

Data Collection and Pre processing Phase

Date	09 July 2024
Team ID	SWTID1720023141
Project Title	Prediction and Analysis of Liver Patient Data Using Machine Learning
Maximum Marks	6 Marks

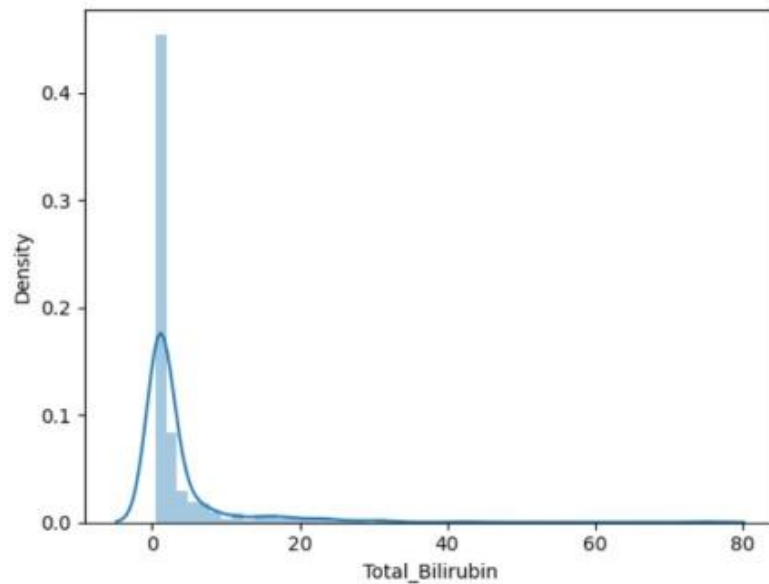
Data Exploration and Preprocessing Template

Identifies data sources, assesses quality issues like missing values and duplicates, and implements resolution plans to ensure accurate and reliable analysis.

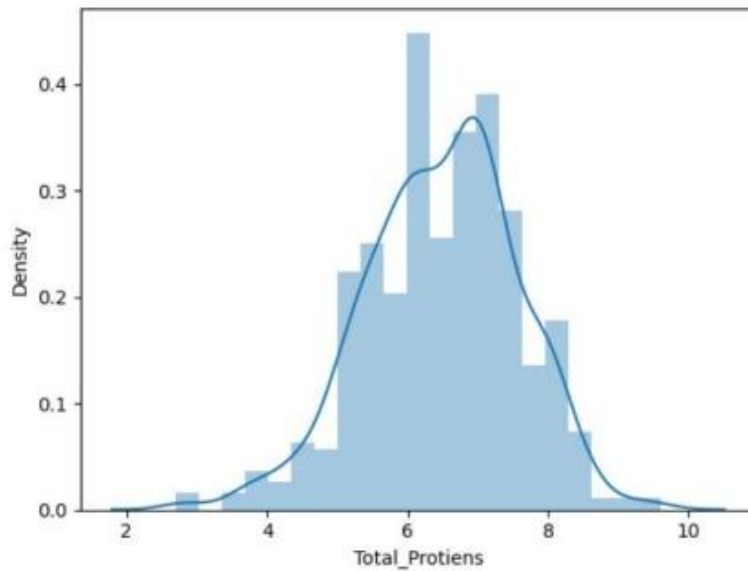
Section	Description				
Data Overview		Age	total_Bilirubin	Direct_Bilirubin	Alkaline_Phosphotase \
	count	583.000000	583.000000	583.000000	583.000000
	mean	44.746141	3.298799	1.486106	290.576329
	std	16.189833	6.209522	2.808498	242.937989
	min	4.000000	0.400000	0.100000	63.000000
	25%	33.000000	0.800000	0.200000	175.500000
	50%	45.000000	1.000000	0.300000	208.000000
	75%	58.000000	2.600000	1.300000	298.000000
	max	90.000000	75.000000	19.700000	2110.000000
		Alamine_Aminotransferase	Aspartate_Aminotransferase	Total_Protiens \	
	count	583.000000	583.000000	583.000000	
	mean	80.713551	109.910806	6.483190	
	std	182.620356	288.918529	1.085451	
	min	10.000000	10.000000	2.700000	
	25%	23.000000	25.000000	5.800000	
	50%	35.000000	42.000000	6.600000	
	75%	60.500000	87.000000	7.200000	
	max	2000.000000	4929.000000	9.600000	
		Albumin	Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio	Dataset	
	count	583.000000	579.000000	583.000000	
	mean	3.141852	0.947064	1.286449	
	std	0.795519	0.319592	0.452490	
	min	0.900000	0.300000	1.000000	
	25%	2.600000	0.700000	1.000000	
	50%	3.100000	0.930000	1.000000	
	75%	3.800000	1.100000	2.000000	
	max	5.500000	2.800000	2.000000	

