



Pima Indians Diabetes Database

This dataset, which can be found in <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/pima-indians-diabetes-database>, is originally from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases and it contains 8 features and 768 samples. The objective of the dataset is to diagnostically predict whether or not a patient has diabetes, based on certain diagnostic measurements. Several constraints were placed on the selection of these instances from a larger database. In particular, all patients here are females at least 21 years old of Pima Indian heritage. The included features are Pregnancies, Glucose, BloodPressure, SkinThickness, Insulin, BMI, DiabetesPedigreeFunction, Age. The target is the column “Outcome”, which takes values 0 or 1 as it is a binary classification.

Isalos version used: 2.0.6

Step 1: Import data from file

Right click on the input spreadsheet (left) and choose the option “Import from File”. Then navigate through your files to load the one with the diabetes data.

 A screenshot of the Isalos Analytics Platform interface. On the left, there is a spreadsheet with columns labeled "User Header", "Col1", "Col2", "Col3", "Col4", "Col5", and "Col6". Row 1 is labeled "User Header" and row 2 is labeled "1". A context menu is open over the first cell of row 2, specifically over the "Col3" header. The menu items are: "Import from File", "Import from Spreadsheet", "Import from Multiple Spreadsheets", "Adjust Spreadsheet Precision", "Export Spreadsheet Data", and "Clear Spreadsheet".

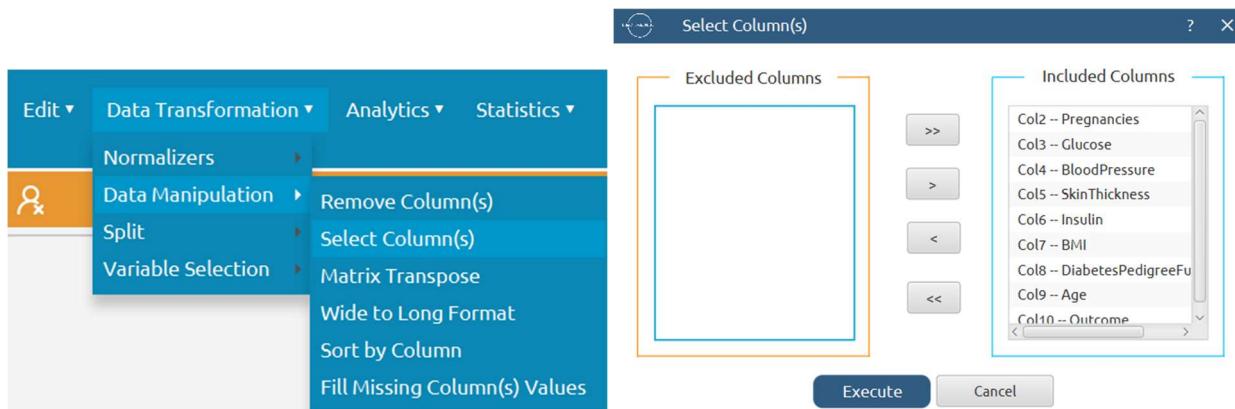
User Header	Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5	Col6
1	User Row ID					
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
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8						
9						
10						

The data will appear on the left spreadsheet.

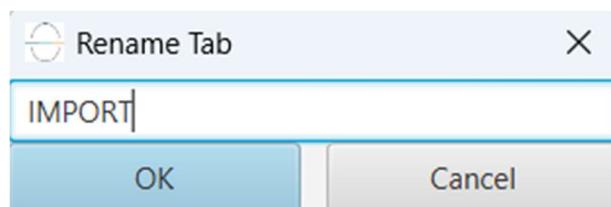
	Col1	Col2 (I)	Col3 (I)	Col4 (I)	Col5 (I)	Col6 (I)	Col7 (D)	Col8 (D)	Col9 (I)	Col10 (I)
User Header	User Row ID	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
1		6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	1
2		1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	0
3		8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	1
4		1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	0
5		0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	1
6		5	116	74	0	0	25.6	0.201	30	0
7		3	78	50	32	88	31	0.248	26	1
8		10	115	0	0	0	35.3	0.134	29	0
9		2	197	70	45	543	30.5	0.158	53	1
10		8	125	96	0	0	0	0.232	54	1
11		4	110	92	0	0	37.6	0.191	30	0
12		10	168	74	0	0	38	0.537	34	1
13		10	139	80	0	0	27.1	1.441	57	0
14		1	189	60	23	846	30.1	0.398	59	1
15		5	166	72	19	175	25.8	0.587	51	1

Step 2: Manipulate data

In our dataset there are not any empty values, so we can select all the columns to be used. On the menu click on Data Transformation → Data Manipulation → Select Column(s) and select all columns.



All of the data will appear in the output (right) spreadsheet. This tab can be renamed “IMPORT” by right-clicking on it and choosing the “Rename” option.



