



Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

**KidniFy - A Mobile based Chronic Kidney Disease Patient Care System
Using ML and IoT**

2023-032

STATUS DOCUMENT - I

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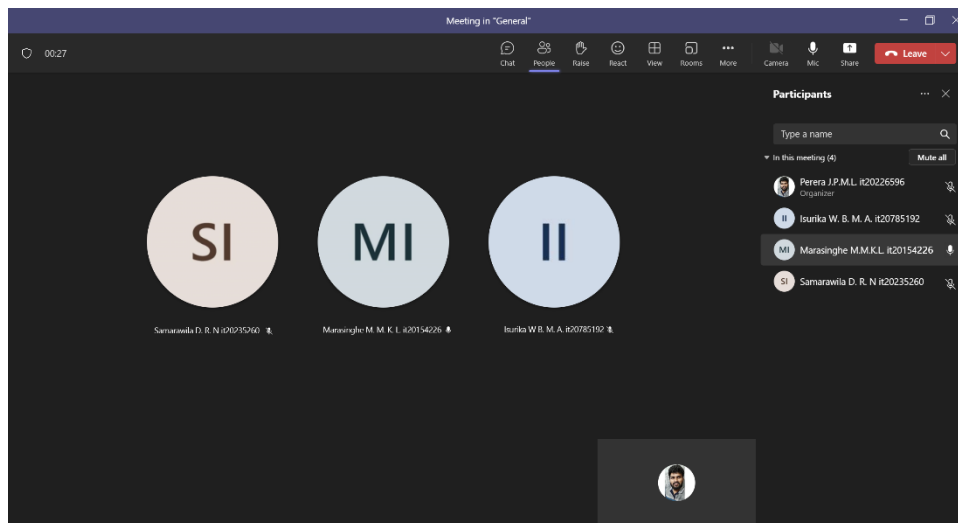
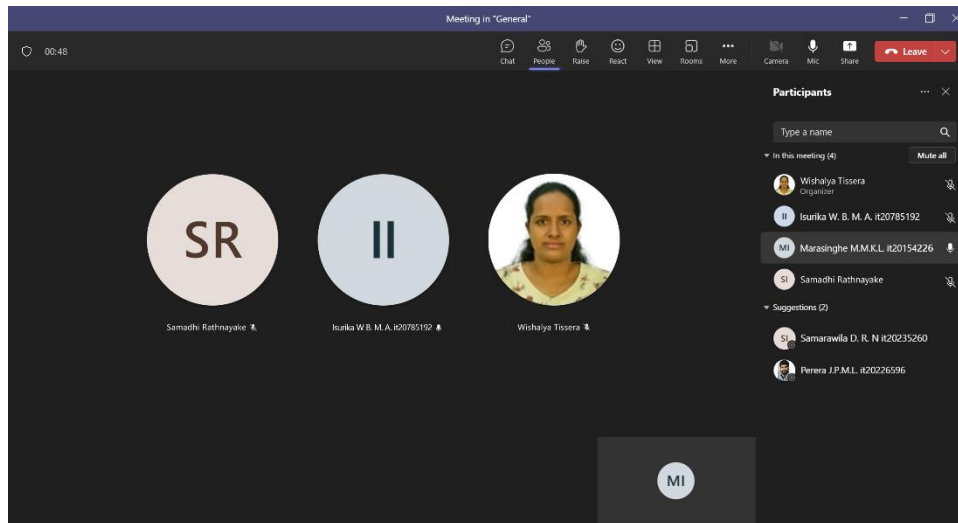
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1 Teams Meeting

1.1 Screenshots of Meetings & Calls



1.2 Meeting with the domain expert

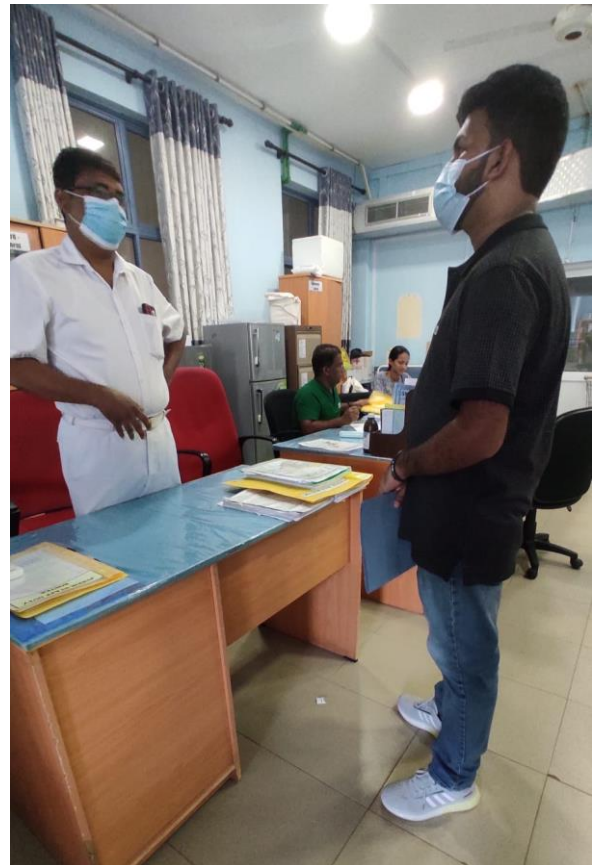
Meeting with Consultant Nephrologist Dr. Pramil Rajakrishnan

