

```
In [9]: # Importing necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [10]: # Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\HP\Downloads\Final_pre_processing_data.csv')
print(data)
```

	Unnamed: 0	id	age	bp	sg	al	su	rbc	pc	pcc	...	pcv	wc
0	0	0	40	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	...	30	69
1	1	1	5	0	3	4	0	1	1	0	...	24	53
2	2	2	54	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	...	17	67
3	3	3	40	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	...	18	59
4	4	4	43	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	...	21	65
...
395	395	395	47	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	33	59
396	396	396	34	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	40	69
397	397	397	8	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	35	58
398	398	398	11	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	37	64
399	399	399	50	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	39	60

	htn	dm	cad	appet	pe	ane	classification
0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
3	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
...
395	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
396	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
397	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
398	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
399	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

[400 rows x 27 columns]

```
In [11]: # Display the first few rows of the dataset  
data.head()
```

```
Out[11]:
```

	Unnamed: 0	id	age	bp	sg	al	su	rbc	pc	pcc	...	pcv	wc	rc	htn	dm	cad	a
0	0	0	40	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	...	30	69	33	1	2	0	
1	1	1	5	0	3	4	0	1	1	0	...	24	53	33	0	1	0	
2	2	2	54	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	...	17	67	33	0	2	0	
3	3	3	40	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	...	18	59	18	1	1	0	
4	4	4	43	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	...	21	65	26	0	1	0	

5 rows × 27 columns



```
In [34]: # Data preprocessing
# Handling missing values
data = data.replace("?", pd.NA)
data = data.dropna()
print("\nData Preprocessing:\n",data)
print("Missing values handled.")
```

Data Preprocessing:

	Unnamed: 0	id	age	bp	sg	al	su	rbc	pc	pcc	...	pcv	wc
0	0	0	40	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	...	30	69
1	1	1	5	0	3	4	0	1	1	0	...	24	53
2	2	2	54	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	...	17	67
3	3	3	40	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	...	18	59
4	4	4	43	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	...	21	65
...
395	395	395	47	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	33	59
396	396	396	34	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	40	69
397	397	397	8	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	35	58
398	398	398	11	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	37	64
399	399	399	50	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	39	60

	htn	dm	cad	appet	pe	ane	classification
0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
3	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
...
395	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
396	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
397	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
398	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
399	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

[400 rows x 27 columns]
Missing values handled.

```
In [35]: # Encoding categorical variables
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
for column in data.columns:
    if data[column].dtype == 'object':
        data[column] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data[column])
```

```
In [42]: ▶ # Splitting the dataset into features and target variable
X = data.drop('classification', axis=1)
y = data['classification']
print("\nX Values:\n")
print(X)
print("\ny Values:\n")
print(y)
```

X Values:

	Unnamed: 0	id	age	bp	sg	al	su	rbc	pc	pcc	...	hemo	pc
v wc \													
0	0	0	40	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	...	90	3
0 69													
1	1	1	5	0	3	4	0	1	1	0	...	49	2
4 53													
2	2	2	54	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	...	32	1
7 67													
3	3	3	40	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	...	48	1
8 59													
4	4	4	43	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	...	52	2
1 65													
..	
...	..												
395	395	395	47	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	93	3
3 59													
396	396	396	34	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	101	4
0 69													
397	397	397	8	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	94	3
5 58													
398	398	398	11	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	78	3
7 64													
399	399	399	50	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	94	3
9 60													

	rc	htn	dm	cad	appet	pe	ane
0	33	1	2	0	0	0	0
1	33	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	33	0	2	0	1	0	1
3	18	1	1	0	1	1	1
4	26	0	1	0	0	0	0
..
395	29	0	1	0	0	0	0
396	43	0	1	0	0	0	0
397	35	0	1	0	0	0	0
398	40	0	1	0	0	0	0
399	42	0	1	0	0	0	0

[400 rows x 26 columns]

y Values:

0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
..	
395	1
396	1
397	1
398	1
399	1

Name: classification, Length: 400, dtype: int64

```
In [47]: ▶ # Splitting the dataset into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2)
print("\nX training data:\n")
print(X_train)
print("\nX testing data:\n")
print(X_test)
print("\ny training data:\n")
print(y_train)
print("\ny testing data:\n")
print(y_test)
```