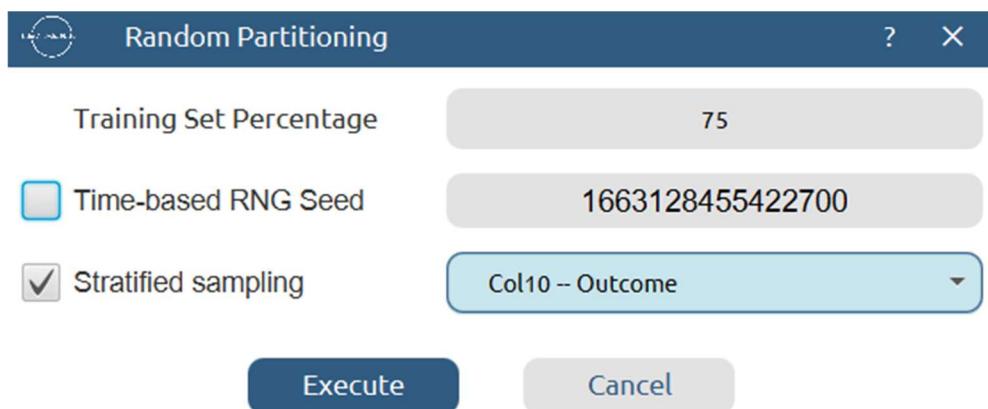
Step 3: Split data

Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “TRAIN_TEST_SPLIT” which we will use for splitting the train and test set.

Import data into the input spreadsheet of the “TRAIN_TEST_SPLIT” tab from the output of the “IMPORT” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”.

	Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5	Col6	
User Header	User Row ID						
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Split the dataset by choosing *Data Transformation* → *Split* → *Random Partitioning*. Then choose the “Training set percentage” and the column for the sampling as shown below:



The results will be two separate spreadsheets, “TRAIN_TEST_SPLIT: Training Set” and “TRAIN_TEST_SPLIT: Test Set”, which will be available to import into the next tabs.

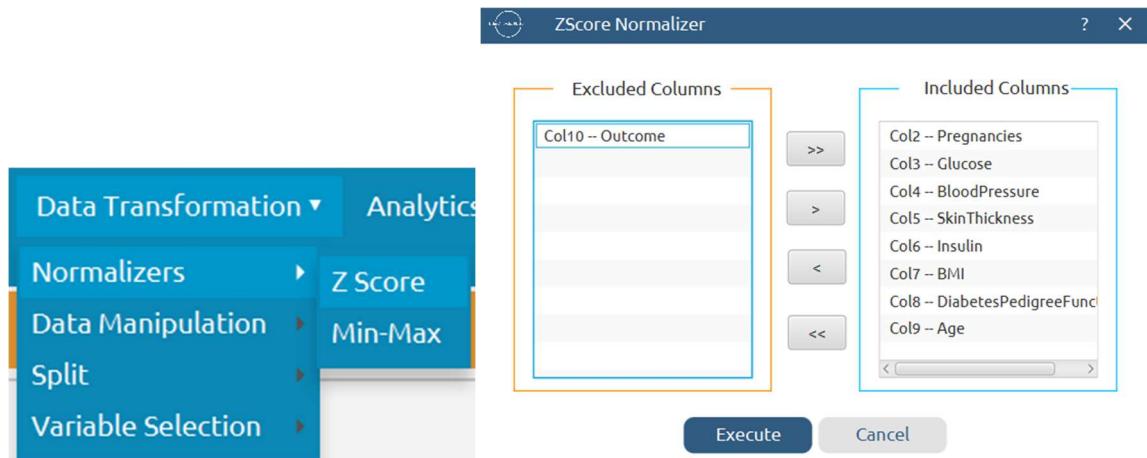
Step 4: Normalize the training set

Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “NORMALIZE_TRAIN_SET”.

Import into the input spreadsheet of the “NORMALIZE_TRAIN_SET” tab the train set from the output of the “TRAIN_TEST_SPLIT” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”. From the available Select input tab options choose “TRAIN_TEST_SPLIT: Training Set”.

	Col1	Col2 (I)	Col3 (I)	Col4 (I)	Col5 (I)	Col6 (I)	Col7 (D)	Col8 (D)	Col9 (I)	Col10 (I)
User Header	User Row ID	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
1		6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	1
2		1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	0
3		8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	1
4		1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	0
5		0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	1
6		5	116	74	0	0	25.6	0.201	30	0
7		3	78	50	32	88	31	0.248	26	1
8		10	115	0	0	0	35.3	0.134	29	0
9		8	125	96	0	0	0	0.232	54	1
10		4	110	92	0	0	37.6	0.191	30	0
11		10	168	74	0	0	38	0.537	34	1
12		10	139	80	0	0	27.1	1.441	57	0
13		1	189	60	23	846	30.1	0.398	59	1
14		5	166	72	19	175	25.8	0.587	51	1
15		7	100	0	0	0	30	0.484	32	1

Normalize the data using Z-score: [Data Transformation → Normalizers → Z Score](#) and select all columns except the “Outcome” target column.



The results will appear on the output spreadsheet.

