



Recycle Bin



Microsoft Edge



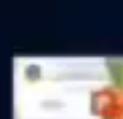
VLC media player



c language



Control Panel

N Indra  
(Indra K...)PotPlayer 64  
bitTEJO SQL  
INTERNSHI...Visual Studio  
Code

python foundati...

Google  
Chromeinternship sql  
ppt KARTHI...

Search

ENG  
IN09:44 PM  
11-03-2025



Recycle Bin



Microsoft Edge



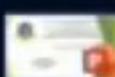
VLC media player



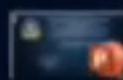
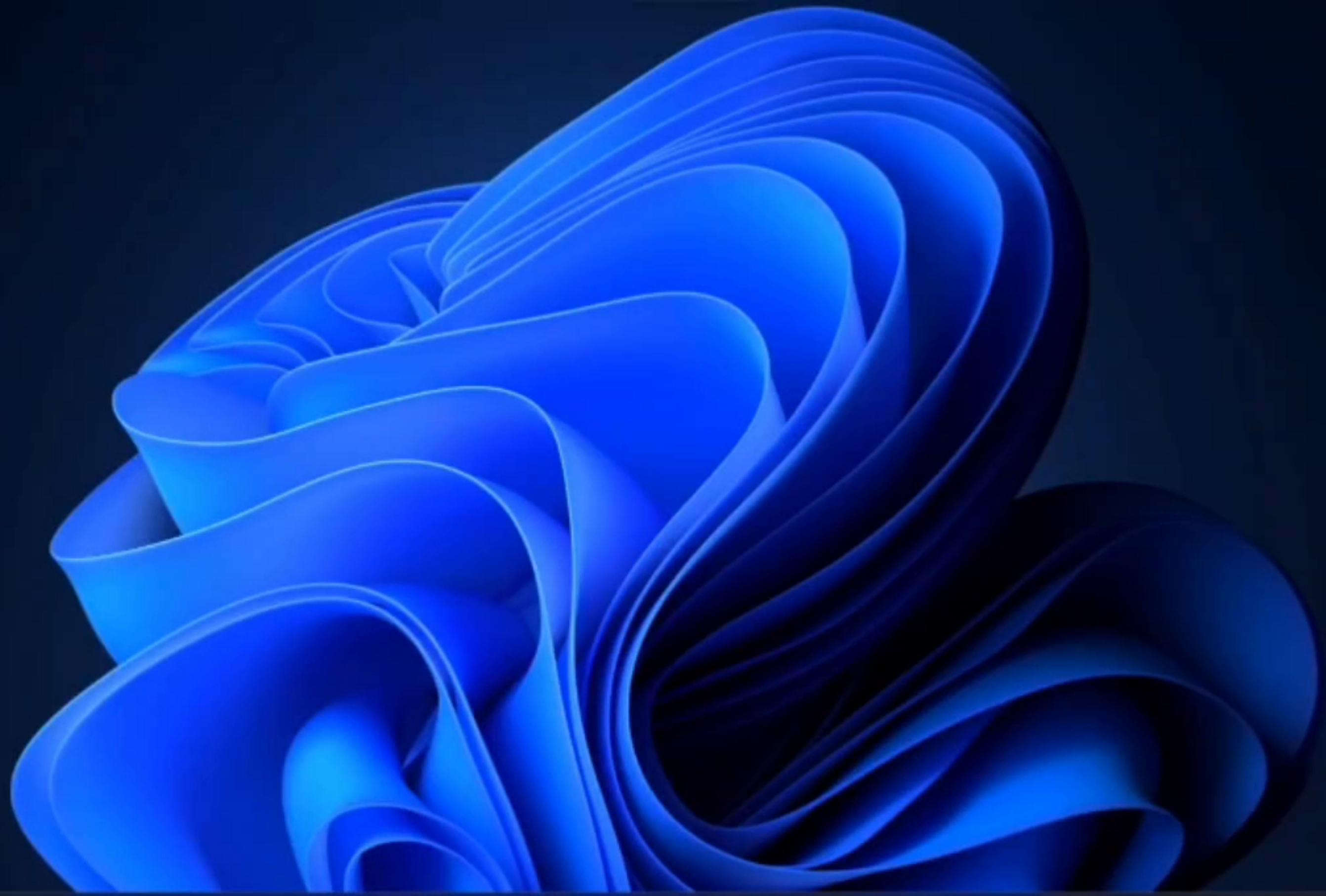
c language



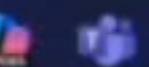
Control Panel

N Indra  
(indra k...)PotPlayer 64  
bit

TEJO SQL

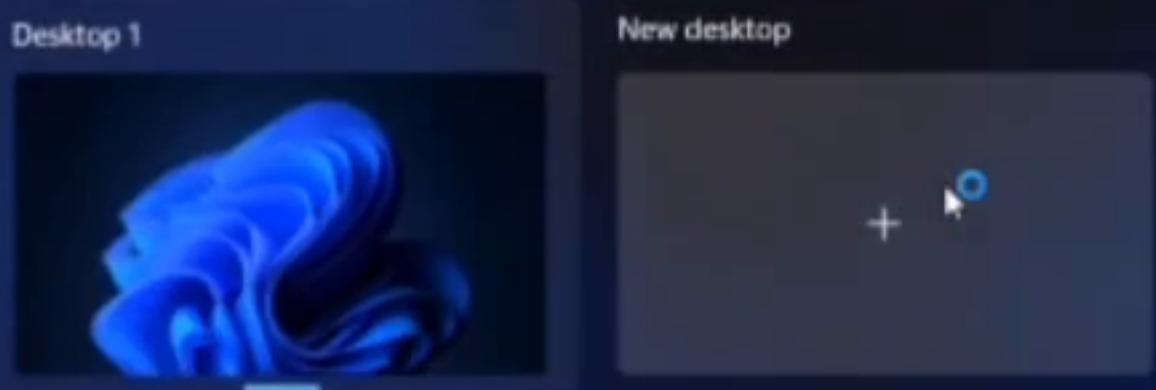
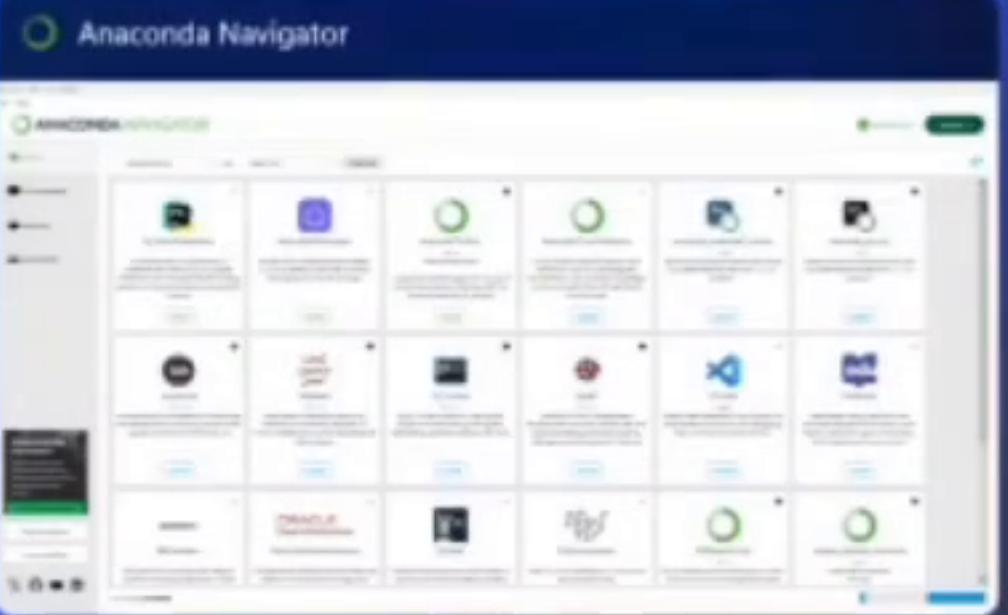
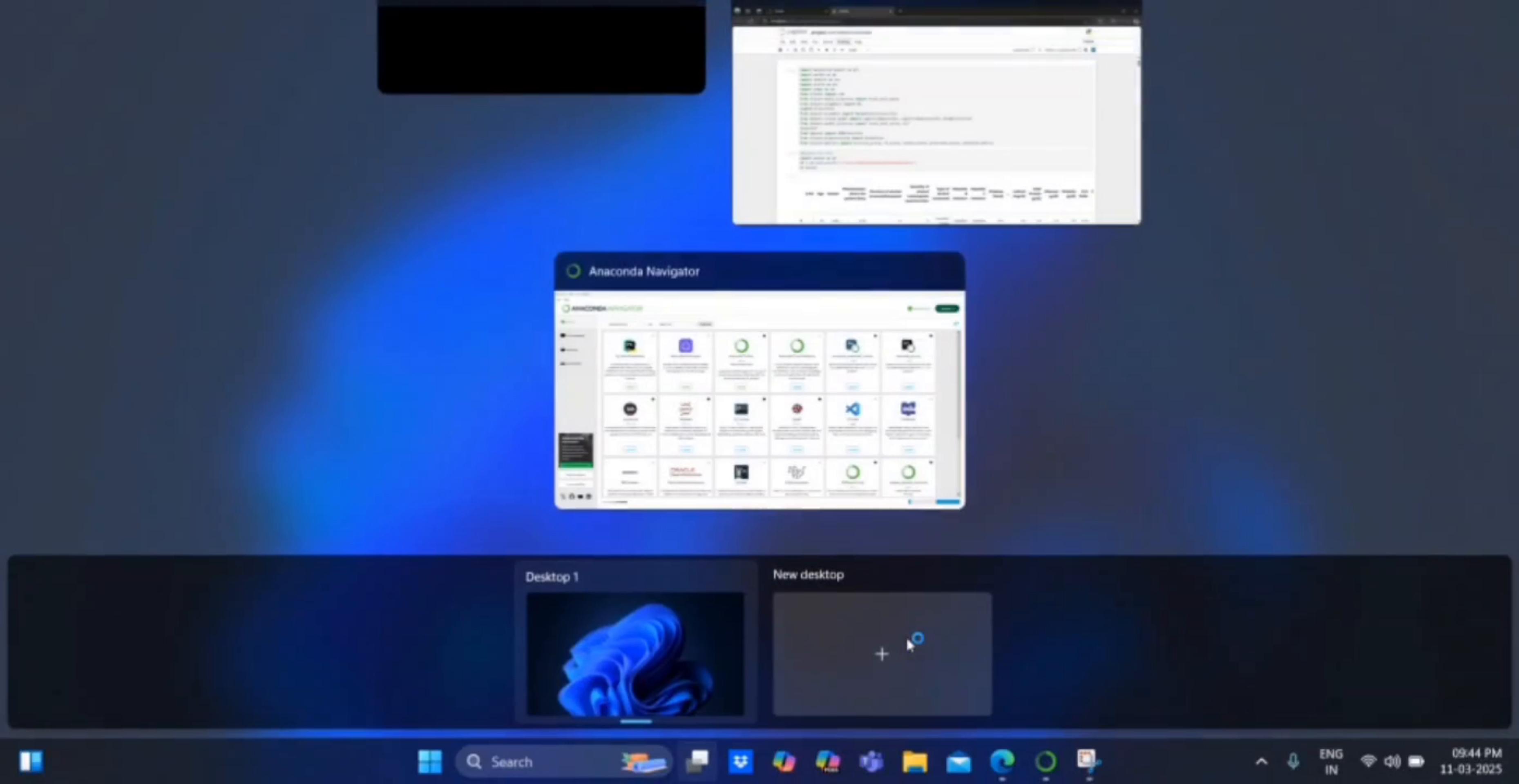
Visual Studio  
Codepython  
foundati...Google  
Chromeinternship sql  
ppt KARTHIK

Search

ENG  
IN

09:44 PM

11-03-2025





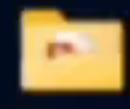
Recycle Bin



Microsoft Edge



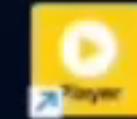
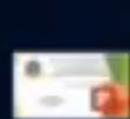
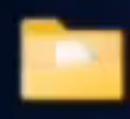
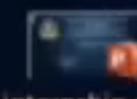
VLC media player



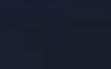
c language



Control Panel

N Indra  
(Indra k...)PotPlayer 64  
bitTEJO SQL  
INTERNSHI...Visual Studio  
Codepython  
foundati...Google  
Chromeinternship sql  
ppt KARTHI...