Univariate Analysis

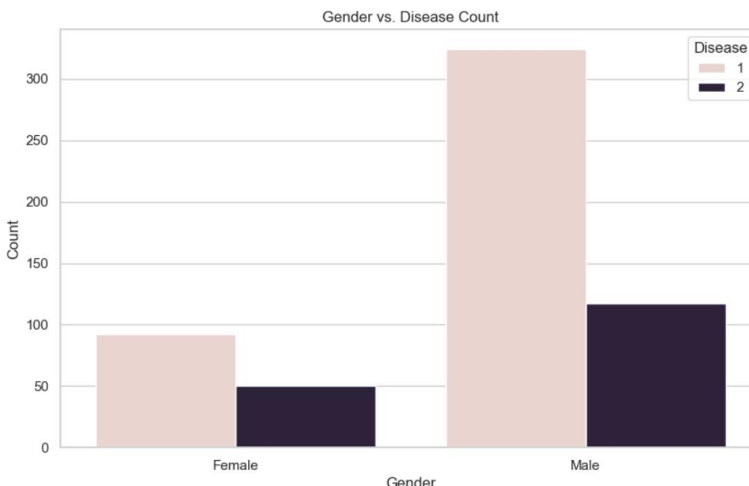
<Axes: xlabel='Total_Bilirubin', ylabel='Density'>



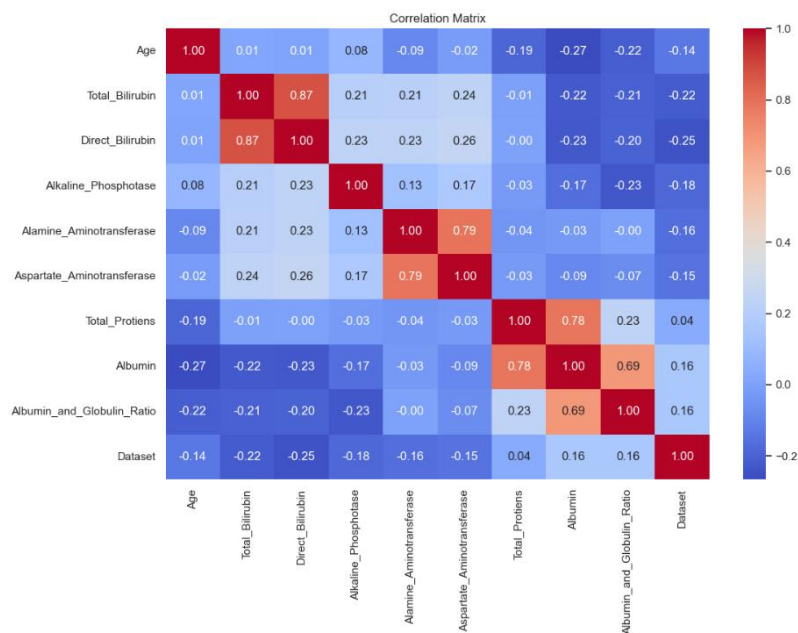
<Axes: xlabel='Total_Protiens', ylabel='Density'>

