

Importing the required libraries for EDA

```
# Project Title - Blood Prediction by State
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#
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
sns.set(color_codes=True)
```

Loading the data into the data frame

```
df= pd.read_csv("sample_data/State_BD.csv")

# Display the top 5 rows
df.head(5)
```

	date	state	daily	blood_a	blood_b	blood_o	blood_ab	location_centre	location_mobile	type_wl
0	1/1/2006	Johor	87	19	20	45	3	87	0	
1	2/1/2006	Johor	15	4	3	6	2	15	0	
2	3/1/2006	Johor	8	2	2	4	0	8	0	
3	4/1/2006	Johor	33	7	11	12	3	33	0	
4	5/1/2006	Johor	20	3	8	8	1	20	0	



```
# Display the bottom 5 rows
df.tail(5)
```

	date	state	daily	blood_a	blood_b	blood_o	blood_ab	location_centre	location_mobile	
79997	2/11/2022	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	407	100	125	175	7	87	320	
79998	3/11/2022	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	368	98	117	148	5	89	279	
79999	4/11/2022	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	242	62	65	106	8	123	119	
80000	5/11/2022	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	817	212	243	340	22	140	677	
80001	6/11/2022	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1004	248	255	475	26	140	864	



Checking the types of data

```
df.dtypes

date                object
state               object
daily               int64
blood_a             int64
blood_b             int64
blood_o             int64
blood_ab            int64
location_centre     int64
location_mobile     int64
```

```
type_wholeblood      int64
type_apheresis_platelet  int64
type_apheresis_plasma  int64
type_other            int64
social_civilian       int64
social_student        int64
social_policearmy     int64
donations_new         int64
donations_regular     int64
donations_irregular  int64
dtype: object
```

Dropping irrelevant columns

```
df = df.drop(['donations_regular', 'donations_new','date','location_centre', 'location_mobile','type_wholeblood', 'type_apheresis_platelet'])
df.head(5)
```

	state	daily	blood_a	blood_b	blood_o	blood_ab
0	Johor	87	19	20	45	3
1	Johor	15	4	3	6	2
2	Johor	8	2	2	4	0
3	Johor	33	7	11	12	3
4	Johor	20	3	8	8	1

```
df.shape
(80002, 6)
```

Dropping the duplicate rows

```
duplicate_rows_df = df[df.duplicated()]
print("number of duplicates row:", duplicate_rows_df.shape)

number of duplicates row: (17332, 6)
```

```
# Count the number of rows
df.count
```

<bound method DataFrame.count of						state	daily	blood_a	blood_b	blood_o	blood_ab
0			Johor	87	19	20	45	3			
1			Johor	15	4	3	6	2			
2			Johor	8	2	2	4	0			
3			Johor	33	7	11	12	3			
4			Johor	20	3	8	8	1			
...					
79997	W.P.	Kuala Lumpur	407	100	125	175	7				
79998	W.P.	Kuala Lumpur	368	98	117	148	5				
79999	W.P.	Kuala Lumpur	242	62	65	106	8				
80000	W.P.	Kuala Lumpur	817	212	243	340	22				
80001	W.P.	Kuala Lumpur	1004	248	255	475	26				

[80002 rows x 6 columns]>

```
df = df.drop_duplicates()
df.head(5)
```

	state	daily	blood_a	blood_b	blood_o	blood_ab
0	Johor	87	19	20	45	3
1	Johor	15	4	3	6	2
2	Johor	8	2	2	4	0
3	Johor	33	7	11	12	3
4	Johor	20	3	8	8	1

```
df.count()

state      62670
daily      62670
blood_a    62670
blood_b    62670
blood_o    62670
```

```
blood_ab    62670  
dtype: int64
```

Dropping the missing or null values.

```
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

```
state      0  
daily      0  
blood_a    0  
blood_b    0  
blood_o    0  
blood_ab   0  
dtype: int64
```

```
# Dropping the missing values.
```

```
df = df.dropna()
```

```
df.count()
```

```
state      62670  
daily      62670  
blood_a    62670  
blood_b    62670  
blood_o    62670  
blood_ab   62670  
dtype: int64
```

