

KGiSL Institute of Technology



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AI BASED DIABETES PREDICTION SYSTEM

Done by,

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Diabetes Prediction System - Data Loading and Preprocessing

Introduction

This document outlines the initial phase of developing a diabetes prediction system. The primary focus of this phase is to prepare the data and select relevant features for our predictive model.

Project Overview

- **Project Name:** AI Based Diabetes Prediction System
- **Objective:** Develop a machine learning model to predict the likelihood of an individual having diabetes based on relevant health and lifestyle factors.
- **Phase:** Data Loading and Preprocessing

Data Collection

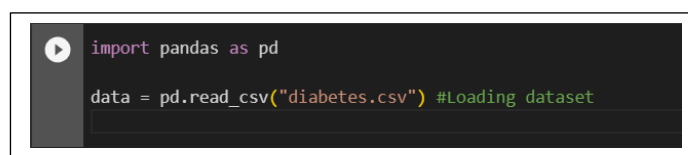
The first step in building the diabetes prediction system is to collect the dataset containing information about diabetes patients. Data can be obtained from various sources, including healthcare databases, publicly available datasets, or through data collection efforts. But we have the dataset provide with us from Kaggle, we may go with us.

Data Source

- Describe the source of the dataset, including the name or origin of the dataset.
- Include any relevant permissions or ethical considerations for data usage.

Data Loading

To work with the dataset, it must be loaded into a suitable data structure. We'll use the Python Pandas library for this purpose.

A code snippet in a dark-themed editor showing the import of the pandas library and the loading of a CSV file named 'diabetes.csv'.

```
import pandas as pd  
  
data = pd.read_csv("diabetes.csv") #Loading dataset
```

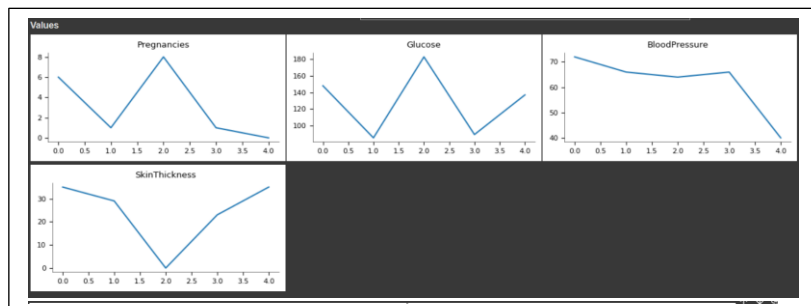
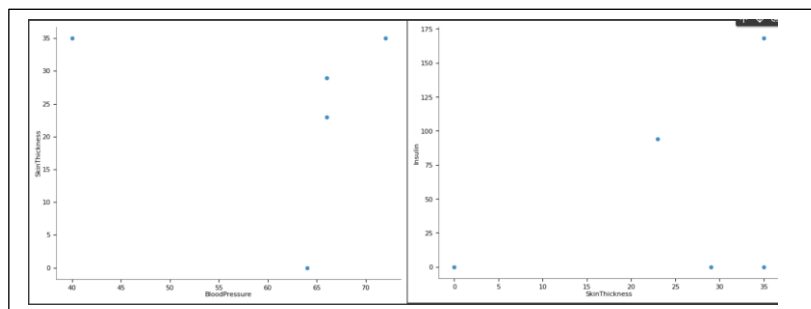
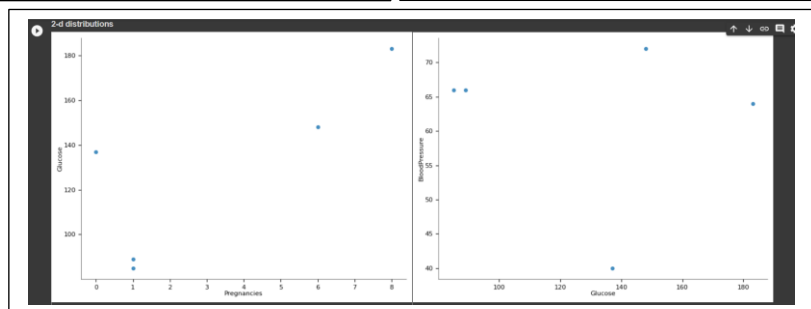
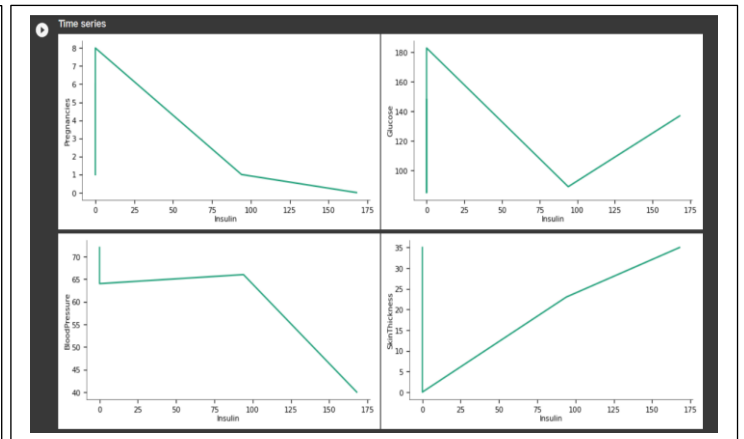
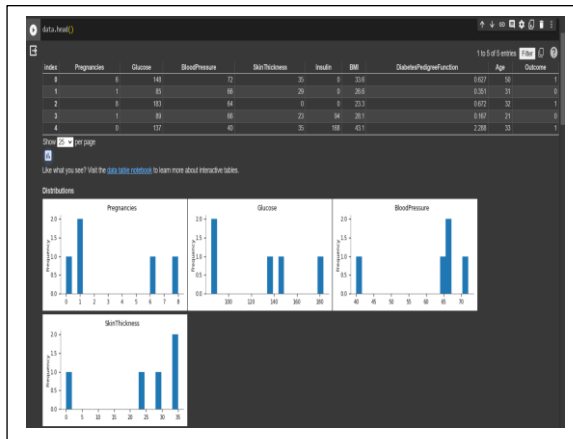
Data Exploration