At Kurunegala Teaching Hospital - Kidney dialysis Unit | 2023.04.29



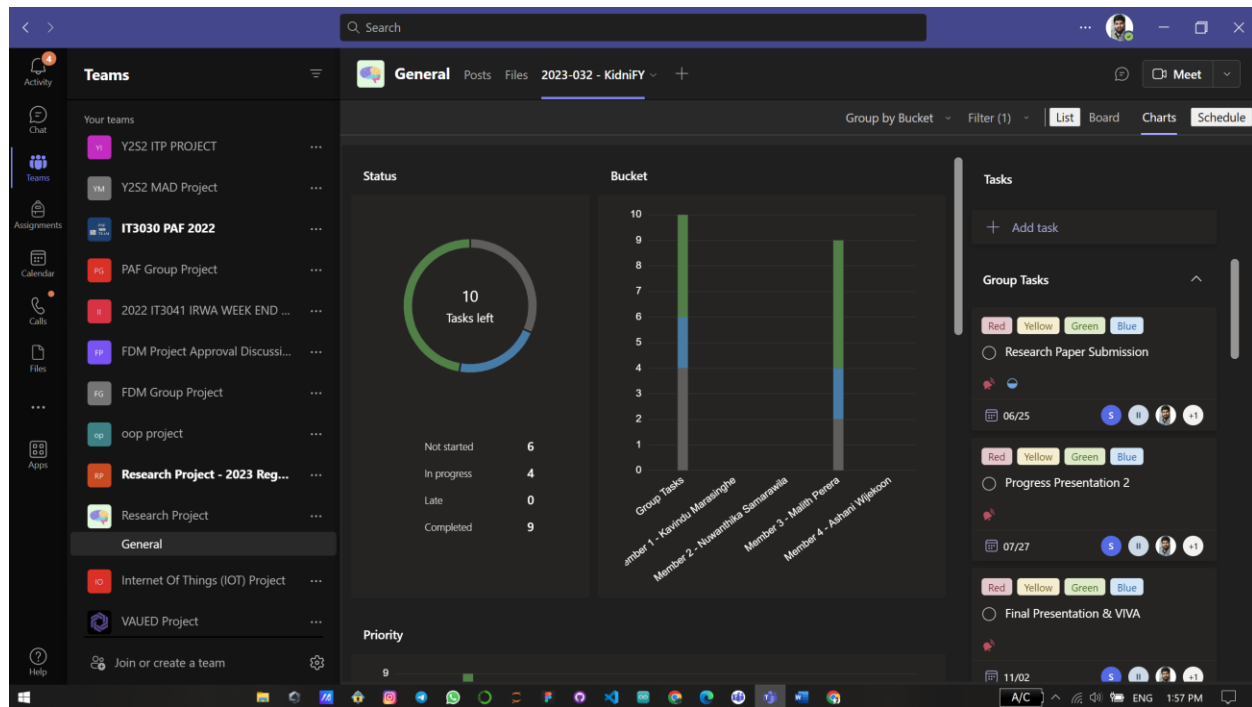
Meet the Ward Master of Kidney Dialysis Unit

At Anuradhapura Teaching Hospital | 2023.05.01




2 Screenshots of the Tasks by Planner

2.1 Chart Overview

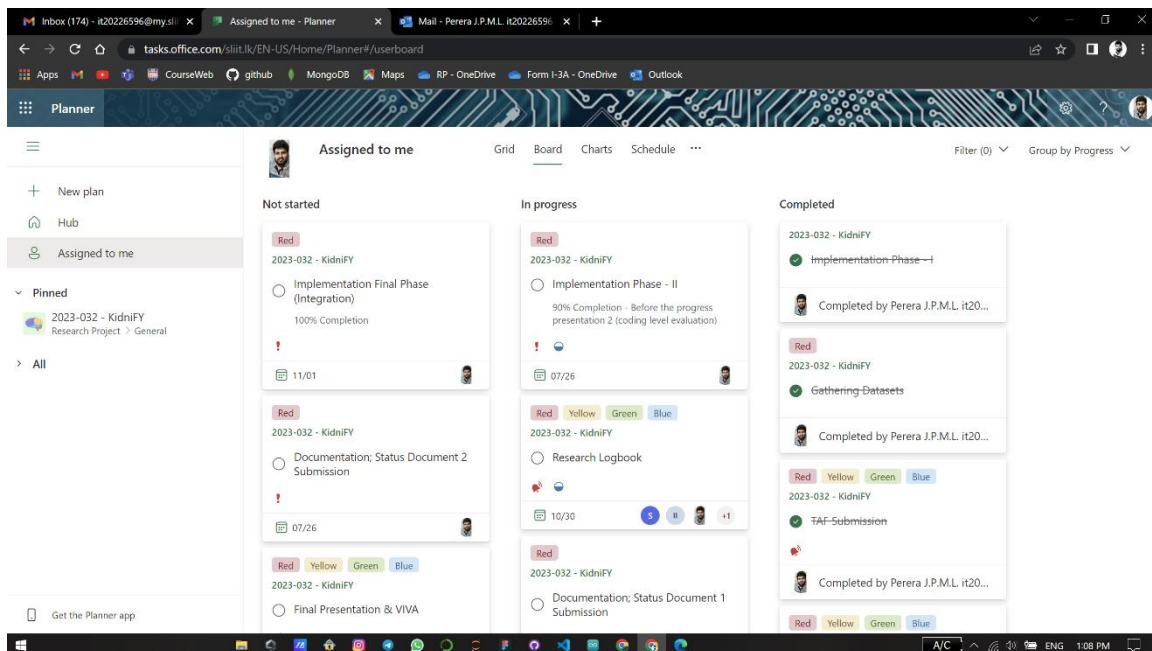
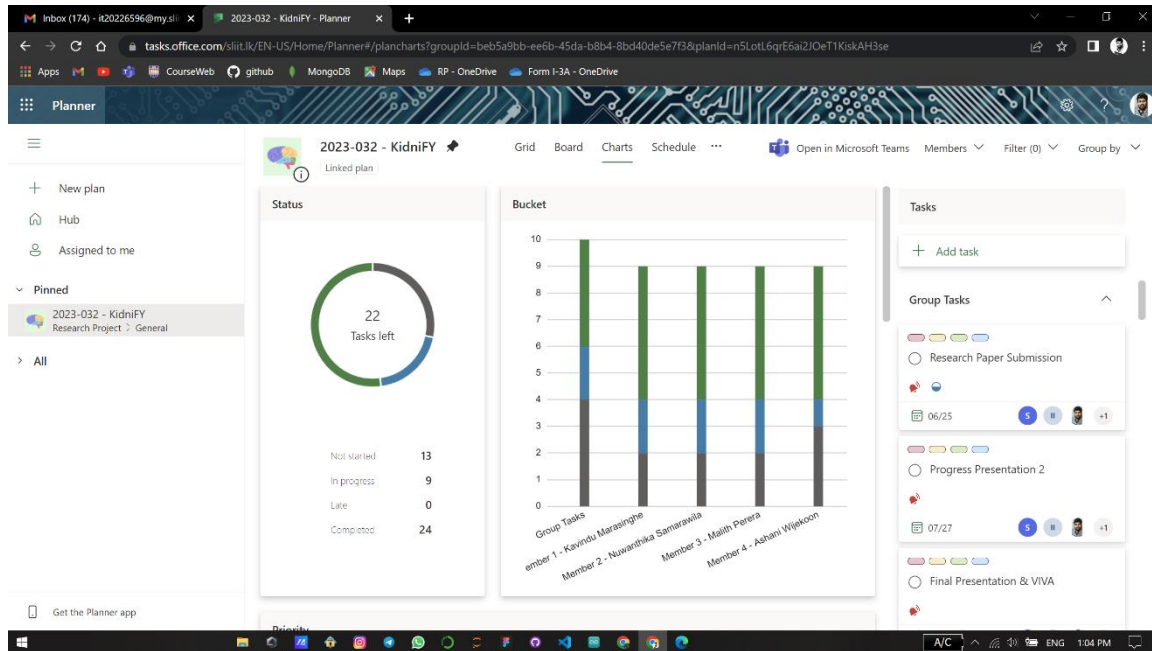