```
# After dropping the values
```

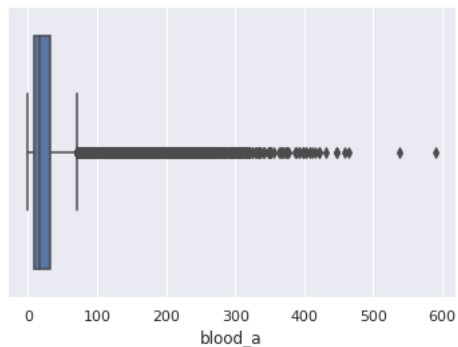
```
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

```
state      0  
daily      0  
blood_a    0  
blood_b    0  
blood_o    0  
blood_ab   0  
dtype: int64
```

Detecting Outliers

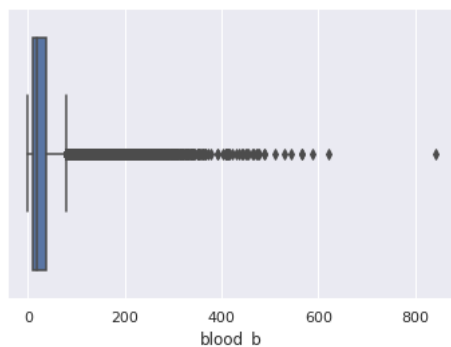
```
sns.boxplot(x=df['blood_a'])
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb16fccbe80>
```



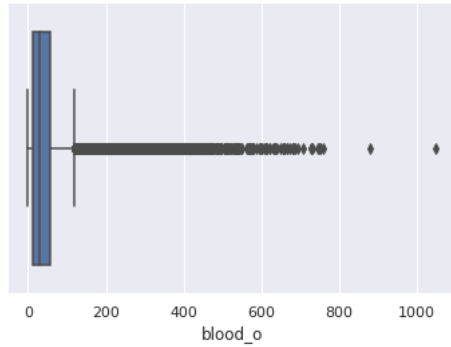
```
sns.boxplot(x=df['blood_b'])
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb16fbfbe50>
```



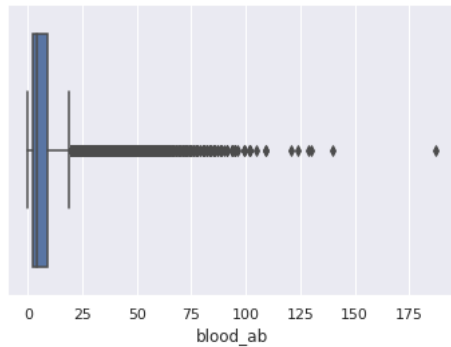
```
sns.boxplot(x=df['blood_o'])
```

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb16f725fa0>



```
sns.boxplot(x=df['blood_ab'])
```

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb16f6e4b80>



```
Q1 = df.quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df.quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
print(IQR)
```

```
daily      98.0
blood_a    25.0
blood_b    28.0
blood_o    42.0
blood_ab     7.0
dtype: float64
```

```
df = df[~((df < (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR)) |(df > (Q3 + 1.5 * IQR))).any(axis=1)]
df.shape
```

```
<ipython-input-19-f4e1682787c4>:1: FutureWarning: Automatic reindexing on DataFrame vs Series comparisons is deprecated and will raise
df = df[~((df < (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR)) |(df > (Q3 + 1.5 * IQR))).any(axis=1)]
(55544, 6)
```

Heat Maps

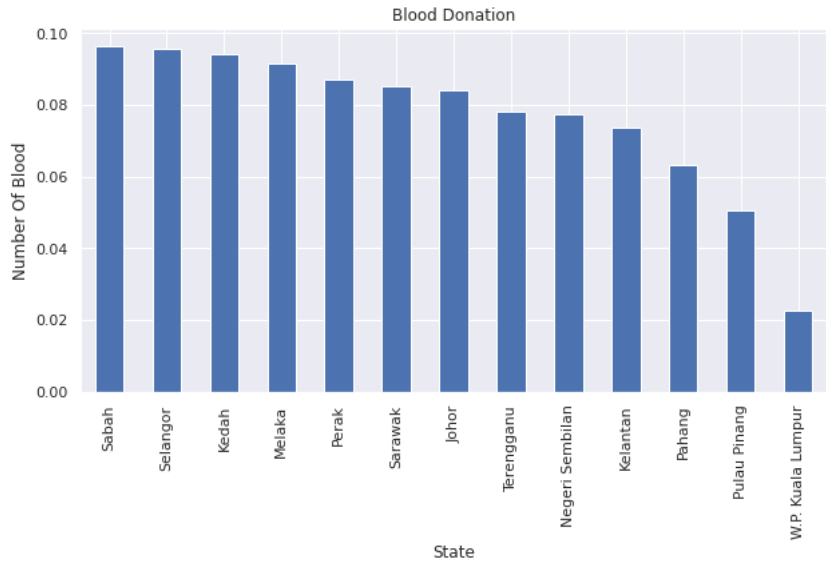
```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
c= df.corr()
sns.heatmap(c,cmap="BrBG",annot=True)
c
```