Search



ENG

IN



09:44 PM

11-03-2025



JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

**FORM SIX SUBJECTS MARKS** **MARKS** **WELL** **CHEER** **SCORING** **EXAMINE** **PROBLEMS** **INTEREST** **SCORING** **EXAMINERS** **WORK**

```
[13]: #Reading CSV file
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_excel(r'C:\Users\uday\Data\HealthCareData.xlsx')
df.head()
```

S.NO	Age	Gender	Place(location where the patient lives)	Duration of alcohol consumption(years)	Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day)	Type of alcohol consumed	Hepatitis B infection	Hepatitis C infection	Diabetes Result	—	Indirect (mg/dl)	Total Protein (g/dl)	Albumin (g/dl)	Globulin (g/dl)	A/G Ratio	%	
0	1	55	male	rural	12	2	branded liquor	negative	negative	YES	—	3.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	0.75	
1	2	55	male	rural	12	2	branded liquor	negative	negative	YES	—	3.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	0.75	
2	3	55	male	rural	12	2	branded liquor	negative	negative	YES	—	3.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	0.75	
3	4	55	male	rural	12	2	branded liquor	negative	negative	NO	—	3.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	0.75	
4	5	55	female	rural	12	2	branded liquor	negative	negative	YES	—	3.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	0.75	

5 rows x 42 columns

1

```
[14]: import pandas as pd
```



A set of small, semi-transparent icons representing various code-related functions like copy, paste, and search.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

[14]: `import pandas as pd`

I

[16]: `df = pd.read_excel(r'C:\Users\uday\Data\HealthCareData.xlsx')`

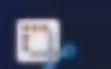
A set of small, semi-transparent icons representing various code-related functions like copy, paste, and search.

[17]: `print(df)`  
`print(df.shape)`

S.NO	Age	Gender	Place(location where the patient lives)
0	55	male	rural
1	55	male	rural
2	55	male	rural
3	55	male	rural
4	55	female	rural
..	..	..	..
945	54	female	rural
946	72	female	urban
947	47	male	urban
948	54	female	rural
949	52	male	rural

	Duration of alcohol consumption(years)
0	12
1	12
2	12
3	12
4	12
..	..
945	5
946	4
947	7
948	9
949	8

	Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day)	Type of alcohol consumed
--	--	--------------------------







jupyter project Last Checkpoint: yesterday



File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help

Trusted

A set of small, light-gray navigation icons typically found in presentation software like Beamer. From left to right, they include: a square icon, a plus sign, a percent sign, a double left arrow, a double right arrow, a right arrow, a square with a diagonal line, a circle, a double right arrow, the word "Code", and a downward-pointing triangle.

JupyterLab

```
[18]: df.shape
```

[ 18 ] : (950, 42)

```
[19]: df.isnull().any()
```

[19]: S.NO  
Age  
Gender  
Place(location where the patient lives)  
Duration of alcohol consumption(years)  
Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day)  
Type of alcohol consumed  
Hepatitis B infection  
Hepatitis C infection  
Diabetes Result  
Blood pressure (mmhg)  
Obesity  
Family history of cirrhosis/ hereditary  
TCH  
TG  
LDL  
HDL  
Hemoglobin (g/dl)

False  
False  
False  
True  
False  
False  
False  
False  
False  
False  
False  
False  
False  
True  
True  
True  
True  
False

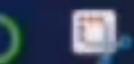
```
[28]: df.isnull().sum()
```

[20]: S.NO  
Age  
Gender  
Place(location where the patient lives)  
Duration of alcohol consumption(years)  
Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day)  
Type of alcohol consumed  
Hepatitis B infection  
Hepatitis C infection  
Diabetes Result

8  
8  
8  
134  
8  
8  
8  
8  
8  
8



Search



NG  
N



10

09:45 PM  
11-03-2024

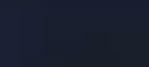


A row of small icons representing different code editor features.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

[17]: df.shape  
  
[18]: (950, 42)[19]: df.isnull().any()  
  
MCV (femtoliters/cell) True  
MCH (picograms/cell) True  
MCHC (grams/deciliter) True  
Total Count True  
Polymorphs (%) False  
Lymphocytes (%) False  
Monocytes (%) True  
Eosinophils (%) True  
Basophils (%) True  
Platelet Count (lakhs/mm) False  
Total Bilirubin (mg/dl) False  
Direct (mg/dl) False  
Indirect (mg/dl) True  
Total Protein (g/dl) True  
Albumin (g/dl) True  
Globulin (g/dl) True  
A/G Ratio True  
AL.Phosphatase (U/L) True

[20]: df.isnull().sum()

[20]: S.NO 0  
Age 0  
Gender 0  
Place(location where the patient lives) 134  
Duration of alcohol consumption(years) 0  
Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day) 0  
Type of alcohol consumed 0  
Hepatitis B infection 0



A/G Ratio      True

[20]:	df.isnull().sum()	
[20]:	S.NO	0
	Age	0
	Gender	0
	Place(location where the patient lives)	134
	Duration of alcohol consumption(years)	0
	Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day)	0
	Type of alcohol consumed	0
	Hepatitis B infection	0
	Hepatitis C infection	0
	Diabetes Result	0
	Blood pressure (mmhg)	0
	Obesity	0
	Family history of cirrhosis/ hereditary	0
	TCH	359
	TG	359
	LDL	359
	HDL	368
	Hemoglobin (g/dl)	0
	PCV (%)	38
	RBC (million cells/microliter)	552
	MCV (femtoliters/cell)	9
	MCH (picograms/cell)	658
	MCHC (grams/deciliter)	672
	Total Count	10
	Polymorphs (%)	I
	Lymphocytes (%)	0
	Monocytes (%)	9
	Eosinophils (%)	8
	Basophils (%)	49
	Platelet Count (lakhs/mm)	0
	Total Bilirubin (mg/dl)	0
	Direct (mg/dl)	0
	Indirect (mg/dl)	55
	Total Protein (g/dl)	61

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
Albumin (g/dl)          29
Globulin (g/dl)          359
A/G Ratio                10
AL_Phasphatase (U/L)      0
SGOT/AST (U/L)           0
SGPT/ALT (U/L)           0
USG Abdomen (diffuse liver or not)    0
Predicted Value(Dt Come-Patient suffering from liver cirrosis or not) 54
dtype: int64
```

[21]: df.isnull().sum()

```
S.NO                  0
Age                  0
Gender               0
Place(location where the patient lives) 134
Duration of alcohol consumption(years)   0
Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day) 0
Type of alcohol consumed       0
Hepatitis B infection        0
Hepatitis C infection        0
Diabetes Result            0
Blood pressure (mmhg)        0
Obesity                 0
Family history of cirrhosis/ hereditary 0
TCH                     359
TG                      359
LDL                     359
HDL                     368
Hemoglobin (g/dl)          0
PCV (%)                 30
RBC (million cells/microliter) 552
MCV (femtoliters/cell)      9
MCH (picograms/cell)        658
MCHC (grams/deciliter)       672
Total Count                10
Polymorphs (%)             0
Lymphocytes (%)            0
```



+ Code

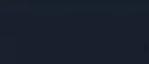
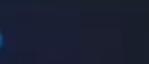
JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[21]: df.isnull().sum()
```

S.NO	0
Age	0
Gender	0
Place(location where the patient lives)	134
Duration of alcohol consumption(years)	0
Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day)	0
Type of alcohol consumed	0
Hepatitis B infection	0
Hepatitis C infection	0
Diabetes Result	0
Blood pressure (mmhg)	0
Obesity	0
Family history of cirrhosis/ hereditary	0
TCH	359
TG	359
LDL	359
HDL	368
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	0
PCV (%)	30
RBC (million cells/microliter)	552
HCV (femtoliters/cell)	9
MCH (picograms/cell)	658
MCHC (grams/deciliter)	672
Total Count	10
Polymorphs (%)	0
Lymphocytes (%)	0
Monocytes (%)	9
Eosinophils (%)	8
Basophils (%)	49
Platelet Count (lakh/mm)	0
Total Bilirubin (mg/dl)	0
Direct (mg/dl)	0
Indirect (mg/dl)	55
Total Protein (g/dl)	61
Albumin (g/dl)	9



Search



ENG

IN



09:46 PM

11-03-2025



A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing various file types and operations, typical of a code editor interface.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[22]: import numpy as np

[23]: categorical_features = df.select_dtypes(include=[np.object_])
categorical_features.columns

[23]: Index(['Gender', 'Place(location where the patient lives)', 'Type of alcohol consumed', 'Hepatitis B infection', 'Hepatitis E infection', 'Diabetes Result', 'Blood pressure (mmhg)', 'Obesity', 'Family history of cirrhosis/ hereditary', 'TG', 'LDL', 'Total Bilirubin (mg/dl)', 'A/G Ratio', 'USG Abdomen (diffuse liver or not)', 'Predicted Value(Out Come-Patient suffering from liver cirrosis or not)', dtype='object')

[24]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

[26]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math # For dynamic row calculation

# Load dataset (if applicable)
# df = pd.read_csv("your_file.csv")

# Function to clean numeric values
def clean_numeric(column):
    return pd.to_numeric(column.astype(str)
        .str.replace(r'^[^\d.]', '', regex=True) # Keep only numbers & periods
        .str.replace(r'\.$', '', regex=True), # Remove trailing periods
        errors='coerce')

