

MACHINE LEARNING MODEL TO PREDICT THE DIVORCE OF MARRIED COUPLES

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for

the award of

Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Computer Science and Engineering

By

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Accredited with Grade “A” by NAAC

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **DIVYAPRIYA V.(38110136)** who carried out the project entitled “**MACHINE LEARNING MODEL TO PREDICT THE DIVORCE OF MARRIED COUPLES**” under my supervision from November 2021 to March 2022.

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DECLARATION

I, DIVYAPRIYA (38110136) hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**MACHINE LEARNING MODEL TO PREDICT THE DIVORCE OF MARRIED COUPLES**” is done under the guidance of Dr. S. RAJASHREE (Internal) is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering / Technology degree **in Computer Science and Engineering**

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ABSTRACT

The quantity of separation cases is expanding very quickly everywhere. Over the most recent couple of years, the quantity of divorces have gone up from 1 of every 1000 to 13 out of 1000 in India. Due to this explanation, it is a main pressing issue for marriage mentors and advisors. Along these lines, a viable separation expectation method is required that helps a marriage mentor or an advisor to distinguish how serious a case is. In this work, the creators present a review separate from case expectation utilizing the current AI calculations. The creators have applied the Perceptron classifier, Choice Tree classifier, Random Forest classifier, Naive Bayes classifier, K-Nearest Neighbor classifier and Support Vector Machine classifier for forecast of separation, still up in the air to the best exactness by looking at these calculations. The rules utilized in this review utilizes Gottman technique to make the predictions. The calculations later the preparation will anticipate whether the separation will happen or not. This can help the advisor to examine how tense the circumstance is between a couple and thus counsel them appropriately. The creators have accomplished the most elevated precision of 98.5% with the Perceptron model.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
	ABSTRACT	v
	TABLE OF COTENTS	vi
	LIST OF FIGURES	vii
	LIST OF ABBREVIATION	viii
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Data Science	
	1.2 Artificial intelligence	
	1.3 Machine learning	
2	LITERATURE SURVEY	4
3	EXPERIMENTAL OR MATERIALS AND METHODS AND ALGORITHM USED	5
	3.1 Methodology	
	3.1.1 Preparing the database	
	3.1.2 Proposed system	
	3.2 Project requirements	
	3.2.1 Functional requirement	
	3.2.2 Non functional requirement	

	3.3 Software description	
	3.3.1 Pycharm	
	3.3.2 Python	
	3.4 System architecture	
	3.5 work flow	
	3.6 Module Description	
	3.6.1 Data collection	
	3.6.2 Data cleaning	
	3.6.3 Model training	
	3.6.4 Prediction model	
	3.6.5 Advantage	
4	ALGORITHM	10
	4.1 Logistic regression	
	4.2 k- Nearest Neighbor	
	4.3 Support Vector Machine	
5	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	14
	5.1 Results and Analysis	
	5.2 System Requirement	
6	CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	15
	6.1 Conclusion	
	6.2 future work	

7.1 APENDICES

A. Sample code

B. Screenshot

LIST OF FIGURES

SL .NO	FIGURES	PAGE NO
1	Process of machine learning	3
2	System architecture	7
3	Work flow	8
4	Module diagram for logistic regression	10
5	Confusion matrix of logistic regression	10
6	Module diagram for k-Nearest Neighbor	11
7	Confusion matrix of k-Nearest Neighbor	12
8	Module diagram for Support Vector Machine	12
9	Confusion matrix of Support Vector Machine	13
10	Output results	23

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

SL .NO	ABBREVIATION
1	KNN - K-Nearest Neighbor
2	SVM - Support Vector Machine
3	LR - Logistic Regression
4	ML - Machine learning
5	SML - Supervised Machine Learning
6	PY - Python

