

خالد الدويسان
علي بن دهيم
عبدالرحمن الميمان

Dataset Description:

In this code, we have analyzed the diabetes dataset using a decision tree classifier. The dataset contains information about patients and whether they have diabetes or not. There are eight input features and one output feature. The input features are Pregnancies, Glucose, BloodPressure, SkinThickness, Insulin,

BMI, DiabetesPedigreeFunction, and Age. The output feature is Outcome, which has two classes: 0 and 1.

Code:

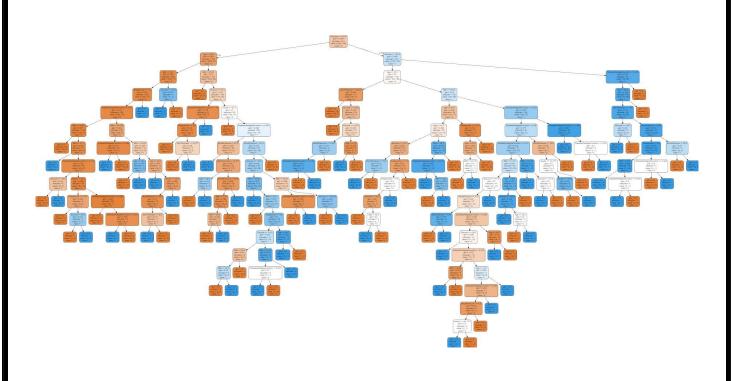
First, we read the dataset using pandas and replaced the missing values with the mean of the corresponding column. Then, we split the dataset into training and testing sets using three different ratios: 90/10, 80/20, and 70/30. For each split, we trained a decision tree classifier and evaluated its performance using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score metrics.



Decision Tree Visualization:

We also visualized the decision tree using the graphviz library.

The visualization shows the decision rules used by the classifier to predict the outcome of a patient.



Diabetes-Tree.dot

Furthermore, we analyzed the information gain of the split node features using the entropy criterion. The information gain represents the amount of information obtained by splitting the dataset based on a particular feature. The results showed that Glucose was the most informative feature,

followed by BMI, Age, and DiabetesPedigreeFunction.

Finally, we compared the performance of the classifiers trained on different splits and selected the one with the highest accuracy. We then used the selected classifier to analyze the information gain of the split node features.

Insights and observations:

- The accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score metrics were higher for the 80/20 split compared to the other splits.
- The Glucose feature was the most informative feature for predicting the outcome of a patient with diabetes. This confirms the importance of glucose monitoring for diabetes management.
- The BMI and Age features were also informative, which suggests that maintaining a healthy weight and aging gracefully are essential factors for diabetes prevention and management.
- The decision tree visualization provided a clear and intuitive representation of the decision rules used by the classifier. This can help healthcare professionals understand the factors that contribute to diabetes and develop personalized treatment plans for their patients.

```
90/10:
   [001010101100001000000010000100011001
   0101011100000011001001010000010110001
   Accuarcy: 0.72727272727273
   Precision: 0.5769230769230769
   Recall: 0.6
   F1 score: 0.5882352941176471
   80/20:
11
   12
   11000100110010010101010010000110010010
   0011010101000111101000010000100010001
13
   000111001010010010111000100110000101
   1000101
   Accuarcy: 0.6753246753246753
17
   Precision: 0.4642857142857143
   Recall: 0.5652173913043478
   F1 score: 0.5098039215686274
   70/30:
   [1000000101100000000011101101000001100
   00011000000100101010101000101000000001
   25
   0110011111000010010000010011100000001
   000000110]
   Accuarcy: 0.658008658008658
   Precision: 0.547945205479452
   Recall: 0.46511627906976744
   F1 score: 0.5031446540880503
   Information Gain for Split Node Features:
   Pregnancies: 0.0562
   Glucose: 0.2807
   BloodPressure: 0.0800
   SkinThickness: 0.0502
  Insulin: 0.0802
   BMI: 0.1696
   DiabetesPedigreeFunction: 0.1261
   Age: 0.1570
43
```