# Apply cleaning to all columns
df = df.apply(clean_numeric)
```





A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing various file types and operations, such as files, folders, and search.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[24]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

[26]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math # For dynamic row calculation
           I
# Load dataset (if applicable)
# df = pd.read_csv("your_file.csv")

# Function to clean numeric values
def clean_numeric(column):
    return pd.to_numeric(column.astype(str)
                         .str.replace(r'^\d+.\d+', '', regex=True) # Keep only numbers & periods
                         .str.replace(r'\.$', '', regex=True), # Remove trailing periods
                         errors='coerce')

# Apply cleaning to all columns
df = df.apply(clean_numeric)

# Fill missing values
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)

# * Dynamically adjust subplot grid size
num_cols = len(df.columns)
rows = math.ceil(num_cols / 5) # Adjust rows based on column count

plt.figure(figsize=(15, rows * 2)) # Adjust figure size dynamically
for i, col in enumerate(df.columns):
    plt.subplot(rows, 5, i + 1) # Dynamically adjust grid
    sns.boxplot(y=df[col])
    plt.title(col)
```





```
[26]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math # For dynamic row calculation

# Load dataset (if applicable)
# df = pd.read_csv("your_file.csv")

# Function to clean numeric values
def clean_numeric(column):
    return pd.to_numeric(column.astype(str)
        .str.replace(r'^[^\d.]', '', regex=True) # Keep only numbers & periods
        .str.replace(r'\.$', '', regex=True), # Remove trailing periods
        errors='coerce')

# Apply cleaning to all columns
df = df.apply(clean_numeric)

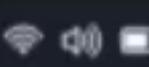
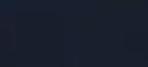
# Fill missing values
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)

# * Dynamically adjust subplot grid size
num_cols = len(df.columns)
rows = math.ceil(num_cols / 5) # Adjust rows based on column count

plt.figure(figsize=(15, rows * 2)) # Adjust figure size dynamically
for i, col in enumerate(df.columns):
    plt.subplot(rows, 5, i + 1) # Dynamically adjust grid
    sns.boxplot(y=df[col])
    plt.title(col)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

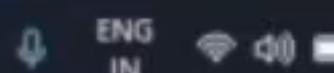
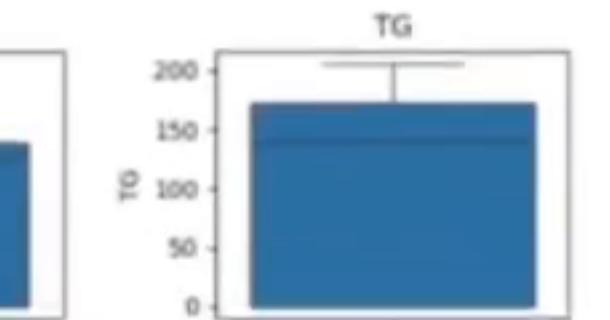
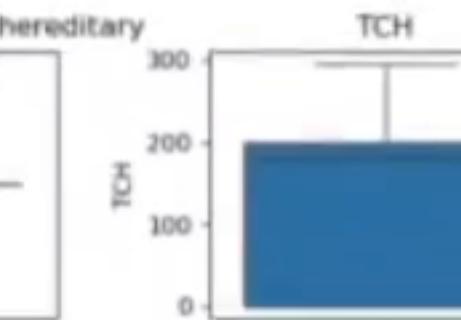
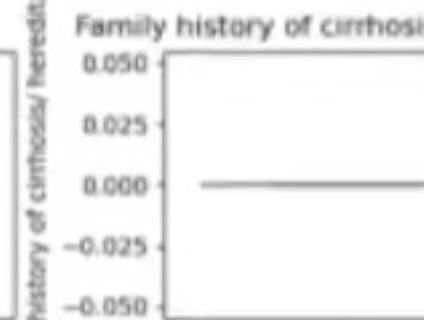
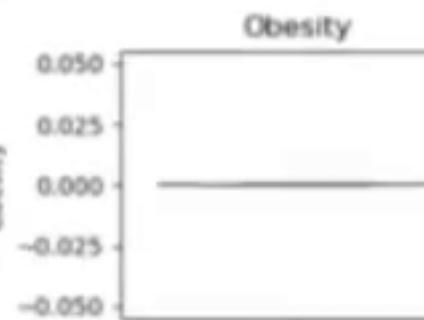
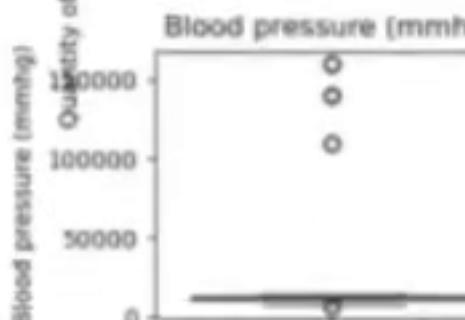
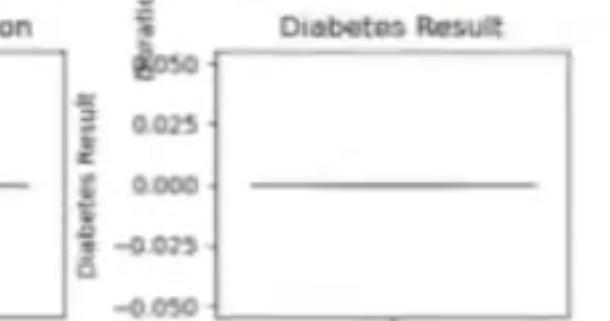
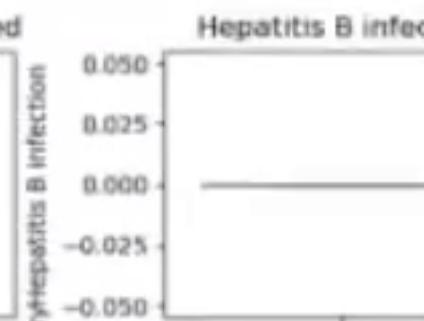
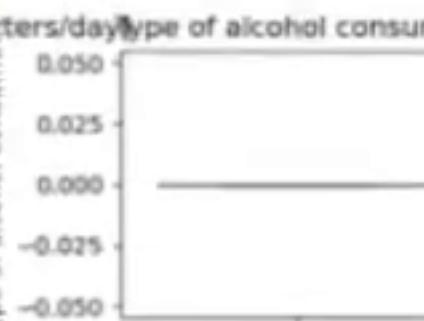
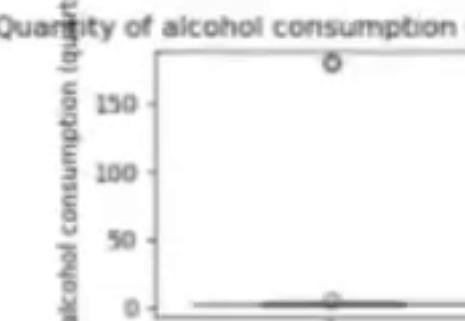
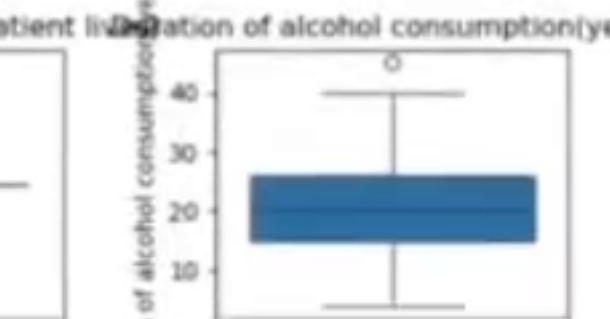
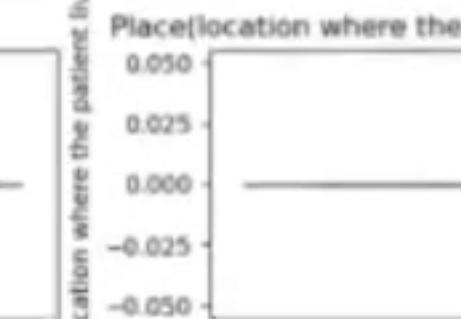
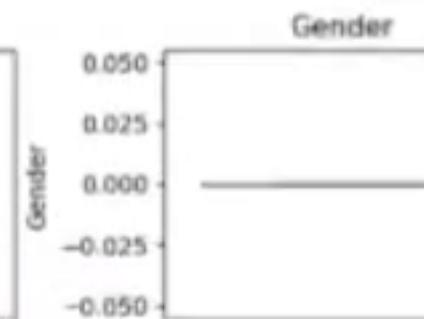
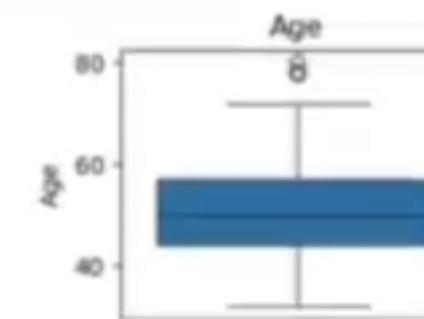
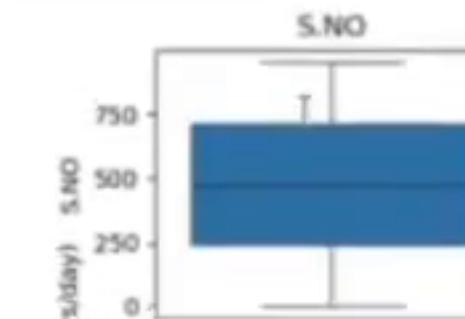
S.NO	Age	Gender	Place(location where the patient lives)	Duration of alcohol consumption(years)
------	-----	--------	---	--

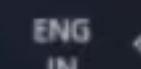
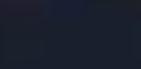
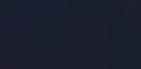
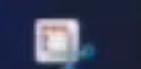
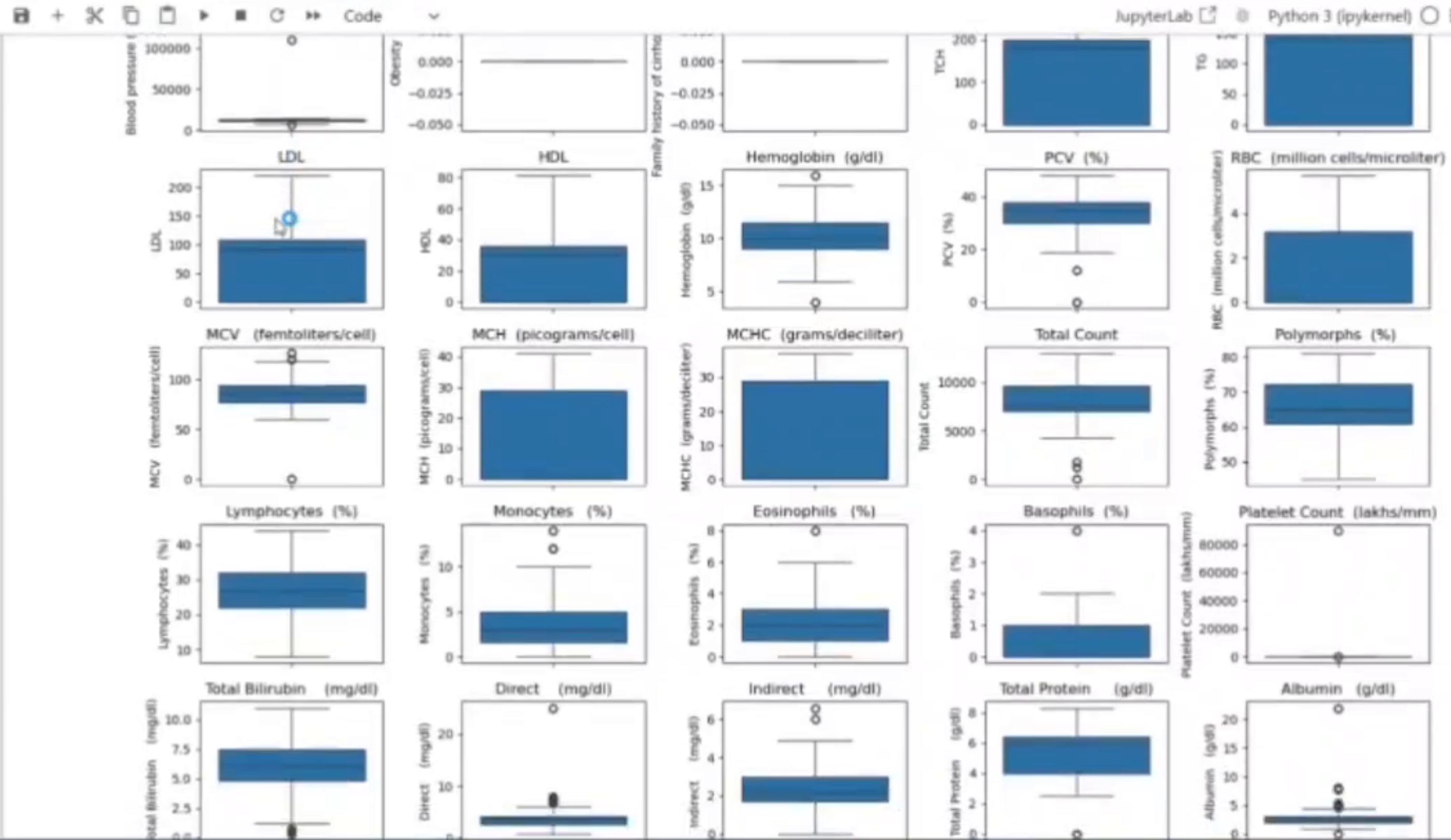


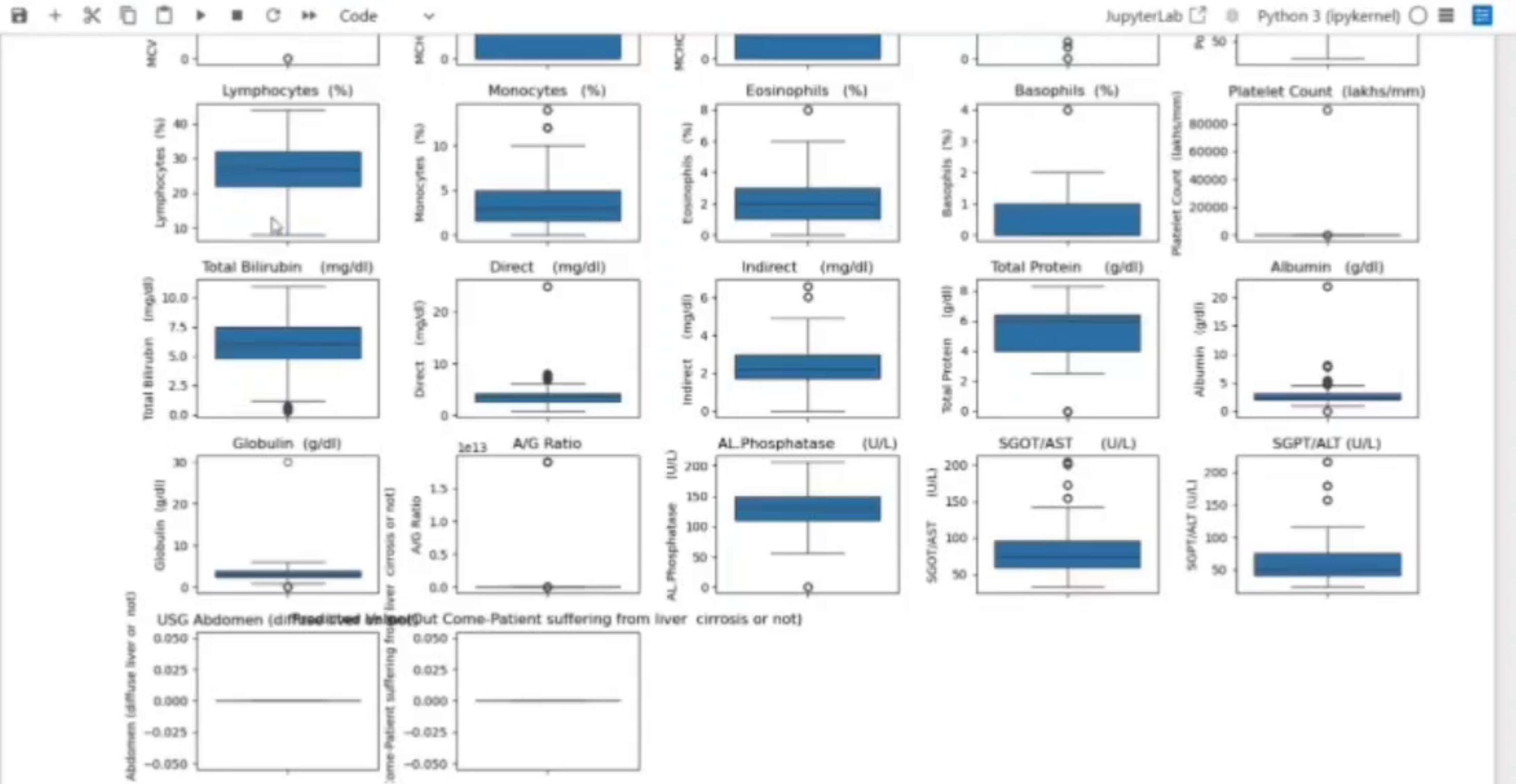
JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
sns.boxplot(y=df[col])
plt.title(col)
```