	Unnamed: 0	id	age	bp	sg	al	su	rbc	pc	pcc	...	hemo	pc
v wc \													
3 8 59	3	3	40	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	...	48	1
18 3 10	18	18	52	5	4	0	3	1	1	0	...	63	2
202 0 87	202	202	69	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	17	1
250 4 2	250	250	32	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	86	3
274 0 87	274	274	12	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	80	3
..	
71 4 24	71	71	38	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	...	34	1
106 3 57	106	106	42	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	5	
270 7 64	270	270	16	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	...	79	2
348 0 65	348	348	30	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	72	3
102 8 62	102	102	11	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	...	75	3

```
[320 rows x 26 columns]
```

	Unnamed: 0	id	age	bp	sg	al	su	rbc	pc	pcc	...	hemo	pc
v wc \													
209 7 61	209	209	12	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	51	2
280 8 72	280	280	39	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	69	3
33 5 87	33	33	52	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	...	37	1
210 6 87	210	210	51	5	2	4	2	1	1	0	...	12	
93 6 62	93	93	65	5	1	3	2	0	0	1	...	28	1
..	
246 2 43	246	246	40	6	2	3	0	0	1	1	...	23	1

227	227	227	49	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	...	49	2
2 64													
369	369	369	67	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	72	3
2 1													
176	176	176	14	4	1	4	0	1	0	1	...	20	
9 18													
289	289	289	34	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	...	102	2
9 63													

	rc	htn	dm	cad	appet	pe	ane
209	33	0	1	0	0	0	0
280	33	0	1	0	0	0	0
33	33	1	1	0	1	0	0
210	18	1	2	1	0	0	1
93	11	1	2	1	1	0	0
..
246	3	1	1	1	0	0	1
227	17	1	2	0	0	0	0
369	28	0	1	0	0	0	0
176	18	0	1	0	0	0	1
289	34	0	1	0	0	0	0

[80 rows x 26 columns]

y training data:

3	0
18	0
202	0
250	1
274	1
..	
71	0
106	0
270	1
348	1
102	0

Name: classification, Length: 320, dtype: int64

y testing data:

209	0
280	1
33	0
210	0
93	0
..	
246	0
227	0
369	1
176	0
289	1

Name: classification, Length: 80, dtype: int64


```
In [48]: ▶ # Training the models
models = {
    'Random Forest': RandomForestClassifier(),
    'Logistic Regression': LogisticRegression()
}
```

```
In [52]: ▶ # Dictionary to store accuracy scores
accuracy_scores = {}

for name, model in models.items():
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
    print(y_pred)
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)*100
    print(accuracy)
    accuracy_scores[name] = accuracy
```

```
[0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 0
 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0
0 0
 1 0 0 1 0 1]
100.0
[0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
0 0
 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0
0 0
 1 0 0 1 0 1]
97.5
```

C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model_logistic.py:460: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

