

Diabetes Classification in and After pregnancy women's

Abstract

Early diagnosis of diabetes controls severe complications that can appear following the condition's diagnosis. This study employs the pregnancy and post-pregnancy data to classify diabetes. The data was pre-processed using PCA variance analysis and LASSO predictive component selection were both tested in the study. Engineered second-order interaction terms were added to the model. Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), along with Logistic Regression, provided optimal interpretability and accuracy outcomes; however, SVM

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