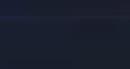
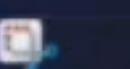
```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```







[27]: df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()





A set of small, semi-transparent icons representing various code-related functions like copy, paste, and search.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

[27]: df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()

[28]: print(df.head())

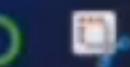
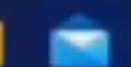
S.NO	Age	Gender	Place(location where the patient lives)
0	1	55	0.0
1	2	55	0.0
2	3	55	0.0
3	4	55	0.0
4	5	55	0.0

	Duration of alcohol consumption(years)
0	12
1	12
2	12
3	12
4	12

	Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day)	Type of alcohol consumed
0	2	0.0
1	2	0.0
2	2	0.0
3	2	0.0
4	2	0.0

	Hepatitis B infection	Hepatitis C infection	Diabetes	Result	...
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...

	Indirect (mg/dl)	Total Protein (g/dl)	Albumin (g/dl)
0	3.0	6.0	3.0
1	3.0	6.0	3.0
2	3.0	6.0	3.0
3	3.0	6.0	3.0





A set of small, semi-transparent icons representing various code-related functions like copy, paste, and search.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

[28]: `print(df.head())`

```
S.NO  Age  Gender  Place(location where the patient lives) \
0    1    55    0.0                0.0
1    2    55    0.0                0.0
2    3    55    0.0                0.0
3    4    55    0.0                0.0
4    5    55    0.0                0.0
```

```
Duration of alcohol consumption(years) \
0                  12
1                  12
2                  12
3                  12
4                  12
```

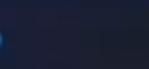
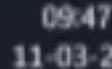
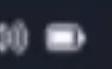
```
Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day)  Type of alcohol consumed \
0                           2                0.0
1                           2                0.0
2                           2                0.0
3                           2                0.0
4                           2                0.0
```

```
Hepatitis B infection  Hepatitis C infection  Diabetes Result  ... \
0                      0.0                0.0        0.0  ...
1                      0.0                0.0        0.0  ...
2                      0.0                0.0        0.0  ...
3                      0.0                0.0        0.0  ...
4                      0.0                0.0        0.0  ...
```

```
Indirect      (mg/dl)  Total Protein      (g/dl)  Albumin      (g/dl) \
0            3.0                6.0          3.0
1            3.0                6.0          3.0
2            3.0                6.0          3.0
3            3.0                6.0          3.0
4            3.0                6.0          3.0
```



Search

ENG  
IN09:47 PM  
11-03-2025

```
Predicted Value(Out Come-Patient suffering from liver cirrosis or not)
0          0.0
1          0.0
2          0.0
3          0.0
4          0.0
```

[5 rows x 42 columns]

```
[29]: import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()
def remove_outliers(column):
    q1 = df[column].quantile(0.25)
    q3 = df[column].quantile(0.75)
    iqr = q3 - q1
    upper_limit = q3 + (1.5 * iqr)
    lower_limit = q1 - (1.5 * iqr)
    print(f"{column} - Lower Limit: {lower_limit}, upper Limit: {upper_limit}")
    df[column] = np.where(df[column] > upper_limit, upper_limit,
                          np.where(df[column] < lower_limit, lower_limit, df[column]))
    sns.boxplot(x=df[column])
    plt.title(f"Boxplot of {column}")
    plt.show()
```

```
columns_to_clear = ['Eosinophils (%)', 'Basophils (%)', 'Platelet Count (lakhs/mm)']
```

```
[30]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
[31]: x = np.array([[1,2], [3,4], [5,6], [7,8], [9,10]])
y = np.array([0, 1, 0, 1, 0])
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
[32]: x_train
```





A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing various file types and operations, typical of a code editor interface.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[29]: import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()
def remove_outliers(column):
    q1 = df[column].quantile(0.25)
    q3 = df[column].quantile(0.75)
    iqr = q3 - q1
    upper_limit = q3 + (1.5 * iqr)
    lower_limit = q1 - (1.5 * iqr)
    print(f"(column) - Lower Limit: {lower_limit}, Upper Limit: {upper_limit}")
    df[column] = np.where(df[column] > upper_limit, upper_limit,
                          np.where(df[column] < lower_limit, lower_limit, df[column]))
    sns.boxplot(x=df[column])
    plt.title(f"Boxplot of {column}")
    plt.show()
columns_to_clear = ['Eosinophils (%)', 'Basophils (%)', 'Platelet Count (lakhs/mm)']
```

```
[30]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
[31]: x = np.array([[1,2], [3,4], [5,6], [7,8], [9,10]])
y = np.array([0, 1, 0, 1, 0])
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
[32]: x_train
```

```
[32]: array([[ 9, 10],
           [ 5,  6],
           [ 1,  2],
           [ 7,  8]])
```

```
[33]: x_test
```

```
[33]: array([[3, 4]])
```

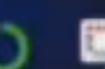
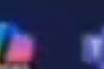
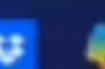


A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing various file types and operations, such as files, folders, and code snippets.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

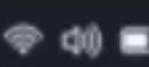
```
[30]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split\n\n[31]: x = np.array([[1,2], [3,4], [5,6], [7,8], [9,10]])\ny = np.array([0, 1, 0, 1, 0])\nx_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)\n\n[32]: x_train\n\n[32]: array([[ 9, 10],\n             [ 5,  6],\n             [ 1,  2],\n             [ 7,  8]])\n\n[33]: x_test\n\n[33]: array([[3, 4]])\n\n[34]: y_train\n\n[34]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])\n\n[35]: y_test\n\n[35]: array([1])\n\n[36]: df.describe()\n\n[36]:
```

S.NO	Age	Gender	Place(location where the patient lives)	Duration of alcohol consumption(years)	Quantity of alcohol consumed (quarters/day)	Type of alcohol	Hepatitis B infection	Hepatitis C infection	Diabetes Result	Indirect (mg/dl)	Total Protein (g/dl)	Albumin (g/dl)
------	-----	--------	---	--	---	-----------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------	------------------	----------------------	----------------




[32]: array([[ 9, 10],  
 [ 5, 6],  
 [ 1, 2],  
 [ 7, 8]])[33]: x\_test[33]: array([[3, 4]])[34]: y\_train[34]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])[35]: y\_test[35]: array([1])[36]: df.describe()[36]:

S.NO	Age	Gender	Place(location where the patient lives)	Duration of alcohol consumption(years)	Quantity of alcohol consumed(quarters/day)	Type of alcohol infection	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	Diabetes Result	---	Indirect (mg/dl)	Total Protein (g/dl)	Albumin (g/dl)
950.000000	950.000000	950.0	950.0	950.000000	950.000000	950.0	950.0	950.0	950.0	...	950.000000	950.000000	950.000000
475.500000	50.632632	0.0	0.0	20.606316	5.158947	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	2.315263	5.231368	2.770632
274.385677	8.808272	0.0	0.0	7.980664	22.908785	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	1.206895	1.869810	2.205275
1.000000	32.000000	0.0	0.0	4.000000	1.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
238.250000	44.000000	0.0	0.0	15.000000	2.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	1.700000	4.000000	2.000000

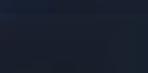
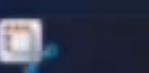



[33]: `+ X □ □ ▶ ■ C ▷ Code ▾`
JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)
[33]: `array([[3, 4]])`
[34]: `y_train`
[34]: `array([0, 0, 0, 1])`
[35]: `y_test`
[35]: `array([1])`
[36]: `df.describe()`
[36]:

S.NO	Age	Gender	Place(location where the patient lives)	Duration of alcohol consumption(years)	Quantity of alcohol consumed (quarters/day)	Type of alcohol	Hepatitis B infection	Hepatitis C infection	Diabetes Result	---	Indirect (mg/dl)	Total Protein (g/dl)	Albumin (g/dl)
950.000000	950.000000	950.0	950.0	950.000000	950.000000	950.0	950.0	950.0	950.0	—	950.000000	950.000000	950.000000
475.500000	50.632632	0.0	0.0	20.606316	5.158947	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	2.315263	5.231368	2.770632
274.385677	8.808272	0.0	0.0	7.980664	22.908785	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	1.206895	1.869810	2.205275
1.000000	32.000000	0.0	0.0	4.000000	1.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
238.250000	44.000000	0.0	0.0	15.000000	2.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	1.700000	4.000000	2.000000
475.500000	50.000000	0.0	0.0	20.000000	2.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	2.200000	6.000000	2.500000
712.750000	57.000000	0.0	0.0	26.000000	3.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	3.000000	6.400000	3.000000
950.000000	80.000000	0.0	0.0	45.000000	180.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	6.600000	8.300000	22.000000

