**Parkinson’s Disease Classification**

INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's is a disease that can cause a nervous system disorder and affects the movement. Parkinson dataset contains biomedical measurements, 195 records of people with 23 different attributes. This data is used to differentiate healthy people and people with Parkinson’s disease. The task is Build a model that can be used to differentiate healthy people from people having Parkinson’s disease.

TOOLS USED

Tools used for this Classification

* Programming Language – Python
* Code Editor – Google Colaboratory
* Data set – kaggle

ALGORITHM USED

# Standard Scaler

Standardize features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

* Support Vector Classification

The implementation is based on libsvm. The fit time scales at least quadratically with the number of samples and may be impractical beyond tens of thousands of samples. For large datasets consider using [LinearSVC](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.svm.LinearSVC.html" \l "sklearn.svm.LinearSVC" \o "sklearn.svm.LinearSVC) or [SGDClassifier](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier.html" \l "sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier" \o "sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier) instead, possibly after a [Nystroem](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.kernel_approximation.Nystroem.html" \l "sklearn.kernel_approximation.Nystroem" \o "sklearn.kernel_approximation.Nystroem) transformer.

CONCLUSION

Finally by analyzing the Parkinson Data set to find the Accuracy and whether a person is affected by Parkinson disease or not, using the Standard Scaler and SVM Algorithm the training data shows 88% accuracy and test data shows 87% accuracy, by entering once data’s we can find that whether the person is affected or not with 88% accuracy.