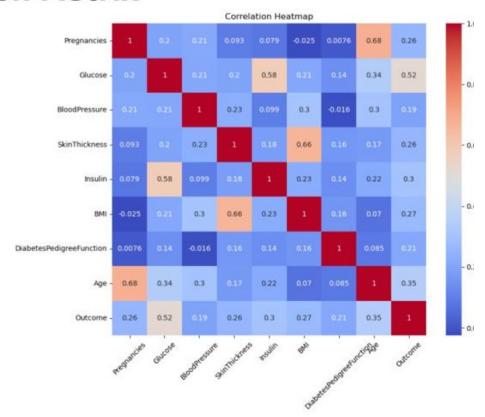
Predicting Diabetes
 Correlation Heatmap
 Insulin x Glucose
 BMI x SkinThickness
 RF: Full vs Reduced Model
 Conclusion

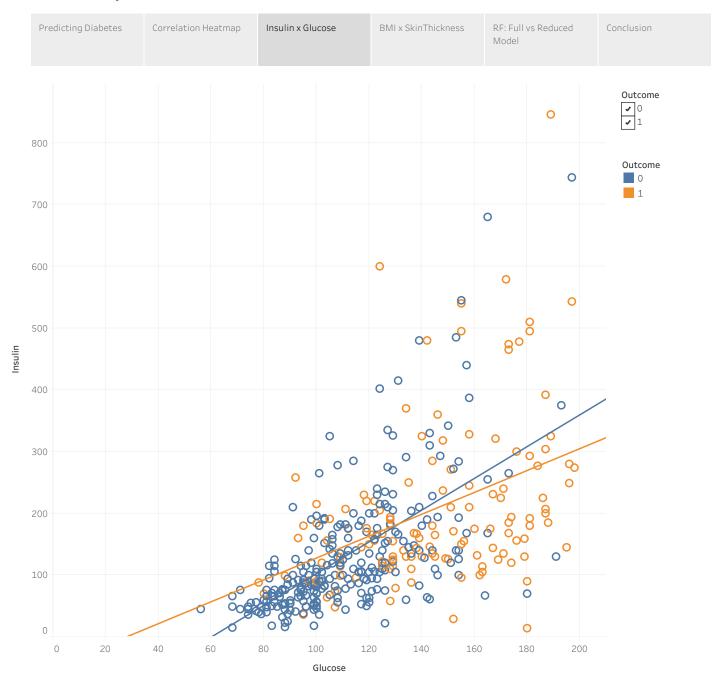


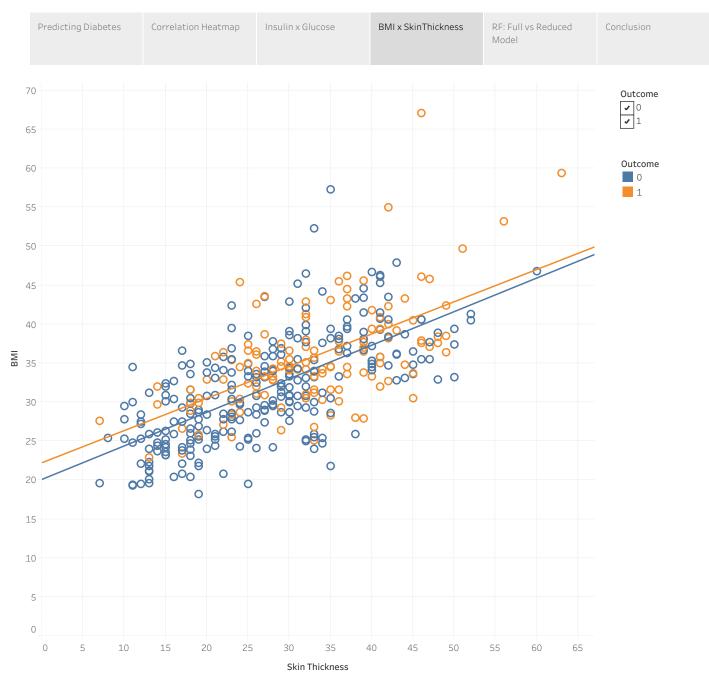
Predicting Diabetes Through a Supervised Learning Model

Predicting Diabetes	Correlation Heatmap	Insulin x Glucose	BMI x SkinThickness	RF: Full vs Reduced Model	Conclusion

Correlation Matrix







Predicting Diabetes Correlation Heatmap Insulin x Glucose BMI x SkinThickness RF: Full vs Reduced Model Conclusion

Random Forest: Full Model vs. Reduced

- 8 Features
- Accuracy = 0.822
- Precision = 0.788
- Recall = 0.650
- Confusion Matrix

[[71 7] [14 26]]

• ROC = 0.89

- 5 Features (no BP, SkinThickness, or DBF)
- Accuracy = 0.82
- Precision = 0.744
- Recall = 0.725
- Confusion Matrix

[[68 10] [11 29]]

• ROC = 0.89

Predicting Diabetes Correlation Heatmap Insulin x Glucose BMI x SkinThickness RF: Full vs Reduced Model



Key Takeaways

- The Reduced model with 5 most relevant features, as selected through the chi2 process, had the same accuracy and ROC as the full model. It also notably improved in the Recall score with fewer False Negatives, a misclassification of clinical concern.
- Random Forest was the ensemble method used here with both Full and Reduced models. With either model, it resulted in the best evaluation metrics compared to the non-ensemble methods. Its multiple, parallel training does appear to have delivered a better model for making predictions about new data.