

MINI PROJECT-II

(2020-2021)

BRAINY CHATBOT (Machine Learning)

Mid-Term Report



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Abstract

The project named “**Brainy Chat-bot**”, is a Window-based application created in Python Using Machine Learning Algorithms. The purpose of the project is to provide a model that can predict the diseases of a patient on the basis of his/her symptoms and provide the concerned doctor’s link to contact. In this project patient can open the model and just input yes for regarding symptoms that he/she have and then the model will predict diseases. We have used csv data files for this project so when new diseases come, we can easily enhance our data and doctors also can add their data in the doctor’s dataset. This chat-bot model can reduce the time which taken when we don’t know about our diseases that we have and the time to search the doctor and as we know medical field is in growing phase so today by this model patient can identify some of their disease and directly contact to the doctors.

1. Introduction

We all know that medical field is growing there are lots of soft wares available to predict medicines according to disease but not that type of software which can analyze our disease according to our given symptoms and provide the concerned doctor's link to contact that can reduce the time to find a better doctor.

In this project, when a patient starts the project by clicking start button model will start showing the symptoms patient have to choose the right one that he/she have and according to those symptoms model will show the disease name that he may have and the link to contact the regarding doctor.

2. Objective

In “**Brainy Chat-bot**” project the objective is to reduce the time which taken by a patient when he or she doesn't know about their disease and if they know about its other scenario is that they don't know which doctor they should consult about it.

So, by this project it will be very easy to analyze our disease at any place just at fingertips. There is not such type of software available that can predict the disease and the doctor also.

3. Modules

The project is based on several modules:

3.1 Product perspective

1. User Interface: The application will have a user-friendly and menu-based interface. Following frames will be provided.
2. A login frame for entering the username, the password will be provided. Access to main screen of the model.
3. There is a frame for displaying information regarding disease of the patient and the link of the doctor to contact.
4. There is a frame for displaying Symptoms so that a patient can select right one analyze disease.
5. There is a button to start the model when the patient will click on it the model will starting asking symptoms to the patient.
6. There is a frame for displaying the disease of the patient.

3.2 Product Functions

The Model will allow access only to authorized users or the user who have registered themselves already in it. A summary of the major functions that the model will perform:

- a. Provide facility to patient to do their check-up and that saves the time.
- b. Doctors and the Medical staff can register on this model by adding there data in the dataset.
- c. Patient has to register only single time then he can access it by username and password.

3.2.1 Patient

- ✓ Can login and get registered
- ✓ Can detect their disease.
- ✓ If disease detected that he or she can contact to doctor which is suggested.

3.2.2 Doctors

- ✓ Can update their data in the dataset
- ✓ Check-up the patient which is sent to him or her by the model

3.3 User Characteristics

- a. **Educational level:** Users should be comfortable with the English language.
- b. **Experience:** Users should have prior information regarding the names of general diseases and medical facilities.
- c. **Skills:** Users should have basic knowledge and should be comfortable using general purpose applications on computers.

3.4 General Constraints

- Since the CSV Files is used as data source for this project so there can be some noise in data.
- Due to the less features of Tkinter framework the GUI for this project is moderate.
- An extra login feature is added to authorize the person who want's is using it
- Programming is done by Python3.

4. Specific Requirements

These specific requirements describe the specific constraints imposed on the requirements:

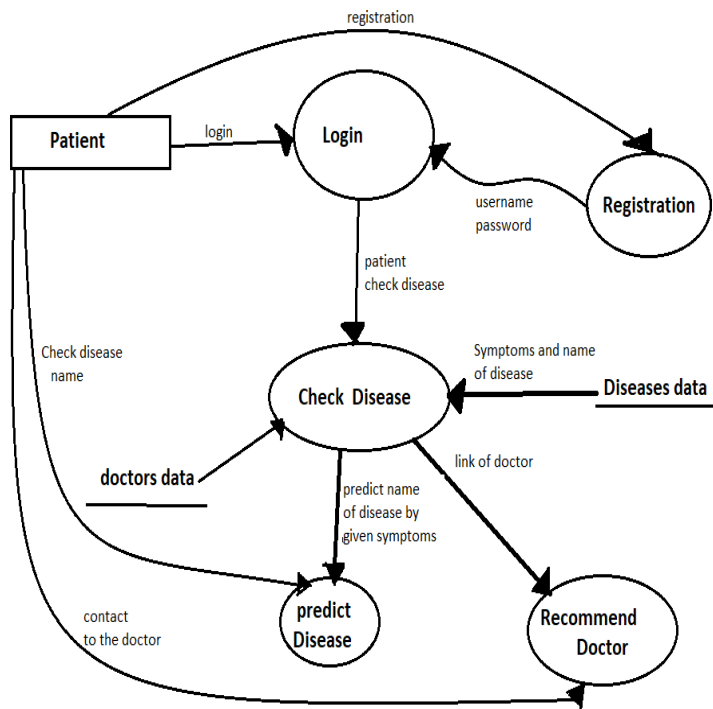
➤ **Software Specification**

- Technology Implemented : Machine Learning
- Language Used : Python3
- Python Development Environment : Anaconda (Spyder/Jupyter Notebook)
- User Interface Designed : Tkinter(Desktop Application)
- Web Browser : Chrome

➤ **Hardware Requirements (Minimum)**

- Processor : intel i3
- Operating System : Windows 7/8/10 or Linux or MacOS
- RAM : 4GB
- Hard disk : 64 GB
- Hardware Devices : Computer System