	blood_a	blood_b	blood_o	blood_ab
blood_a	1.000000	0.897880	0.905733	0.777772
blood_b	0.897880	1.000000	0.903205	0.785168
blood_o	0.905733	0.903205	1.000000	0.760027
blood_ab	0.777772	0.785168	0.760027	1.000000

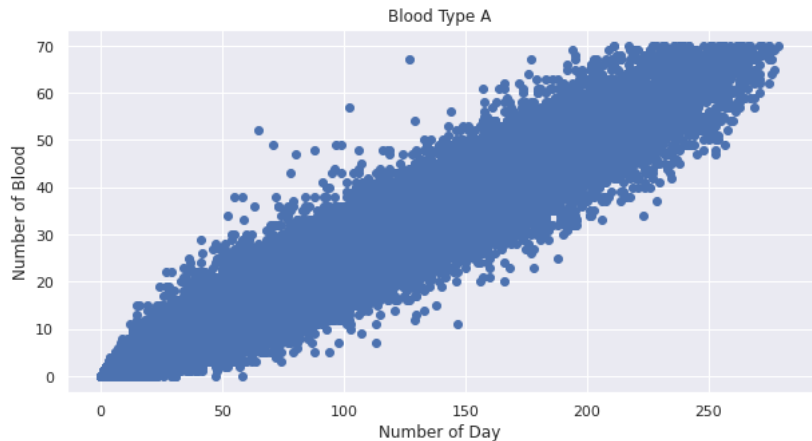
Histogram

```
df.state.value_counts(50).nlargest(50).plot(kind='bar', figsize=(10,5))
plt.title("Blood Donation")
plt.ylabel('Number Of Blood')
plt.xlabel('State');
```

