

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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TOPIC:DIABETES PREDICTION SYSTEM USING AI

## -PROBLEM DEFINITION:

Diabetes is a medical disorder that impacts how well our body uses food as fuel. Most food we eat daily is converted to sugar, commonly known as glucose, and then discharged into the bloodstream

Diabetes can cause blood sugar levels to rise if it is not continuously and carefully managed, which raises the chance of severe side effects like heart attack and stroke.

## DESIGN THINKING:

It helps to make prediction in medical field. This project propose an effective method to for earlier

detection of the diabetes disease using machine learning

STEPS:

1. installing the Libraries
2. Importing the Dataset
3. Filling the Missing Values
4. Exploratory Data Analysis
5. Feature Engineering
6. Implementing Machine Learning Models
7. Predicting Unseen Data
8. Concluding the Report

CODING:

1. `# Import libraries`
2. `import numpy as np # for linear algebra`
3. `import pandas as pd # for data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)`
4. `import seaborn as sns # for data visualization`

5. **import** matplotlib.pyplot as plt # to plot data visualization charts

6. **from** collections **import** Counter

7. **import** os

8.

9. # Modeling Libraries

10. **from** sklearn.metrics **import** confusion\_matrix, accuracy\_score, precision\_score

11. **from** sklearn.preprocessing **import** QuantileTransformer

12. **from** sklearn.linear\_model **import** LogisticRegression

13. **from** sklearn.neighbors **import** KNeighborsClassifier

14. **from** sklearn.tree **import** DecisionTreeClassifier

15. **from** sklearn.ensemble **import** RandomForestClassifier, AdaBoostClassifier, GradientBoostingClassifier

```
16. from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, cross_val_score, StratifiedKFold, learning_curve, train_test_split
```

```
17. from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
17.# Importing the dataset from Kaggle
```

```
18.data = pd.read_csv("../input/pima-indians-diabetes-database/diabetes.csv") .
```

```
19# First step is getting familiar with the structure of the dataset
```

```
20.data.info()
```

```
21# Showing the top 5 rows of the dataset
```

```
22.data.head()
```

```
23.# Exploring the missing values in the diabetes dataset
```

```
24.data.isnull().sum()
```

```
25.# Replacing 0 values of Glucose
```

```
26.data['Glucose'] = data['Glucose'].replace(0, data['Glucose'].median())
```

```
27.
```

```
28.# Filling 0 values of Blood Pressure
```

```
29.data['BloodPressure'] = data['BloodPressure'].replace(0, data['BloodPressure'].median())
```

```
30.
```

```
31.# Replacing 0 values in BMI
```

```
32.data['BMI'] = data['BMI'].replace(0, data['BMI'].mean())
```

```
33.
```

```
34.# Replacing the missing values of Insulin and Skin Thickness
```

```
35.data['SkinThickness'] = data['SkinThickness'].replace(0, data['SkinThickness'].mean())
```

```
36.data['Insulin'] = data['Insulin'].replace(0, data['Insulin'].mean())
```

```
37.data.head()
```

```
38.# Reviewing the dataset statistics
```

```
39.data.describe()
```

CONCLUSION:

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It is used to describe the symptoms using machine learning