1 INTRODUCTION

Today, the increasing rate of divorce cases throughout the world is a concerning issue. The family is an integral unit of social structure and has utmost value for everyone. Therefore, helping it stay intact and avoiding breakdown due to misunderstanding is a problem which needs a lot of attention. But, recently the number of divorce cases rising rapidly throughout the world. From the last few decades, the number of divorces has gone up from 1 in 1000 to 13 in 1000 in India. This study lays emphasis on getting a prediction for divorce to an extent, so that it may be helpful for a therapist or a marriage counselor to figure out the problem between the couple. The criteria used Gottman Method of relationship therapy. This method was developed by John Gottman , Professor of psychology at the University of Washington. The method stated that the problems in a relationship are caused by the factors called "Four horseman". These factors are criticism, defensiveness, stonewalling and contempt. The method aims to increase friendship conflict resolution in a productive manner and have a shared meaning in life. The Perceptron classifier, Naive Bayes classifier, Logistic Regression classifier, K-nearest neighbors classifier and Support Vector machine classifier and compared their accuracy to find the best match for this scenario. This prediction can help the therapist to know how severe a case is and then suggest the necessary steps to aid the couple.

1.1 Data Science

Data science is an interdisciplinary field that uses scientific methods, processes, algorithms and systems to extract knowledge and insights from structured and unstructured data, and apply knowledge and actionable insights from data across a broad range of application domains .Data science is the field of study that combines domain expertise, programming skills, and knowledge of mathematics and statistics to extract meaningful insights from data .Data science can be defined as a blend of mathematics, business acumen, tools, algorithms and machine learning techniques, all of which helps in finding out the hidden insights or patterns from raw data which can be of major use in the formation of big business decisions.

1.2 Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving.Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. Specific applications of AI include expert systems, natural language processing, and speech recognition and machine vision.. To solve these problems, AI researchers use versions of search and mathematical optimization, formal logic, artificial neural networks, and methods based on statistics, probability and economics. AI also draws upon computer science, psychology, linguistics, philosophy, and many other fields.

1.3 Machine Learning

Machine learning is to predict the future from past data. Machine learning (ML) is a type of artificial intelligence (AI) that provides computers with the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed. Machine learning focuses on the development of Computer Programs that can change when exposed to new data and the basics of

PROCESS OF MACHINE LEARNING

Machine Learning, implementation of a simple machine learning algorithm using python.. There are supervised learning, unsupervised learning and reinforcement learning. Supervised learning program is both given the input data and the corresponding labeling to learn data has to be labeled by a human being beforehand.

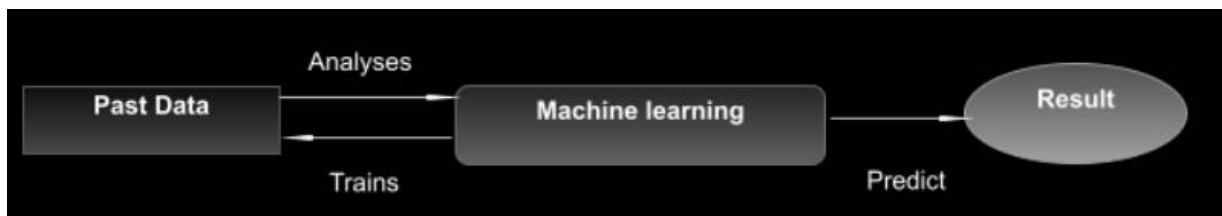


FIG 1 Process of machine learning algorithm

2 LITERATURE SURVEY

Review of Literature Survey

Chawan Taha Hama Ali Asaf.Varol (july 26,2020)The main purpose of this research is to create a new application in Android Operating System for a complainant who cannot visit his/her lawyer regularly or unable to go out due to fear of his/her life. Thanks to this research, a new application was established to make a bridge between a complainant and his/her lawyer. Everything is done automatically after necessary data entered into the application. So, costs are reduced and wasting of the time is diminished

Jia Li Guoying Zhang Hongfei Yan(may 26,2021) Prediction of the judicial decision of a case is a research issue of artificial intelligence in legal domain. Existing studies mainly focus on criminal cases and aim at charge prediction, moreover the results of these models are usually hard to interpret. In this paper we propose a Markov logic networks based method for this problem. We firstly describe and extract the semantic of legal factors in a formal way; then we build and train a Markov logic networks for the prediction.