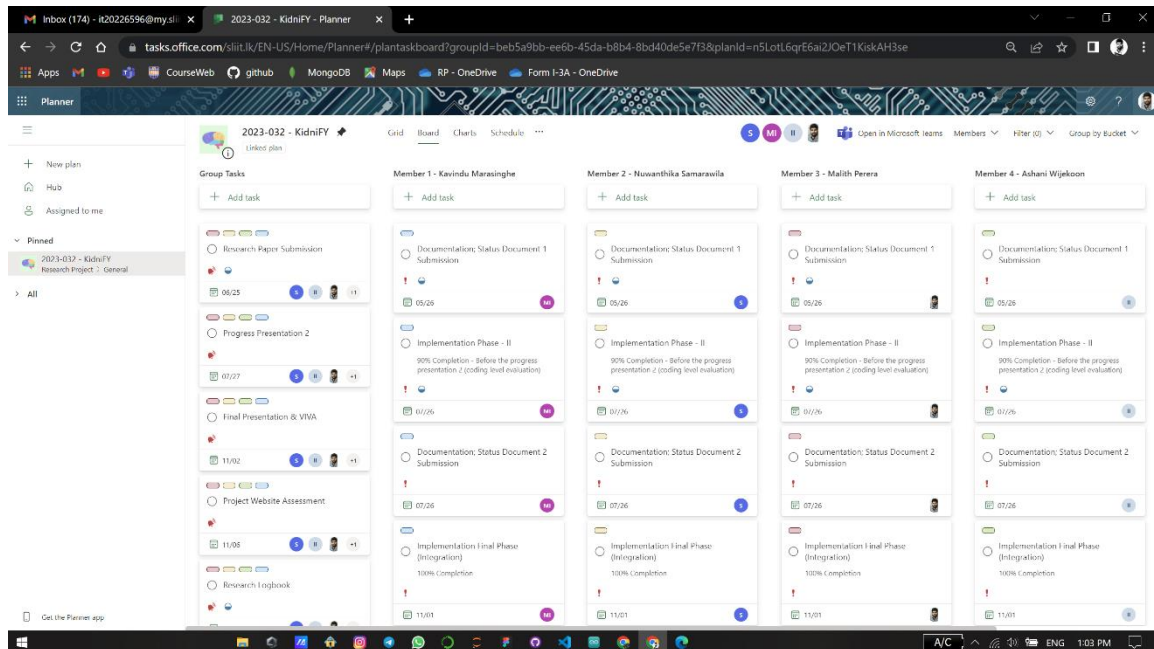
 - To Do

 - In Progress

 - Completed

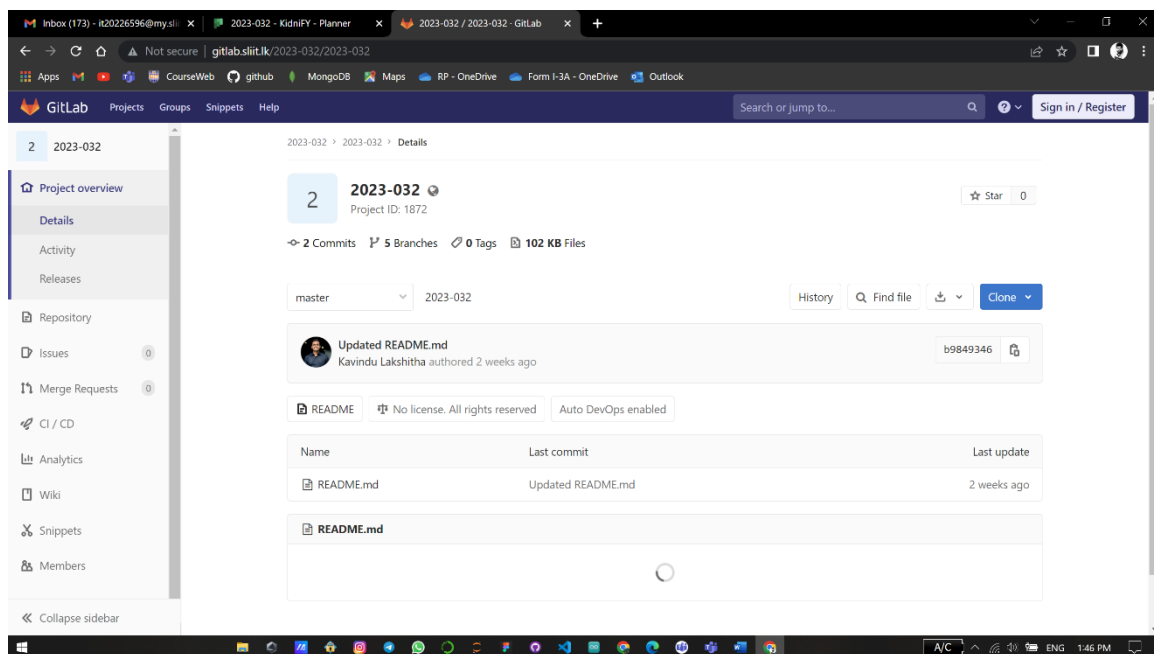
2.2 Bucket List



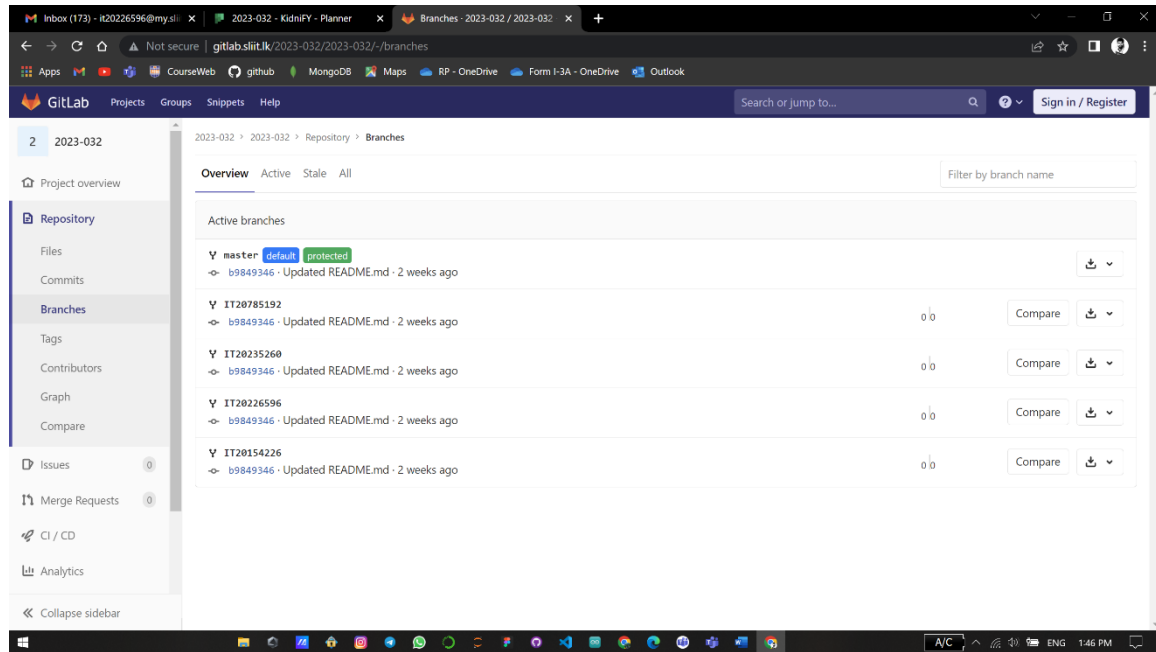


2.3 Screenshots of GitLab

Repository in GitLab



Create GitLab Branches & Starting Implementations



3 Project Implementation

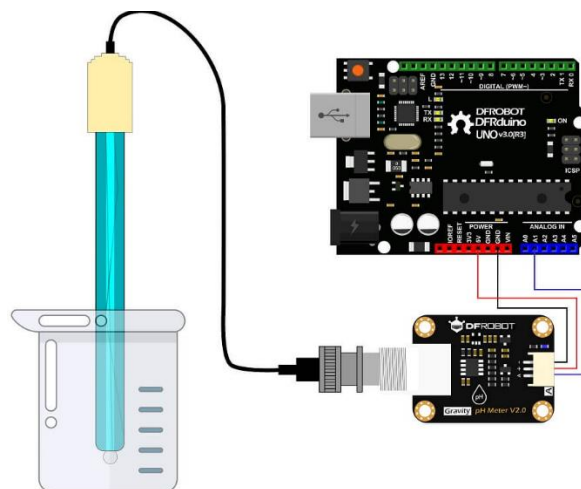
Water Quality Monitoring System for Kidney Patients based on IoT and Machine Learning

