AIBASED DIABETES PREDICTION SYSTEM

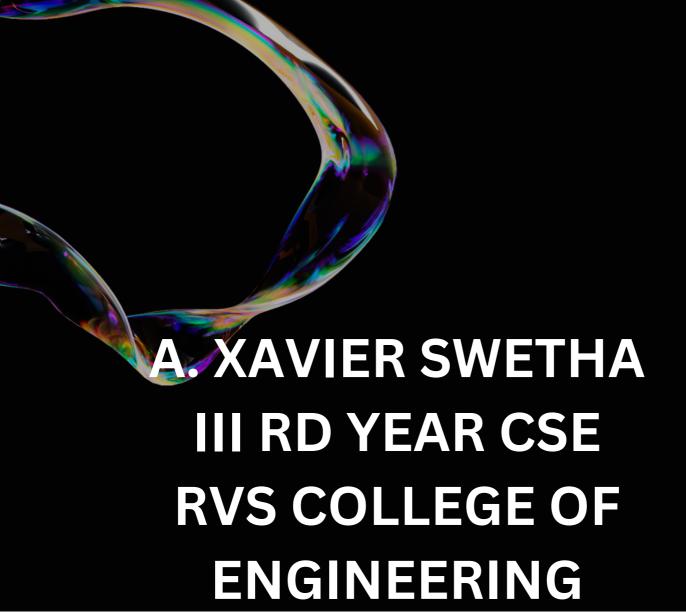


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IMPORT DATASET DF = PD.READ_CSV("../INPUT/PIMAINDIANS-DIABETESDATABASE/DIABETES.CSV") # GET FAMILIER WITH DATASET STRUCTURE DF.INFO()

```
lass 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
ngeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767
ta columns (total 9 columns):
                            Non-Null Count Dtype
  Column
  Pregnancies
                           768 non-null
                                           int64
                           768 non-null
  Glucose
                                           int64
                                           int64
  BloodPressure
                           768 non-null
                           768 non-null int64
  SkinThickness
  Insulin
                           768 non-null
                                           int64
                           768 non-null float64
  BMI
  DiabetesPedigreeFunction 768 non-null float64
                           768 non-null int64
  Age
                            768 non-null
  Outcome
                                           int64
ypes: float64(2), int64(7)
```

mory usage: 54.1 KB

```
DF['GLUCOSE'].MEAN())

# CORRECTING MISSING VALUES IN BLOOD
PRESSURE

DF['BLOODPRESSURE'] =

DF['BLOODPRESSURE'].REPLACE(0,

DF['BLOODPRESSURE'].MEAN()) # THERE

ARE 35 RECORDS WITH 0 BLOODPRESSURE

IN DATASET

# CORRECTING MISSING VALUES IN BMI

DF['BMI'] = DF['BMI'].REPLACE(0,

DF['BMI'].MEDIAN())
```

DF['GLUCOSE'] = DF['GLUCOSE'].REPLACE(0,

Data Transformation q = QuantileTransformer() X = q.fit_transform transformedDF = q.transform(X) transformedDF = pd.DataFrame(X) transformedDF.columns = ['Pregnancies', 'Glucose', 'BloodPressure', 'SkinThickness', 'Insulin', 'BMI', 'DiabetesPedigreeFunction', 'Age', 'Outcome'] # Show top 5 rows transformedDF.head

import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection
import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing
import StandardScaler,
LabelEncoder

Load the dataset

data =

pd.read_csv('your_dataset.csv')

Data Exploration (Optional)
You can explore

Data Cleaning
Handle missing values and remove
duplicates if necessary

Data Preprocessing # For example, encoding categorical variables label_encoder = LabelEncoder() data['categorical_column'] = label_encoder X = data.drop('target_column', axis=1) # Features

y = data['target_column'] #

Target variable