**Data Collection and Preprocessing Phase**

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| Date | 15 August 2024 |
| Team ID | LTVIP2024TMID24776 |
| Project Title | Early Prediction Of Chronic Kidney Disease |
| Maximum Marks | 6 Marks |

**Data Exploration and Preprocessing Template**

Identifies data sources, assesses quality issues like missing values and duplicates, and implements resolution plans to ensure accurate and reliable analysis.

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| **Section** | **Description** |
| 1. Data Collection | The process of gathering data from various sources, such as surveys, databases, APIs, or web scraping. This step ensures that relevant and sufficient data is obtained for analysis. |
| 2. Data Inspection | Analyzing the collected data to understand its structure, characteristics, and quality. This includes checking for missing values, data types, and general statistics to identify initial issues. |
| 3.Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) | A visual and quantitative analysis of the dataset to uncover patterns, trends, and insights. EDA techniques include statistical summaries, data visualization, and correlation analysis, helping to inform further analysis and model selection. |
| 4. Data Cleaning | The process of identifying and correcting errors or inconsistencies in the data. This includes handling missing values, correcting inaccuracies, removing duplicates, and ensuring data integrity. |
| 5. Data Balancing | Addressing class imbalance in the dataset to ensure that models are trained effectively. Techniques may include oversampling minority classes, undersampling majority classes, or using synthetic data generation methods like SMOTE. |
| **Data Preprocessing Code Screenshots** | |
| 6. Text Preprocessing | Preparing text data for analysis, which involves tasks such as tokenization, removing stop words, stemming or lemmatization, and converting text to lower case. This step enhances the quality of text inputs for further processing. |
| 7. Label Encoding | Transforming categorical labels into numerical values, allowing models to process these categories effectively. This step is essential for machine learning algorithms that require numerical input. |
| 8. Data Splitting | Dividing the dataset into training and testing subsets. The training set is used to build the model, while the testing set evaluates its performance. |
| 9. Model Building | The phase where machine learning or statistical models are constructed using the training data. Various algorithms can be applied based on the problem type (e.g., classification, regression). |
| 10.Model Evaluation | Assessing the performance of the built model using the testing dataset. Evaluation metrics may include accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and AUC-ROC for classification problems. |