Aditya Sharma, Arshadeep Singh chudley (may17,2021) The number of divorce cases are increasing very rapidly all over the world. In the last few decades, the number of divorces have gone up from 1 in 1000 to 13 in 1000 in India. Due to this reason, it is a major concern for marriage counsellors and therapists. Therefore, an effective divorce prediction technique is needed that helps a marriage counsellor or a therapist to identify how severe a case is. The authors have applied the Perceptron classifier, Decision Tree classifier, Random Forest classifier, Naive Bayes classifier, classifier for prediction of divorce cases, and determined the best accuracy by comparing these The authors have achieved the highest accuracy of 98.5% with the Perceptron model

Noor Hafidz ,Sterianto,Yogie Pribadi,Evita Fitri,Ratino (February 2020) . This research is executed by Yöntem, M. K. et al. in 2019. In this research, Yöntem, M. K. concluded that the ANN algorithm combined with correlation-based feature selection has the best performance with an accuracy of 98.82% and Kappa value of 0.9765. Nevertheless, unlike any previous research, ANN is not considered very good in terms of the required training time. In several previous studies, it was also concluded that other classification algorithms, such as SVM, better prediction accuracy compared to ANN.

3 EXPERIMENTAL OR MATERIALS AND METHODS AND ALGORITHMS USED

3.1 METHODOLOGY

The goal is to develop a machine learning model for Divorce prediction and potentially replace the updatable supervised machine learning classification models by predicting results in the form of best accuracy by comparing supervised algorithms.

3.1.1 PREPARING THE DATASET

This dataset contains 170 records of features, which were then classified into 2 classes (i)divorce or (ii)not divorce

3.1.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed method is to build a machine learning model to predict divorce of a married couple. The dataset is first preprocessed and then analyzed. Later different ML algorithms are to be compared to obtain the predictive model with maximum accuracy.

3.2 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

Requirements are the basic constraints that are required to develop a system. Requirements are collected while designing the system. The following are the requirements that are to be discussed.

1. Functional requirements
2. Non-Functional requirements

3.2.1 Functional requirements

The software requirements specification is a technical specification of requirements for the software product. It is the first step in the requirements analysis process. It lists requirements of a particular software system. The following details follow the special libraries like sk-learn, pandas, numpy, matplotlib and seaborn.

3.2.2 Non-Functional Requirements

Process of functional steps:

- Problem define
- Preparing data
- Evaluating algorithms
- Improving results
- Prediction the result

3.3 SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

3.3.1 PYCHARM

Available as a cross-platform application, PyCharm is compatible with Linux, macOS, and Windows platforms. PyCharm comes with a plethora of modules, packages, and tools to hasten Python development while cutting-down the effort required to do the same to a great extent, simultaneously. Further, PyCharm can be customized as per the development requirements, and personal preferences call for. It was released to the public for the very first time back in February of 2010.

3.3.2PYTHON

Python is an interpreted high-level general-purpose programming language. Its design philosophy emphasizes code readability with its use of significant indentation. Python is dynamically-typed and garbage-collected. It supports multiple programming paradigms, including structured (particularly, procedural), object-oriented and functional programming. It is often described as a "batteries included" language due to its comprehensive standard library.

