#### 1. ABOUT DATASET

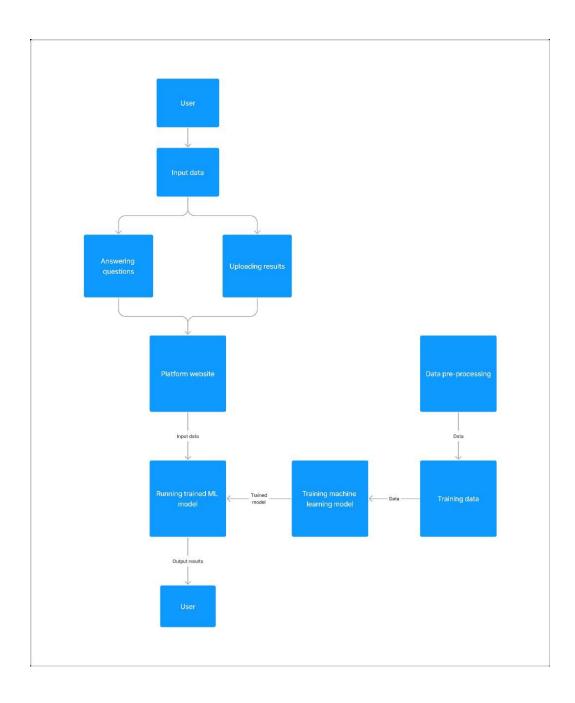
In this research domain, our focus revolves around understanding the impact of individual characteristics on the detection of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and their predictive potential for identifying ASD cases. ASD is a persistent condition affecting behaviour and socialization, typically manifesting in early childhood but often diagnosed only during school years. Early detection is crucial for both families and individuals.

ASD carries substantial healthcare costs, and an early diagnosis can significantly alleviate these expenses. Unfortunately, the current wait times for ASD diagnoses are prolonged, and existing procedures lack cost-effectiveness. The global rise in ASD cases emphasizes the urgency of developing accessible and efficient screening methods. This study aims to address this need by introducing a dataset specifically designed for screening adults for ASD.

The economic implications of autism underscore the necessity for easily implementable screening tools. The dataset we propose comprises 20 features, including ten behavioural traits (A1-A10-Adult) and ten individual characteristics. These features aim to enhance the efficiency, sensitivity, specificity, and predictive accuracy of ASD screening. The existing scarcity of comprehensive datasets related to behavioural traits poses a challenge for thorough analyses. Most available datasets are primarily genetic in nature, further emphasizing the need for a dataset that aligns with clinical and screening aspects.

Our dataset aims to fill this gap, providing valuable information for health professionals and individuals seeking preliminary insights before pursuing formal clinical diagnosis. By recording a diverse set of features, we hope to contribute to the improvement of ASD classification and the identification of influential autistic traits.

### 1.1 TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE:



The dataset was collected and stored in a .csv format. A .csv (Comma-Separated Values) file is a plain text format used to store tabular data, like a spreadsheet or a database. Each line of the file represents a row of the table, and the values in each row are separated by commas (or other delimiters, like semicolons). It's a simple and widely used format for data exchange between different programs.

### The dataset had the following columns

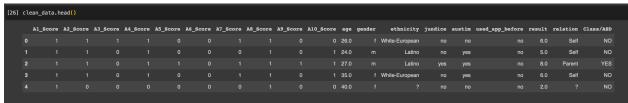
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 704 entries, 0 to 703
Data columns (total 21 columns):
 #
     Column
                      Non-Null Count
                                       Dtype
     A1 Score
                      704 non-null
                                       int64
 1
     A2_Score
                      704 non-null
                                       int64
 2
     A3_Score
                      704 non-null
                                       int64
 3
     A4 Score
                      704 non-null
                                       int64
 4
     A5 Score
                      704 non-null
                                       int64
 5
     A6_Score
                      704 non-null
                                       int64
 6
     A7 Score
                      704 non-null
                                       int64
 7
     A8 Score
                      704 non-null
                                       int64
 8
     A9_Score
                      704 non-null
                                       int64
 9
     A10 Score
                      704 non-null
                                       int64
 10
     age
                      702 non-null
                                       float64
 11
     gender
                      704 non-null
                                       object
 12
     ethnicity
                      704 non-null
                                       object
                      704 non-null
 13
    iundice
                                       obiect
 14
    austim
                      704 non-null
                                       object
 15
     contry_of_res
                      704 non-null
                                       object
 16
     used app before
                      704 non-null
                                       object
 17
    result
                      704 non-null
                                       float64
 18
    age desc
                      704 non-null
                                       object
 19 relation
                      704 non-null
                                       object
 20 Class/ASD
                      704 non-null
                                       object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(10), object(9)
memory usage: 115.6+ KB
```

And had 704 entries i.e. 704 rows and 21 columns. The columns weren't all in integer and float format, some of them were in string i.e. object format.

### The dataset before data preprocessing:



### The dataset after data preprocessing:



Data preprocessing is a crucial step in preparing raw data for analysis or machine learning. It involves several tasks to clean, organize, and transform the data into a format suitable for further processing. Here are some common steps in data preprocessing:

### 1. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):

- Conducting a thorough exploration of the dataset to understand its characteristics.
- Visualizing data distributions, relationships, and patterns using charts and graphs.
- Identifying outliers, trends, and potential insights that guide further preprocessing decisions.
- EDA helps in making informed choices during data cleaning, transformation, and feature engineering.
- Techniques such as summary statistics, histograms, scatter plots, and correlation analysis are commonly employed in EDA.

Certainly! Here's an added point emphasizing visualization in the data preprocessing phase:

#### 2. Data Visualization:

- Conducting visual exploration: Utilizing charts, graphs, and plots to visually understand the distribution of data, spot outliers, and identify trends during EDA.
- Visualizing relationships: Creating scatter plots, pair plots, and correlation matrices to visually assess the relationships between variables, aiding in feature selection and engineering decisions.

- Insightful data representation: Utilizing visualizations to communicate findings and insights to stakeholders, facilitating a better understanding of the dataset's nuances.
- Visual diagnostics: Using visualizations to diagnose issues in the data, such as skewed distributions or the presence of outliers, guiding the subsequent preprocessing steps.

### 3. Data Cleaning:

- Handling missing values: Either removing or imputing missing data.
- Removing duplicates: Eliminating identical records to avoid redundancy.
- Correcting errors: Addressing any inaccuracies or inconsistencies in the data.

#### 4. Data Transformation:

- Encoding categorical variables: Converting categorical data into numerical format for analysis.
- Scaling features: Standardizing or normalizing numerical features to a consistent scale.
  - Data discretization: Converting continuous data into discrete categories.

#### 5. Data Reduction:

- Feature selection: Choosing the most relevant features for analysis to reduce dimensionality.
- Dimensionality reduction: Techniques like Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to reduce the number of features while retaining essential information.

#### 6. Handling Outliers:

- Identifying and dealing with outliers that can skew analysis or machine learning models.

These specific steps and techniques were applied during data preprocessing to ensure that the data met our goals for the analysis and modelling. Effective data preprocessing is essential for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of subsequent analyses or machine learning models.

#### 2. MODEL BUILDING

After data preprocessing, the next steps involve preparing the data for model building. Here are some common tasks in this phase:

### 1. Data Splitting:

- Dividing the dataset into training and testing sets(validation set). The training set is used to train the model, and the testing set is used to evaluate its performance.

#### 2. Model Selection:

- Choosing an appropriate machine learning or statistical model based on the nature of the problem (classification, regression, neural networks, etc.) and the characteristics of the data.

#### 3. Model Training:

- Using the training set to teach the model to make predictions. The model learns the patterns and relationships present in the data.

### 4. Hyperparameter Tuning(done for random forests):

- Adjusting the hyperparameters of the model to optimize its performance. This often involves using techniques like grid search or randomized search.

#### 5. Validation Set (The testing set):

- Creating a separate validation set to fine-tune the model and prevent overfitting. This set is used to evaluate the model's performance during training.

#### 6. Model Evaluation:

- Assessing the model's performance using the test set. Common evaluation metrics include accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score (for classification), and confusion matrix.

#### 7. Deployment using Flask:

- If the model meets the desired performance and is ready for deployment, one common approach is using Flask, a web framework in Python.
- Flask allows for the creation of a web application to serve the model predictions in real-time.
- The trained model is integrated into the Flask application, creating an API endpoint where users can input data and receive predictions.
- This API can be hosted on a server, making the model accessible to users or other systems over the internet.
- Flask provides a straightforward way to handle HTTP requests, making it a popular choice for deploying machine learning models in production.

- Additionally, Flask allows for easy integration with front-end applications, providing a user-friendly interface for interacting with the model.

These steps were followed by us to build, test and deploy the model, the complexity of the problem, and the goals of the analysis. The overall aim is to create a robust and effective model that can make accurate predictions or provide valuable insights.

### 3. THE CODE:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

## → IMPORTING DATASET

df = pd.read\_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/smartinternz02/SI-GuidedProj

df.head()

A1\_Score A2\_Score A3\_Score A4\_Score A5\_Score A6\_Score A7\_Score A8\_S

	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score	A7_Score	A8_S
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	
3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	

## **→** DATA PREPROCESSING

### ▼ EDA