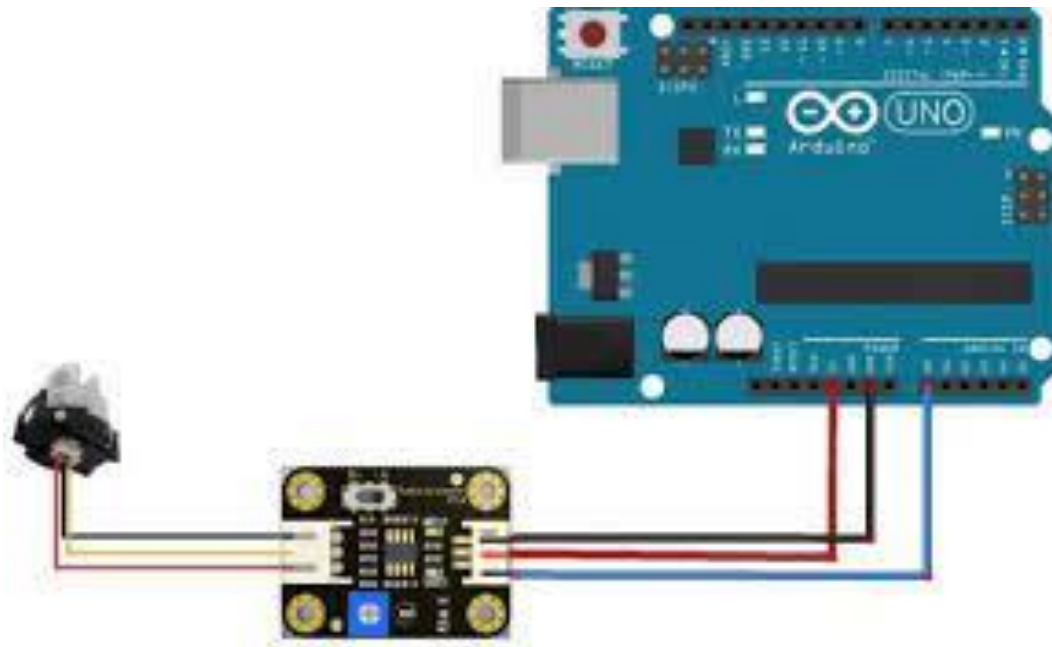
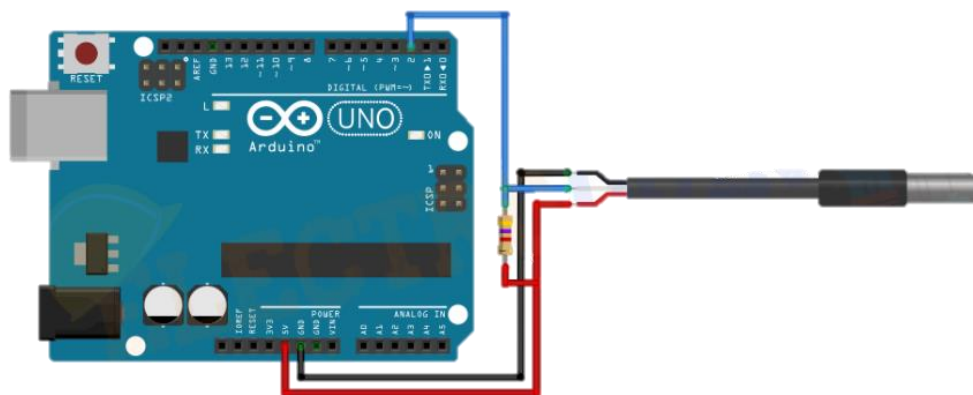
Gathering IoT Components

(Arduino Uno Board, Jump wires, pH Sensor , Turbidity Sensor & Temperature Sensor)

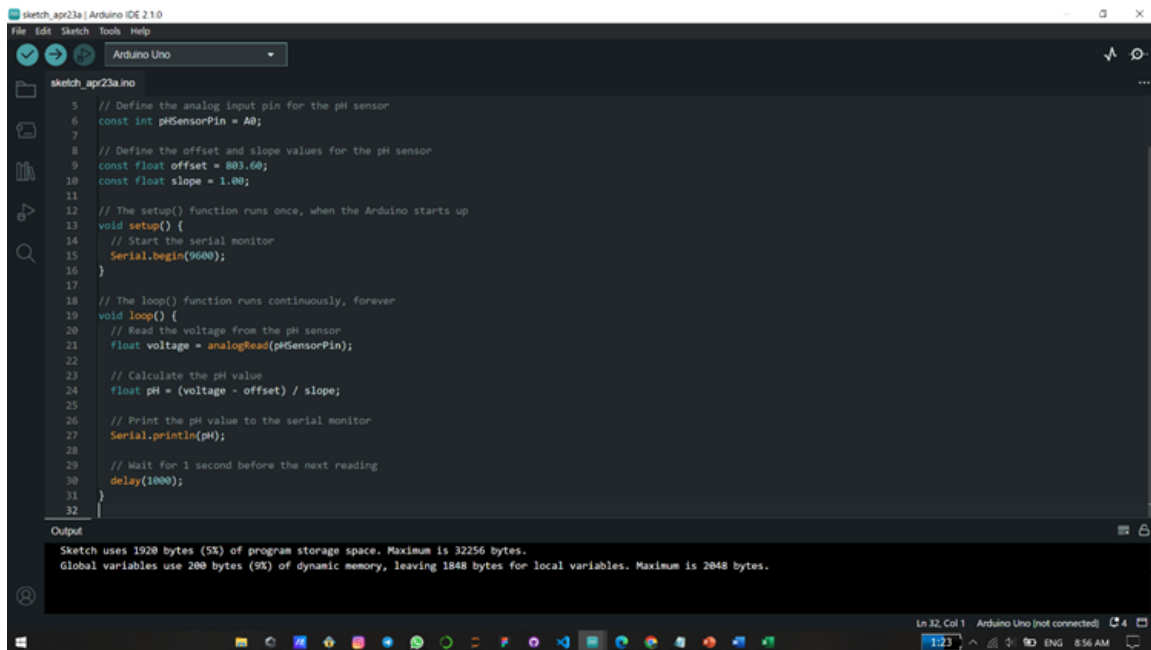


Circuit Diagram for testing the pH Sensor.



Circuit Diagram for testing the Turbidity Sensor.**Circuit Diagram for testing the Temperature Sensor.**

Code for testing the pH sensor.

