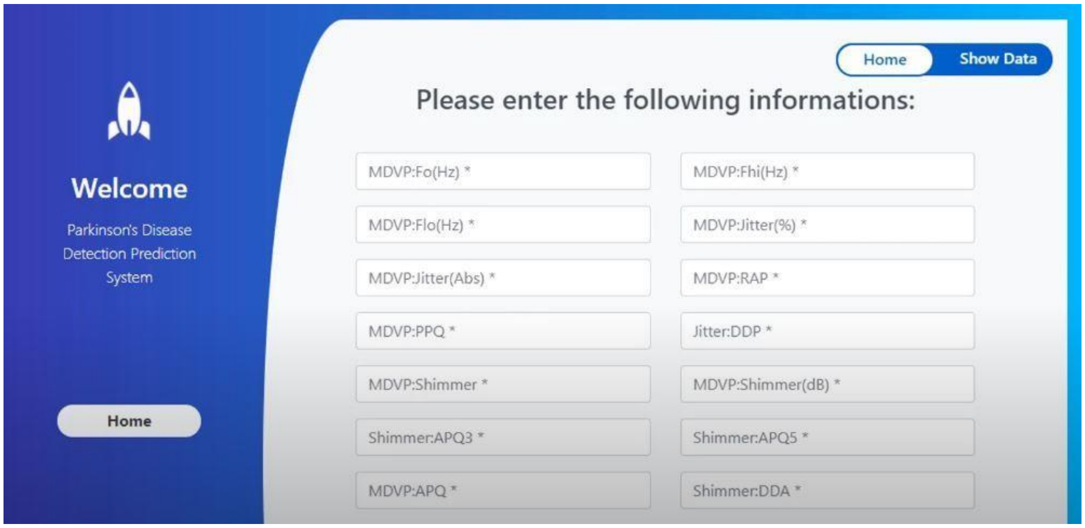
```
    var predict = function(input) {
      if (window.model) {
        window.model.predict([tf.tensor(input).reshape([1, 28, 28, 1])]).array().then(function(scores){
          scores = scores[0];
          predicted = scores.indexOf(Math.max(...scores));
          $('#number').html(predicted);
        });
      } else {
        // The model takes a bit to load, if we are too fast, wait