```
df.shape
(704, 21)
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	A1_Score	704 non-null	int64
1	A2_Score	704 non-null	int64
2	A3_Score	704 non-null	int64
3	A4_Score	704 non-null	int64
4	A5_Score	704 non-null	int64
5	A6_Score	704 non-null	int64
6	A7_Score	704 non-null	int64
7	A8_Score	704 non-null	int64
8	A9_Score	704 non-null	int64
9	A10_Score	704 non-null	int64
10	age	702 non-null	float64
11	gender	704 non-null	object
12	ethnicity	704 non-null	object
13	jundice	704 non-null	object
14	austim	704 non-null	object
15	contry_of_res	704 non-null	object
16	used_app_before	704 non-null	object
17	result	704 non-null	float64
18	age_desc	704 non-null	object
19	relation	704 non-null	object
20	Class/ASD	704 non-null	object
dtyp	es: float64(2), i	nt64(10) <b>,</b> object	(9)

dtypes: float64(2), 1ητο memory usage: 115.6+ KB

## df.isnull().any()

A1_Score	False
A2_Score	False
A3_Score	False
A4_Score	False
A5_Score	False
A6_Score	False
A7_Score	False
A8_Score	False
A9_Score	False
A10_Score	False
age	True
gender	False
ethnicity	False
jundice	False
austim	False
contry_of_res	False
used_app_before	False
result	False
age_desc	False
relation	False
Class/ASD	False
dtvpe: bool	

### df.isnull().sum()

A1_Score	0
A2_Score	0
A3_Score	0
A4_Score	0
A5_Score	0
A6_Score	0
A7_Score	0
A8_Score	0
A9_Score	0
A10_Score	0
age	2
gender	0
ethnicity	0
jundice	0
austim	0
contry_of_res	0
used_app_before	0
result	0
age_desc	0
relation	0
Class/ASD	0
dtype: int64	

## df.describe()

	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score	A7_S
count	704.000000	704.000000	704.000000	704.000000	704.000000	704.000000	704.00
mean	0.721591	0.453125	0.457386	0.495739	0.498580	0.284091	0.41
std	0.448535	0.498152	0.498535	0.500337	0.500353	0.451301	0.49
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00
50%	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00
75%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.00
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.00

data = df.dropna()
data.isnull().sum()

A1_Score	0
A2_Score	0
A3_Score	0
A4_Score	0
A5_Score	0
A6_Score	0
A7_Score	0
A8_Score	0
A9_Score	0
A10_Score	0
age	0
gender	0
ethnicity	0
jundice	0
austim	0
contry_of_res	0
used_app_before	0
result	0
age_desc	0
relation	0
Class/ASD	0
dtype: int64	

data.shape

(702, 21)

### data.describe()

	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score	A7_S
count	702.000000	702.000000	702.000000	702.000000	702.000000	702.000000	702.00
mean	0.723647	0.452991	0.458689	0.497151	0.498575	0.284900	0.41
std	0.447512	0.498140	0.498646	0.500348	0.500354	0.451689	0.49
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00
50%	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00
75%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.00
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.00

data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 702 entries, 0 to 703
Data columns (total 21 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	A1_Score	702 non-null	int64
1	A2_Score	702 non-null	int64
2	A3_Score	702 non-null	int64
3	A4_Score	702 non-null	int64
4	A5_Score	702 non-null	int64
5	A6_Score	702 non-null	int64
6	A7_Score	702 non-null	int64
7	A8_Score	702 non-null	int64
8	A9_Score	702 non-null	int64
9	A10_Score	702 non-null	int64
10	age	702 non-null	float64
11	gender	702 non-null	object
12	ethnicity	702 non-null	object
13	jundice	702 non-null	object
14	austim	702 non-null	object
15	contry_of_res	702 non-null	object
16	used_app_before	702 non-null	object
17	result	702 non-null	float64
18	age_desc	702 non-null	object
19	relation	702 non-null	object
20	Class/ASD	702 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(2), int64(10), object(9)

memory usage: 120.7+ KB

### data.head()

	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score	A7_Score	A8_S
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	
3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	

data.ethnicity.nunique()