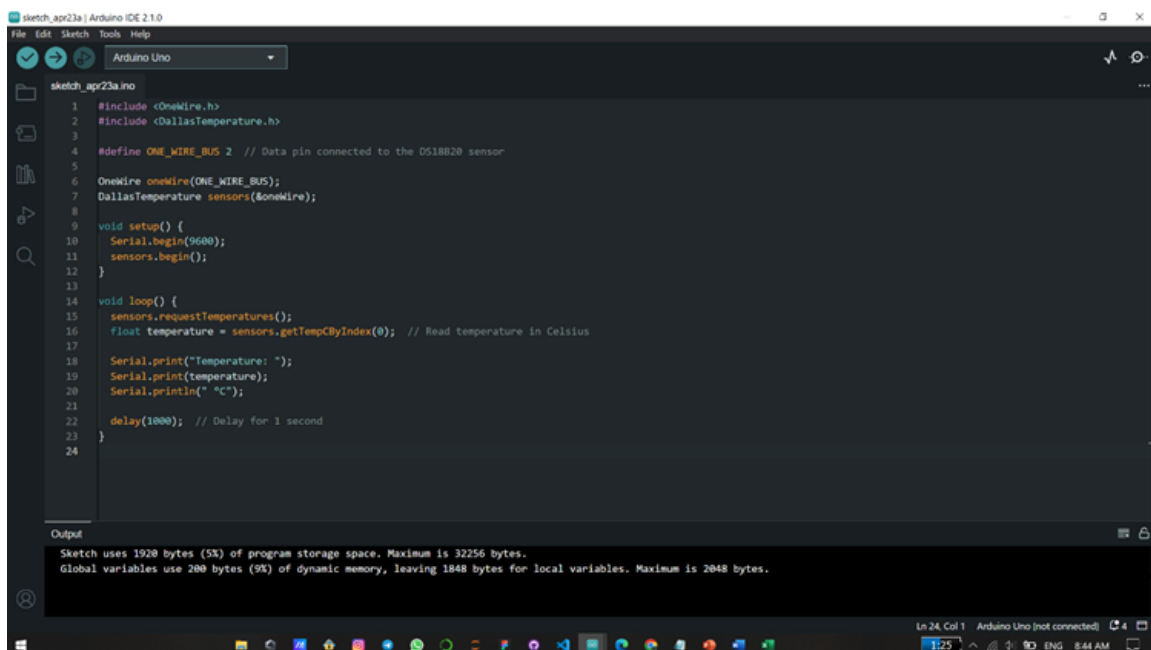


```

sketch_apr23a.ino
5 // Define the analog input pin for the pH sensor
6 const int pHSensorPin = A0;
7
8 // Define the offset and slope values for the pH sensor
9 const float offset = 803.60;
10 const float slope = 1.00;
11
12 // The setup() function runs once, when the Arduino starts up
13 void setup() {
14   // Start the serial monitor
15   Serial.begin(9600);
16 }
17
18 // The loop() function runs continuously, forever
19 void loop() {
20   // Read the voltage from the pH sensor
21   float voltage = analogRead(pHSensorPin);
22
23   // Calculate the pH value
24   float pH = (voltage - offset) / slope;
25
26   // Print the pH value to the serial monitor
27   Serial.println(pH);
28
29   // Wait for 1 second before the next reading
30   delay(1000);
31 }
32
Output
Sketch uses 1920 bytes (5%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes.
Global variables use 200 bytes (9%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1848 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.
Ln 32, Col 1 Arduino Uno (not connected) 8:56 AM

```

Code for testing the Temperature sensor.

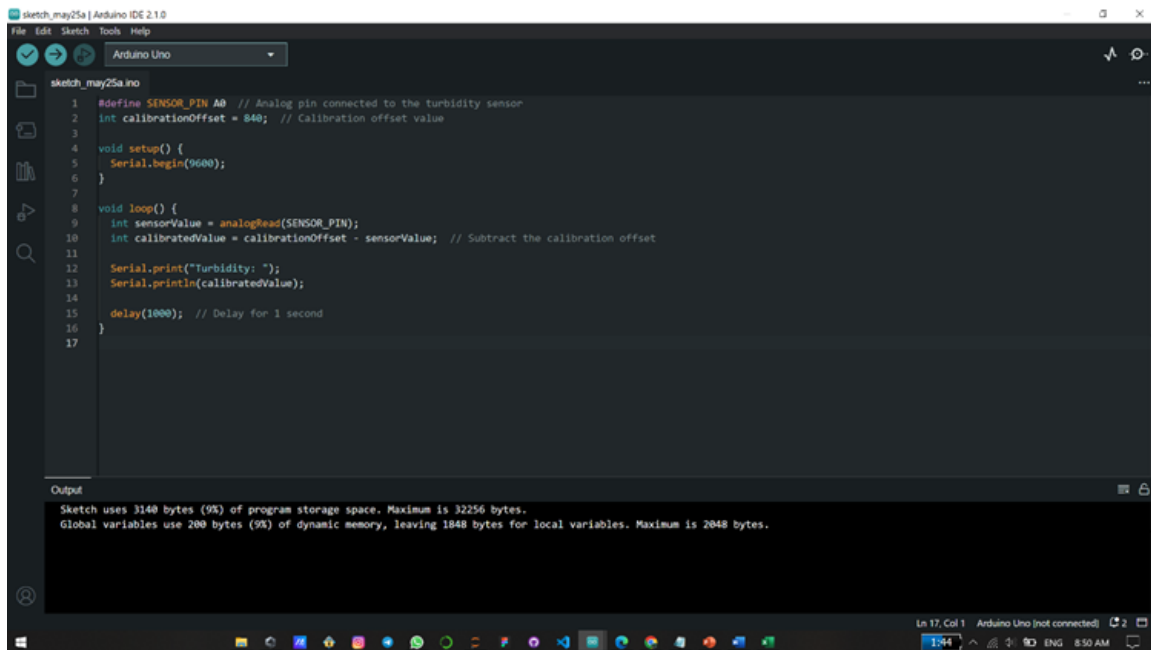


```

sketch_apr23a.ino
1 #include <OneWire.h>
2 #include <DallasTemperature.h>
3
4 #define ONE_WIRE_BUS 2 // Data pin connected to the DS18B20 sensor
5
6 OneWire oneWire(ONE_WIRE_BUS);
7 DallasTemperature sensors(&oneWire);
8
9 void setup() {
10   Serial.begin(9600);
11   sensors.begin();
12 }
13
14 void loop() {
15   sensors.requestTemperatures();
16   float temperature = sensors.getTempCByIndex(0); // Read temperature in Celsius
17
18   Serial.print("Temperature: ");
19   Serial.print(temperature);
20   Serial.println(" °C");
21
22   delay(1000); // Delay for 1 second
23 }
24
Output
Sketch uses 1920 bytes (5%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes.
Global variables use 200 bytes (9%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1848 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.
Ln 24, Col 1 Arduino Uno (not connected) 8:44 AM

```

Code for testing the Turbidity sensor.



```

1 #define SENSOR_PIN A0 // Analog pin connected to the turbidity sensor
2 int calibrationOffset = 840; // Calibration offset value
3
4 void setup() {
5   Serial.begin(9600);
6 }
7
8 void loop() {
9   int sensorValue = analogRead(SENSOR_PIN);
10  int calibratedValue = calibrationOffset - sensorValue; // Subtract the calibration offset
11
12  Serial.print("Turbidity: ");
13  Serial.println(calibratedValue);
14
15  delay(1000); // Delay for 1 second
16 }
17

```

Output

Sketch uses 3140 bytes (9%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes.
Global variables use 200 bytes (9%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1848 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.

