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To operate the Disease Diagnosis Tool code you provided, follow these steps:

Prerequisites

1. Python Installation:

 Ensure you have Python installed on your computer. You can download it from <u>python.org</u>.

2. Tkinter:

 Tkinter is included with most Python installations. You can check if it is available by running the following command in your Python environment:

python Copy

import tkinter

3. **Image Files**:

- Prepare the images corresponding to the diseases you want to diagnose. Name them as follows and place them in the specified directory:
 - measles.png
 - german_measles.png
 - flu.png
 - common_cold.png
 - mumps.png
 - chicken_pox.png
 - whooping_cough.png

Ensure these files are located
in C:/Users/Qursan/Desktop/MohammedNoman 202070363 AI/.

Steps to Run the Code

1. Open a Text Editor or IDE:

 Use any text editor (like Notepad) or an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) like PyCharm, VSCode, or IDLE.

2. Copy the Code:

 Copy the entire code you provided into your text editor or IDE.

3. Save the File:

 Save the file with a .py extension, for example, disease diagnosis tool.py.

4. Run the Program:

- Open a terminal or command prompt.
- Navigate to the directory where your .py file is saved. For example:

bash

Copy

cd C:/path/to/your/script

• Run the script using Python:

bash

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python disease_diagnosis_tool.py

5. **Using the Application**:

- Once the application window opens:
 - Enter the patient's name in the provided text box.
 - Click the "Start Diagnosis" button.
 - Answer the symptom-related questions that appear in pop-up dialogs.
 - After answering, the application will display the probable disease and show an image related to that disease (if the image file exists).

Troubleshooting

 Image Not Loading: If you receive an error about the image not being found, double-check:

- The file names and paths.
- Ensure the images are in the correct format (.png) and located in the specified directory.
- Python Errors: If you encounter any errors while running the code, check the error messages for clues about what might be wrong. Common issues include:
 - Syntax errors in the code (ensure it was copied correctly).
 - Missing image files or incorrect paths.

Summary

The code creates a graphical user interface (GUI) application that helps in diagnosing diseases based on patient symptoms. The user can input a patient's name and respond to symptom-related questions. Based on the responses, the application suggests a probable disease and displays a corresponding image.

Code Breakdown

- 1. Imports:
 - tkinter: The main library for creating the GUI.
 - messagebox: Used to display pop-up messages (e.g., error messages).
 - filedialog: Imported but not used in the current code. It could be used for file selection if needed.
- 2. Class Definition: DiseaseDiagnosisApp
 - __init__ Method: Initializes the GUI components.
 - Labels, entry fields, and buttons are created and placed in the window.
 - A placeholder for displaying images is set up.
- 3. Symptom Checking:
 - **symptom Method**: Prompts the user with yes/no questions about specific symptoms for the patient. Returns the user's response.
- 4. Disease Hypotheses:

• **hypotheses Method**: Checks the symptoms against predefined conditions for various diseases (e.g., measles, flu). It returns True if the symptoms match, indicating a possible diagnosis.

5. Diagnosis Process:

- start_diagnosis Method:
 - Retrieves the patient's name from the input field.
 - Iterates through a list of diseases, checking if the patient's symptoms match any hypotheses.
 - Displays the result in a label and shows the corresponding image if a disease is diagnosed. If no diagnosis is found, it clears the image and shows an error message.

6. Image Display:

- show_photo Method:
 - Constructs the path to the image file based on the diagnosed disease.
 - Attempts to load and display the image. If it fails (e.g., due to an incorrect path), it raises an error message.

7. Main Loop:

• The application is initiated in the if __name__ == "__main__": block, which creates the main window and runs the Tkinter event loop.

Explanation of Key Components

- **GUI Elements**: The app uses labels for text, an entry widget for user input, and buttons to trigger actions.
- **User Interaction**: The app interacts with users through message boxes that ask about symptoms, allowing for a dynamic diagnosis process.
- **Error Handling**: The show_photo method includes error handling to inform the user if an image cannot be loaded, which makes the application more robust.
- **Image Loading**: The application is designed to load images dynamically based on the diagnosed disease, enhancing user experience by providing visual context.

Conclusion

The Disease Diagnosis Tool is a practical example of using Tkinter for creating user-friendly applications. It combines user input, conditional logic for diagnosis, and dynamic image display, making it an interactive tool for health-related inquiries.