x 42 columns


Search



ENG

IN



09:48 PM

11-03-2025


[35]: +

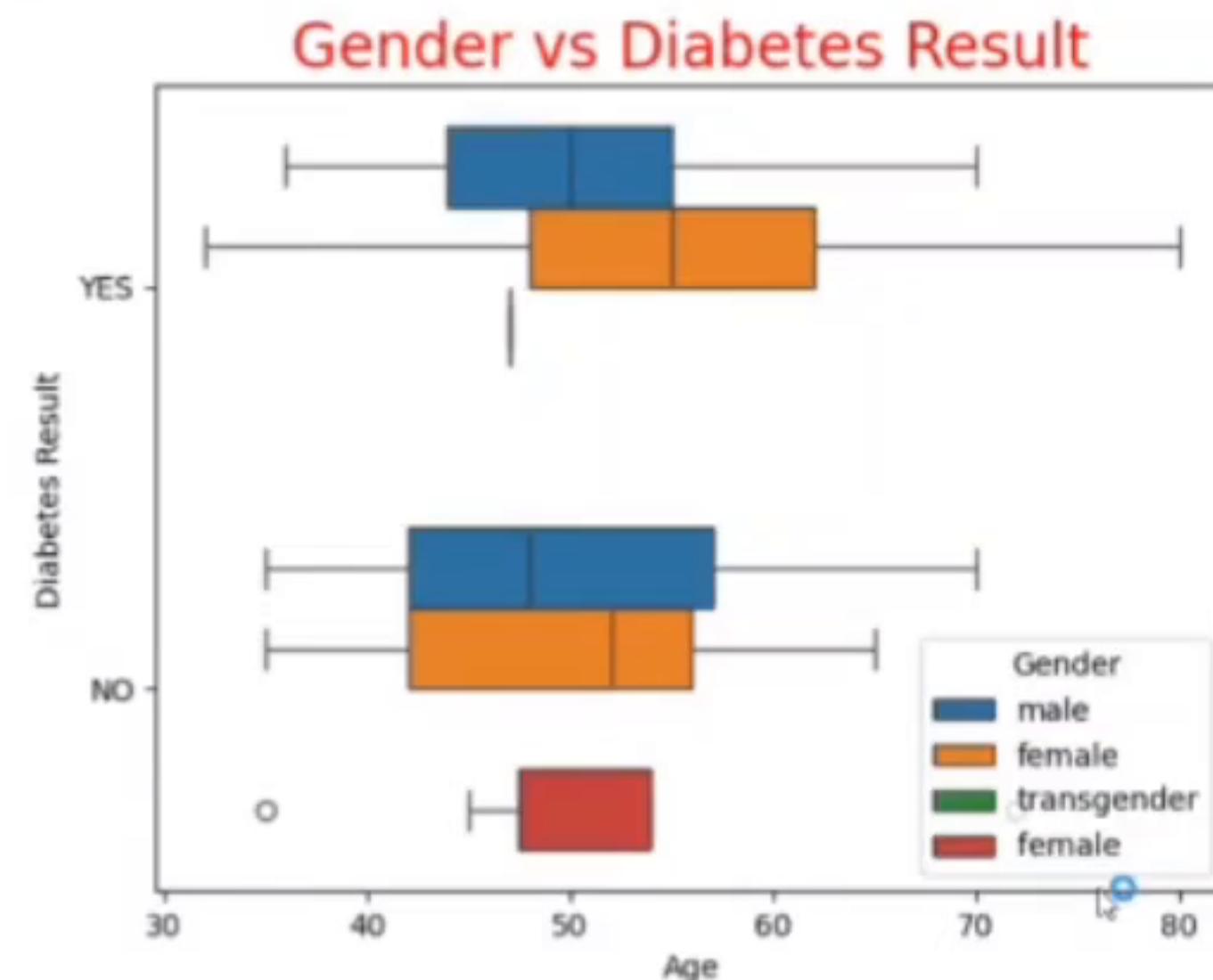
[36]:

Quantity of alcohol consumed (years)	Type of alcohol consumed	Hepatitis B infection	Hepatitis C infection	Diabetes Result	Indirect (mg/dl)	Total Protein (g/dl)	Albumin (g/dl)	Globulin (g/dl)	A/G Ratio	AL.Phosphatase (U/L)	SGOT/AST (U/L)	SGPT	
3.000000	950.000000	950.0	950.0	950.0	950.000000	950.000000	950.000000	950.000000	9.500000e+02	950.000000	950.000000	950.00	
2.606316	5.158947	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.315263	5.231368	2.770632	3.146000	6.400034e+11	131.129474	81.794737	61.56
7.980664	22.908785	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.206895	1.869810	2.205275	1.433801	3.429709e+12	30.485448	31.106923	31.30
4.000000	1.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000	32.000000	23.00
5.000000	2.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.700000	4.000000	2.000000	2.500000	0.000000e+00	110.000000	59.000000	41.00
3.000000	2.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.200000	6.000000	2.500000	3.100000	7.200000e-01	130.000000	74.000000	49.00
5.000000	3.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.000000	6.400000	3.000000	4.000000	2.200000e+00	150.000000	96.000000	76.00
5.000000	180.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.600000	8.300000	22.000000	30.000000	1.900010e+13	206.000000	204.000000	216.00

```
[64]: sns.boxplot(x='Age',y='Diabetes Result',data=df,hue='Gender')
plt.title('Gender vs Diabetes Result',color='red',size=20)
plt.show()
```

## Gender vs Diabetes Result

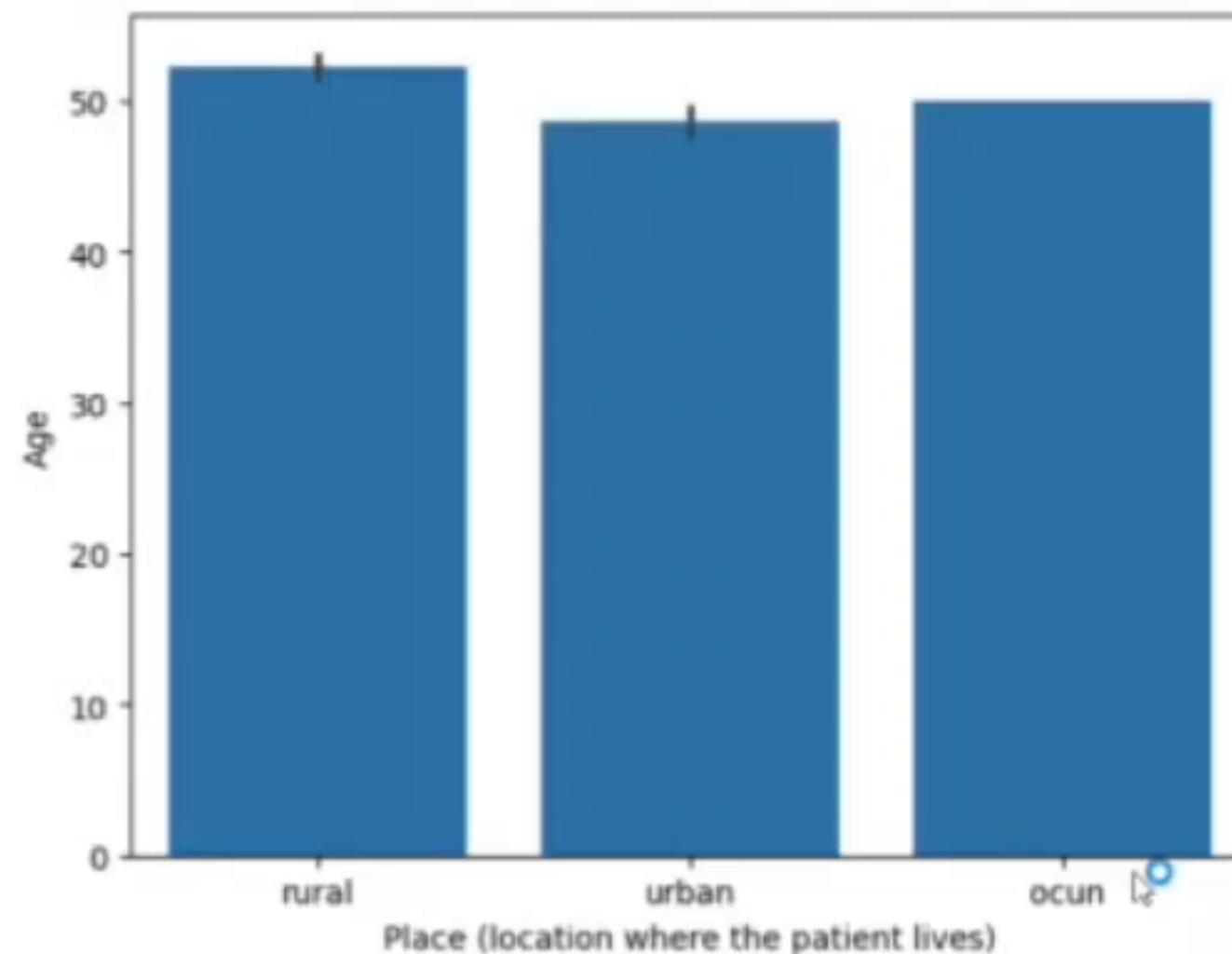
```
[64]: sns.boxplot(x='Age',y='Diabetes Result',data=df,hue='Gender')
plt.title('Gender vs Diabetes Result',color='red',size=20)
plt.show()
```



```
[66]: sns.barplot(x=df['Place(location where the patient lives)'],y=df['Age'])
plt.xlabel('Place (location where the patient lives)')
plt.ylabel('Age')
```

```
[66]: sns.barplot(x=df['Place(location where the patient lives)'],y=df['Age'])  
plt.xlabel('Place (location where the patient lives)')  
plt.ylabel('Age')
```

```
[66]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Age')
```

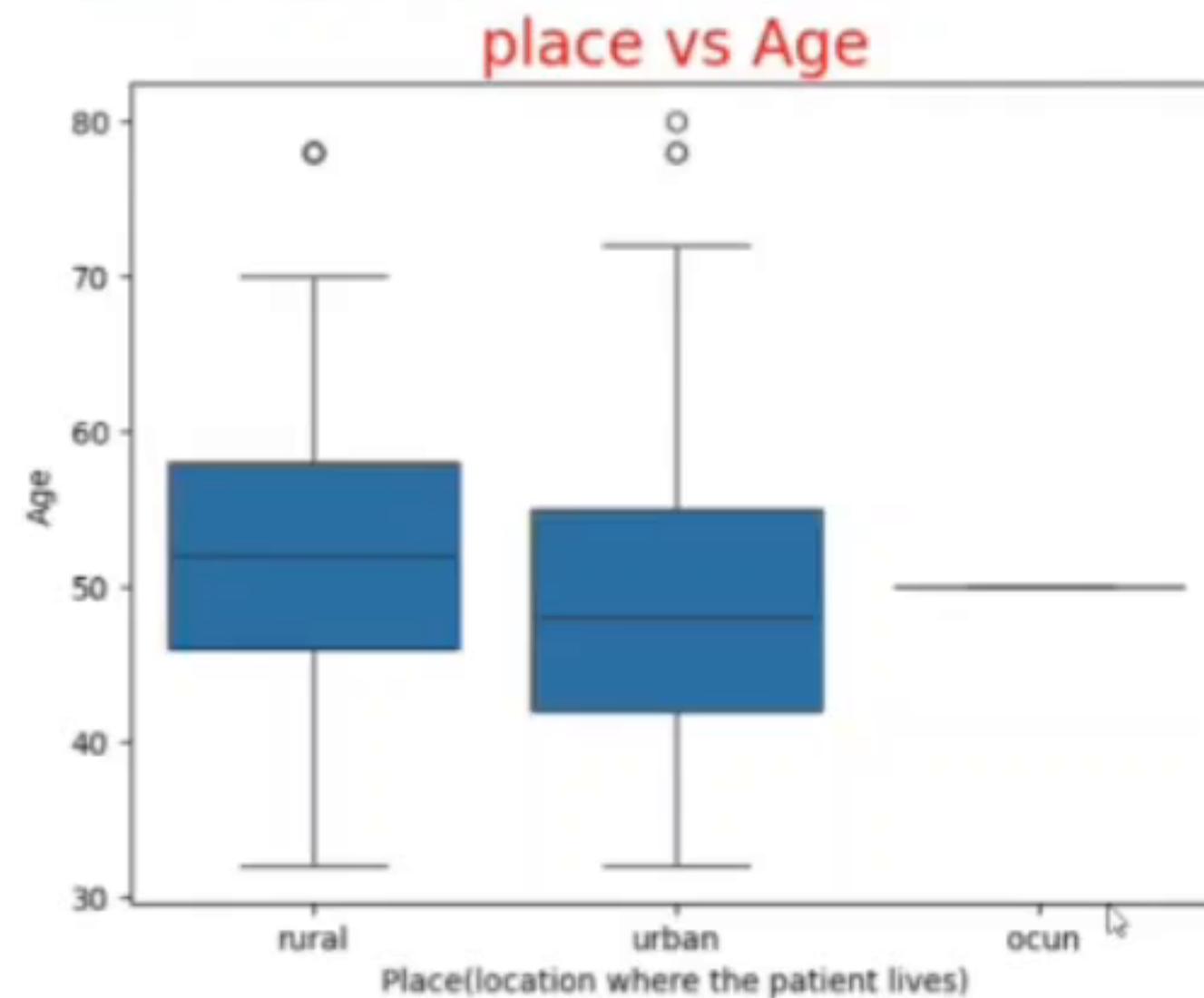


```
[65]: sns.boxplot(x='Place(location where the patient lives)',y='Age',data=df)  
plt.title('place vs Age',color='red',size=20)
```

```
[65]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'place vs Age')
```