Software solution

Gathered Date Set

sample_id	ph_value	temperature	turbidity_value	district	date	source	quality
1	7.94	19.04	864.24	polonnaruwa	4/11/2020	River	bad
2	5.19	29.22	483.31	polonnaruwa	9/3/2019	River	good
3	6.44	28.01	565.56	kurunegala	2/17/2019	Deep well	bad
4	7.58	18.64	731.97	polonnaruwa	8/2/2019	Well	good
5	5.38	23.94	613.27	kurunegala	10/24/2019	Well	good
6	7.66	6.53	868.17	polonnaruwa	6/29/2020	Deep well	bad
7	5.23	10.82	860.58	kurunegala	10/20/2019	Deep well	bad
8	6.31	7.54	792.56	anuradhapura	9/6/2019	Deep well	good
9	7.74	9.92	507.82	kurunegala	1/4/2020	River	good
10	5.56	6.5	719.89	anuradhapura	5/10/2019	Well	bad
11	6.48	19.34	465.13	polonnaruwa	10/10/2019	Deep well	bad
12	5.3	6.87	709.57	anuradhapura	6/22/2019	Deep well	bad
13	6.01	18.83	760.96	kurunegala	9/9/2019	Well	bad
14	6.15	13.24	598.03	anuradhapura	1/5/2019	Deep well	good
15	8.38	7.18	447.04	polonnaruwa	11/13/2020	Well	good
16	7.1	9.09	782.11	polonnaruwa	7/17/2019	Deep well	good

Import Libraries & load the dataset.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following code in cell [139]:

```

In [139]: import pandas as pd
          from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
          from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
          from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
          from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
          from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
          from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

          import seaborn as sns
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

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

          df.head(10)
  
```

The output of the code is displayed below the cell:

```

Out[139]:
   id  ph  temperature  turbidity  district  date  source  quality
0  1  7.94      19.04    864.24  polonnaruwa  4/11/2020  River  bad
1  2  5.19      29.22    483.31  polonnaruwa  9/3/2019  River  good
2  3  6.44      28.01    565.56  kurunegala  2/17/2019  Deep well  bad
3  4  7.58      18.64    731.97  polonnaruwa  8/2/2019  Well  good
4  5  5.38      23.94    613.27  kurunegala  10/24/2019  Well  good
5  6  7.66       6.53    868.17  polonnaruwa  6/28/2020  Deep well  bad
6  7  5.23      10.82    860.58  kurunegala  10/20/2019  Deep well  bad
7  8  6.31       7.54    792.56  anuradhapura  9/6/2019  Deep well  good
8  9  7.74       9.92    507.82  kurunegala  1/4/2020  River  good
  
```

Checking missing values

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following code in cells [140], [141], and [142]:

```

In [140]: # Calculate the missing values in each column
          missing_values = df.isnull().sum()

In [141]: print(missing_values)

id
ph
temperature
turbidity
district
date
source
quality
dtype: int64

In [142]: print(df.dtypes)

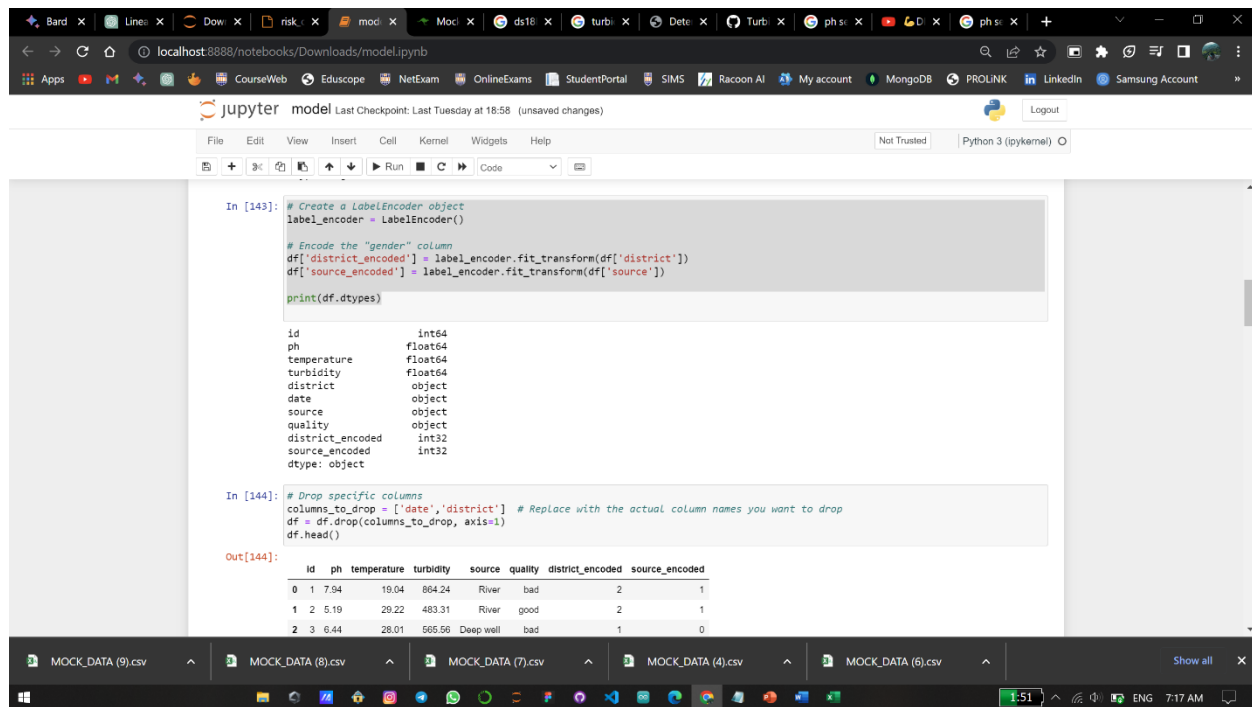
id          int64
ph          float64
temperature float64
turbidity   float64
district    object
date        object
source      object
quality     object
dtype: object
  