5. Implementation



PART 1. Get the Data

PART 2. Discovery & Visualization to gain insights

PART 3. Data Preprocessing

PART 4. Select and train a machine learning model for prediction of disease

PART 5. Testing

PART 6. Creating GUI

6. Progress

Part 1 is completed

PART 1: Get the Data

- Collect training data
- Collect testing data

Part 2 is completed

PART 2: Discovery & Visualization to gain insights

- Discover correlations
- Experiment with attribute combinations

Part 3 is completed

PART 3: Data Preprocessing

- Handling missing values
- Handling categorical values

Part 4 is completed

PART 4: Select and train a Machine Learning model for prediction of disease

- Experiment with various algorithms

Part 5 is pending

PART 5: Testing

- Testing model to measure performance

Part 6 is pending

PART 6: Creating GUI

- **Patient Registration Screen**
 - Registration Name
 - Password

- **Patient Login Screen**

- Login Name
- Password

- **Main Frame**

- Start Button
- Yes/No Button
- Symptoms Showing Frame
- Result Frame

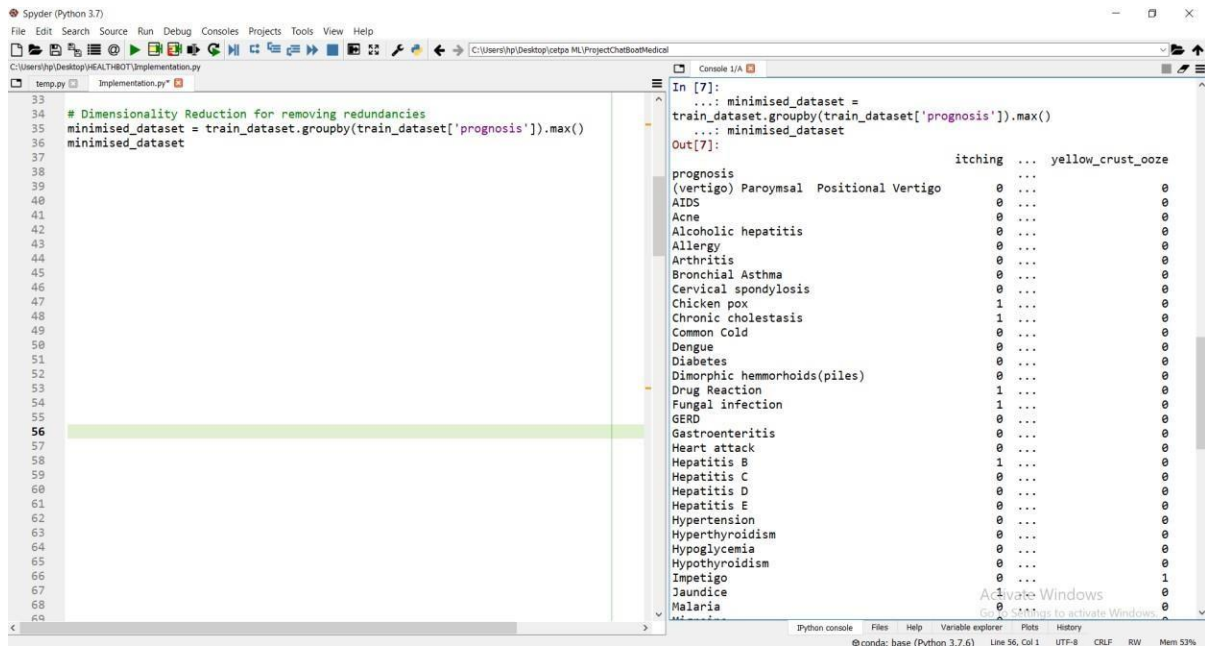
- **Symptoms Asking Frame**

- Symptoms Name

- **Disease and Doctor prediction frame**

- Disease Name
- Doctor Link

7. Screenshots



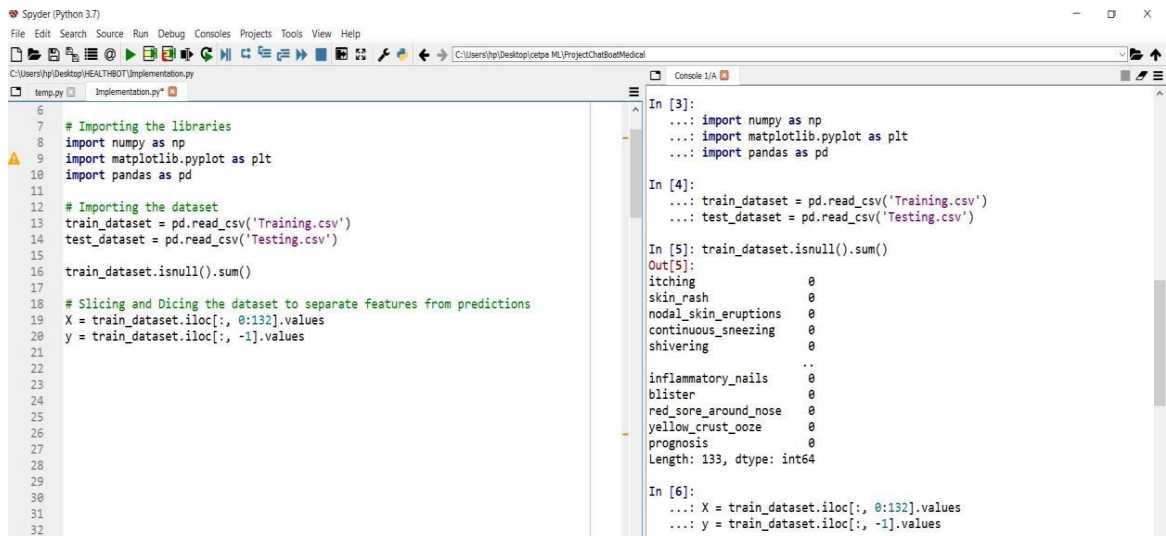
The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The editor window displays a Python script with the following code:

```
33
34 # Dimensionality Reduction for removing redundancies
35 minimised_dataset = train_dataset.groupby(train_dataset['prognosis']).max()
36 minimised_dataset
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69
```

The console window shows the output of the code execution:

```
In [7]:
...: minimised_dataset =
train_dataset.groupby(train_dataset['prognosis']).max()
...: minimised_dataset
Out[7]:
```

| | itching | ... | yellow_crust_ooze |
|------------------------------|---------|-----|-------------------|
| prognosis | ... | | |
| (vertigo) Paronychia | 0 | ... | 0 |
| AIDS | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Acne | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Alcoholic hepatitis | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Allergy | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Arthritis | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Bronchial Asthma | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Cervical spondylosis | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Chicken pox | 1 | ... | 0 |
| Chronic cholestasis | 1 | ... | 0 |
| Common Cold | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Dengue | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Diabetes | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Dimorphic hemmorhoids(piles) | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Drug Reaction | 1 | ... | 0 |
| Fungal infection | 1 | ... | 0 |
| GERD | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Gastroenteritis | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Heart attack | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Hepatitis B | 1 | ... | 0 |
| Hepatitis C | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Hepatitis D | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Hepatitis E | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Hypertension | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Hyperthyroidism | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Hypoglycemia | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Hypothyroidism | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Impetigo | 0 | ... | 1 |
| Jaundice | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Malaria | 0 | ... | 0 |