3.4 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

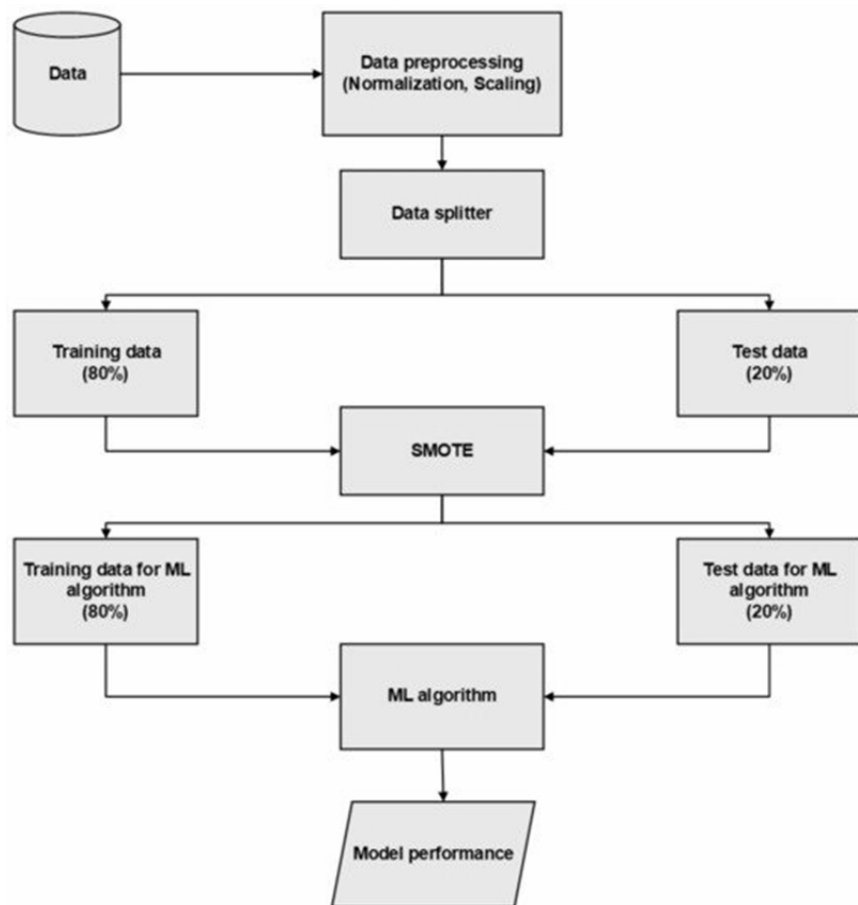


Fig 2 system architecture

3.5 WORK FLOW

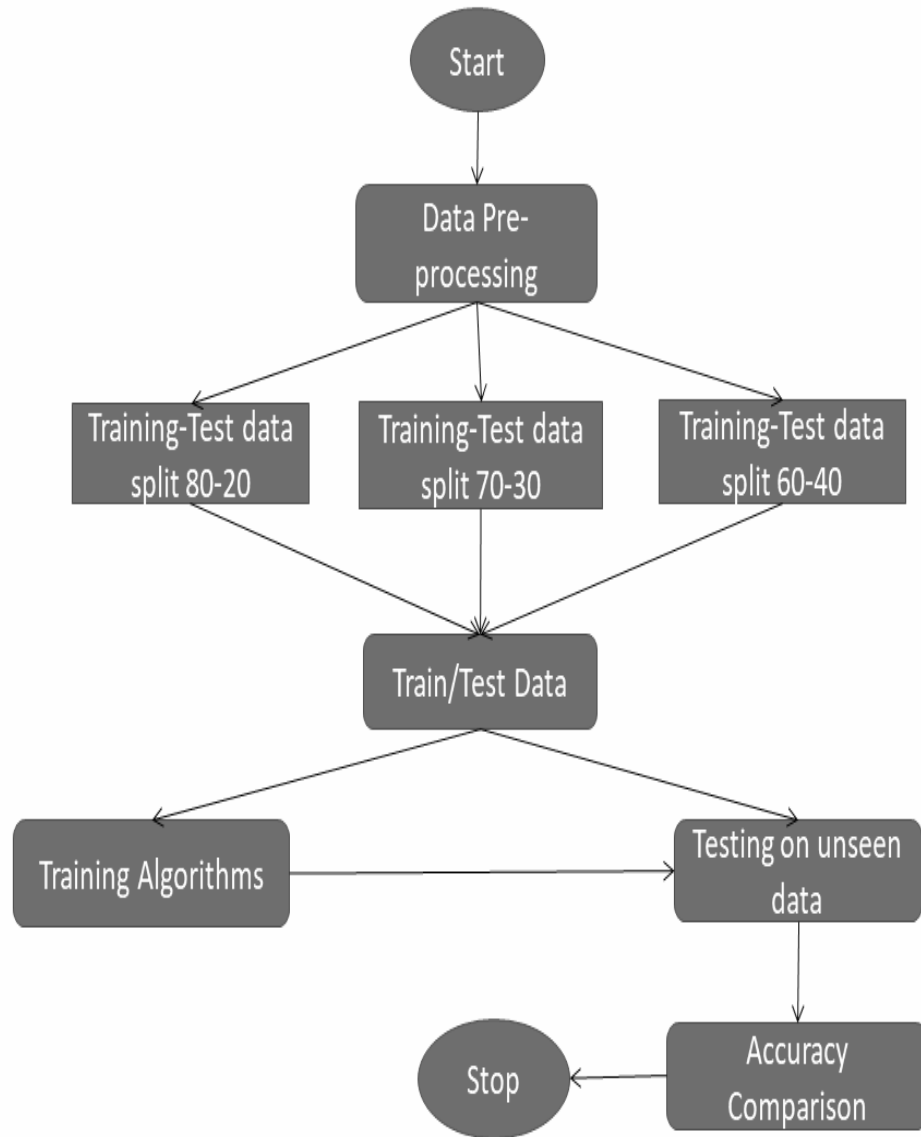


FIG 3 work flow diagram

3.6 MODULE DESCRIPTION

3.6.1 Data collection

Collecting data allows you to capture a record of past events. In this module, collect the data from the KAGGLE dataset. This dataset contains the information of divorce in previous years.

3.6.2 Data Cleaning

Data cleaning is a critically essential process in many Machine learning projects. In this module, data cleaning is done for removing or modifying the data that may be incomplete, incorrect, duplicate, improper format.

3.6.3 Model Training

A training model is a dataset that trains an ML algorithm. It is the process of feeding an ML algorithm. In this module, a supervised classification algorithm was used like linear regression to train the model.

3.6.4 Prediction Model

In this module, test the trained machine learning model using the test dataset. Software testing has the power to point out all the defects. Different kinds of testing allow us to catch bugs that are visible only during runtime

3.6.6 Advantages

These reports are to the investigation of applicability of machine learning techniques for Divorce prediction in operational conditions.

Finally, it highlights some observations on future research issues, challenges, and needs.

4 ALGORITHM

