**CONCLUSION**

In this paper we surveyed studied the current state of-the-art in order to predict and detect diabetes disease. Diabetes is a chronic disease and must be diagnosed earlier before it could reach a dangerous state. Various Supervised learning algorithms applied such as Naive Bayes, SVM, Decision tree etc. As a conclusion, decision tree based classifiers have the potential to detect the diabetes in early stage. It is clear that the model improves accuracy and precision of diabetes prediction when combined with an unsupervised learning method such as PCA and K-Mean. K-Mean and SVM have also diagnosed and evaluated diabetes based on accuracy. Deep Learning based algorithm such as ANN, CNN etc. are also performing

well in order to obtain better results in diabetes care system.