        setTimeout(function(){predict(input)}, 50);
      }
    }

    $('#clear').click(function(){
      context.clearRect(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
      $('#number').html('');
    });
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```



```
!pip install tensorflowjs
!tensorflowjs_converter --input_format keras
    ‘/content/Parkinson_MLmodel.sav’ ‘/content/standardScaler.sav'
```

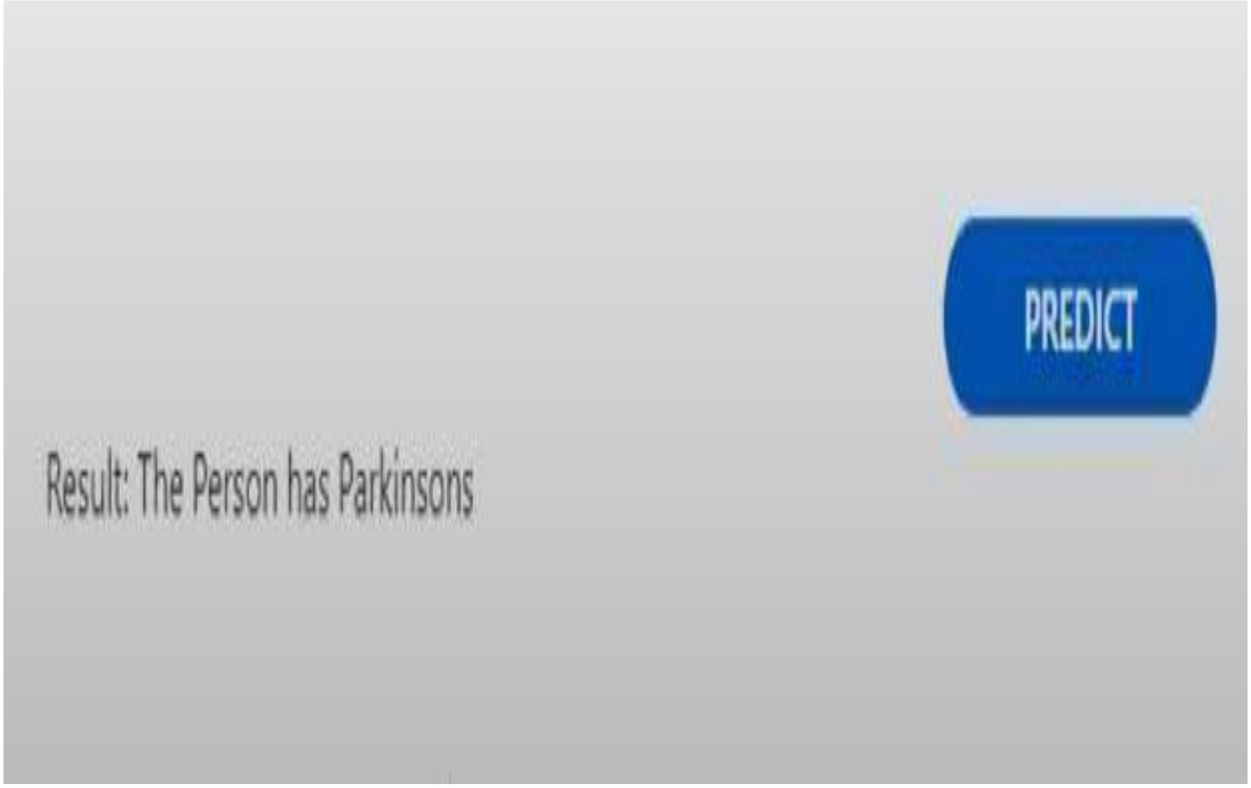
Login Page:

Disease input data by registering in this Page:



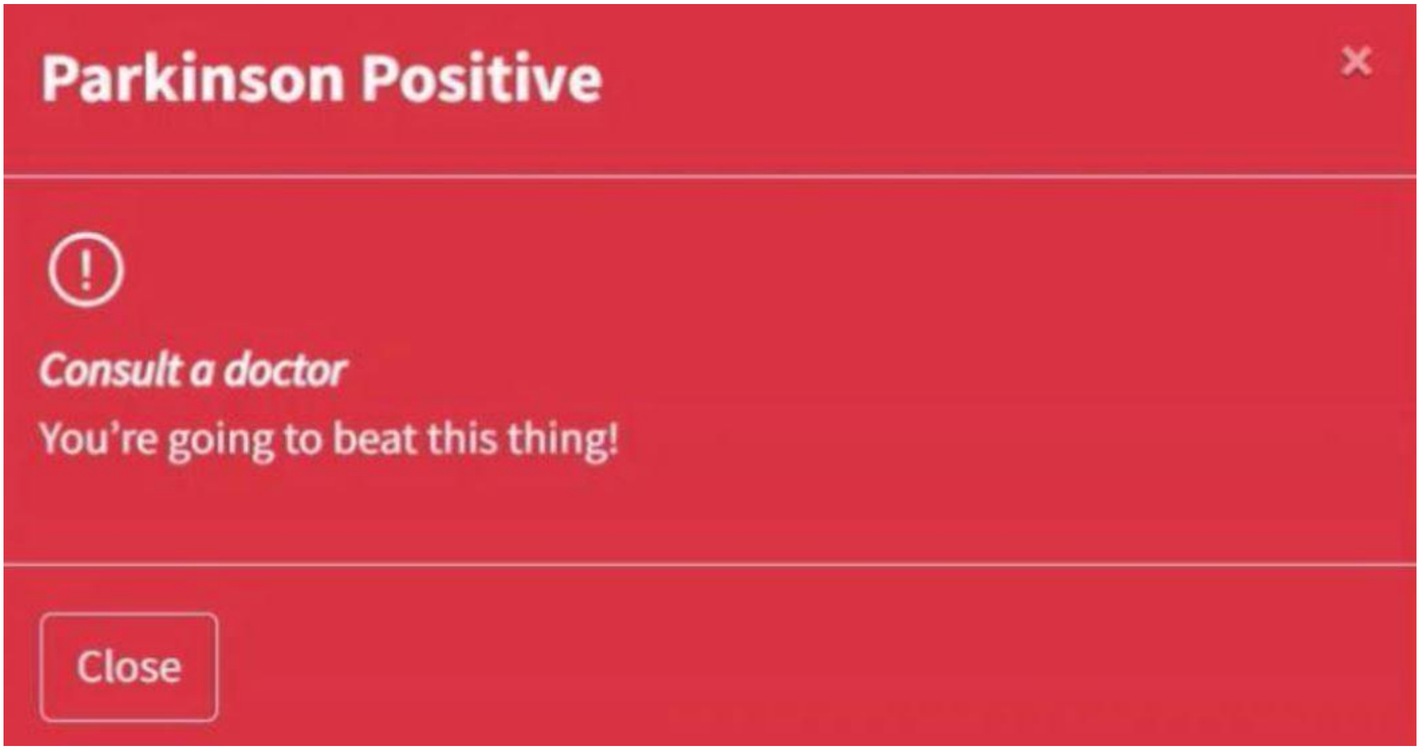
Please enter the following informations:

Predict result side:



Result: The Person has Parkinsons

Predict Page:



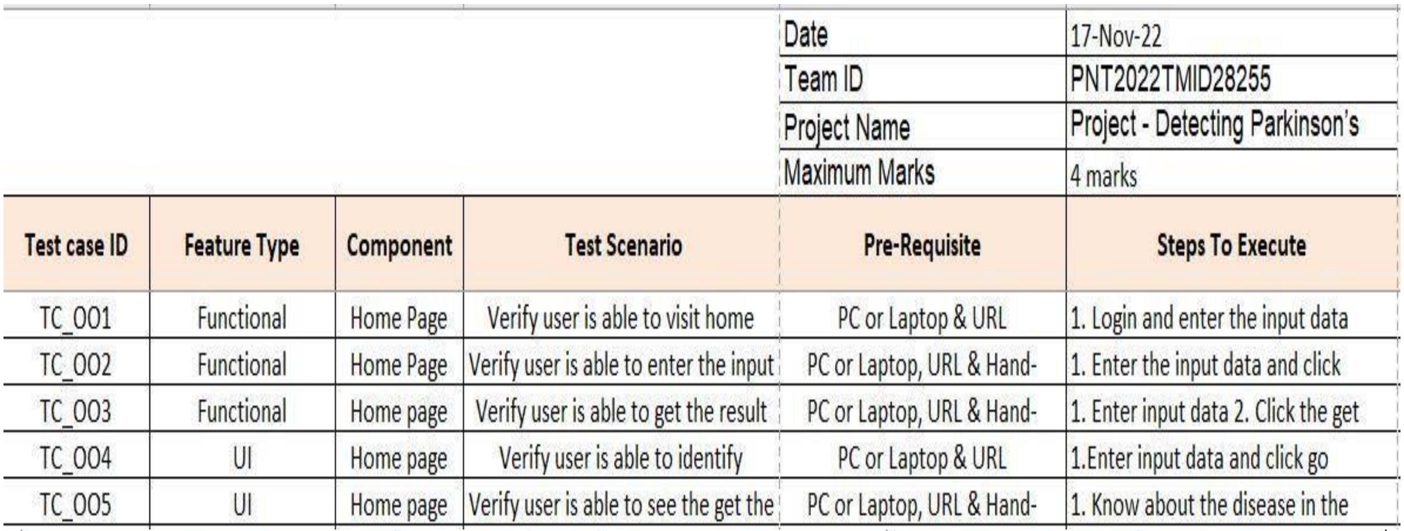
Parkinson Positive

Consult a doctor

You’re going to beat this thing!