	Col1	Col2 (D)	Col3 (D)	Col4 (D)	Col5 (D)	Col6 (D)	Col7 (D)	Col8 (D)	Col9 (D)	Col10 (D)
User Header	User Row ID	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
1		0.6454228	0.8562270	0.1836212	0.9261939	-0.7090896	0.2243623	0.4962552	1.4090884	1.0
2		-0.8732191	-1.1625350	-0.1080125	0.5485926	-0.7090896	-0.6454730	-0.3620481	-0.1917694	0.0
3		1.2528795	1.9777614	-0.2052237	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	-1.0555382	0.6361960	-0.1075138	1.0
4		-0.8732191	-1.0343596	-0.1080125	0.1709913	0.1677820	-0.4590797	-0.9342504	-1.0343262	0.0
5		-1.1769474	0.5037448	-1.3717587	0.9261939	0.8580852	1.4048530	5.6616244	-0.0232581	1.0
6		0.3416944	-0.1691759	0.2808325	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	-0.7697352	-0.8285174	-0.2760251	0.0
7		-0.2657623	-1.3868418	-0.8857025	0.7373932	0.1118115	-0.0987194	-0.6823570	-0.6130478	1.0
8		1.8603363	-0.2012197	-3.3159837	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	0.4356080	-1.0368736	-0.3602808	0.0
9		1.2528795	0.1192187	1.3501562	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	-3.9508471	-0.7321137	1.7461111	1.0
10		0.0379660	-0.3614389	1.1557337	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	0.7214110	-0.8596153	-0.2760251	0.0
11		1.8603363	1.4971038	0.2808325	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	0.7711159	0.2163737	0.0609976	1.0
12		1.8603363	0.5678324	0.5724662	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	-0.5833419	3.0276282	1.9988781	0.0
13		-0.8732191	2.1700245	-0.3996462	0.1709913	7.1827552	-0.2105554	-0.2158878	2.1673895	1.0
14		0.3416944	1.4330161	0.1836212	-0.0807429	0.9233842	-0.7448828	0.3718634	1.4933441	1.0
15		0.9491512	-0.6818774	-3.3159837	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	-0.2229816	0.0515546	-0.1075138	1.0

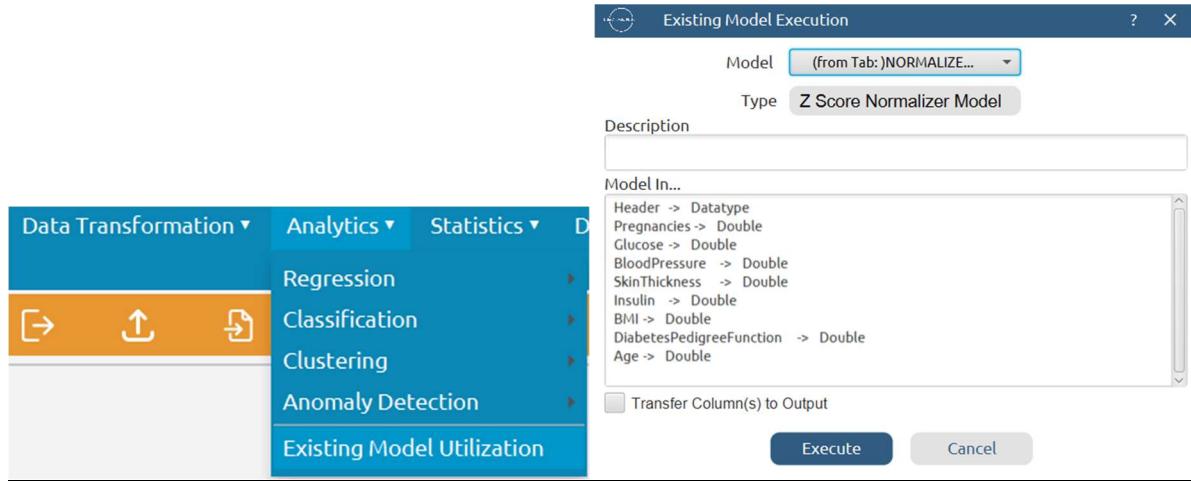
Step 5: Normalize the test set

Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “NORMALIZE_TEST_SET”.

Import into the input spreadsheet of the “NORMALIZE_TEST_SET” tab the test set from the output of the “TRAIN_TEST_SPLIT” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”. From the available Select input tab options choose “TRAIN_TEST_SPLIT: Test Set”.

	Col1	Col2 (I)	Col3 (I)	Col4 (I)	Col5 (I)	Col6 (I)	Col7 (D)	Col8 (D)	Col9 (I)	Col10 (I)
User Header	User Row ID	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
1		2	197	70	45	543	30.5	0.158	53	1
2		0	118	84	47	230	45.8	0.551	31	1
3		7	107	74	0	0	29.6	0.254	31	1
4		1	103	30	38	83	43.3	0.183	33	0
5		1	115	70	30	96	34.6	0.529	32	1
6		7	196	90	0	0	39.8	0.451	41	1
7		9	119	80	35	0	29	0.263	29	1
8		11	143	94	33	146	36.6	0.254	51	1
9		13	145	82	19	110	22.2	0.245	57	0
10		3	158	76	36	245	31.6	0.851	28	1
11		10	122	78	31	0	27.6	0.512	45	0
12		4	103	60	33	192	24	0.966	33	0
13		2	90	68	42	0	38.2	0.503	27	1
14		0	180	66	39	0	42	1.893	25	1
15		1	146	56	0	0	29.7	0.564	29	0

Normalize the test set using the existing normalizer of the training set: [Analytics → Existing Model Utilization → Model \(from Tab:\)](#) **NORMALIZE_TRAIN_SET**



The results will appear on the output spreadsheet.