4.1 LOGISTIC REGRESSION

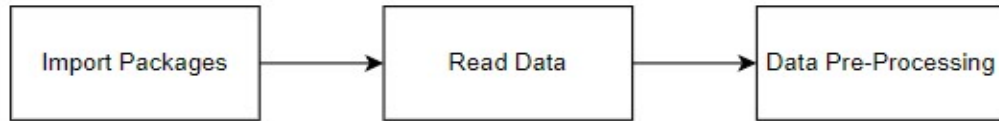


FIG 4 module diagram of logistic regression

GIVEN INPUT EXPECTED OUTPUT

input : data

output : removing noisy data

It is a ML calculation used to unwrap the conceivable outcomes of the progress stage. Strategically talking, the factors depend on two factors that encode data like 1 (yes) or 0 (no). At the end of the day, the inversion model shows that $P(Y = 1)$ is a component of X . In other words, the logistic regression model predicts $P(Y=1)$ as a function of X .
Logistic regression Assumptions:

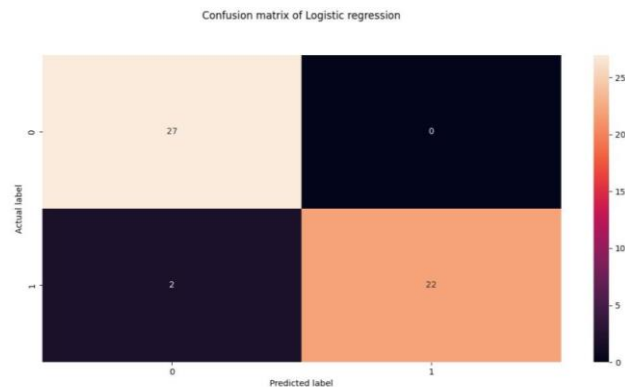


FIG 5 Confusion matrix of logistic regression

4.2 K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR

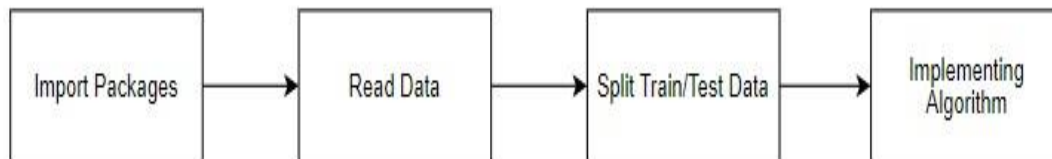


FIG 6 module diagram of k-nearest neighbor

GIVEN INPUT EXPECTED OUTPUT

input : data

output : getting accuracy

The k nearest neighbor algorithm assumes the similarity between the new case/data and available cases and puts the new case into the category that is most similar to the available categories. k nearest neighbor algorithm stores all the available data and classifies a new data point based on the similarity. the dataset and at the time of classification, it performs an action on the dataset. k nearest neighbor algorithm at the training phase just stores the dataset and when it gets new data, then it classifies that data into a category that is much similar to the new data.