Before preprocessing, it's essential to explore the dataset to gain insights into its structure and quality.

Initial Data Inspection

- Use the **head()** method to display the first few rows of the dataset.
- Check data types and null values using **info()** and **isnull()** functions.

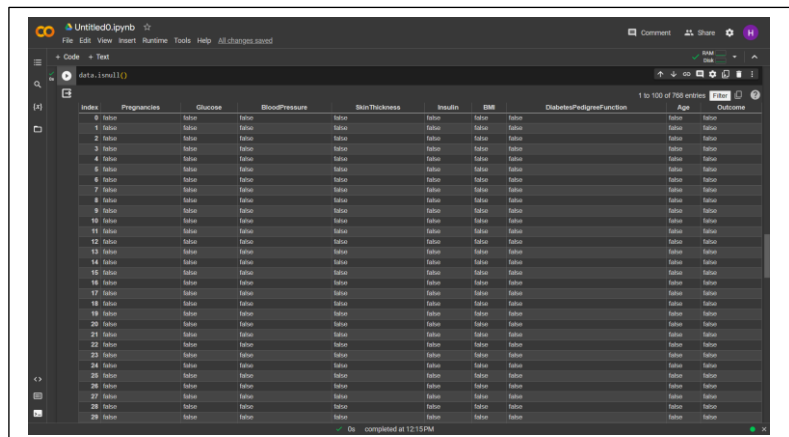
Sample outputs:



Statistical Summary

- Provide a summary of basic statistics using **describe()**. This includes measures like mean, standard deviation, min, and max for numerical features.

Sample output:



Index	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
0	1	125	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
1	1	120	110	26	150	31.9	0.258	31	1
2	1	133	140	35	101	33.6	0.344	32	1
3	1	140	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
4	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
5	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
6	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
7	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
8	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
9	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
10	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
11	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
12	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
13	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
14	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
15	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
16	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
17	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
18	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
19	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
20	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
21	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
22	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
23	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
24	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
25	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
26	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
27	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
28	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1
29	1	145	140	35	167	31.0	0.171	31	1

Data Preprocessing

- Clean and prepare the data for analysis and modeling. This typically includes handling missing values, encoding categorical variables, and scaling numerical features.

```
data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---                ---
0   Pregnancies            768 non-null   int64
1   Glucose                768 non-null   int64
2   BloodPressure          768 non-null   int64
3   SkinThickness          768 non-null   int64
4   Insulin                768 non-null   int64
5   BMI                   768 non-null   float64
6   DiabetesPedigreeFunction 768 non-null   float64
7   Age                   768 non-null   int64
8   Outcome                768 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7)
memory usage: 54.1 KB
```

Correlation Analysis

- Evaluate the correlation between features and the target variable. Features with a high correlation can be considered.

Sample outputs:

```
data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   Pregnancies            768 non-null   int64  
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3   SkinThickness          768 non-null   int64  
4   Insulin                768 non-null   int64  
5   BMI                    768 non-null   float64 
6   DiabetesPedigreeFunction 768 non-null   float64 
7   Age                    768 non-null   int64  
8   Outcome                768 non-null   int64  
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7)
memory usage: 54.1 KB
```

Conclusion

The data loading and preprocessing phase is a crucial step in building a diabetes prediction system. By organizing and preparing the data, we set the foundation for creating an effective predictive model. The next phases will involve model selection, training, and evaluation.