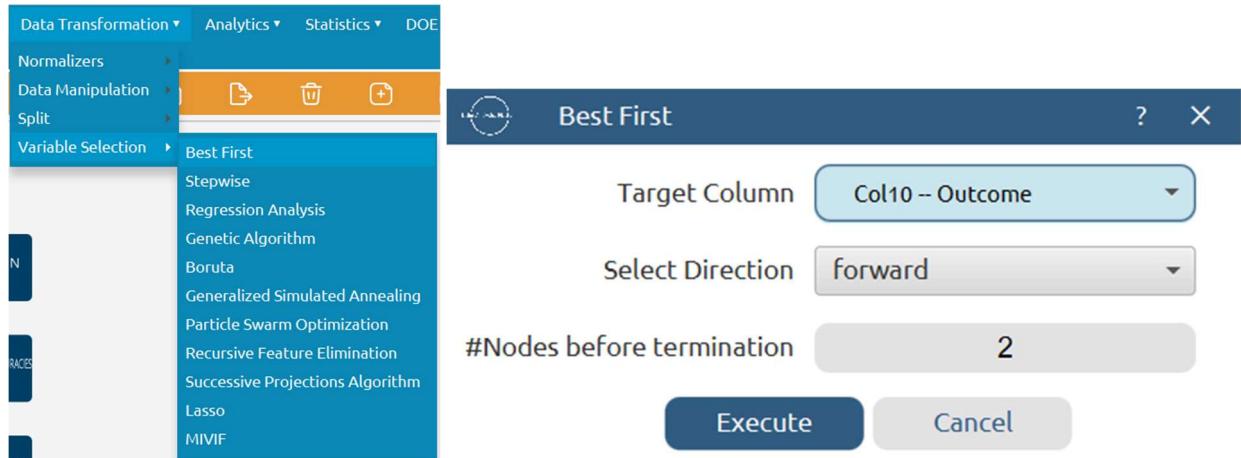
	Col1	Col2 (D)	Col3 (D)	Col4 (D)	Col5 (D)	Col6 (D)	Col7 (D)	Col8 (D)	Col9 (D)	Col10 (D)
User Header	User Row ID	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
1		-0.5694907	2.4263752	0.0864100	1.5555294	4.3562434	-0.1608505	-0.9622385	1.6618554	1.0
2		-1.1769474	-0.1050882	0.7668887	1.6813965	1.4364474	1.7403609	0.2599108	-0.1917694	1.0
3		0.9491512	-0.4575705	0.2808325	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	-0.2726865	-0.6636982	-0.1917694	1.0
4		-0.8732191	-0.5857458	-1.8578150	1.1149945	0.0651694	1.4297055	-0.8844937	-0.0232581	0.0
5		-0.8732191	-0.2012197	0.0864100	0.6115262	0.1864389	0.3486245	0.1914953	-0.1075138	1.0
6		0.9491512	2.3943313	1.0585225	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	0.9947878	-0.0510687	0.6507873	1.0
7		1.5566079	-0.0730444	0.5724662	0.9261939	-0.7090896	-0.3472438	-0.6357101	-0.3602808	1.0
8		2.1640646	0.6960078	1.2529450	0.8003268	0.6528600	0.5971488	-0.6636982	1.4933441	1.0
9		2.7715214	0.7600955	0.6696775	-0.0807429	0.3170368	-1.1922266	-0.6916864	1.9988781	0.0
10		-0.2657623	1.1766654	0.3780437	0.9891274	1.5763737	-0.0241621	1.1928493	-0.4445365	1.0
11		1.8603363	0.0230871	0.4752550	0.6744597	-0.7090896	-0.5212108	0.1386288	0.9878100	0.0
12		0.0379660	-0.5857458	-0.3996462	0.8003268	1.0819674	-0.9685547	1.5504757	-0.0232581	0.0
13		-0.5694907	-1.0023158	-0.0108012	1.3667287	-0.7090896	0.7959683	0.1106407	-0.5287921	1.0
14		-1.1769474	1.8816299	-0.1080125	1.1779281	-0.7090896	1.2681646	4.4332555	-0.6973035	1.0
15		-0.8732191	0.7921393	-0.5940687	-1.2764803	-0.7090896	-0.2602602	0.3003382	-0.3602808	0.0

Step 6: Best First Algorithm

We want to choose the features that will be the most useful for predicting the diabetes outcome. Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “BEST_FIRST”.

Import data into the input spreadsheet of the “BEST_FIRST” tab from the output of the “NORMALIZE_TRAIN_SET” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”.

Use the best first algorithm by choosing: *Data Transformation → Variable Selection → Best First*



The results will appear on the output spreadsheet.

