

Objectives

My top objectives for modelling will be:

1. Determine important factors that affect diabetes.
2. Determine the best model to predict diabetes.
3. Create a model that predicts diabetes with an accuracy of 90% or above.

Data sources

The data for this modelling was obtained from kaggle.

The dataset can be found by clicking the following link: [Diabetes Dataset](#)

The data contains the following columns:

1. Age: This is the age of all patients diagnosed.
2. Gender: The gender column displays whether one is male or female.
3. Bmi: This is the body mass index of all patients which is a measure of body fat based on a person's height and weight.
4. Hypertension: This column displays whether the patient has high blood pressure or not.
5. Heart disease: This column displays whether the patient has heart disease or not.
6. Smoking history: This column shows the history of the patient regarding smoking.
7. HbA1c Level: HbA1c (glycated hemoglobin) is a measure of the average blood glucose level over the past 2-3 months.
8. Blood Glucose Level: Blood glucose level refers to the amount of glucose (sugar) present in the blood at a given time.

Data Understanding

Key Questions for Data Understanding:

- What is the shape of the dataset.
- Are there missing values in the dataset.
- What are the datatypes of the columns.
- Are there duplicates in the dataset.

Analysis and Modelling

The analysis includes several statistical analysis and visualization techniques to uncover insights:

- Univariate Analysis: Examining the distribution of single variables, such as age and bmi, through histograms and count plots for hypertension, heart disease, smoking history and the diabetes column.
- Multivariate Analysis: A scatterplot of age vs bmi with hue as the diabetes column.
- Correlation Analysis: Exploring relationships between numeric variables to understand associations and check for multicollinearity

Fitting of classification models

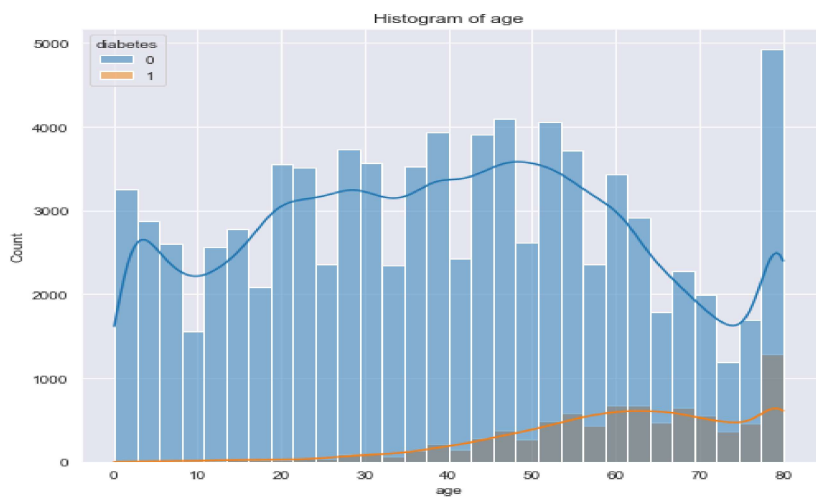
Models such as logistic regression, decision trees and random forests are fit

Model Comparison: The performance of the models is compared based on evaluation metrics and ROC curves to identify the best-performing model.

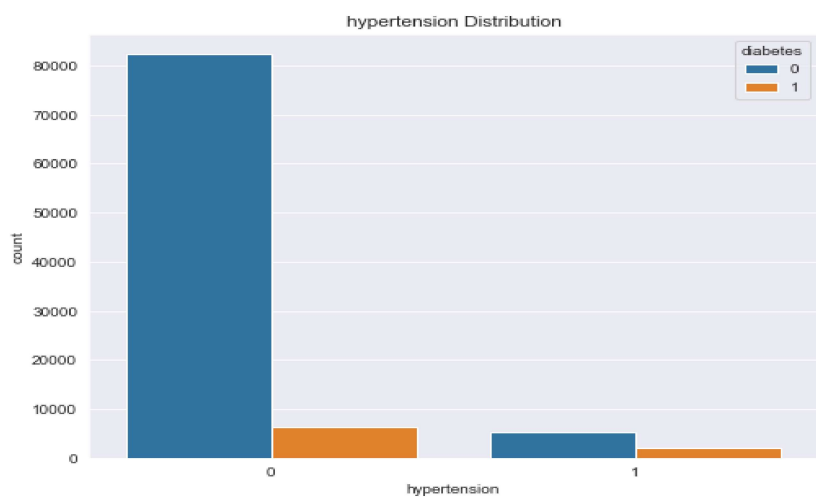
Visualizations

The following visualizations are included in this analysis:

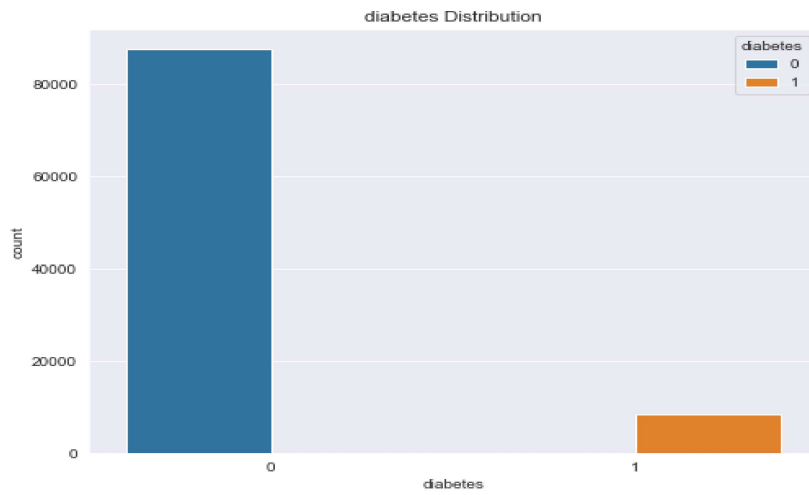
Histogram of age



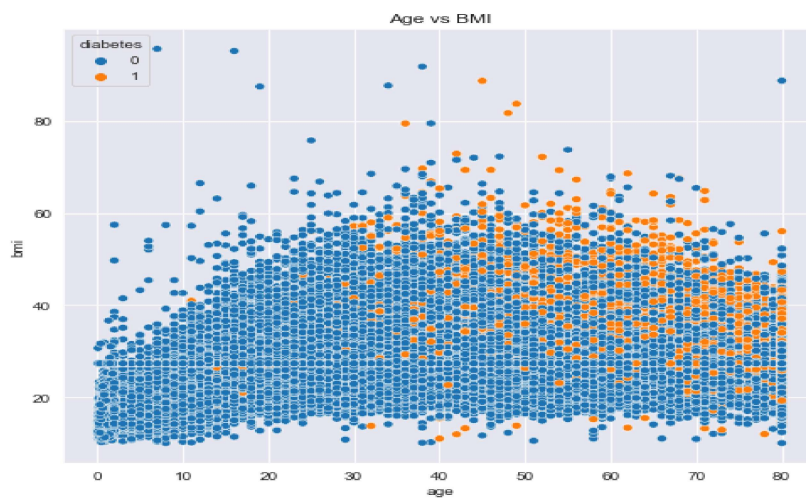
Count plot of hypertension



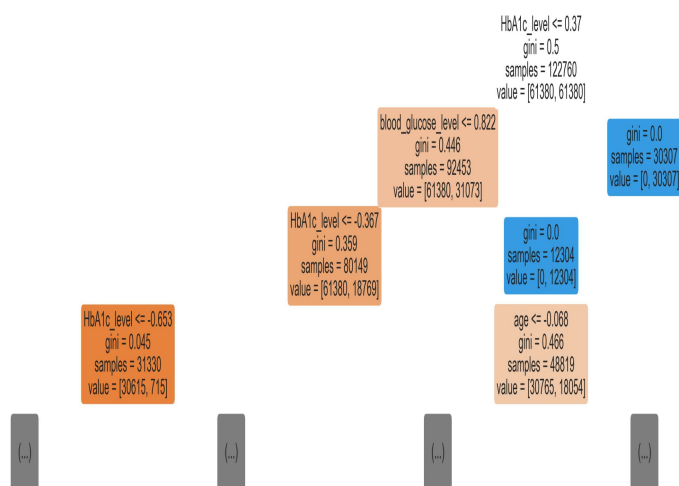
Count plot of the diabetes column



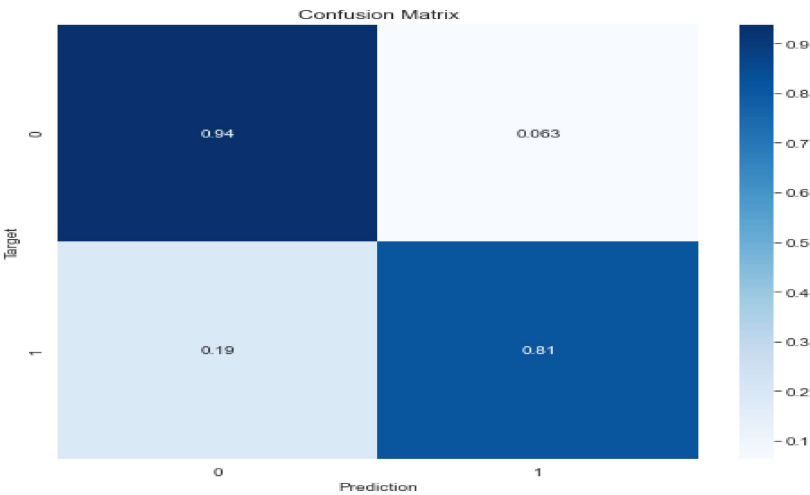
Scatterplot of age vs bmi



Decision tree image with max depth of 3



Confusion matrix of random forest



Requirements

Python 3.x Required libraries: pandas, numpy, scikit-learn, matplotlib, seaborn, imbalanced-learn

Usage

- Clone the repository: (https://github.com/MosesMusyoki/Diabetes_Analysis_phase3) Install the required libraries: pip install pandas numpy scikit-learn matplotlib seaborn imbalanced-learn.
- Run the data preprocessing steps to handle missing values, duplicates, and outliers. Perform exploratory data analysis to gain insights into the dataset. Build and train different models (Logistic Regression, decision tree and Random Forest) using appropriate evaluation metrics. Compare the performance of the models and select the best-performing model.

Conclusions

- The analysis employed a **random forest classifier** as the best model to predict diabetes based on various health indicators and lifestyle factors. The model was trained and evaluated on a dataset of 100,000 records, and hyperparameter tuning was performed to optimize the model's performance.
- The model achieved an **accuracy** of approximately 92%, with **precision** of 0.98 for class 0 (non-diabetic) and 0.55 for class 1 (diabetic). It was also able to **recall** 93% of non-diabetic cases and 81% of diabetic cases correctly. The relatively high accuracy and balanced performance on both classes indicate that the model is well-tuned and robust.
- **Feature importance analysis** highlighted HbA1c_level and blood_glucose_level as the most critical factors in predicting Diabetes. Age and BMI also showed significant importance. However, some features such as gender, had minimal or no impact on the model's predictions.

Recommendations

Releases

No releases published

[Create a new release](#)

Packages

No packages published

[Publish your first package](#)

Languages

● Jupyter Notebook 100.0%