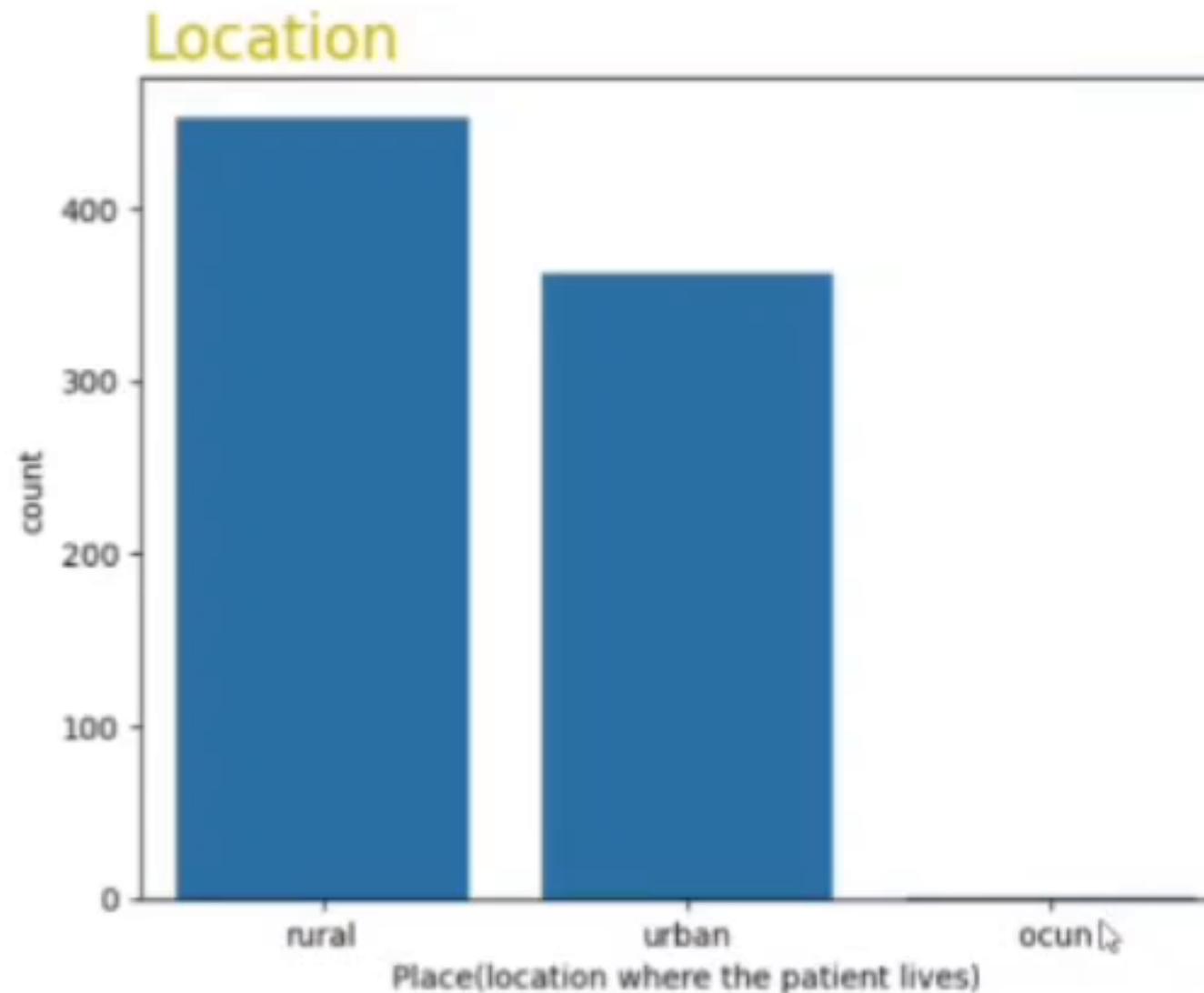
```
[65]: sns.boxplot(x='Place(location where the patient lives)',y='Age',data=df)
plt.title('place vs Age',color='red',size=20)

[65]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'place vs Age')
```



```
[67]: sns.countplot(data=df,x='Place(location where the patient lives)')
plt.title("Location",color='y',size=20,loc='left')
plt.show()
```

```
[67]: sns.countplot(data=df,x='Place(location where the patient lives)')
plt.title("Location",color='y',size=20,loc='left')
plt.show()
```



```
[42]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math # For dynamic row calculation
```



```
[42]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math # For dynamic row calculation

# Load dataset (if applicable)
# df = pd.read_csv("your_file.csv")

# Function to clean numeric values
def clean_numeric(column):
    return pd.to_numeric(column.astype(str)
        .str.replace(r'^[^\d.]', '', regex=True) # Keep only numbers & periods
        .str.replace(r'\.$', '', regex=True), # Remove trailing periods
        errors='coerce')

# Apply cleaning to all columns
df = df.apply(clean_numeric)

# Fill missing values
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)

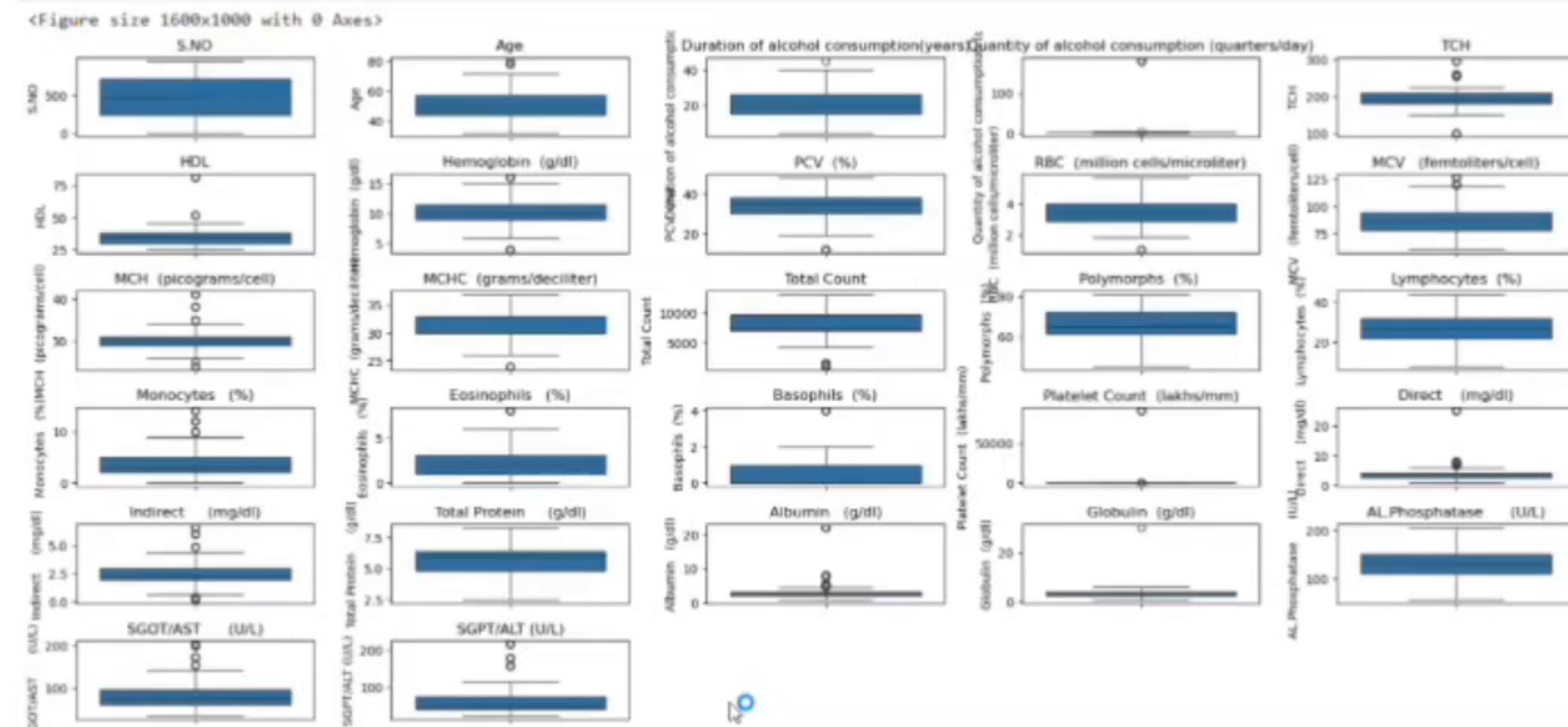
# • Dynamically adjust subplot grid size
num_cols = len(df.columns)
rows = math.ceil(num_cols / 5) # Adjust rows based on column count

df=pd.read_excel(r'C:\Users\uday\Data\HealthCareData.xlsx')
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 10))
num_cols = 5
num_rows = -(len(df.columns) // num_cols)
fig, axes = plt.subplots(num_rows, num_cols, figsize=(16, 10))
axes = axes.flatten()
for i, col in enumerate(df.select_dtypes(include=['number']).columns):
    sns.boxplot(y=df[col], ax=axes[i])
    axes[i].set_title(col)
```





JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)



```
[43]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
sns.heatmap(df.select_dtypes(include='number')).corr(), annot=True
plt.show()
```

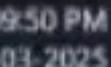
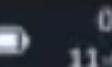
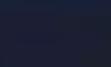
S.NO - 3 0.0670.0560.17 0.3 -0.070.0530.17 0.15 0.110.0410.29 -0.18 0.0068.0410.0210.14 0.250.0840.160.12 -0.29 0.1 -0.28 0.0068.0870.0

```
[43]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
sns.heatmap(df.select_dtypes(include='number')).corr(), annot=True)
plt.show()
```





```
[44]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
[45]: x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
[46]: x_train
[47]: array([[ 9.  18.]
```





A row of small blue icons representing different file types and operations.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[44]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
  
[45]: x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)  
  
[46]: x_train  
  
[46]: array([[ 9, 10],  
           [ 5,  6],  
           [ 1,  2],  
           [ 7,  8]])  
  
[47]: x_test  
  
[47]: array([[3, 4]])  
  
[48]: y_train  
  
[48]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])  
  
[49]: y_test  
  
[49]: array([1])  
  
[50]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB  
nb = GaussianNB()  
nb.fit(x_train, y_train)  
  
[50]: * GaussianNB   
GaussianNB()  
  
[51]: x_train  
  
[51]: array([[ 9, 10],
```





A row of small blue icons representing different code editor functions.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[47]: x_test  
[47]: array([[3, 4]])
```

```
[48]: y_train  
[48]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])
```

```
[49]: y_test
```

```
[49]: array([1])
```

```
[50]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB  
nb = GaussianNB()  
nb.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[50]: GaussianNB
```

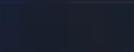
```
GaussianNB()
```

```
[51]: x_train  
[51]: array([[ 9, 10],  
           [ 5,  6],  
           [ 1,  2],  
           [ 7,  8]])
```

```
[52]: y_train
```

```
[52]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])
```

```
[53]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
rf = RandomForestClassifier()  
rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```





A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing various code-related functions.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

[49]: `y_test`[49]: `array([1])`[50]: 

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
nb = GaussianNB()
nb.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

[50]:   
+ GaussianNB 

GaussianNB()

[51]: `x_train`[51]: `array([[ 9, 10],
 [ 5, 6],
 [ 1, 2],
 [ 7, 8]])`[52]: `y_train`[52]: `array([0, 0, 0, 1])`[53]: 

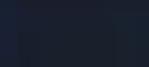
```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rf = RandomForestClassifier()
rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

[53]:   
+ RandomForestClassifier 

RandomForestClassifier()

[54]: `x_train`[54]: `array([[ 9, 10],
 [ 5, 6],
 [ 1, 2],
 [ 7, 8]])`

Search



ENG

IN

09:51 PM  
11-03-2025



A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing various file types and operations, such as files, folders, and code snippets.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[51]: x_train  
  
