In [1]: #Import necessary libraries import pandas as pd import numpy as np from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split from sklearn import svm from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score Data collection and analysis In [2]: #loading the diabetes dataset to a Pandas Dataframe diabetes_dataset = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\LIZZIE\Downloads\diabetes_dataset.csv") diabetes_dataset.head() Out[3]: Pregnancies Glucose BloodPressure SkinThickness Insulin BMI DiabetesPedigreeFunction Age Outcome 0 50 6 148 72 35 0 33.6 0.627 1 1 85 66 29 0 26.6 0.351 31 0 1 2 8 183 64 0 0 23.3 0.672 32 1 89 66 23 94 28.1 0.167 21 0 0 137 40 35 4 168 43.1 2.288 33 1 #number of rows and columns in this dataset diabetes_dataset.shape (768, 9)Out[4]: #getting statistical measures of the data In [5]: diabetes_dataset.describe() Glucose BloodPressure SkinThickness Out[5]: **Pregnancies** Insulin BMI DiabetesPedigreeFunction Age Outcome 768.000000 768.000000 768.000000 768.000000 768.000000 768.000000 768.000000 768.000000 768.000000 count 3.845052 120.894531 69.105469 mean 20.536458 79.799479 31.992578 0.471876 33.240885 0.348958 3.369578 15.952218 115.244002 11.760232 0.476951 std 31.972618 19.355807 7.884160 0.331329 0.078000 21.000000 0.000000 min 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 62.000000 0.000000 27.300000 24.000000 0.000000 25% 1.000000 99.000000 0.000000 0.243750 0.372500 29.000000 50% 3.000000 117.000000 72.000000 23.000000 30.500000 32.000000 0.000000 80.000000 41.000000 75% 6.000000 140.250000 32.000000 127.250000 36.600000 0.626250 1.000000 17.000000 199.000000 122.000000 2.420000 81.000000 99.000000 846.000000 67.100000 1.000000 diabetes_dataset['Outcome'].value_counts() Outcome Out[6]: 0 500 268 Name: count, dtype: int64 0-->Non diabetic, 1-->Diabetic diabetes_dataset.groupby('Outcome').mean() Glucose BloodPressure SkinThickness BMI DiabetesPedigreeFunction Out[7]: Pregnancies Insulin Age Outcome 3.298000 109.980000 0 68.184000 19.664000 68.792000 30.304200 0.429734 31.190000 4.865672 141.257463 22.164179 100.335821 35.142537 70.824627 0.550500 37.067164 In [8]: #separatig the data and the labels X=diabetes_dataset.drop(columns='Outcome', axis=1) Y=diabetes_dataset['Outcome'] In [9]: print(X) Pregnancies Glucose BloodPressure SkinThickness Insulin BMI \ 148 72 0 33.6 1 85 66 0 26.6 183 64 0 23.3 3 23 1 89 66 94 28.1 0 137 40 35 168 43.1 180 32.9 763 10 101 76 48 0 36.8 70 27 764 2 122 112 26.2 765 121 72 23 766 60 0 0 30.1 1 126 70 31 767 1 93 0 30.4 DiabetesPedigreeFunction Age 0 0.627 1 0.351 31 2 0.672 32 3 0.167 21 2.288 33 763 0.171 63 764 0.340 27 765 0.245 30 47 766 0.349 767 0.315 23 [768 rows x 8 columns] In [10]: print(Y) 0 1 0 1 2 1 3 0 1 . . 763 764 0 765 0 766 1 767 Name: Outcome, Length: 768, dtype: int64 Data Standardization scaler=StandardScaler() In [11]: scaler.fit(X) In [14]: Out[14]: ▼ StandardScaler StandardScaler() standardized_data=scaler.transform(X) In [16]: print(standardized_data) $[[0.63994726 \quad 0.84832379 \quad 0.14964075 \dots \quad 0.20401277 \quad 0.46849198]$ 1.4259954] [-0.84488505 -1.12339636 -0.16054575 ... -0.68442195 -0.36506078 -0.19067191] -0.10558415] [0.3429808 0.00330087 0.14964075 ... -0.73518964 -0.68519336 -0.27575966] $[-0.84488505 \quad 0.1597866 \quad -0.47073225 \quad \dots \quad -0.24020459 \quad -0.37110101$ 1.17073215] $[-0.84488505 \ -0.8730192 \quad 0.04624525 \ \dots \ -0.20212881 \ -0.47378505$ -0.87137393]] In [17]: $X = standardized_data$ Y = diabetes_dataset['Outcome'] In [18]: print(X) print(Y) $\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.63994726 & 0.84832379 & 0.14964075 & \dots & 0.20401277 & 0.46849198 \end{bmatrix}$ 1.4259954] [-0.84488505 -1.12339636 -0.16054575 ... -0.68442195 -0.36506078 -0.19067191] $[1.23388019 \ 1.94372388 \ -0.26394125 \ \dots \ -1.10325546 \ 0.60439732$ -0.10558415] [0.3429808 0.00330087 0.14964075 ... -0.73518964 -0.68519336 -0.27575966] $[-0.84488505 \quad 0.1597866 \quad -0.47073225 \quad \dots \quad -0.24020459 \quad -0.37110101$ 1.17073215] $[-0.84488505 \ -0.8730192 \quad 0.04624525 \ \dots \ -0.20212881 \ -0.47378505$ -0.87137393]] 0 1 1 0 2 1 3 0 1 763 764 765 0 766 1 767 0 Name: Outcome, Length: 768, dtype: int64 In [19]: #splitting the data into training and testing data X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size=0.2, stratify=Y, random_state=2) In [20]: print(X.shape, X_train.shape, X_test.shape) (768, 8) (614, 8) (154, 8) Model Training In [21]: classifier = svm.SVC(kernel='linear') Support Vector Machine Classifier Training classifier.fit(X_train, Y_train) Out[22]: SVC SVC(kernel='linear') Model Evaluation Accuracy Score In [24]: #accuracy score on the training data X_train_prediction = classifier.predict(X_train) training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train) In [25]: print('Accuracy score of the training data:',training_data_accuracy) Accuracy score of the training data: 0.7866449511400652 In [26]: #accuracy score on the testing data X_test_prediction = classifier.predict(X_test) test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction, Y_test) In [27]: print('Accuracy score of the test data:',test_data_accuracy) Accuracy score of the test data: 0.7727272727272727 MAKING A PREDICTIVE SYSTEM In [32]: input_data = (1,189,60,23,846,30.1,0.398,59) #change the input_data to numpy array input_data_as_numpy_array = np.asarray(input_data) #reshape the array as we are predicting for only one instance input_data_reshape = input_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1, -1) #standardize the input data std_data = scaler.transform(input_data_reshape) print(std_data) prediction = classifier.predict(std_data) print(prediction) #prediction definition if (prediction[0]==0): print('The person is diabetic') else: print('The person is diabetic') -0.2231152 2.19178518]] The person is diabetic C:\Users\LIZZIE\anaconda4\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:464: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but StandardScaler was fitted with feature warnings.warn(