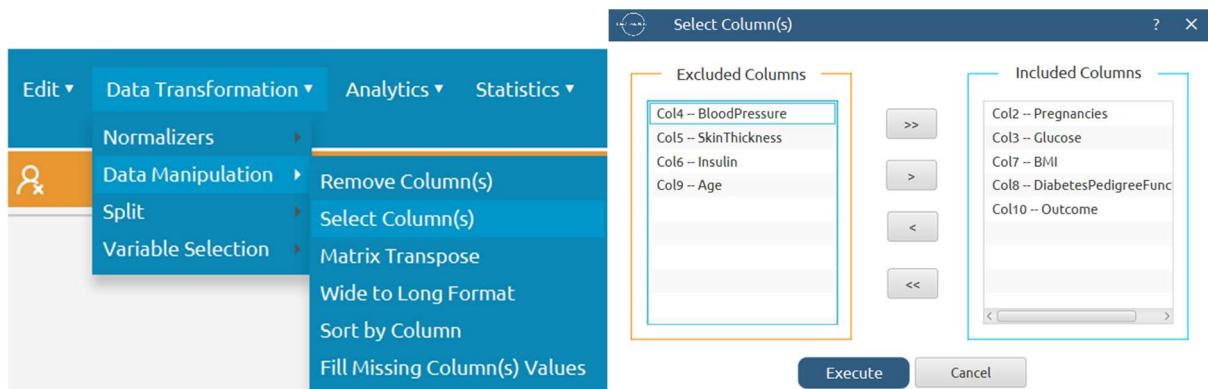
	Col1	Col2 (D)	Col3 (D)	Col4 (D)	Col5 (D)	Col6 (D)
User Header	User Row ID	Pregnancies	Glucose	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Outcome
1		0.6454228	0.8562270	0.2243623	0.4962552	1.0
2		-0.8732191	-1.1625350	-0.6454730	-0.3620481	0.0
3		1.2528795	1.9777614	-1.0555382	0.6361960	1.0
4		-0.8732191	-1.0343596	-0.4590797	-0.9342504	0.0
5		-1.1769474	0.5037448	1.4048530	5.6616244	1.0
6		0.3416944	-0.1691759	-0.7697352	-0.8285174	0.0
7		-0.2657623	-1.3868418	-0.0987194	-0.6823570	1.0
8		1.8603363	-0.2012197	0.4356080	-1.0368736	0.0
9		1.2528795	0.1192187	-3.9508471	-0.7321137	1.0
10		0.0379660	-0.3614389	0.7214110	-0.8596153	0.0
11		1.8603363	1.4971038	0.7711159	0.2163737	1.0
12		1.8603363	0.5678324	-0.5833419	3.0276282	0.0
13		-0.8732191	2.1700245	-0.2105554	-0.2158878	1.0
14		0.3416944	1.4330161	-0.7448828	0.3718634	1.0
15		0.9491512	-0.6818774	-0.2229816	0.0515546	1.0

Step 7: Feature Selection: Test set

We need to select the features of the test set that the best first algorithm indicated. Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “FEATURE_SELECTION”.

Import data into the input spreadsheet of the “FEATURE_SELECTION” tab from the output of the “NORMALIZE_TEST_SET” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”.

Select the columns that correspond to the important features: Data Transformation → Data Manipulation → Select Column(s)



The results will appear on the output spreadsheet.

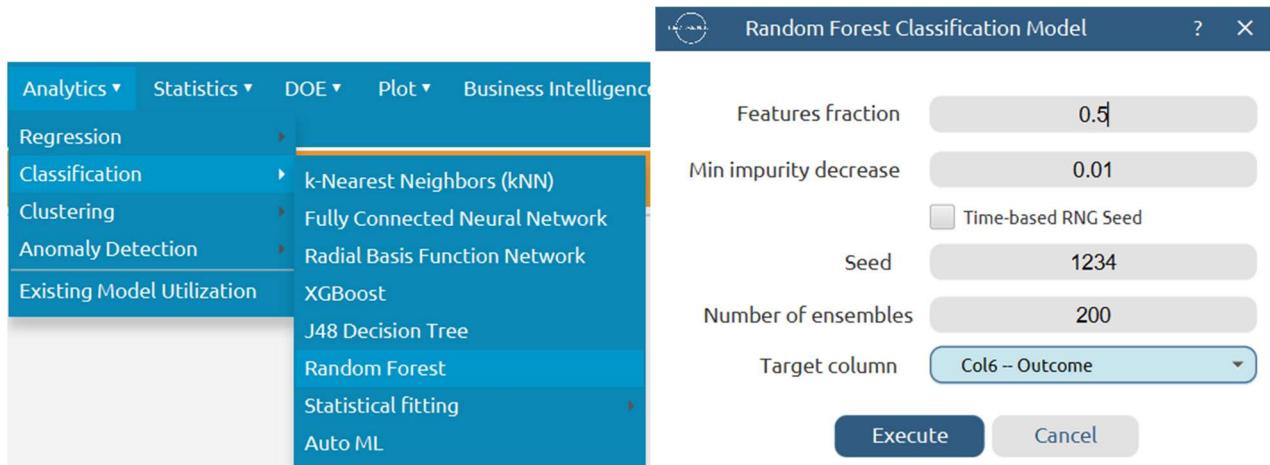
	Col1	Col2 (D)	Col3 (D)	Col4 (D)	Col5 (D)	Col6 (D)
User Header	User Row ID	Pregnancies	Glucose	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Outcome
1		-0.5694907	2.4263752	-0.1608505	-0.9622385	1.0
2		-1.1769474	-0.1050882	1.7403609	0.2599108	1.0
3		0.9491512	-0.4575705	-0.2726865	-0.6636982	1.0
4		-0.8732191	-0.5857458	1.4297055	-0.8844937	0.0
5		-0.8732191	-0.2012197	0.3486245	0.1914953	1.0
6		0.9491512	2.3943313	0.9947878	-0.0510687	1.0
7		1.5566079	-0.0730444	-0.3472438	-0.6357101	1.0
8		2.1640646	0.6960078	0.5971488	-0.6636982	1.0
9		2.7715214	0.7600955	-1.1922266	-0.6916864	0.0
10		-0.2657623	1.1766654	-0.0241621	1.1928493	1.0
11		1.8603363	0.0230871	-0.5212108	0.1386288	0.0
12		0.0379660	-0.5857458	-0.9685547	1.5504757	0.0
13		-0.5694907	-1.0023158	0.7959683	0.1106407	1.0
14		-1.1769474	1.8816299	1.2681646	4.4332555	1.0
15		-0.8732191	0.7921393	-0.2602602	0.3003382	0.0

Step 8: Train the model

Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “TRAIN_MODEL(.fit)”.