```

The output of the code is displayed below the cells:

```

7  8  6.31       7.54    792.56  anuradhapura  9/6/2019  Deep well  good
8  9  7.74       9.92    507.82  kurunegala    1/4/2020  River      good
9  10  5.56       6.50    719.89  anuradhapura  5/10/2019  Well      bad
  
```


Using Label Encoding



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following code and output:

```
In [143]: # Create a LabelEncoder object
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()

# Encode the "gender" column
df['district_encoded'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df['district'])
df['source_encoded'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df['source'])

print(df.dtypes)
```

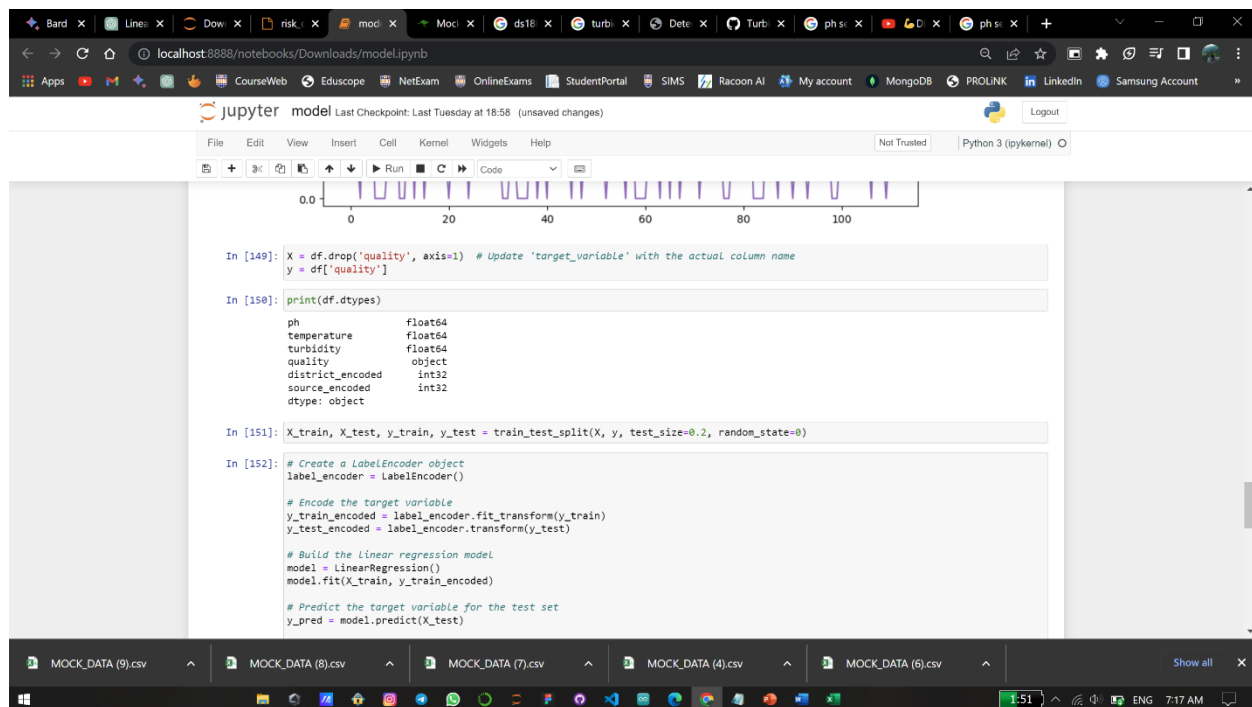
```
id          int64
ph          float64
temperature float64
turbidity   float64
district    object
date        object
source      object
quality      object
district_encoded  int32
source_encoded  int32
dtype: object
```

```
In [144]: # Drop specific columns
columns_to_drop = ['date', 'district'] # Replace with the actual column names you want to drop
df = df.drop(columns_to_drop, axis=1)
df.head()
```

```
Out[144]:
```

	id	ph	temperature	turbidity	source	quality	district_encoded	source_encoded
0	1	7.94	19.04	804.24	River	bad	2	1
1	2	5.19	29.22	483.31	River	good	2	1
2	3	6.44	28.01	565.66	Deep well	bad	1	0

Split the Dataset.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following code and output:

```
In [149]: X = df.drop('quality', axis=1) # Update 'target_variable' with the actual column name
y = df['quality']
```

```
In [150]: print(df.dtypes)
```

```
ph          float64
temperature float64
turbidity   float64
quality      object
district_encoded  int32
source_encoded  int32
dtype: object
```

```
In [151]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
```

```
In [152]: # Create a LabelEncoder object
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()

# Encode the target variable
y_train_encoded = label_encoder.fit_transform(y_train)
y_test_encoded = label_encoder.transform(y_test)

# Build the linear regression model
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train_encoded)

# Predict the target variable for the test set
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

Build the Logistic regression Model & get the accuracy.

```

In [154]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Create a logistic regression model
model = LogisticRegression()

# Fit the model on the training data
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict the target variable for the test set
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Calculate the accuracy of the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)

# Print the accuracy
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)

Accuracy: 0.5217391304347826

In [155]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

# Split the data into training and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Create a random forest classifier

```

Build the Random Forest Classifier Model & get the accuracy.

```

In [155]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

# Split the data into training and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Create a random forest classifier
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)

# Fit the model on the training data
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict the target variable for the test set
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Calculate the accuracy of the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)

# Print the accuracy
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)


Accuracy: 0.6521739130434783


In [ ]:

```

4 Gantt Chart



 - Completed

 - In Progress

5 Work Breakdown Structure