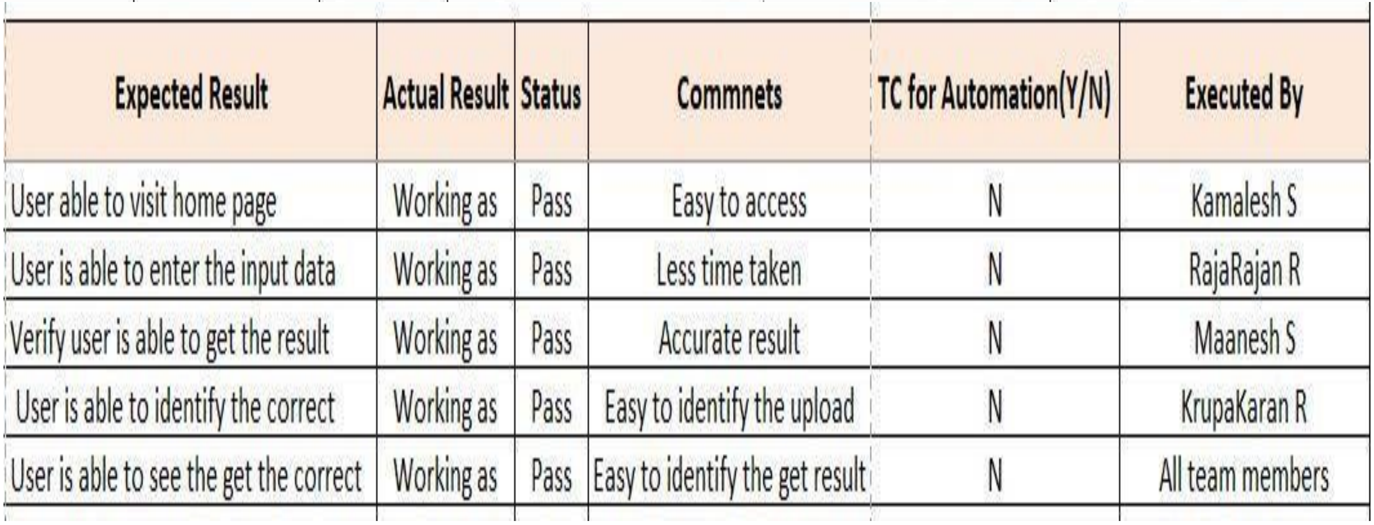
8. TESTING

8.1 Test Cases



Date	17-Nov-22
Team ID	PNT2022TMID28255
Project Name	Project - Detecting Parkinson's
Maximum Marks	4 marks

Test case ID	Feature Type	Component	Test Scenario	Pre-Requisite	Steps To Execute
TC_OO1	Functional	Home Page	Verify user is able to visit home	PC or Laptop & URL	1. Login and enter the input data
TC_OO2	Functional	Home Page	Verify user is able to enter the input	PC or Laptop, URL & Hand-	1. Enter the input data and click
TC_OO3	Functional	Home page	Verify user is able to get the result	PC or Laptop, URL & Hand-	1. Enter input data 2. Click the get
TC_OO4	UI	Home page	Verify user is able to identify	PC or Laptop & URL	1.Enter input data and click go
TC_OO5	UI	Home page	Verify user is able to see the get the	PC or Laptop, URL & Hand-	1. Know about the disease in the



Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Commnets	TC for Automation(Y/N)	Executed By
User able to visit home page	Working as	Pass	Easy to access	N	Kamalesh S
User is able to enter the input data	Working as	Pass	Less time taken	N	RajaRajan R
Verify user is able to get the result	Working as	Pass	Accurate result	N	Maanesh S
User is able to identify the correct	Working as	Pass	Easy to identify the upload	N	KrupaKaran R
User is able to see the get the correct	Working as	Pass	Easy to identify the get result	N	All team members

8.2 User Acceptance Testing

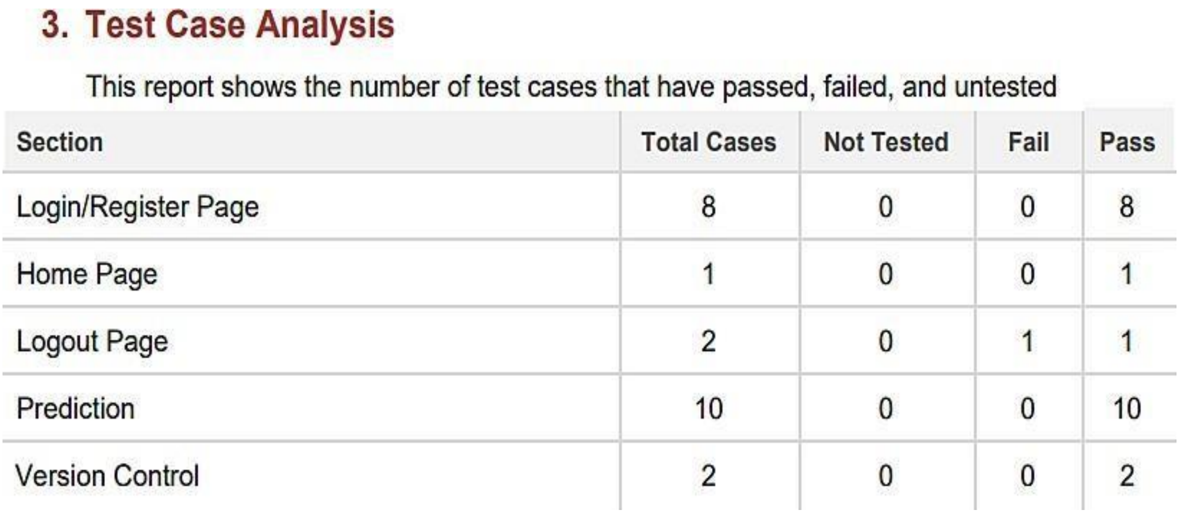
1. Purpose of Document

The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the Detecting Parkinson's Disease using Machine Learning project at the time of the release to User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

2. Defect Analysis

This report shows the number of resolved or closed bugs at each severity level, and how they were resolved

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
By Design	0	1	1	0	2
Duplicate	0	0	0	0	0
External	2	2	0	1	5
Fixed	1	0	0	0	1
Not Reproduced	0	0	0	0	0
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0