Import data into the input spreadsheet of the “TRAIN_MODEL(.fit)” tab from the output of the “BEST_FIRST” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”.

Use the Random Forest method to train and fit the model: *Analytics → Classification → Random Forest*



The predictions will appear on the output spreadsheet.

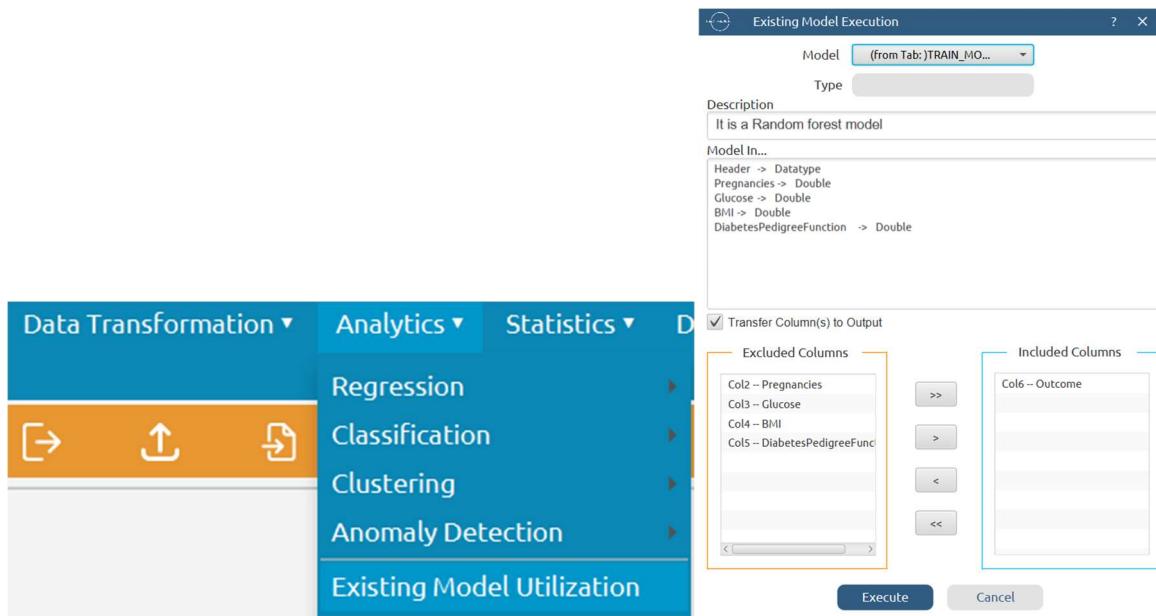
	Col1	Col2 (D)	Col3 (D)
User Header	User Row ID	Outcome	Prediction
1		1.0	1.0
2		0.0	0.0
3		1.0	1.0
4		0.0	0.0
5		1.0	1.0
6		0.0	0.0
7		1.0	0.0
8		0.0	0.0
9		1.0	0.0
10		0.0	0.0
11		1.0	1.0
12		0.0	0.0
13		1.0	1.0
14		1.0	1.0
15		1.0	0.0

Step 9: Validate the model

Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “VALIDATE_MODEL(.predict)”.

Import data into the input spreadsheet of the “VALIDATE_MODEL(.predict)” tab from the output of the “FEATURE_SELECTION” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”.

To validate the model: *Analytics → Existing Model Utilization → Model (from Tab:) TRAIN_MODEL(.fit)*. Choose the column “Outcome” to be transferred to the output spreadsheet.



The predictions will appear on the output spreadsheet.

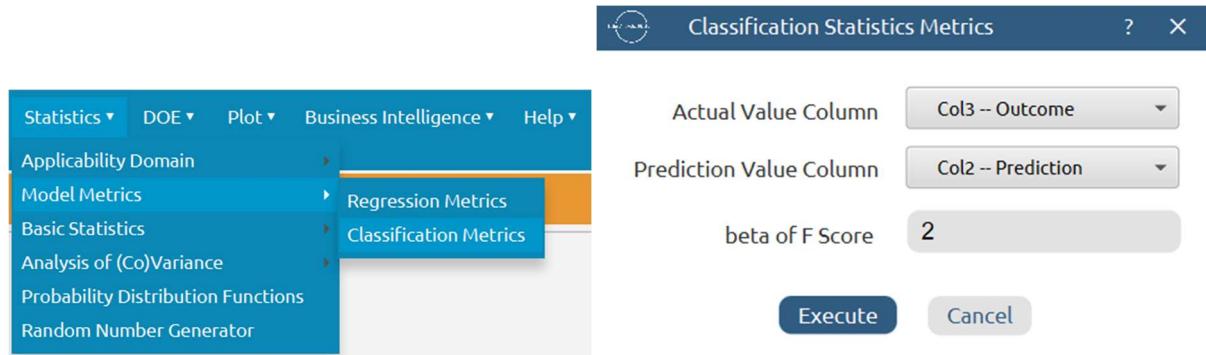
	Col1	Col2 (D)	Col3 (D)
User Header	User Row ID	Prediction	Outcome
1		1.0	1.0
2		0.0	1.0
3		0.0	1.0
4		0.0	0.0
5		0.0	1.0
6		1.0	1.0
7		0.0	1.0
8		1.0	1.0
9		0.0	0.0
10		1.0	1.0
11		0.0	0.0
12		0.0	0.0
13		0.0	1.0
14		1.0	1.0
15		1.0	0.0

Step 10: Statistics calculation

Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “STATISTICS_ACCURACIES”.