[51]: array([[ 9, 10],  
           [ 5,  6],  
           [ 1,  2],  
           [ 7,  8]])  
  
[52]: y_train  
      ↴  
  
[52]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])
```

```
[53]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
rf = RandomForestClassifier()  
rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

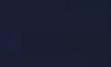
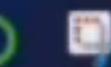
```
[53]: - RandomForestClassifier   
      ↪ RandomForestClassifier()
```

```
[54]: x_train  
  
[54]: array([[ 9, 10],  
           [ 5,  6],  
           [ 1,  2],  
           [ 7,  8]])
```

```
[55]: y_train  
  
[55]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])
```

```
[56]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier  
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()  
knn.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[56]: - KNeighborsClassifier 
```





A row of small blue icons representing different code editor functions.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[53]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
rf = RandomForestClassifier()  
rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[53]: + RandomForestClassifier
```

```
RandomForestClassifier()
```

```
[54]: x_train
```

```
[54]: array([[ 9, 10],  
           [ 5,  6],  
           [ 1,  2],  
           [ 7,  8]])
```

```
[55]: y_train
```

```
[55]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])
```

```
[56]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier  
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()  
knn.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[56]: + KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
KNeighborsClassifier()
```

```
[57]: print("x_Train", x_train)  
print("y_Train", y_train)
```

```
x_Train [[ 9 10]  
          [ 5  6]  
          [ 1  2]  
          [ 7  8]]  
y_Train [0 0 0 1]
```





A row of small blue icons representing different code editor functions.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[53]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
rf = RandomForestClassifier()  
rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[53]: * RandomForestClassifier ***
```

```
RandomForestClassifier()
```

]

```
[54]: x_train
```

```
[54]: array([[ 9, 10],  
           [ 5,  6],  
           [ 1,  2],  
           [ 7,  8]])
```

```
[55]: y_train
```

```
[55]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])
```

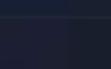
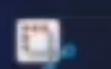
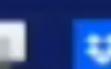
```
[56]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier  
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()  
knn.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[56]: * KNeighborsClassifier ***
```

```
KNeighborsClassifier()
```

```
[57]: print("x_Train", x_train)  
print("y_Train", y_train)
```

```
x_Train [[ 9 10]  
          [ 5  6]  
          [ 1  2]  
          [ 7  8]]  
y_Train [0 0 0 1]
```





A row of small blue icons representing different file types and operations.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[55]: y_train  
[55]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])  
  
[56]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier  
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()  
knn.fit(x_train, y_train)  
[56]: + KNeighborsClassifier ***  
KNeighborsClassifier()
```

```
[57]: print("x_Train", x_train)  
print("y_Train", y_train)  
  
x_Train [[ 9 10]  
 [ 5  6]  
 [ 1  2]  
 [ 7  8]]  
y_Train [0 0 0 1]
```

```
[58]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV, RandomizedSearchCV  
  
[59]: k = np.random.randint(1,50,60)  
  
[60]: params = {'n_neighbors' : k}  
  
[61]: from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV  
random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(knn,params, n_iter=5, cv=2, n_jobs=-1, verbose=0)  
random_search.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
C:\Users\uday\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection\_split.py:776: UserWarning: The least populated class in y has only 1 members, which is less than  
n_splits=2.  
warnings.warn(
```



A set of small, semi-transparent icons representing different file types and operations, such as files, folders, and code snippets.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[57]: print("x_Train", x_train)
print("y_Train", y_train)

x_Train [[ 9 10]
 [ 5  6]
 [ 1  2]
 [ 7  8]]
y_Train [0 0 0 1]      I
```

```
[58]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV, RandomizedSearchCV
```

```
[59]: k = np.random.randint(1,50,60)
```

```
[60]: params = {'n_neighbors' : k}
```

```
[61]: from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(knn,params, n_iter=5, cv=2, n_jobs=-1, verbose=0)
random_search.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

C:\Users\uday\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model\_selection\\_split.py:776: UserWarning: The least populated class in y has only 1 members, which is less than n\_splits=2.

```
    warnings.warn(
```

C:\Users\uday\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model\_selection\\_search.py:1102: UserWarning: One or more of the test scores are non-finite: [nan nan nan nan na  
n]

```
    warnings.warn(
```

```
[61]: >     RandomizedSearchCV
      + best_estimator_: KNeighborsClassifier
          + KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
[63]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
iris = load_iris()
X = iris.data
y = iris.target
```





A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing various file types and operations, such as files, folders, and search.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[59]: k = np.random.randint(1,50,60)

[60]: params = {'n_neighbors' : k}

[61]: from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(knn, params, n_iter=5, cv=2, n_jobs=-1, verbose=0)
random_search.fit(x_train,y_train)

C:\Users\uday\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection\_split.py:776: UserWarning: The least populated class in y has only 1 members, which is less than n_splits=2.
    warnings.warn(
C:\Users\uday\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection\_search.py:1102: UserWarning: One or more of the test scores are non-finite: [nan nan nan nan na
n]
    warnings.warn(
[61]: 

```

+   RandomizedSearchCV
+     best_estimator_: KNeighborsClassifier
+       KNeighborsClassifier
```


```

```
[63]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

# Load the dataset
data = load_iris()
X, y = data.data, data.target # Use X (not x)

# Split dataset into training and testing sets
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42) # Fix x -> X

# Define hyperparameter search space
K_values = list(range(1, min(20, len(x_train))))
```



A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing various code-related functions.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[61]: from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(knn, params, n_iter=5, cv=2, n_jobs=-1, verbose=0)
random_search.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

C:\Users\uday\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model\_selection\\_split.py:776: UserWarning: The least populated class in y has only 1 members, which is less than n\_splits=2.

```
    warnings.warn(
```

C:\Users\uday\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model\_selection\\_search.py:1102: UserWarning: One or more of the test scores are non-finite: [nan nan nan nan na  
n]

```
    warnings.warn(
```

```
[61]: - RandomizedSearchCV
      + best_estimator_: KNeighborsClassifier
          + KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
[63]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

# Load the dataset
data = load_iris()
X, y = data.data, data.target # Use X (not x)

# Split dataset into training and testing sets
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42) # Fix x -> X

# Define hyperparameter search space
K_values = list(range(1, min(20, len(x_train))))
```

params = {'n\_neighbors': K\_values}

```
# Train KNN model
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
```



A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing various code-related functions.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
C:\Users\uday\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\model_selection\_search.py:1102: UserWarning: One or more of the test scores are non-finite: [nan nan nan nan na n]
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
[61]:
```

```
+     RandomizedSearchCV
+     best_estimator_: KNeighborsClassifier
+         KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
[63]:
```

```
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

# Load the dataset
data = load_iris()
X, y = data.data, data.target # Use X (not x)

# Split dataset into training and testing sets
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42) # Fix x -> X

# Define hyperparameter search space
K_values = list(range(1, min(20, len(x_train))))
params = {'n_neighbors': K_values}

# Train KNN model
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
knn.fit(x_train, y_train)

# Evaluate model
print("Train Score:", knn.score(x_train, y_train))
print("Test Score:", knn.score(x_test, y_test))
```

```
To run: F5 or Shift+F5
```



+ Code

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

## KNeighborsClassifier

```
[63]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

# Load the dataset
data = load_iris()
X, y = data.data, data.target # Use X (not x)

# Split dataset into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42) # Fix x -> X

# Define hyperparameter search space
K_values = list(range(1, min(20, len(X_train))))
params = {'n_neighbors': K_values}

# Train KNN model
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
knn.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Evaluate model
print("Train Score:", knn.score(X_train, y_train))
print("Test Score:", knn.score(X_test, y_test))
```

Train Score: 0.9666666666666667

Test Score: 1.0

[ ]:

[ ]:



A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing different file types and code snippets.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[63]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

# Load the dataset
data = load_iris()
X, y = data.data, data.target # Use X (not x)

# Split dataset into training and testing sets
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42) # Fix x -> X

# Define hyperparameter search space
K_values = list(range(1, min(20, len(x_train))))
params = {'n_neighbors': K_values}

# Train KNN model
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
knn.fit(x_train, y_train)

# Evaluate model
print("Train Score:", knn.score(x_train, y_train))
print("Test Score:", knn.score(x_test, y_test))
```

Train Score: 0.9666666666666667

Test Score: 1.0

[ ]:

[ ]:



A row of small, semi-transparent icons representing various file types and operations, such as files, folders, and search.

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[51]: x_train  
  
[51]: array([[ 9, 10],  
           [ 5,  6],  
           [ 1,  2],  
           [ 7,  8]])
```

```
[52]: y_train
```

```
[52]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])
```

```
[53]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
rf = RandomForestClassifier()  
rf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[53]: * RandomForestClassifier   
RandomForestClassifier()
```

```
[54]: x_train
```

```
[54]: array([[ 9, 10],  
           [ 5,  6],  
           [ 1,  2],  
           [ 7,  8]])
```