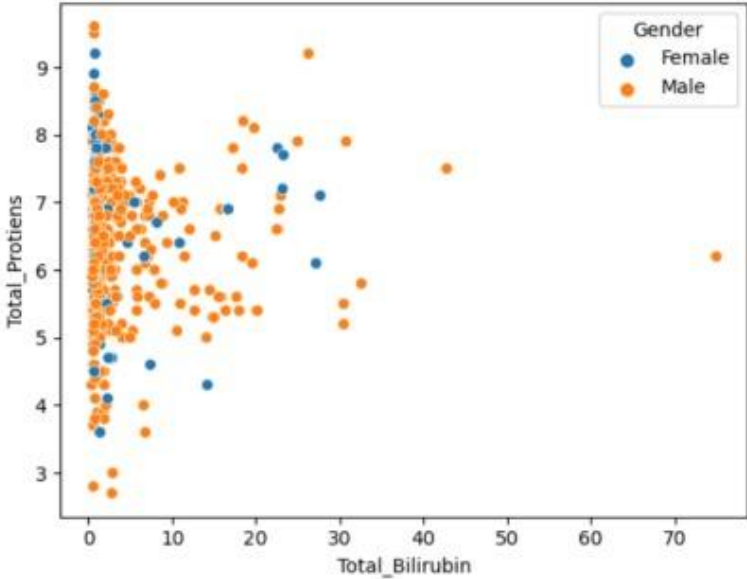
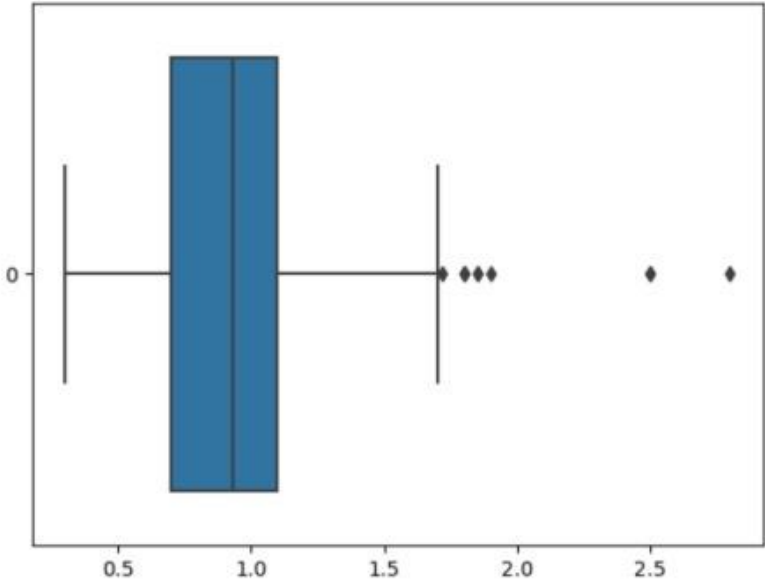


Bivariate Analysis



Multivariate Analysis



	<pre><Axes: xlabel='Total_Bilirubin', ylabel='Total_Protiens'></pre>  <p>A scatter plot showing the relationship between Total_Bilirubin (x-axis, 0 to 70) and Total_Protiens (y-axis, 3 to 9). Data points are colored by Gender: Female (blue) and Male (orange). Most data points are clustered at low bilirubin levels (below 10) with protiens between 4 and 8. There are a few outliers with higher bilirubin levels, up to 70, and protiens around 6.</p>
<p>Outliers and Anomalies</p>	<pre>sns.boxplot(data.Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio,orient='h')</pre> <p><Axes: ></p>  <p>A horizontal boxplot for the variable Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio. The x-axis ranges from 0.5 to 2.5. The box is blue, with a median line at approximately 0.9. Whiskers extend from 0.3 to 1.7. There are several outliers represented by black diamonds at approximately 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.5, and 2.7.</p>
<p>Data Preprocessing Code Screenshots</p>	