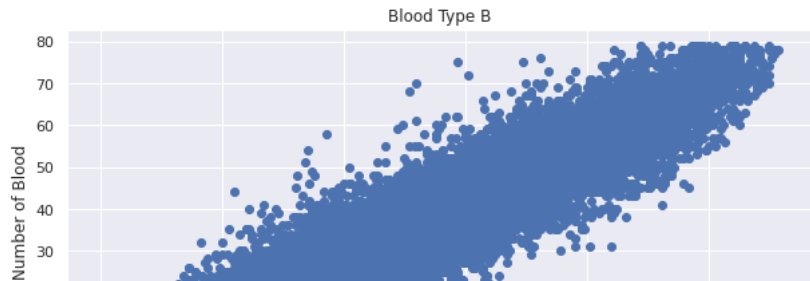


Scatterplot

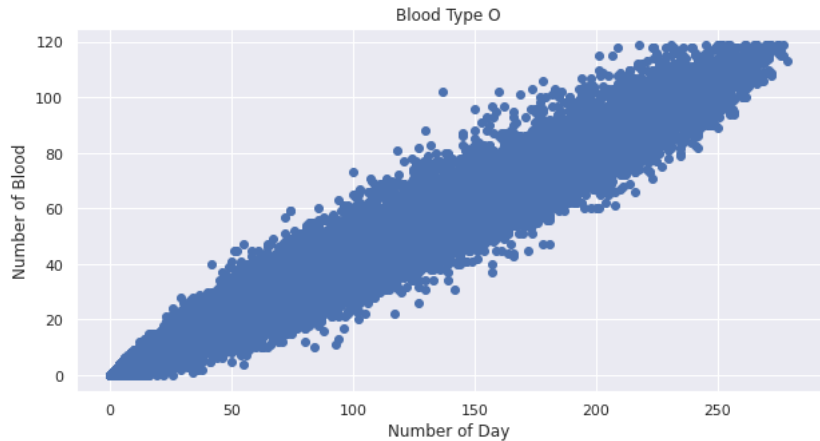
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,5))
ax.scatter(df['daily'], df['blood_a'])
ax.set_title('Blood Type A')
ax.set_xlabel('Number of Day')
ax.set_ylabel('Number of Blood')
plt.show()
```



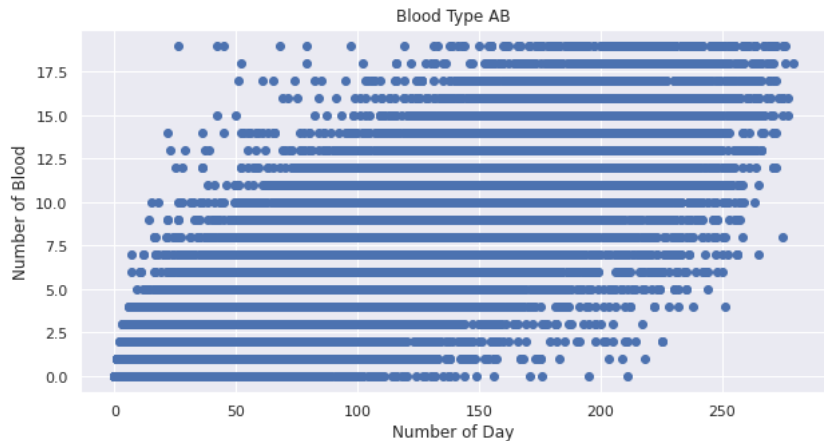
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,5))
ax.scatter(df['daily'], df['blood_b'])
ax.set_title('Blood Type B')
ax.set_xlabel('Number of Day')
ax.set_ylabel('Number of Blood')
plt.show()
```



```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,5))
ax.scatter(df['daily'], df['blood_o'])
ax.set_title('Blood Type O')
ax.set_xlabel('Number of Day')
ax.set_ylabel('Number of Blood')
plt.show()
```



```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,5))
ax.scatter(df['daily'], df['blood_ab'])
ax.set_title('Blood Type AB')
ax.set_xlabel('Number of Day')
ax.set_ylabel('Number of Blood')
plt.show()
```



NN

```
df.head()
```

	state	daily	blood_a	blood_b	blood_o	blood_ab
0	Johor	87	19	20	45	3
1	Johor	15	4	3	6	2
2	Johor	8	2	2	4	0
3	Johor	33	7	11	12	3
4	Johor	20	3	8	8	1

Implementing neural network with Scikit-Learn

```
# drop daily from table
df = df.drop(['daily'], axis=1)
df.head(5)
```

	state	blood_a	blood_b	blood_o	blood_ab
0	Johor	19	20	45	3
1	Johor	4	3	6	2
2	Johor	2	2	4	0
3	Johor	7	11	12	3
4	Johor	3	8	8	1

```
# Assign data from second four columns to x variables
x = df.iloc[:, 1:4]
```

```
# Assign data to y variables
y = df.select_dtypes(include=[object])
```

```
y.head(5)
```

	state
0	Johor
1	Johor
2	Johor
3	Johor
4	Johor

```
y.tail(5)
```

	state
79808	W.P. Kuala Lumpur
79814	W.P. Kuala Lumpur
79876	W.P. Kuala Lumpur
79996	W.P. Kuala Lumpur
79999	W.P. Kuala Lumpur

```
y.state.unique()
```

```
array(['Johor', 'Kedah', 'Kelantan', 'Melaka', 'Negeri Sembilan',
       'Pahang', 'Perak', 'Pulau Pinang', 'Sabah', 'Sarawak', 'Selangor',
       'Terengganu', 'W.P. Kuala Lumpur'], dtype=object)
```

```
from sklearn import preprocessing
le = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
```

```
y = y.apply(le.fit_transform)
y.state.unique()
```

```
array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12])
```

Train, test & split

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.20)
```

Feature scaling

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaler.fit(x_train)
```

```
x_train = scaler.transform(x_train)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.09	0.01	0.02	913
1	0.20	0.39	0.26	1087
2	0.22	0.35	0.27	830
3	0.15	0.05	0.07	1043
4	0.11	0.04	0.06	867
5	0.14	0.11	0.12	750
6	0.12	0.08	0.10	958
7	0.33	0.00	0.00	561
8	0.27	0.59	0.37	1055
9	0.11	0.10	0.10	894
10	0.12	0.24	0.16	1048
11	0.15	0.03	0.05	862
12	0.18	0.24	0.20	241
accuracy			0.18	11109
macro avg	0.17	0.17	0.14	11109
weighted avg	0.16	0.18	0.14	11109