Won't Fix	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	3	1	1	8



3. Test Case Analysis

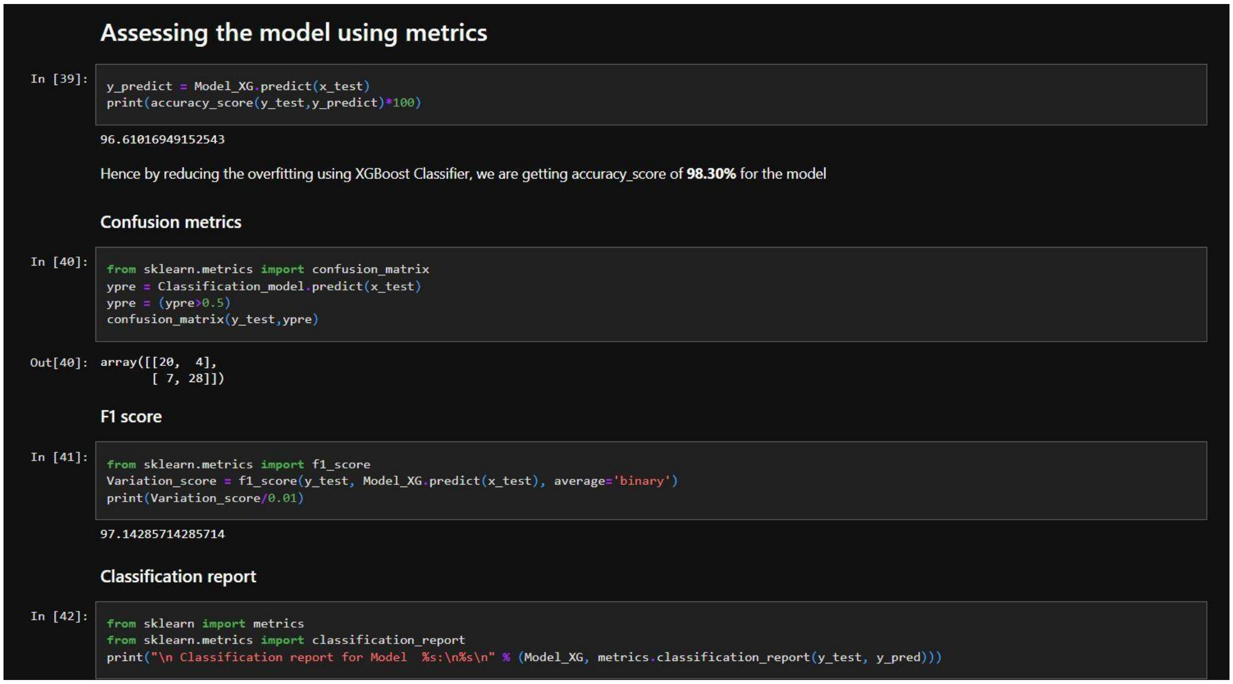
This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed, and untested

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Login/Register Page	8	0	0	8
Home Page	1	0	0	1
Logout Page	2	0	1	1
Prediction	10	0	0	10
Version Control	2	0	0	2

9. RESULTS

9.1 Performance Metrics

* **Classification Model: Confusion Matrix, Accuracy Score & Classification Report**



Assessing the model using metrics

```
In [39]: y_predict = Model_XG.predict(x_test)
         print(accuracy_score(y_test,y_predict)*100)

         96.61016949152543
```

Hence by reducing the overfitting using XGBoost Classifier, we are getting accuracy_score of **98.30%** for the model

Confusion metrics

```
In [40]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
         ypre = Classification_model.predict(x_test)
         ypre = (ypre>0.5)
         confusion_matrix(y_test,ypre)

Out[40]: array([[20,  4],
                [ 7, 28]])
```

F1 score

```
In [41]: from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
         Variation_score = f1_score(y_test, Model_XG.predict(x_test), average='binary')
         print(Variation_score/0.01)

         97.14285714285714
```

Classification report

```
In [42]: from sklearn import metrics
         from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
         print("\n Classification report for Model  %s:\n%s\n" % (Model_XG, metrics.classification_report(y_test, y_pred)))
```

10. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

10.1 Advantages

- We developed a model using the XG Boost Classifier using sklearn module of python to detect if an individual has Parkinson’s Disease or not. We got the machine learning model with 96.61% accuracy, which is good as our dataset contains good labels and values.
- More accuracy in the model
- The data of any person can be entered in db to check whether the person is affected by Parkinson’s disease or not.