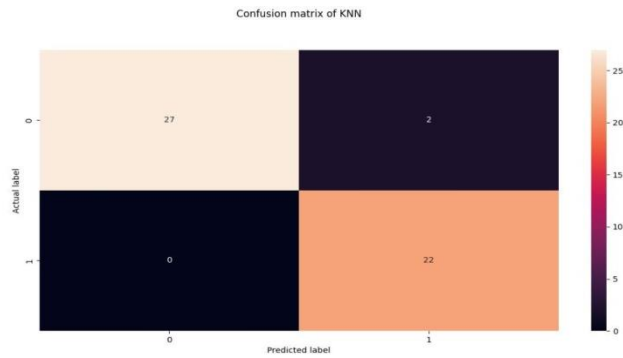


FIG 7 confusion matrix of k-nearest neighbor

4.3 SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

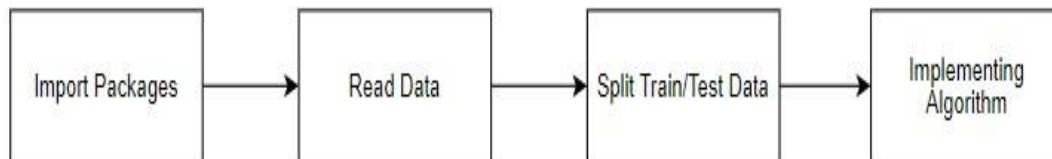


FIG 8 module diagram of support vector machine

GIVEN INPUT EXPECTED OUTPUT

input : data

output : getting accuracy

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a supervised machine learning algorithm which can be used for both classification or regression challenges. It is mostly used in classification problems. In the SVM algorithm, we plot each data item as a point in n-dimensional space with the value of each feature being the value of a particular coordinate. Support Vectors are simply the coordinates of individual observation. The SVM classifier is a frontier which best segregates the two classes (hyper-plane/line).

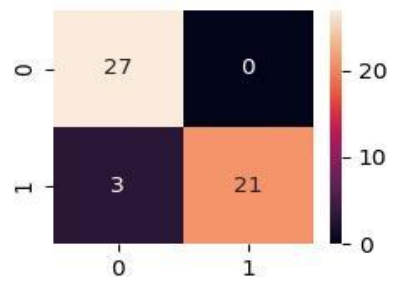


FIG 9 confusion matrix of support vector machine

5 RESULT

5.1 Result and Analysis

Although the results show high performance, the context, the amount of data and the country in which the data was collected must be considered. In order to feed the dataset to retrain the models, in the future we plan to collect couple's data from different countries, evaluating their performance. Divorce is a major problem, especially in a context of confinement,. This study can help them prevent these consequences. The prediction models in this study would help people decide whether to make the decision to marry or not, give them the opportunity based on compatibility to have a successful marriage.

5.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

Software Requirements:

Operating System : Windows

Tool : PyCharm

Hardware requirements:

Processor : Pentium i3

Hard disk : 50 GB

RAM : minimum 2 GB

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 Conclusion

Grounds for divorce vary widely from country to country. Marriage may be seen as a contract, a status, or a combination of these. Where it is seen as a contract, the refusal or inability of one spouse to perform the obligations stipulated in the contract may constitute a ground for divorce for the other spouse. In contrast, in some countries divorce is purely no fault. This means it does not matter what the reasons are that a party or parties want to separate. They can separate of their own free will without having to prove someone is at fault for the divorce. Many jurisdictions offer both the option of a no fault divorce as well as an at fault divorce. Though divorce laws vary between jurisdictions, there are two basic approaches to divorce: fault based and no-fault based. However, even in some jurisdictions that do not require a party to claim fault of their partner, a court may still take into account the behavior

6.2 Future Work

- To connect with cloud models.
- To optimize the work to implement in an Artificial Intelligence environment.