The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The editor window displays a Python script with the following code:

```
6
7 # Importing the libraries
8 import numpy as np
9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10 import pandas as pd
11
12 # Importing the dataset
13 train_dataset = pd.read_csv('Training.csv')
14 test_dataset = pd.read_csv('Testing.csv')
15
16 train_dataset.isnull().sum()
17
18 # Slicing and Dicing the dataset to separate features from predictions
19 X = train_dataset.iloc[:, 0:132].values
20 y = train_dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
```

The console window shows the output of the code execution:

```
In [3]:
...: import numpy as np
...: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
...: import pandas as pd

In [4]:
...: train_dataset = pd.read_csv('Training.csv')
...: test_dataset = pd.read_csv('Testing.csv')

In [5]: train_dataset.isnull().sum()
Out[5]:
itching 0
skin_rash 0
nodal_skin_eruptions 0
continuous_sneezing 0
shivering 0
inflammatory_nails 0
blister 0
red_sore_around_nose 0
yellow_crust_ooze 0
prognosis 0
Length: 133, dtype: int64

In [6]:
...: X = train_dataset.iloc[:, 0:132].values
...: y = train_dataset.iloc[:, -1].values
```

```

File Edit Search Source Run Debug Consoles Projects Tools View Help
C:\Users\hp\Desktop\chatbot\ML\ProjectChatBotMedical

1abeyncoder = LabelEncoder()

# Splitting the dataset into training set and test set

# Implementing the Decision Tree Classifier

# Checking the Important Features

105
106

., = LabelEncoder().transform(X_train)

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In [12]:

min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2,

indices = np.argsort(importances)[-10:]

In [15]:

```

```

File Edit Search Source Run Debug Consoles Projects Tools View Help
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# Method to simulate the working of a Chatbot by extracting and formulating questions
def execute_healthbot():

    node = node[0]
    #print(len(node))
    value = node.nonzero()
    #print(value)
    disease = labelencoder.inverse_transform(value[0])

    tree_ = tree.tree
    #print(tree_)

    def recurse(node, depth):
        indent = " " * depth
        name = TreeName[node.J

a Implementing the Decision Tree

: # Method to simulate the working of a Chatbot by
extracting and formulating questions
: def execute_healthbot():
:     print("Please reply with yes/Yes or no/No for the

    #print(node)
    node = node[0]
    #print(len(node))

    #print(value)
    disease =
labelencoder.inverse_transform(value[0])
    return disease

    def tree_to_code(tree, feature_names):
        tree_ = tree.tree_

    symptoms_present = []

    def recurse(node, depth):
        indent = " " * depth

```

```

143 •         if ans == 'yes':

151             rrecurse(tree_children_right[node], depth + z)

153

156         present_disease = print_disease(tree_value[node])
157         print( "You may have " + present_disease )
158         print()
160         red_columns = minimised_dataset.columns
         symptoms_given = red_columns[minimised_dataset.loc[present_disease].values[0]]

165         confidence_level = (1.0*len(symptoms_present))/len(symptoms_given)
166         print("confidence level is " + str(confidence_level))

178

G2         rsz to <code(<lessifier,<columns]

```

```

else:

depth + 1)

present_disease =
print_disease(tree_value[node])
...: print( "You may have " +
present_di
...: print()

...: print("symptoms present " +
str(list(symptoms_present)))

: print()

(1.0*len(symptoms_present))/len(symptoms_given)
p, int(*,gn+ihen,z level ;, * e

```

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Console 11A

```

145 -         eLee:

:248             torecurse(tree_children_right[node], depth + 1)

157         print( "You may have " + present_disease )
159         red_columns = minimised_dataset.columns
160         symptoms_given = red_columns[minimised_dataset.loc[present_disease].values[0]]

165         confidence_level = (1.0*len(symptoms_present))/len(symptoms_given)

168

palpitations ?

red_spots_over_body 7

yes
['You may have Chicken pox']

symptoms given ['itching', 'skin_rash', 'fatigue', 'lethargy',
'high_fever', 'headache', 'loss_of_appetite', 'mild_fever',
'swelled_lymph_nodes', 'malaise', 'red_spots_over_body']

confidence level is 0.8909090909090909

```

8. References

The following references were used in this project:

1. <https://www.python.org>
2. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org>
3. <https://www.anaconda.org>
4. <https://www.wikipedia.org>
5. <https://www.numpy.org>
6. <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2020/06/4-ways-split-decision-tree/>