12

```
data.ethnicity.unique()
```

### data.ethnicity.value\_counts()

White-European	233
Asian	123
?	93
Middle Eastern	92
Black	43
South Asian	36
Others	30
Latino	20
Hispanic	13
Pasifika	12
Turkish	6
others	1

Name: ethnicity, dtype: int64

```
data.jundice.unique()
```

```
array(['no', 'yes'], dtype=object)
```

```
data.austim.value_counts()
            611
    no
             91
    yes
    Name: austim, dtype: int64
data.contry_of_res.nunique()
    67
print(data.contry_of_res.value_counts())
    United States
                             113
    United Arab Emirates
                              82
    New Zealand
                              81
    India
                              81
    United Kingdom
                              77
    China
                                1
    Chile
                                1
                                1
    Lebanon
                                1
    Burundi
    Cyprus
    Name: contry_of_res, Length: 67, dtype: int64
data.used_app_before.value_counts()
    no
            690
             12
    yes
    Name: used_app_before, dtype: int64
data.age_desc.value_counts()
    18 and more
                    702
    Name: age_desc, dtype: int64
data.relation.value_counts()
                                  522
    Self
    ?
                                   93
    Parent
                                   50
    Relative
                                   28
    0thers
                                    5
    Health care professional
    Name: relation, dtype: int64
```

```
data['Class/ASD'].value_counts()
```

NO 513 YES 189

Name: Class/ASD, dtype: int64

### **→** DATA CLEANING

Removing columns ["contry\_of\_res","age\_desc"]

- country\_of\_res Describe the country of residence of indivisuals , not enough significant data to create conclusion
- age\_desc Describes if someone is above 18 or not, which is redundant as not only is age given but also that everyone is above 18

```
clean_data = data.drop(columns = ["contry_of_res","age_desc"],axis=1)
clean_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 702 entries, 0 to 703
Data columns (total 19 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	A1_Score	702 non-null	int64
1	A2_Score	702 non-null	int64
2	A3_Score	702 non-null	int64
3	A4_Score	702 non-null	int64
4	A5_Score	702 non-null	int64
5	A6_Score	702 non-null	int64
6	A7_Score	702 non-null	int64
7	A8_Score	702 non-null	int64
8	A9_Score	702 non-null	int64
9	A10_Score	702 non-null	int64
10	age	702 non-null	float64
11	gender	702 non-null	object
12	ethnicity	702 non-null	object
13	jundice	702 non-null	object
14	austim	702 non-null	object
15	used_app_before	702 non-null	object
16	result	702 non-null	float64
17	relation	702 non-null	object
18	Class/ASD	702 non-null	object
dtvpe	es: float64(2). i	nt64(10). object	(7)

dtypes: float64(2), int64(10), object(7)

memory usage: 109.7+ KB

clean\_data.head()

	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score	A7_Score	A8_S
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	
3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	

## Label Encoding

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
```

```
le = LabelEncoder()
```

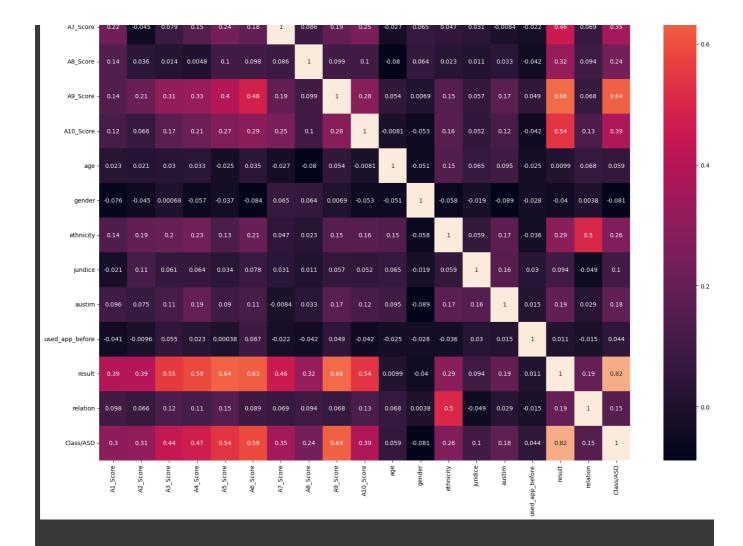
```
clean_data.gender = le.fit_transform(clean_data.gender)
clean_data.ethnicity = le.fit_transform(clean_data.ethnicity)
clean_data.jundice = le.fit_transform(clean_data.jundice)
clean_data.austim = le.fit_transform(clean_data.austim)
clean_data.used_app_before = le.fit_transform(clean_data.used_app_before)
clean_data.relation = le.fit_transform(clean_data.relation)
clean_data["Class/ASD"] = le.fit_transform(clean_data["Class/ASD"])
clean_data.head(25)
```

	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score	A7_Score	A8_
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	
3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
7	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
8	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
9	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	
12	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
13	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
15	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	
16	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
20	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	

	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score A
A1_Score	1.000000	0.012033	0.070229	0.123898	0.170253	0.107769
A2_Score	0.012033	1.000000	0.224762	0.159718	0.151401	0.186408
A3_Score	0.070229	0.224762	1.000000	0.411198	0.265631	0.267671
A4_Score	0.123898	0.159718	0.411198	1.000000	0.307682	0.293951
A5_Score	0.170253	0.151401	0.265631	0.307682	1.000000	0.393140
A6_Score	0.107769	0.186408	0.267671	0.293951	0.393140	1.000000
A7_Score	0.219444	-0.044838	0.078866	0.152150	0.236398	0.176153
A8_Score	0.142301	0.035919	0.014268	0.004794	0.102513	0.097996
A9_Score	0.142904	0.206045	0.313894	0.326397	0.397423	0.478777
A10_Score	0.118341	0.066231	0.168516	0.211155	0.265461	0.294771
age	0.023059	0.020824	0.029504	0.032539	-0.025095	0.034705
gender	-0.075594	-0.044654	0.000685	-0.056789	-0.036949	-0.083858
ethnicity	0.135900	0.190571	0.201709	0.233603	0.126319	0.208435
jundice	-0.020668	0.112884	0.060981	0.064086	0.034435	0.077831
austim	0.096239	0.074783	0.112848	0.193043	0.090159	0.113444 -
used_app_before	-0.041378	-0.009623	0.055043	0.022731	0.000376	0.087193
result	0.394739	0.392229	0.551552	0.585232	0.640141	0.630066
relation	0.098463	0.065516	0.124116	0.112183	0.153108	0.088850
Class/ASD	0.296099	0.312159	0.440248	0.469136	0.538055	0.591647

plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
sns.heatmap(clean\_data.corr(),annot=True)







main\_df = clean\_data.drop(columns = ["gender"],axis=1)
main\_df

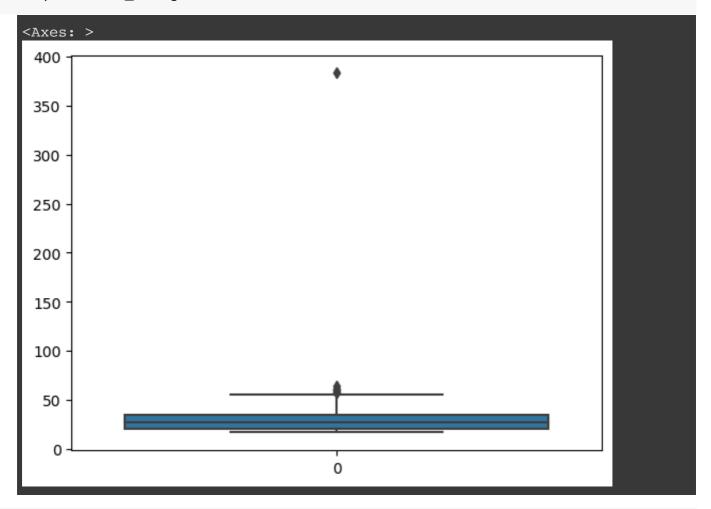
	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score	A7_Score	A8
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	
3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
699	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
700	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
701	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	
702	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	
703	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	
702 rc	ows × 18 colu	mns						

## main\_df.describe()

	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score	A7_S
count	702.000000	702.000000	702.000000	702.000000	702.000000	702.000000	702.00
mean	0.723647	0.452991	0.458689	0.497151	0.498575	0.284900	0.41
std	0.447512	0.498140	0.498646	0.500348	0.500354	0.451689	0.49
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00
50%	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00
75%	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.00
max	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.00

# → Outlier Detection and removal

### sns.boxplot(main\_df.age)

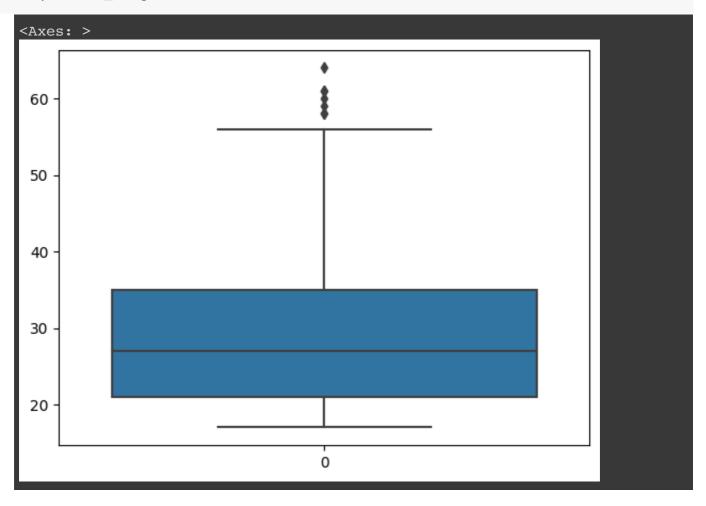


```
## using Z - score
from scipy import stats
```

```
age_zscore = stats.zscore(main_df.age)
age_zscore
```

```
0
      -0.224180
1
      -0.345424
2
      -0.163558
3
       0.321417
4
       0.624526
699
    -0.284802
700
       0.260795
      -0.345424
701
702
       0.321417
703
      -0.224180
Name: age, Length: 702, dtype: float64
```

df\_z = main\_df[np.abs(age\_zscore)<=3]
sns.boxplot(df\_z.age)</pre>



# → SPLITTING DATA INTO X AND Y

X = df\_z.drop(columns = ['Class/ASD'],axis = 1)
X.head()

	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score	A7_Score	A8_S
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	
3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

```
y = df_z["Class/ASD"]
y.head()

0     0
1     0
2     1
3     0
4     0
```

# ▼ Train test split

Name: Class/ASD, dtype: int64

X\_train.head()

	A1_Score	A2_Score	A3_Score	A4_Score	A5_Score	A6_Score	A7_Score	<b>A8</b>
168	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	
545	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
287	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
363	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
113	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	