7 REFERENCE

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APPENDICES

A.SAMPLE CODE

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn import metrics

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score,
classification_report, f1_score, recall_score, \

    precision_score

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import seaborn as sns

import os

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

data = pd.read_csv('divorce.csv')

data.head()

X = data.drop("Class", axis=1)

y = data["Class"]
```

```

print(X.shape, y.shape)

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.30,
random_state=45)

knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=50, metric='euclidean')

knn.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier

knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = 40) # n_neighbors means k

knn.fit(X_train, y_train)

prediction = knn.predict(X_test)

acc2 = knn.score(X_test, y_test)

print("{} 1. KNN Score: {:.2f}%".format(2, knn.score(X_test, y_test)*100))

print(classification_report(y_test,prediction ))

print("Confusion Matrix :\n" ,confusion_matrix(prediction,y_test))

#LinearSVM

from sklearn import svm

lin_clf = svm.LinearSVC()

lin_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

```

```

pred = lin_clf.predict(X_test)

cmsvm=confusion_matrix(y_test, pred)

# accuracy

accuracy_SVM = accuracy_score(pred, y_test)*100

print("2. svm Accuracy")

print(accuracy_SVM)

print("svm classification_report")

print(classification_report(pred, y_test, labels=None))

print("svm confusion_matrix")

print(cmsvm)

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

clf = LogisticRegression(random_state=0).fit(X_train, y_train)

prediction=clf.predict(X_test)

cmldr=confusion_matrix(y_test, prediction)

accuracy_LR = accuracy_score(y_test,prediction)*100

print("3. Logistic Regression Accuracy")

print(accuracy_LR)

print("Logistic Regression classification_report")

print(classification_report(prediction, y_test, labels=None))

```

```

print("Logistic Regression confusion_matrix")

print(cmlr)


# plot_confusion_matrix of LR

array = [[27,0],

         [2,22]]

df_confusion_matrix = pd.DataFrame(array, index = [i for i in "01"],

                                   columns = [i for i in "01"])

plt.figure(figsize = (2,2))

sns.heatmap(df_confusion_matrix, annot=True)

plt.title('Confusion matrix of Logistic regression', y=1.1)

plt.ylabel('Actual label')

plt.xlabel('Predicted label')

plt.show()


# plot_confusion_matrix of KNN

array = [[27,2],

         [0,22]]

df_confusion_matrix = pd.DataFrame(array, index = [i for i in "01"],

                                   columns = [i for i in "01"])

plt.figure(figsize = (2,2))

```

```

sns.heatmap(df_confusion_matrix, annot=True)

plt.title('Confusion matrix of KNN', y=1.1)

plt.ylabel('Actual label')

plt.xlabel('Predicted label')

plt.show()


# plot_confusion_matrix of SVM

array = [[27,0],

         [3,21]]

df_confusion_matrix = pd.DataFrame(array, index = [i for i in "01"],

                                   columns = [i for i in "01"])

plt.figure(figsize = (2,2))

sns.heatmap(df_confusion_matrix, annot=True)

plt.title('Confusion matrix of SVM', y=1.1)

plt.ylabel('Actual label')

plt.xlabel('Predicted label')

plt.show()

```

Flask Deploy

```

import numpy as np
import pickle

```

```

from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
from flask import render_template

app = Flask(__name__)

# Load the pickled model
with open("pickle_model.pkl", 'rb') as file:
    pickle_model = pickle.load(file)

@app.route('/')
def IndexRoute():
    webpage = render_template("index.html")
    return webpage

@app.route('/data')
def DataPage():
    webpage = render_template("data.html")
    return webpage

@app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
def predict():
    # get the list from the website
    int_features = [int(x) for x in request.form.values()]
    final_features = [np.array(int_features)]
    print(final_features)

    # make a prediction
    prediction = pickle_model.predict(final_features)
    print(prediction)

    if prediction == 1:
        result = "We predict that your relationship will result in a
divorce..."
        print(result)
    elif prediction == 0:
        result = "We predict that you will stay married together!"
        print(result)
    else:
        print("Something didn't work")