```
[55]: y_train
```

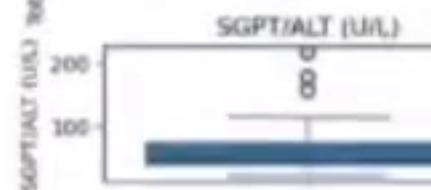
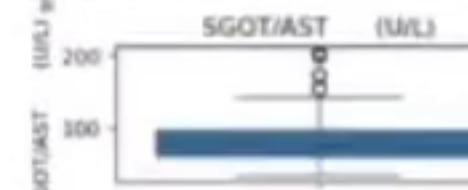
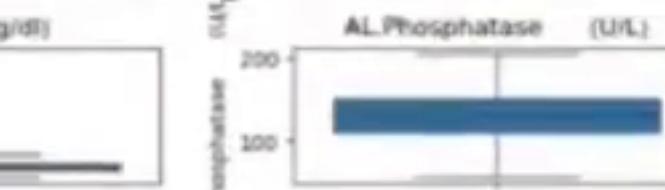
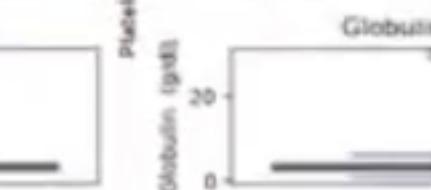
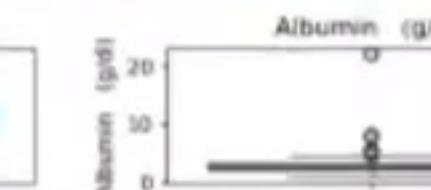
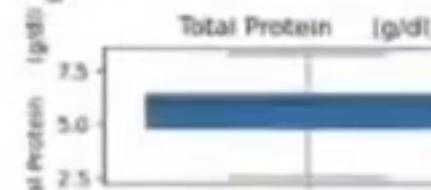
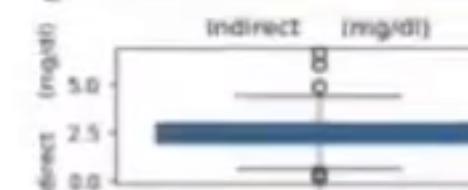
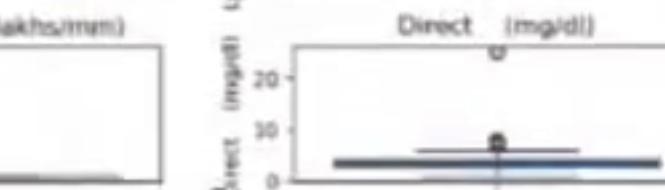
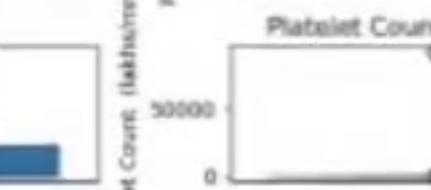
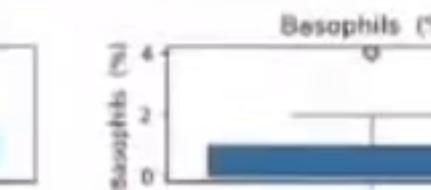
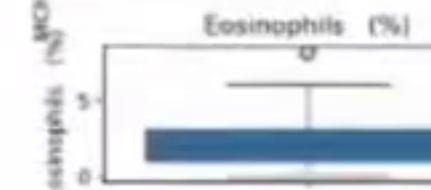
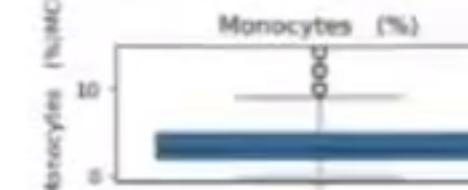
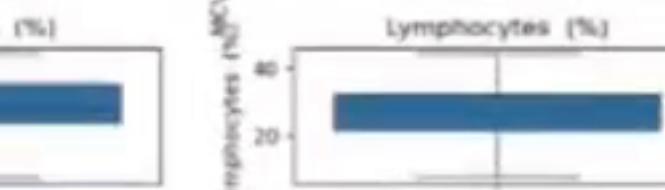
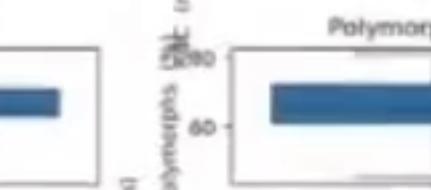
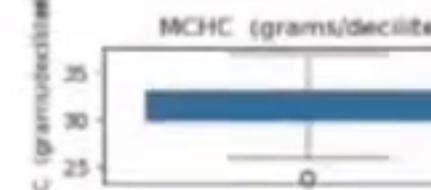
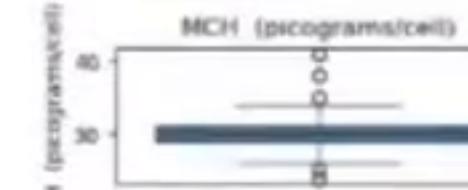
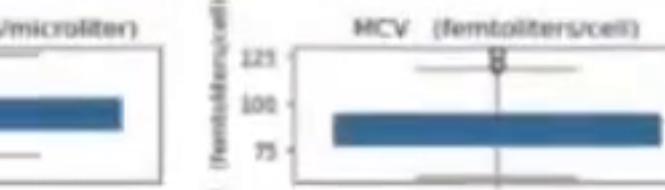
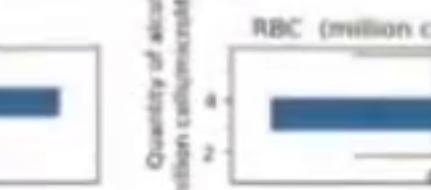
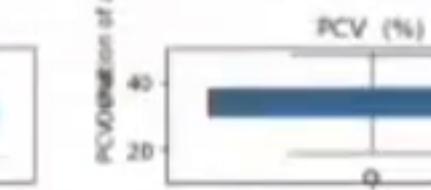
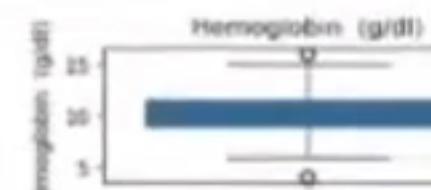
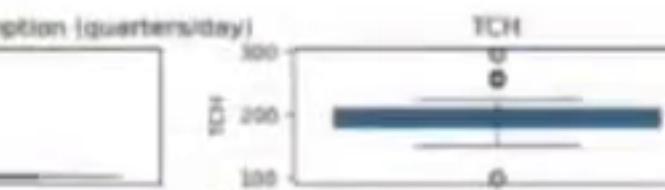
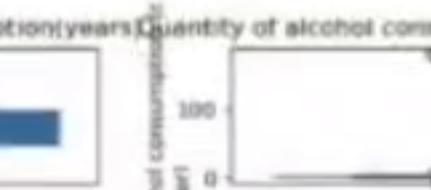
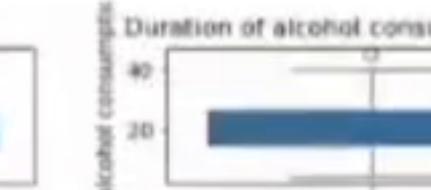
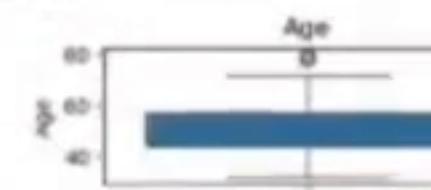
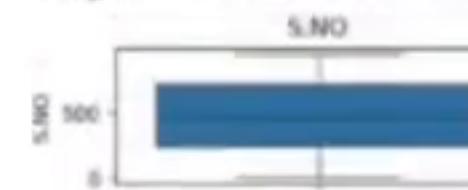
```
[55]: array([0, 0, 0, 1])
```

```
[56]: from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier  
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()  
knn.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
[56]: * KNeighborsClassifier 
```

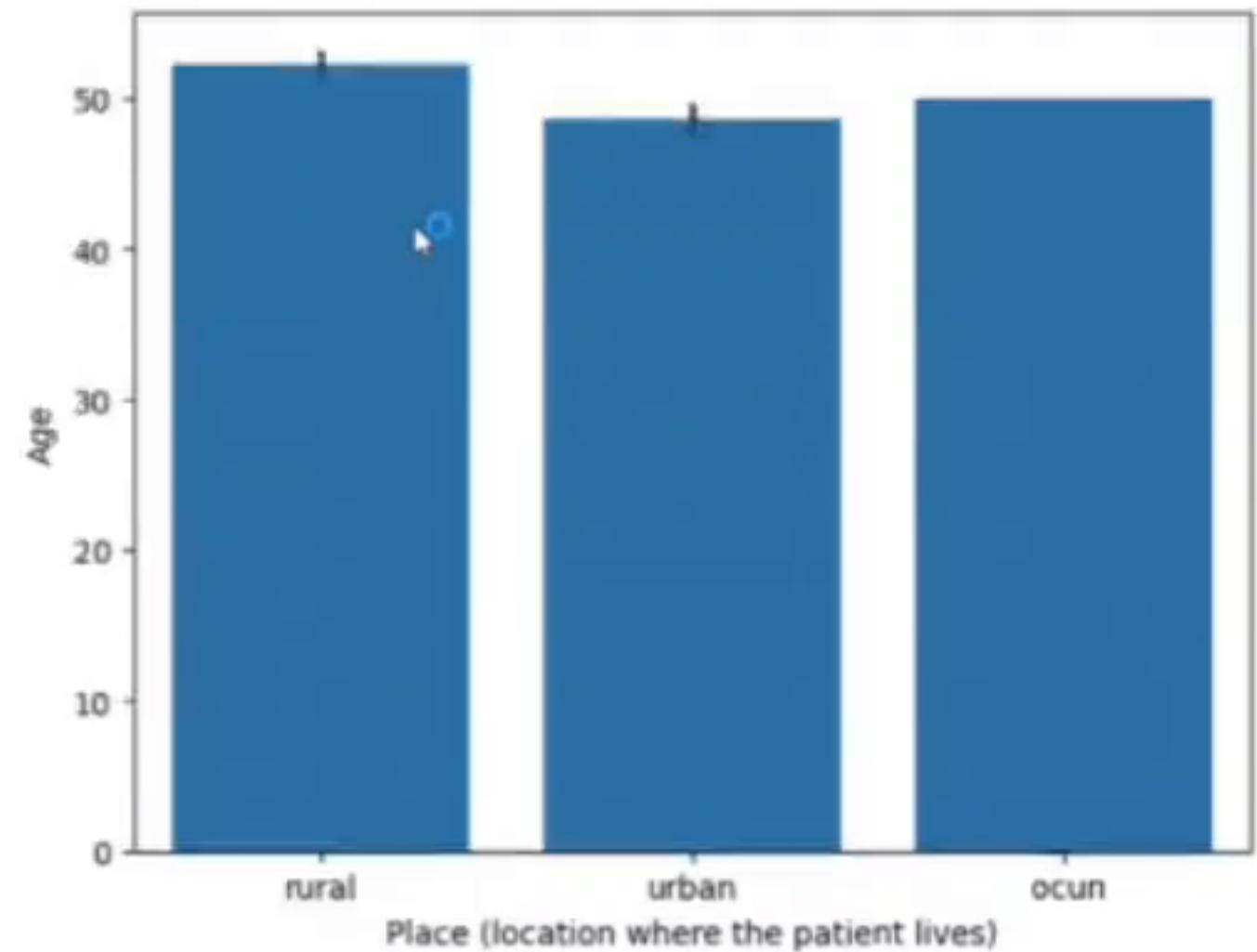
get\_ipython().

&lt;Figure size 1600x1000 with 0 Axes&gt;



```
[4.1]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))
sns.heatmap(df.select_dtypes(include=['number']).corr(), annot=True)
plt.show()
```

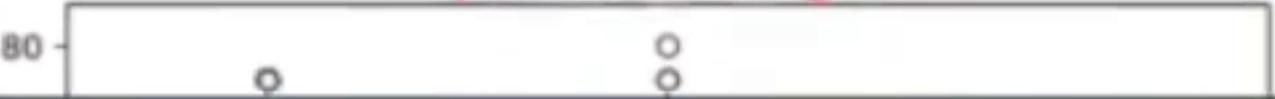
(15b)  $\text{Ta}[\text{act}(0, 0.5, \text{'Age'})]$



```
[45]: sns.boxplot(x='Place(location where the patient lives)',y='Age',data=df)
plt.title('place vs Age',color='red',size=20)
```

```
[65]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'place vs Age')
```

## place vs Age





+ Code

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

3 0.0  
4 0.0

[5 rows x 42 columns]

```
[29]: import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()
def remove_outliers(column):
    q1 = df[column].quantile(0.25)
    q3 = df[column].quantile(0.75)
    iqr = q3 - q1
    upper_limit = q3 + (1.5 * iqr)
    lower_limit = q1 - (1.5 * iqr)
    print(f"(column) - Lower Limit: {lower_limit}, upper Limit: {upper_limit}")
    df[column] = np.where(df[column] > upper_limit, upper_limit,
                          np.where(df[column] < lower_limit, lower_limit, df[column]))
    sns.boxplot(x=df[column])
    plt.title(f"Boxplot of {column}")
    plt.show()
columns_to_clear = ['Eosinophils (%)', 'Basophils (%)', 'Platelet Count (lakhs/mm)']
```

```
[30]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
[31]: x = np.array([[1,2], [3,4], [5,6], [7,8], [9,10]])
y = np.array([0, 1, 0, 1, 0])
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(x,y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
[32]: x_train
```

```
[32]: array([[ 9, 10],
           [ 5,  6],
           [ 1,  2],
           [ 7,  8]])
```



+ Code ▾

JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

[20]: S.NO	0
Age	0
Gender	0
Place(location where the patient lives)	134
Duration of alcohol consumption(years)	0
Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day)	0
Type of alcohol consumed	0
Hepatitis B infection	0
Hepatitis C infection	0
Diabetes Result	0
Blood pressure (mmhg)	0
Obesity	0
Family history of cirrhosis/ hereditary	0
TCH	359
TG	359
LDL	359
HDL	368
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	0
PCV (%)	30
RBC (million cells/microliter)	552
MCV (femtoliters/cell)	9
MCH (picograms/cell)	658
MCHC (grams/deciliter)	672
Total Count	10
Polymorphs (%)	0
Lymphocytes (%)	0
Monocytes (%)	9
Eosinophils (%)	8
Basophils (%)	49
Platelet Count (lakhs/mm)	0
Total Bilirubin (mg/dl)	0
Direct (mg/dl)	0
Indirect (mg/dl)	55
Total Protein (g/dl)	61
Albumin (g/dl)	9
Globulin (g/dl)	29



```
[14]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import pickle as pkl
import numpy as np
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression, LogisticRegressionCV, RidgeClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
from xgboost import XGBClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import Normalizer
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, f1_score, recall_score, precision_score, confusion_matrix
```

```
[13]: #Reading CSV file
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_excel(r'C:\Users\uday\Data\HealthCareData.xlsx')
df.head()
```

```
[13]:
```

S.NO	Age	Gender	Place(location where the patient lives)	Duration of alcohol consumption(years)	Quantity of alcohol consumption (quarters/day)	Type of alcohol consumed	Hepatitis B infection	Hepatitis C infection	Diabetes Result	Indirect (mg/dl)	Total Protein (g/dl)	Albumin (g/dl)	Globulin (g/dl)	A/G Ratio	
0	1	55	male	rural	12	2	branded liquor	negative	negative	YES ...	3.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	0.75