## **→** MODEL TRAINING

## ▼ Logistic Regression

```
import os
import cv2
import numpy as np
from skimage import io, color, segmentation
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
class LogisticRegression:
    def __init__(self, lr=0.01, num_iter=100000, fit_intercept=True, verbose=Fa
        self.lr = lr
        self.num iter = num iter
        self.fit_intercept = fit_intercept
        self.verbose = verbose
   def __add_intercept(self, X):
        intercept = np.ones((X.shape[0], 1))
        return np.concatenate((intercept, X), axis=1)
import numpy as np
class YourClassName:
    def __sigmoid(self, z):
        return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))
    def __loss(self, h, y):
        return (-y * np.log(h) - (1 - y) * np.log(1 - h)).mean()
 def fit(self, X, y):
        if self.fit_intercept:
            X = self.__add_intercept(X)
class YourClass:
   def init (self, X):
        # Initialize self.theta with np.zeros
        self.theta = np.zeros(X.shape[1])
```

```
class YourClass:
    def __init__(self, X, num_iter, lr):
        self_X = X
        self.num_iter = num_iter
        self.lr = lr
        self.theta = np.zeros(X.shape[1])
   def __sigmoid(self, z):
        # Implementation of the sigmoid function
        pass
    def __loss(self, h, y):
        # Implementation of the loss function
        pass
    def fit(self, y):
        for i in range(self.num_iter):
            z = np.dot(self.X, self.theta)
            h = self.\_sigmoid(z)
            gradient = np.dot(self.X.T, (h - y)) / y.size
            self.theta -= self.lr * gradient
            z = np.dot(self.X, self.theta)
            h = self_{\cdot \cdot \cdot} sigmoid(z)
            loss = self.__loss(h, y)
```

```
class LinearRegression:
    def __init__(self, X, y):
        self.theta = np.zeros(X.shape[1])
```

```
class YourClass:
   def __init__(self, X, num_iter, lr, verbose=True):
        self_X = X
        self.num_iter = num_iter
        self.lr = lr
        self.theta = np.zeros(X.shape[1])
        self.verbose = verbose # Assuming verbose is an attribute of the class
   def __sigmoid(self, z):
       # Implementation of the sigmoid function
        pass
   def __loss(self, h, y):
        # Implementation of the loss function
        pass
   def fit(self, y):
        for i in range(self.num_iter):
            z = np.dot(self.X, self.theta)
            h = self_s_sigmoid(z)
            gradient = np.dot(self.X.T, (h - y)) / y.size
            self.theta -= self.lr * gradient
            z = np.dot(self.X, self.theta)
            h = self_s_sigmoid(z)
            loss = self.__loss(h, y)
            if self.verbose and i % 10000 == 0:
                print(f'loss: {loss} \t')
   def predict_prob(self, X):
        if self.fit_intercept:
            X = self.__add_intercept(X)
        return self.__sigmoid(np.dot(X, self.theta))
   def predict(self, X):
        return self.predict prob(X).round()
```

```
print(df.columns)
    dtype='object')
X = np.array(X)
print(len(X))
    701
print("Length of y")
print(len(y))
print("DataFrame head")
print(df.head())
    Length of y
    701
    DataFrame head
                 A2_Score
                           A3_Score A4_Score A5_Score A6_Score
       A1_Score
                                                                   A7_Score
    0
              1
                        1
                                  1
                                            1
                                                                          1
    1
              1
                        1
                                  0
                                            1
                                                      0
                                                                          0
                                                                0
    2
              1
                        1
                                  0
                                            1
                                                      1
                                                                0
                                                                          1
                                            1
    3
              1
                        1
                                                      0
                                                                          1
                                  0
                                                                0
    4
              1
                        0
                                  0
                                            0
                                                      0
                                                                0
                                                                          0
       A8_Score
                 A9_Score
                           A10_Score
                                                        ethnicity jundice austi
                                           gender
                                      . . .
    0
              1
                                                f
                                                   White-European
                        0
                                   0
                                                                       no
                                                                              n
    1
              1
                        0
                                   1
                                                m
                                                           Latino
                                                                       no
                                                                             ye
    2
              1
                        1
                                   1
                                                           Latino
                                                m
                                                                      yes
                                                                             ye
    3
              1
                        0
                                   1
                                                f
                                                   White-European
                                                                       no
                                                                             ye
    4
              1
                        0
                                   0
                                                                       no
                                                                              n
       contry_of_res used_app_before result
                                                age_desc relation Class/ASD
       United States
                                             18 and more
    0
                                        6.0
                                                             Self
                                  no
                                                                         N0
    1
              Brazil
                                        5.0
                                             18 and more
                                                             Self
                                                                         N0
                                  no
    2
               Spain
                                        8.0
                                             18 and more
                                                           Parent
                                                                        YES
                                  no
    3
       United States
                                        6.0
                                             18 and more
                                                             Self
                                                                         N0
                                  no
    4
                                        2.0
                                             18 and more
               Egypt
                                                                         N0
                                  no
```

[5 rows x 21 columns]

```
import numpy as np

# Convert the list 'y' to a NumPy array
y = np.array(y)

# Now you can access the shape attribute
print("Shape of y:", y.shape)
print("Shape of X:", X.shape)
Shape of y: (701,)
```

Shape of y: (701,) Shape of X: (701, 17)

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Create some sample data
X = np.array(X)
y = np.array(y)

# Split the data into training and test sets

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, randon

# Print the shape of the training and test sets
print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
```

(560, 17) (141, 17)

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
# Split your data into training and testing sets
X train, X test, Y train, Y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.2, randon
# Create and fit your scikit-learn logistic regression model
modelSklearn = LogisticRegression()
modelSklearn.fit(X_train, Y_train)
# Make predictions and evaluate the scikit-learn model
predsSklearn = modelSklearn.predict(X_test)
print("Sklearn predictions: ", predsSklearn)
print("Sklearn model score: ", (predsSklearn == Y_test).mean())
    Sklearn predictions:
                         [0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0
     0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
    Sklearn model score: 1.0
    /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:4
    STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
    Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
        https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
    Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
        https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regr
      n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
import os
import glob
path = 'C:/Users/mail2/Desktop/flippin/pics/'
i = 0
for infile in glob.glob( os.path.join(path, '*.jpg') ):
   img = Image.open(infile)
   print ("current file is: " + infile)
   img.transpose(Image.FLIP_LEFT_RIGHT)
   img.transpose(Image.FLIP_TOP_BOTTOM)
   img.transpose(
       Image.FLIP_LEFT_RIGHT).transpose(
       Image.FLIP_TOP_BOTTOM).save("combined%s.jpg")
print('done')
```

done

### → KNN

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
# Initialize the model
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
knn.fit(X_train,y_train)
     ▼ KNeighborsClassifier
     KNeighborsClassifier()
ypred = knn.predict(X_test)
ypred
    array([0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
           1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
           0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0,
           0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0,
           0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0,
           1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0,
           0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1])
y_test
    array([0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
           1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
           0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,
           0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
           0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0,
           1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0,
           0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1])
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix
```

### print(classification\_report(y\_test,ypred))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.97 0.93	0.97 0.93	0.97 0.93	98 43
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.95 0.96	0.95 0.96	0.96 0.95 0.96	141 141 141

confusion\_matrix(y\_test,ypred)

array([[95, 3], [ 3, 40]])

## ▼ Random Forests

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score,classification\_report

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 704 entries, 0 to 703
Data columns (total 21 columns):
    Column
                     Non-Null Count
                                     Dtype
    A1 Score
 0
                     704 non-null
                                     int64
 1
    A2_Score
                     704 non-null
                                     int64
 2
    A3_Score
                     704 non-null
                                     int64
 3
    A4 Score
                     704 non-null
                                     int64
 4
    A5 Score
                     704 non-null
                                     int64
 5
    A6 Score
                     704 non-null
                                     int64
 6
    A7_Score
                     704 non-null
                                     int64
 7
    A8 Score
                     704 non-null
                                     int64
 8
    A9_Score
                     704 non-null
                                     int64
 9
    A10_Score
                     704 non-null
                                     int64
 10
    age
                     702 non-null
                                     float64
    gender
 11
                     704 non-null
                                     object
 12 ethnicity
                    704 non-null
                                     object
 13
    jundice
                     704 non-null
                                     object
 14 austim
                     704 non-null
                                     object
                    704 non-null
 15 contry_of_res
                                     object
 16 used_app_before 704 non-null
                                     object
 17 result
                     704 non-null
                                     float64
 18 age_desc
                     704 non-null
                                     object
 19
    relation
                    704 non-null
                                     object
 20 Class/ASD
                     704 non-null
                                     object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(10), object(9)
memory usage: 115.6+ KB
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
model2 =RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy')
```

```
model2.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy')
```

```
r_y_predict = model2.predict(X_test)
r_y_predict_train = model2.predict(X_train)

print('Testing Accuracy = ', accuracy_score(y_test,r_y_predict))
print('Training Accuracy = ', accuracy_score(y_train,r_y_predict_train))
```