    webpage = render_template("data.html", result = result)
    return webpage

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

```

B.SCREENSHOTS

Divorce Survey

127.0.0.1:5000/data

Summary Divorce Predictor

For each statement in the survey answer 1 through 5. (1 being strongly Agree and 5 being strongly Disagree)

1. If one of us apologizes when our argument deteriorates, the argument ends.
☐ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5
2. I know we can ignore our differences, even if things get hard sometimes.
☐ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5
3. When we need to, we can take our argument from the beginning and correct it.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5
4. When I discuss with my spouse, to contact him will eventually work.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5
5. The time I spend with my spouse is special.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5
6. We don't spend enough time as partners at home together.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5
7. We are like two strangers who share the same environment at home rather than family.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5
8. I enjoy holidays with my spouse.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

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31°C Clear 07:14 31-03-2022

FIG B1 - RESULT

Divorce Survey

127.0.0.1:5000/data

Gmail YouTube Maps Chest X-Ray Image...

44. Sometimes I think it's good for me to leave home for a while.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5

45. I'd rather stay silent than argue with my spouse.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5

46. Even if I'm right in the argument, I stay silent to hurt my spouse.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5

47. When I argue with my spouse, I stay silent because I am afraid of not being able to control my anger.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5

48. I feel right in our arguments.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

49. I have nothing to do with what I've been accused of.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

50. I'm not actually the one who's guilty about what I'm accused of.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

51. I'm not the one who's wrong about problems at home.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

52. I wouldn't hesitate to tell my spouse about her/his inadequacy.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

53. When we argue, I remind my spouse of her/his inadequacy.
☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

54. I'm not afraid to tell my spouse about her/his incompetence.
☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Submit Reset

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FIG B2- RESULT

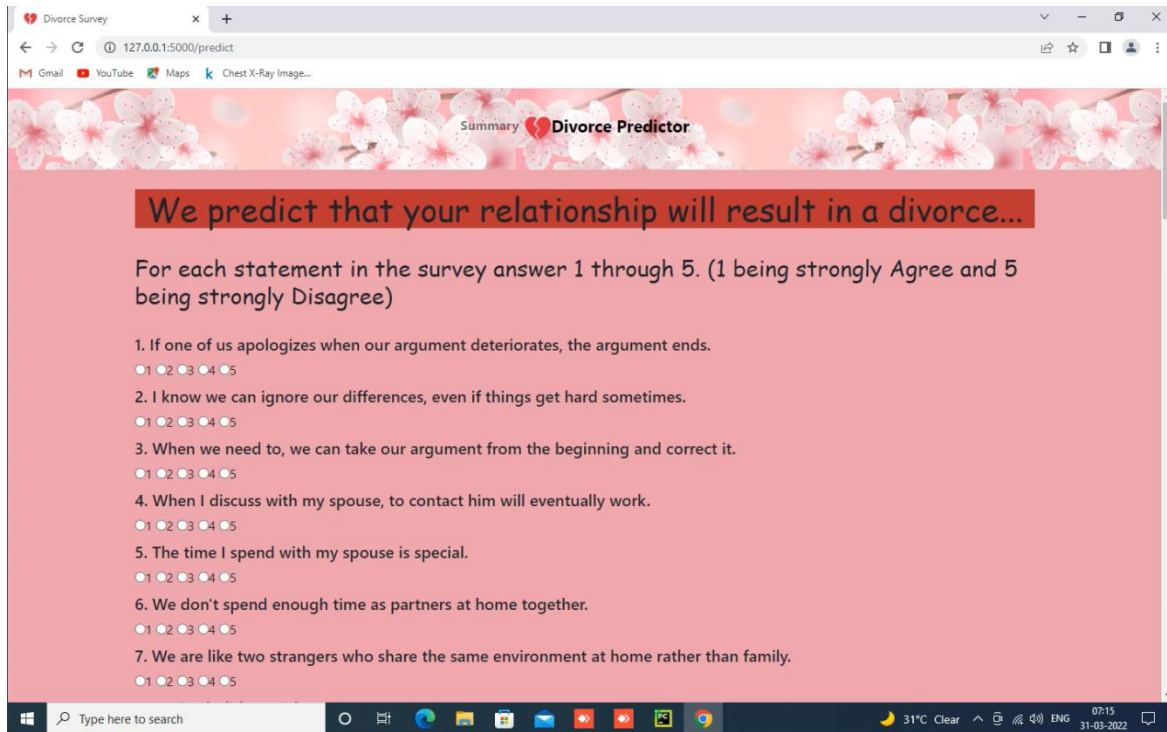


FIG B3 – FINAL PREDICTED RESUT