10.2 Disadvantages

- Packages to be installed
- It produces fake results if the input data is entered wrong

11. CONCLUSION

It is possible to detect Parkinson`s disease using the drawings alone instead of measuring the speed and pressure of the pen on paper. Here, we presented included studies in a high-level summary, providing access to information including machine learning methods that have been used in the diagnosis of PD and associated outcomes, types of clinical, behavioral, and biometric data that could be used for rendering more accurate diagnoses, potential biomarkers for assisting clinical decision making, and other highly relevant information, including databases that could be used to enlarge and enrich smaller datasets. In summary, realization of machine learning-assisted diagnosis of PD yields high potential for a more systematic clinical decision-making system, while adaptation of novel biomarkers may give rise to easier access to PD diagnosis at an earlier stage.

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12. FUTURE SCOPE

Following years of minimal progress in the treatment of Parkinson's disease, pioneering pipeline therapies such as those previously discussed offer hope to those affected by this devastating condition.

13. APPENDIX

13.1 Source Code

Machine Learning code : IBM-Project-27034-1660044417/Project_Development Phase/Sprint_3/Machine_Learning_Algorithm at main · IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-27034-1660044417 (github.com)

Web development code : IBM-Project-27034-1660044417/Project Development Phase/Sprint 4/Web application (Application building) at main · IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-27034-1660044417 (github.com)

13.2 Github Link

Repository link: https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-27034-1660044417

13.3 Project Demo Link

Demonstration video link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QimXSIX3-NDfVHbUNObs3tyG60UzCtfi/view?usp=sharing