Import data into the input spreadsheet of the “STATISTICS_ACCURACIES” tab from the output of the “VALIDATE_MODEL(.predict)” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”.

Calculate the statistical metrics for the classification: Statistics → Model Metrics → Classification Metrics



The results will appear on the output spreadsheet.

	Col1 (S)	Col2 (D)	Col3 (S)	Col4 (S)
User Header	User Row ID			
1			Predicted Class	Predicted Class
2			1.0	0.0
3	Actual Class	1.0	33	34
4	Actual Class	0.0	13	112
5				
6				
7	Classification Accuracy	0.7552083		
8				
9	Precision		0.7173913	0.7671233
10				
11	Recall/Sensitivity		0.4925373	0.896
12				
13	Specificity		0.896	0.4925373
14				
15	F1 Score		0.5840708	0.8265683
16				
17	F (beta=2)		0.5254777	0.8668731
18				
19	MCC	0.4338802		

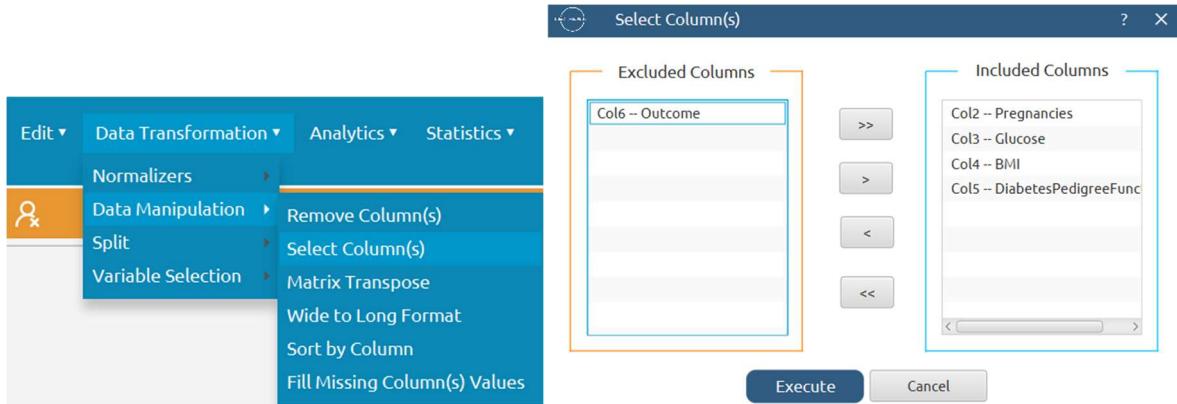
Step 11: Reliability check for each record of the test set

Step 11.a: Create the domain

Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “EXCLUDE_OUTCOME”.

Import data into the input spreadsheet of the “EXCLUDE_OUTCOME” tab from the output of the “BEST_FIRST” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”.

Manipulate the data to exclude the target column “Outcome”: [Data Transformation → Data Manipulation → Select Column\(s\)](#)

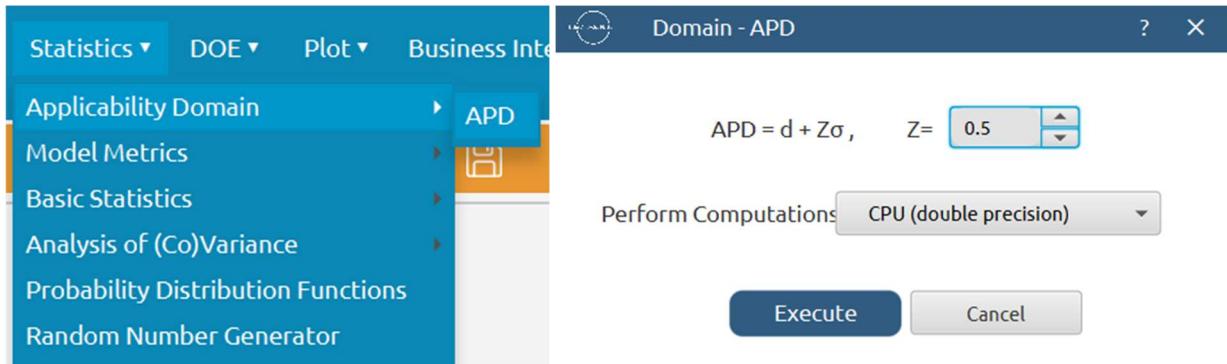


The results will appear on the output spreadsheet.

Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “DOMAIN”.

Import data into the input spreadsheet of the “DOMAIN” tab from the output of the “EXCLUDE_OUTCOME” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”.

Create the domain: [Statistics → Applicability Domain → APD](#)



The results will appear on the output spreadsheet.

