**ABSTRACT**

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**FEATURES**

Diabetes prediction is a classification technique with two mutually exclusive possible outcomes; either the person is diabetic or not diabetic. After extensive research, we came to conclusion that although numerous classification techniques can be used forth purpose of prediction, the observed accuracy varied. On careful examination of the performance of techniques used in prevalent works, logistic regression, KNN Naive Bays [3], random forest, decision tree, and neural network [4], we found them at par when applied to our dataset. KNN and logistic regression techniques were able to achieve 80% accuracy

The primary factor which influenced our algorithm selection was its adaptability and compatibility with future applications. The inevitable shift of data storage toward makes neural networks the apparent choice. Neural networks use neurons to transmit data across various layers, with each node working on a different weighted parameter to help predict diabetes.

The point of this framework is to make an ML model, which can anticipate with precision the likelihood or the odds of a patient being diabetic. The ordinary distinguishing process for the location of diabetes is that the patient needs to visit asymptomatic focus. One of the key issues of bio-informatics examination is to achieve precise outcomes from the information Human mistakes or various laboratory test scan entangle the procedure of identification of the disease. This model can foresee whether the patient has diabetes or not, aiding specialists to ensure that the patient need of clinical consideration can get it on schedule and also help anticipate the loss of human lives

**FLOW CHART**