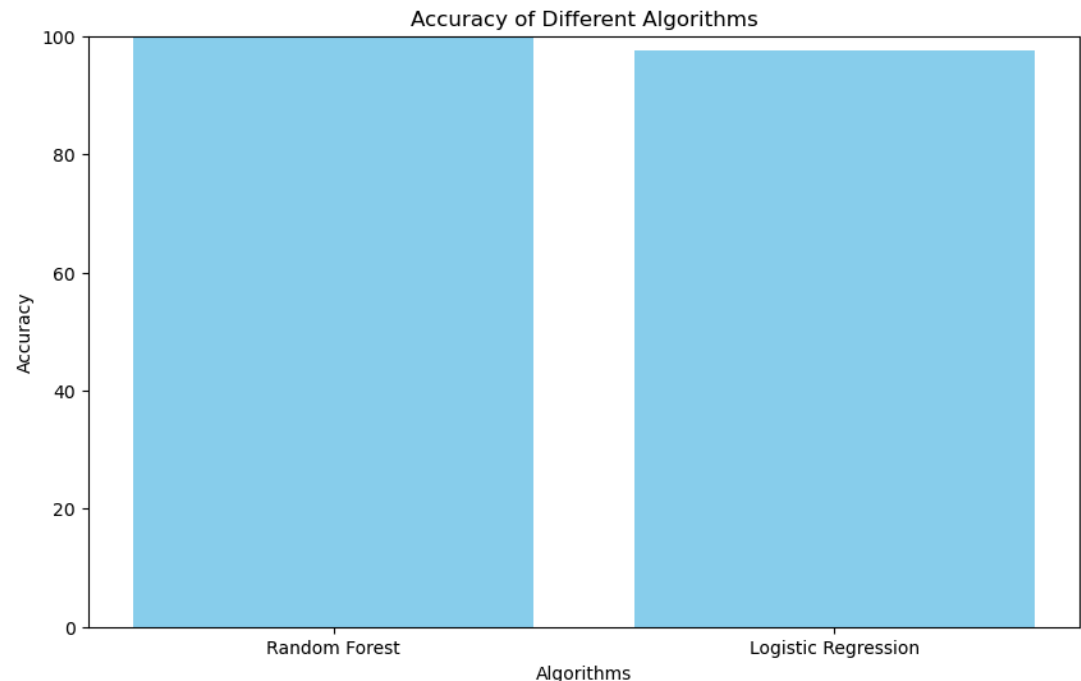
Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html> (<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>)
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression)
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(

```
In [29]: ▶ # Comparing accuracy scores
print("Accuracy Scores:")
for name, accuracy in accuracy_scores.items():
    print(f"{name}: {accuracy:.2f}%")
```

```
Accuracy Scores:
Random Forest: 100.00%
Logistic Regression: 97.50%
```

```
In [30]: ▶ # Plotting the accuracy scores
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(accuracy_scores.keys(), accuracy_scores.values(), color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Algorithms')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.title('Accuracy of Different Algorithms')
plt.ylim(0, 100) # Set y-axis limit to percentage range
plt.show()
```



```
In [53]: ▶ # Predicting if the patient has the disease or not
# We'll use the model with the highest accuracy
best_model_name = max(accuracy_scores, key=accuracy_scores.get)
best_model = models[best_model_name]
print(best_model)
```

RandomForestClassifier()

```
In [56]: ▶ # Predicting for a new patient
new_patient_data = [[11,11,55,2,1,3,0,0,0,1,0,137,46,23,15,15,44,18,40,1]]
prediction = best_model.predict(new_patient_data)
prediction_probability = best_model.predict_proba(new_patient_data)
```

C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:464: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but RandomForestClassifier was fitted with feature names

warnings.warn(

C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:464: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but RandomForestClassifier was fitted with feature names

warnings.warn(

```
In [24]: ► print("\nPrediction:")
if prediction[0] == 1:
    print("The patient has chronic kidney disease.")
else:
    print("The patient does not have chronic kidney disease.")

print("\nPrediction Probability:")
print(f"Probability of not having chronic kidney disease: {prediction_p")
print(f"Probability of having chronic kidney disease: {prediction_probab
```

Prediction:

The patient does not have chronic kidney disease.

Prediction Probability:

Probability of not having chronic kidney disease: 100.00%

Probability of having chronic kidney disease: 0.00%

```
In [25]: ► # Predicting for a new patient
new_patient_data = [[334,334,17,3,4,0,0,1,1,0,0,52,32,8,20,8,90,29,49,2]
]]
prediction = best_model.predict(new_patient_data)
prediction_probability = best_model.predict_proba(new_patient_data)
```

C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:464: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but RandomForestClassifier was fitted with feature names

warnings.warn(

C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:464: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but RandomForestClassifier was fitted with feature names

warnings.warn(

```
In [26]: ► print("\nPrediction:")
if prediction[0] == 1:
    print("The patient has chronic kidney disease.")
else:
    print("The patient does not have chronic kidney disease.")

print("\nPrediction Probability:")
print(f"Probability of not having chronic kidney disease: {prediction_p")
print(f"Probability of having chronic kidney disease: {prediction_probab
```

Prediction:

The patient has chronic kidney disease.

Prediction Probability:

Probability of not having chronic kidney disease: 0.00%

Probability of having chronic kidney disease: 100.00%

In []: ►