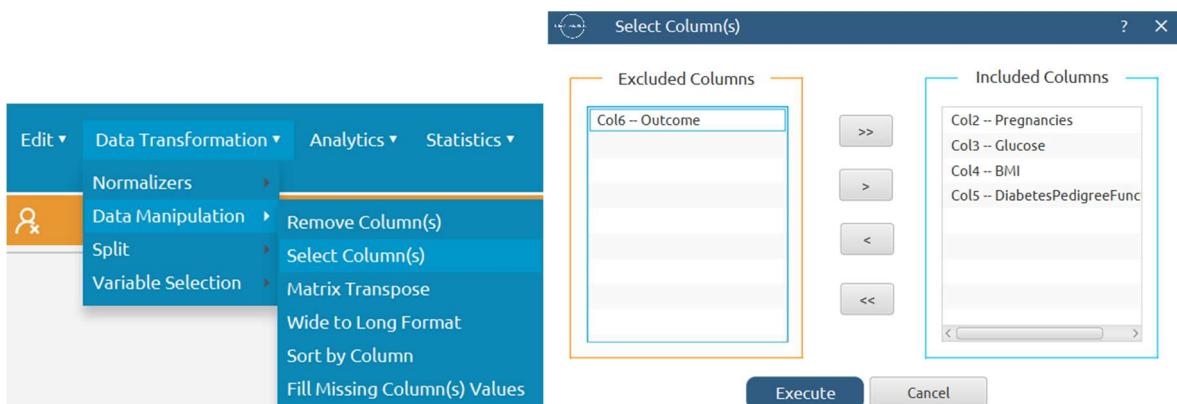
	Col1	Col2 (D)	Col3 (D)	Col4 (S)
User Header	User Row ID	Domain	APD	Prediction
1		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
2		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
3		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
4		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
5		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
6		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
7		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
8		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
9		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
10		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
11		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
12		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
13		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
14		0.0	2.0385146	reliable
15		0.0	2.0385146	reliable

Step 11.b: Check the test set reliability

Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “EXCLUDE_OUTCOME_TEST_SET”.

Import data into the input spreadsheet of the “EXCLUDE_OUTCOME_TEST_SET” tab from the output of the “FEATURE_SELECTION” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”.

Manipulate the data to exclude the target column “Outcome”: [Data Transformation → Data Manipulation → Select Column\(s\)](#)

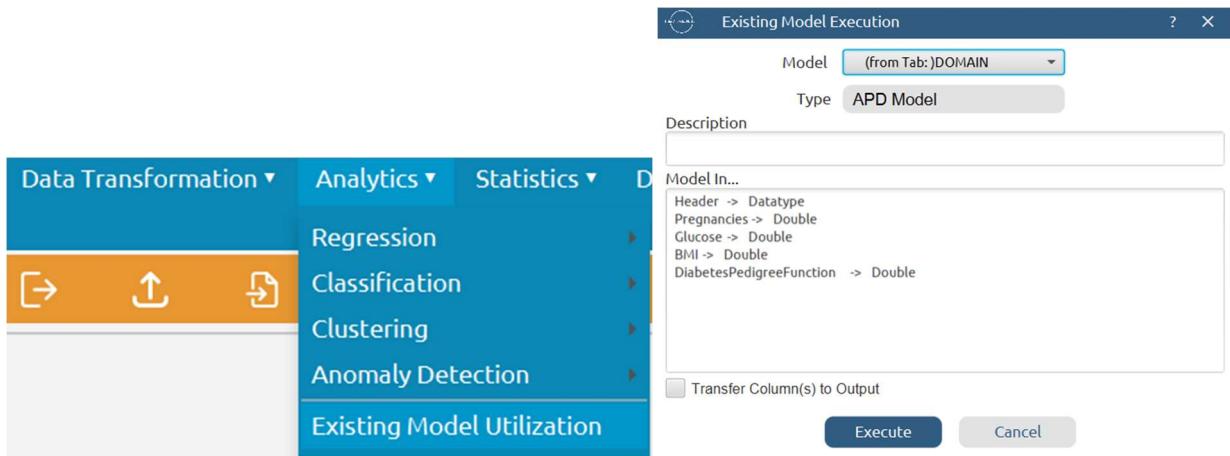


The results will appear on the output spreadsheet.

Create a new tab by pressing the “+” button on the bottom of the page with the name “RELIABILITY”.

Import data into the input spreadsheet of the “RELIABILITY” tab from the output of the “EXCLUDE_OUTCOME_TEST_SET” tab by right-clicking on the input spreadsheet and then choosing “Import from Spreadsheet”.

Check the Reliability: [Analytics → Existing Model Utilization → Model \(from Tab:\) DOMAIN](#)



The results will appear on the output spreadsheet.

	Col1	Col2 (D)	Col3 (D)	Col4 (S)
User Header	User Row ID	Domain	APD	Prediction
1		0.5691680	2.0385146	reliable
2		0.3403832	2.0385146	reliable
3		0.4080135	2.0385146	reliable
4		0.3838676	2.0385146	reliable
5		0.0993407	2.0385146	reliable
6		0.6870953	2.0385146	reliable
7		0.3146288	2.0385146	reliable
8		0.3351739	2.0385146	reliable
9		1.0143540	2.0385146	reliable
10		0.3357296	2.0385146	reliable
11		0.5575714	2.0385146	reliable
12		0.3934607	2.0385146	reliable
13		0.3246431	2.0385146	reliable
14		1.1588973	2.0385146	reliable
15		0.3795897	2.0385146	reliable

Final Isalos Workflow

Following the above-described steps, the final workflow on Isalos will look like this:

