

# Multivariate analysis of the diabetes dataset

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# Dataset

- ▶ We will study the dataset diabetes obtained from kaggles Rahman (2024)
- ▶ The dataset contains 768 rows and 9 columns.
- ▶ Each row corresponds to an unique patient record.
- ▶ We will be using the R programming language.

# Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) and data preparation

- ▶ All variables are integers except for "BMI" and "DiabetesPedigreeFunction"
- ▶ "SkinThickness" is well correlated with "BMI" and "Insulin", "Age" is well correlated with "Pregnancies".
- ▶ "Glucose" is reasonably correlated with "insulin", "BMI" and "Age".
- ▶ The dataset will be split into 2, with the response variable being "outcome" and all other variables being predictor variables.
- ▶ 75 percent of the data will be used for training, and the rest will be used for testing.

# Methodologies - Supervised learning analysis

- ▶ We used the methods: k-nearest neighbours Peterson (2009), random forest classifiers Zhou (2012) and boosting Chen (2015) for our supervised learning analysis.
- ▶ K-nearest neighbours Peterson (2009) is a non-parametric, supervised learning classifiers that uses proximity to make classifications about the grouping of a dataset.
- ▶ RandomForest classifiers Zhou (2012) is a bootstrapping sampling method that combines the results of multiple decision trees to draw on a conclusion.
- ▶ Boosting Chen (2015) is similar to random forest, however it is not a bootstrapping sampling method. Boosting also uses the entire dataset, or some subsample thereof, to generate the ensemble.

# Methodologies - Logistic regression

- ▶ We will perform a binary logistic regression Faraway (2016) since our response variable "outcome" is binary.
- ▶ The initial model incorporates all eight predictor variables.
- ▶ The objective of this technique is to identify the most significant predictor using backwards elimination.
- ▶ We want the final model to have only the most significant variables.

# Discussions - Logistic regression

- ▶ Removed variables "SkinThickness" and "insulin" from the model, since their p-values were greater than 0.05.
- ▶ We have evidence to suggest that "Pregnancies", "Glucose", "Blood Pressure", "BMI", "DiabetesPedigreeFunction" and "Age" have a significant influence over "outcome".

# References

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