Loading Data

```
import pandas as pd

# Load the dataset
dataset = pd.read_csv('indian_liver_patient.csv')

# Display the first few rows of the dataset
print(dataset.head())

# Display the last few rows of the dataset
print(dataset.tail())

# Get information about the dataset
print(dataset.info())

# Get statistical summary of the dataset
print(dataset.describe())
```

	Age	Gender	Total_Bilirubin	Direct_Bilirubin	Alkaline_Phosphotase	\
0	65	Female	0.7	0.1		187
1	62	Male	10.9	5.5		699
2	62	Male	7.3	4.1		490
3	58	Male	1.0	0.4		182
4	72	Male	3.9	2.0		195

	Alamine_Aminotransferase	Aspartate_Aminotransferase	Total_Protiens	\
0	16	18		6.8
1	64	100		7.5
2	60	68		7.0
3	14	20		6.8
4	27	59		7.3

	Albumin	Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio	Dataset
0	3.3	0.90	1
1	3.2	0.74	1
2	3.3	0.89	1
3	3.4	1.00	1
4	2.4	0.40	1

Handling Missing Data

```
# Print the columns to ensure the correct column names
print("Columns in the dataset:", dataset.columns)

# Check for null values
null_values = dataset.isnull().sum()
print("Null values before handling:", null_values)

# Handle missing values in 'Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio' column
if 'Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio' in dataset.columns:
    dataset['Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio'] = dataset['Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio'].fillna(dataset['Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio'].mean())
else:
    print("Column 'Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio' not found in the dataset")

# Verify that there are no more null values
null_values_after = dataset.isnull().sum()
print("Null values after handling:", null_values_after)

Columns in the dataset: Index(['Age', 'Gender', 'Total_Bilirubin', 'Direct_Bilirubin',
                               'Alkaline_Phosphotase', 'Alamine_Aminotransferase',
                               'Aspartate_Aminotransferase', 'Total_Protiens', 'Albumin',
                               'Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio', 'Dataset'],
                               dtype='object')
Null values before handling: Age      0
Gender      0
Total_Bilirubin      0
Direct_Bilirubin      0
Alkaline_Phosphotase      0
Alamine_Aminotransferase      0
Aspartate_Aminotransferase      0
Total_Protiens      0
Albumin      0
Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio      4
Dataset      0
dtype: int64
Null values after handling: Age      0
Gender      0
Total_Bilirubin      0
Direct_Bilirubin      0
Alkaline_Phosphotase      0
Alamine_Aminotransferase      0
Aspartate_Aminotransferase      0
Total_Protiens      0
Albumin      0
Albumin_and_Globulin_Ratio      0
Dataset      0
dtype: int64
```

Data Transformation	<pre> from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler sc=StandardScaler() x=sc.fit_transform(x) x array([[1.25209764, -1.76228085, -0.41887783, ..., 0.29211961, 0.19896867, -0.14789798], [1.06663704, 0.56744644, 1.22517135, ..., 0.93756634, 0.07315659, -0.65069686], [1.06663704, 0.56744644, 0.6449187 , ..., 0.47653296, 0.19896867, -0.17932291], ..., [0.44843504, 0.56744644, -0.4027597 , ..., -0.0767071 , 0.07315659, 0.16635131], [-0.84978917, 0.56744644, -0.32216906, ..., 0.29211961, 0.32478075, 0.16635131], [-0.41704777, 0.56744644, -0.37052344, ..., 0.75315299, 1.58290153, 1.73759779]]) </pre>
Feature Engineering	<pre> : from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder : le=LabelEncoder() : x['Gender']=le.fit_transform(x['Gender']) : x['Gender'] : 0 0 : 1 1 : 2 1 : 3 1 : 4 1 : .. : 578 1 : 579 1 : 580 1 : 581 1 : 582 1 : Name: Gender, Length: 583, dtype: int32 </pre>
Save Processed Data	<pre> # Save the model using pickle with open(f'{model_name}_liver_analysis.pkl', 'wb') as file: pickle.dump(best_model, file) print(f"Model saved as {model_name}_liver_analysis.pkl") </pre>