Testing Accuracy = 1.0 Training Accuracy = 1.0 pd.crosstab(y\_test,r\_y\_predict)

```
col_0 0 1
Class/ASD

0 98 0
1 0 43
```

```
print(classification_report(y_test,r_y_predict))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
0 1	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	98 43	
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00	141 141 141	

```
import pickle
pickle.dump(model2,open('ASD.pkl','wb'))
```

## ▼ NEURAL NETWORKS

```
import tensorflow as tf
tf.random.set seed(42)
model_1 = tf.keras.Sequential([
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(10),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)
])
model_1.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(), # binary since we ar
      optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(),
      metrics=['accuracy'])
history_1 = model_1.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10,validation_data=(X_test,y_t
 Epoch 1/10
 Epoch 2/10
 Epoch 3/10
 Epoch 4/10
 Epoch 5/10
 Epoch 6/10
 Epoch 7/10
 Epoch 8/10
 Epoch 9/10
 Epoch 10/10
```

```
tf.random.set_seed(42)
model_2 = tf.keras.Sequential([
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(10,activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
])
model_2.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(), # binary since we ar
       optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(),
       metrics=['accuracy'])
history_2 = model_2.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10,validation_data=(X_test,y_t
  Epoch 1/10
  Epoch 2/10
  Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  Epoch 5/10
  Epoch 6/10
  18/18 [============== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.3865 - accur
  Epoch 7/10
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
  Epoch 10/10
```

```
tf.random.set_seed(42)
model_3 = tf.keras.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(10,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(10,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(10,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(10,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
])
model_3.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(), # binary since we ar
          optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(),
          metrics=['accuracy'])
history_3 = model_3.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10,validation_data=(X_test,y_t
   Epoch 1/10
   Epoch 2/10
   Epoch 3/10
   Epoch 4/10
   Epoch 5/10
   Epoch 6/10
   18/18 [============== ] - 0s 12ms/step - loss: 0.5647 - accu
   Epoch 7/10
   Epoch 8/10
   Epoch 9/10
   Epoch 10/10
   18/18 [=============== ] - 0s 18ms/step - loss: 0.4726 - accu
tf.random.set seed(42)
model_4 = tf.keras.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(50,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(20,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
])
model_4.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(), # binary since we ar
          optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(),
          metrics=['accuracy'])
history_4 = model_4.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=150,validation_data=(X_test,y_
```

```
Epoch 2/150
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.5059 - accu
Epoch 3/150
Epoch 4/150
Epoch 5/150
Epoch 6/150
Epoch 7/150
Epoch 8/150
Epoch 9/150
Epoch 10/150
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.3129 - accur
Epoch 11/150
Epoch 12/150
Epoch 13/150
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.2731 - accur
Epoch 14/150
Epoch 15/150
Epoch 16/150
Epoch 17/150
Epoch 18/150
Epoch 19/150
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.2425 - accur
Epoch 20/150
Epoch 21/150
Epoch 22/150
18/18 [============= ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.2386 - accu
Epoch 23/150
Epoch 24/150
18/18 [=============== ] - 0s 17ms/step - loss: 0.2231 - accu
Epoch 25/150
18/18 [=============== ] - 0s 13ms/step - loss: 0.2530 - accu
Epoch 26/150
Epoch 27/150
Epoch 28/150
Epoch 29/150
```

```
tf.random.set_seed(42)
model_4 = tf.keras.Sequential([
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(150,activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(50,activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(20,activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
],name="model_4")
model_4.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(), # binary since we ar
      optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(),
      metrics=['accuracy'])
history_4 = model_4.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=150,validation_data=(X_test,y_
 Epoch 1/150
 Epoch 2/150
 Epoch 3/150
 18/18 [============= ] - 1s 34ms/step - loss: 0.4592 - accu
 Epoch 4/150
 Epoch 5/150
 Epoch 6/150
 Epoch 7/150
 Epoch 8/150
 Epoch 9/150
 Epoch 10/150
 Epoch 11/150
 18/18 [============== ] - 1s 33ms/step - loss: 0.3425 - accu
 Epoch 12/150
 Epoch 13/150
 18/18 [============== ] - 1s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2746 - accu
 Epoch 14/150
 Epoch 15/150
 Epoch 16/150
 Epoch 17/150
 Epoch 18/150
 Epoch 19/150
 Epoch 20/150
```

```
Epoch 21/150
  Epoch 22/150
  Epoch 23/150
  Epoch 24/150
  Epoch 25/150
  Epoch 26/150
  Epoch 27/150
  Epoch 28/150
  Epoch 29/150
  Epoch 30/150
model_4.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
  5/5 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1020 - accurac
  [0.10199040919542313, 0.9503546357154846]
model_4 = tf.keras.models.load_model("model_experiments/model_4/")
model_4.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
  5/5 [=============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0774 - accurac
  [0.07742727547883987, 0.978723406791687]
tf.random.set_seed(42)
model_5 = tf.keras.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(250,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(150,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(120,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
],name="model_5")
model_5.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(), # binary since we ar
        optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(),
        metrics=['accuracy'])
history_5 = model_5.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=250,validation_data=(X_test,y_
  Epoch 1/250
  Epoch 2/250
  Epoch 3/250
```

```
18/18 [============== ] - 2s 100ms/step - loss: 0.4360 - acc
Epoch 4/250
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 0.4167 - accu
Epoch 5/250
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 13ms/step - loss: 0.4765 - accu
Epoch 6/250
Epoch 7/250
Epoch 8/250
Epoch 9/250
Epoch 10/250
Epoch 11/250
18/18 [============== ] - 1s 35ms/step - loss: 0.3330 - accu
Epoch 12/250
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.3016 - accur
Epoch 13/250
18/18 [============= ] - 1s 32ms/step - loss: 0.2588 - accu
Epoch 14/250
Epoch 15/250
Epoch 16/250
Epoch 17/250
18/18 [============= ] - 1s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2552 - accu
Epoch 18/250
Epoch 19/250
Epoch 20/250
Epoch 21/250
Epoch 22/250
18/18 [============= ] - 1s 32ms/step - loss: 0.2381 - accu
Epoch 23/250
Epoch 24/250
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2073 - accur
Epoch 25/250
Epoch 26/250
Epoch 27/250
Epoch 28/250
Epoch 29/250
Enach 20/250
```

```
model_5.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
  [0.06672469526529312, 0.978723406791687]
model_5 = tf.keras.models.load_model("model_experiments/model_5/")
model_5.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
  5/5 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0612 - accurac
  [0.06118996813893318, 0.978723406791687]
tf.random.set_seed(42)
model_6 = tf.keras.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(250,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(150,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(120,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(20,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
],name="model_6")
model 6.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(),
        optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(),
        metrics=['accuracy'])
history_6 = model_6.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=250,validation_data=(X_test,y_
  Epoch 1/250
  Epoch 2/250
  Epoch 3/250
  Epoch 4/250
  Epoch 5/250
  Epoch 6/250
  Epoch 7/250
  Epoch 8/250
  Epoch 9/250
  18/18 [============= ] - 1s 39ms/step - loss: 0.3278 - accu
  Epoch 10/250
  Epoch 11/250
  Epoch 12/250
  Epoch 13/250
```

```
18/18 [============== ] - 1s 38ms/step - loss: 0.2840 - accu
  Epoch 14/250
  Epoch 15/250
  18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2818 - accur
  Epoch 16/250
  Epoch 17/250
  Epoch 18/250
  Epoch 19/250
  Epoch 20/250
  Epoch 21/250
  Epoch 22/250
  Epoch 23/250
  Epoch 24/250
  Epoch 25/250
  Epoch 26/250
  Epoch 27/250
  18/18 [============== ] - 1s 39ms/step - loss: 0.2390 - accu
  Epoch 28/250
  Epoch 29/250
  Fnoch 30/250
model_6.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
  5/5 [============ ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0658 - accurac
  [0.06581150740385056, 0.9716312289237976]
model_6 = tf.keras.models.load_model("model_experiments/model_6/")
model_6.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
  [0.0531863234937191, 0.978723406791687]
tf.random.set_seed(42)
model_7 = tf.keras.Sequential([
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(250,activation="linear"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(150,activation="relu"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(120,activation="linear"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(20,activation="tanh"),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
```

```
model_7.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(),
      optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=0.0001),
      metrics=['accuracy'])
history_7 = model_7.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=250,validation_data=(X_test,y_
 WARNING:absl:`lr` is deprecated in Keras optimizer, please use `learning_ra
 Epoch 1/250
 Epoch 2/250
 Epoch 3/250
 18/18 [=============== ] - 1s 45ms/step - loss: 0.3959 - accu
 Epoch 4/250
 Epoch 5/250
 Epoch 6/250
 18/18 [============ ] - 1s 42ms/step - loss: 0.3049 - accu
 Epoch 7/250
 18/18 [=============== ] - 1s 43ms/step - loss: 0.3088 - accu
 Epoch 8/250
 Epoch 9/250
 18/18 [============= ] - 1s 43ms/step - loss: 0.2410 - accu
 Epoch 10/250
 18/18 [============= ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2227 - accur
 Epoch 11/250
 Epoch 12/250
  Epoch 13/250
 Epoch 14/250
 Epoch 15/250
 Epoch 16/250
  Epoch 17/250
 18/18 [============= ] - 1s 68ms/step - loss: 0.1608 - accu
 Epoch 18/250
 Epoch 19/250
  18/18 [============== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.1537 - accur
 Epoch 20/250
 Epoch 21/250
 Epoch 22/250
 Epoch 23/250
 Epoch 24/250
```

],name="model\_7")

```
Epoch 25/250
  Epoch 26/250
  Epoch 27/250
  Epoch 28/250
  Epoch 29/250
  model_7.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
  5/5 [============= ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0513 - accurac
  [0.05128715559840202, 0.9929078221321106]
model_7 = tf.keras.models.load_model("model_experiments/model_7/")
model_7.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
  5/5 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0276 - accurac
  [0.027588030323386192, 0.9929078221321106]
tf.random.set_seed(42)
model 8 = tf.keras.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(250,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(150,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(120,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(20,activation="tanh"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
],name="model_8")
model_8.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(),
         optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(),
         metrics=['accuracy'])
history_8 = model_8.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=350,validation_data=(X_test,y_
              callbacks=[create model checkpoint(model name=model 8.r
  Epoch 1/350
  Epoch 2/350
  18/18 [============= ] - 1s 39ms/step - loss: 0.4567 - accu
  Epoch 3/350
  Epoch 4/350
  Epoch 5/350
  Epoch 6/350
  18/18 [=============== ] - 1s 39ms/step - loss: 0.3798 - accu
  Epoch 7/350
```

```
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.3396 - accur
Epoch 8/350
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.3493 - accur
Epoch 9/350
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2957 - accur
Epoch 10/350
18/18 [=============== ] - 1s 38ms/step - loss: 0.3122 - accu
Epoch 11/350
18/18 [============== ] - 1s 38ms/step - loss: 0.3030 - accu
Epoch 12/350
Epoch 13/350
Epoch 14/350
Epoch 15/350
Epoch 16/350
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2742 - accur
Epoch 17/350
Epoch 18/350
Epoch 19/350
Epoch 20/350
Epoch 21/350
Epoch 22/350
Epoch 23/350
Epoch 24/350
Epoch 25/350
18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2665 - accur
Epoch 26/350
Epoch 27/350
18/18 [=============== ] - 1s 71ms/step - loss: 0.2260 - accu
Epoch 28/350
18/18 [============= ] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2111 - accu
Epoch 29/350
Epoch 30/350
```

## model\_8.evaluate(X\_test,y\_test)

```
5/5 [============= ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0483 - accurac
  [0.04832042381167412, 0.978723406791687]
tf.random.set seed(42)
final = tf.keras.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(250,activation="linear"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(50,activation="relu"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(120,activation="linear"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(20,activation="tanh"),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
],name="final")
final.compile(loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(),
         optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=0.0001),
         metrics=['accuracy'])
final_history = final.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=300,validation_data=(X_test,
              callbacks=[create model checkpoint(model name=final.nam
  WARNING:absl:`lr` is deprecated in Keras optimizer, please use `learning_ra
  Epoch 1/300
  Epoch 2/300
  Epoch 3/300
  Epoch 4/300
  Epoch 5/300
  Epoch 6/300
  Epoch 7/300
  18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2175 - accur
  Epoch 8/300
  18/18 [=============== ] - 1s 43ms/step - loss: 0.1890 - accu
  Epoch 9/300
  Epoch 10/300
  18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.1671 - accur
  Epoch 11/300
  18/18 [============== ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.1529 - accur
  Epoch 12/300
  Epoch 13/300
```

model\_8 = tf.keras.models.load\_model("model\_experiments/model\_8/")

model\_8.evaluate(X\_test,y\_test)

```
Epoch 14/300
 Epoch 15/300
 18/18 [=============== ] - 1s 43ms/step - loss: 0.1388 - accu
 Epoch 16/300
 Epoch 17/300
 Epoch 18/300
 18/18 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.1157 - accur
 Epoch 19/300
 Epoch 20/300
 Epoch 21/300
 Epoch 22/300
 Epoch 23/300
 Epoch 24/300
 Epoch 25/300
 Epoch 26/300
 Epoch 27/300
 18/18 [============== ] - 1s 53ms/step - loss: 0.1203 - accu
 Epoch 28/300
 Epoch 29/300
 final.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
 5/5 [============ ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0050 - accurac
  [0.004958361387252808, 1.0]
final = tf.keras.models.load_model("model_experiments/final/")
final.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
 5/5 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0039 - accurac
  [0.003913191147148609, 1.0]
final.save("Final_3.h5")
 /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/engine/training.py:3079:
  saving_api.save_model(
```

```
import os
import joblib
import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
iris = load_iris()
X = iris.data
y = iris.target
rf = RandomForestClassifier()
rf.fit(X,y)
  RandomForestClassifier
  RandomForestClassifier()
rf.predict(X)
 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
    joblib.dump(rf, "./random_forest.joblib")
  ['./random_forest.joblib']
loaded_rf = joblib.load("./random_forest.joblib")
loaded_rf.predict(X)
 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
```

```
joblib.dump(rf, "RF_uncompressed.joblib", compress=0)
```

['RF\_uncompressed.joblib']

```
!pip install flask
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: flask in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-pack Requirement already satisfied: Werkzeug>=2.2.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10 Requirement already satisfied: Jinja2>=3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dis Requirement already satisfied: itsdangerous>=2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3. Requirement already satisfied: click>=8.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10
```

from flask import Flask,render\_template,url\_for,request,send\_from\_directory

## 4. FLASK INTEGRATION

# App.py code-

```
from flask import Flask, render template, request
app = Flask(name)
import pickle
import numpy as np
import sklearn
model =
pickle.load(open("C:\\Users\\sanja\\Downloads\\zhc3zh\\ASD.pkl",'rb'))
@app.route('/')
def start():
    return render template('Text.html')
@app.route('/login',methods =['POST'])
def login():
  A1 = request.form["A1"]
  A2 = request.form["A2"]
  A3 = request.form["A3"]
  A4 = request.form["A4"]
  A5 = request.form["A5"]
  A6 = request.form["A6"]
  A7 = request.form["A7"]
  A8 = request.form["A8"]
  A9 = request.form["A9"]
  A10= request.form["A10"]
  Age= request.form["Age"]
  Jundice = request.form["jd"]
  Autism= request.form["atm"]
  Used app before= request.form["app"]
   Result= request.form["res"]
=np.array([[int(A1),int(A2),int(A3),int(A4),int(A5),int(A6),int(A7),int(A8
```

```
),int(A9),int(A10),float(Age),0,int(Jundice),int(Autism),int(Used_app_befo
re),float(Result),5]])
  output =model.predict(t)
  print(output)

  return render_template("Text.html", y = "ASD detection result:
"+str(np.round(output[0])))

if __name__ == '__main__' :
    app.run(debug=True)
```

## Text.html code-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
   <title>startup</title>
   <style>
       body {
     background-color: lightblue;
     }</style>
</head>
<body>
   <h1>This is a web application to predict if a person is having
Autism</h1>
   <form action ="/login" method = "post">
   A1_Score
   <input type ="text" name ="A1"/>
   A2 Score
   <input type ="text" name ="A2"/>
   A3 Score
   <input type ="text" name ="A3"/>
```

```
A4_Score
<input type ="text" name ="A4"/>
A5_Score
<input type ="text" name ="A5"/>
A6_Score
<input type ="text" name ="A6"/>
A7_Score
<input type ="text" name ="A7"/>
A8_Score
<input type ="text" name ="A8"/>
A9_Score
<input type ="text" name ="A9"/>
A10_Score
<input type ="text" name ="A10"/>
Age
<input type="text" name="Age"/>
Jundice
<input type="text" name="jd"/>
Autism
<input type="text" name="atm"/>
Used_app_before
<input type="text" name="app"/>
Result
<input type="text" name="res"/>
<input type ="submit" value ="submit"/>
h2>b>{\{y\}}</b></h2>
```

```
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

## Screenshots of the code-

### Screenshot of the terminal-

```
PROBLEMS (3) OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\Users\sanja\& C:\Users\sanja/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python38/python.exe c:\Users\sanja/Downloads/zhc3zh/app.py

* Serving Flask app 'app'

* Debug mode: on

WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.

* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5090

Press CTRL+C to quit

* Restarting with stat

* Debugger is active!

| Debugger PIN: 113-623-997

127.0.0.1 - - [17/Nov/2023 22:48:10] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -

C:\Users\sanja\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38\lib\site-packages\sklearn\base.py:439: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but R andomForestClassifier was fitted with feature names

warnings.warn(

[0]

127.0.0.1 - - [17/Nov/2023 22:49:05] "POST /login HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

Screenshots of the website-

This is a we
Al_Score
1
A2_Score
A3_Score
0
A4_Score
1
A5_Score
1
A6_Score
A7_Score
A/_score
A8_Score
0
A9_Score
1
A7_Score
1
A8_Score
0
A9_Score
0
A10_Score
1
Age
Jundice
0
Autism
1
Used_app_before
0
Result
0
submit

# **Screen shot of the OUTPUT**

This is a wel	eb application to predict if a person is having Autism	
A1_Score		
A2_Score		
A3_Score		
A4_Score		
A5_Score		
A6_Score		
A7_Score		
A8_Score		
A9_Score		
A8_Score		
A9_Score		
A10_Score		
Age		
Jundice		
Autism		
Used_app_before		
Result		
submit		
ASD detection re	result: 0	

Screenshot of the folder structure-

#### > This PC > Downloads > zhc3zh Size Name Date modified Type i templates 17-11-2023 22:32 File folder gitignore. 17-11-2023 21:49 Git Ignore Source ... 3 KB app.py 17-11-2023 23:21 JetBrains PyCharm ... 2 KB ASD.pkl PKL File 276 KB 17-11-2023 22:17