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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Diabetes Prediction (DIABTELLER)

Minor Project Report

Semester 5

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Under the Guidance of

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Session: 2021-22

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report carried out on "**Diabetes Prediction**" by the 3rd year students:

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Have successfully completed their project in partial fulfillment of their Degree in Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering.

_____

Dr. Jaytrilok Choudhary

(Minor Project Mentor)

DECLARATION

We, hereby declare that the following report which is being presented in the Minor Project Documentation Entitled as **"Diabetes Prediction"** is an authentic documentation of our own original work and to the best of our knowledge. The following project and its report, in part or whole, has not been presented or submitted by us for any purpose in any other institute or organization. Any contribution made to the research by others, with whom we have worked at Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal or elsewhere, is explicitly acknowledged in the report.

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus commonly known as just diabetes, is an interminable disease that is said to have affected over 246 million people worldwide. Diabetes has been named the 5th deadliest disease in the US with no imminent cure in sight.

However, with the rise of IT and its continued advancement into the medical and healthcare sector, the cases of diabetes as well as their symptoms are well documented.

The proposed project provides a method to help future diabetic patients by using collected data from various medical and research clinics, analyzing it and using it to develop a prediction model in order to attempt to find quicker and more efficient techniques of diagnosing the disease, leading to timely treatment of the patients. Current data models have not had great accuracy regarding the same and this project attempts to fix those gaps and give more concrete and consistent results.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease, involving inappropriately elevated blood glucose levels and is a significant public health problem which is increasing at an unprecedented rate. By 2025, the prevalence of diabetes is projected to be 6.3%, which is a 24% increase as compared with 2003. Nearly 2-5 million patients every year are said to lose their lives due to diabetes. It is estimated that by the year 2045 this will rise to 629 million. Predicting the disease at the early stage of life can save valuable human resources. Age, hereditary diabetes, obesity, lack of exercise, high blood pressure etc are all possible causes of diabetes mellitus.

Diabetes mellitus is generally classified into 3 major types.The first is Type-1 also known as Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM). The lack of ability of the human body to generate sufficient insulin is the reason behind this type of DM and therefore it is needed to inject insulin to a patient. This type of diabetes can generally influence any age and is known to affect the younger population. Type-2 known as Non-Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (NIDDM) also is the most well-known. This is usually observed when one's body cells are not able to properly utilize insulin. There also exists Gestational Diabetes, a unique type of diabetes that occurs during a pregnancy, where there is an increase in blood sugar level. DM is known to have serious long term complications and problems associated with it.

Big Data analytics play an important role in the medical and healthcare industries, which have large volumes of databases. Analyzing such data may help in finding hidden patterns and information. In this project we are hoping to analyze data from previous diabetes patients in order to develop a prediction model for better classification of possible diabetes causing factors which include insulin, glucose levels, BMI, age, number of pregnancies etc. We are also utilizing predictive analysis, which incorporates a variety of machine learning algorithms,statistical methods, and data mining techniques that uses current and past history and data in order to help predict future events. Existing methods for diabetes detection use time consuming lab tests such as fasting blood glucose and oral glucose tolerance which is not ideal. This project is aiming to minimize the time which is needed in order to diagnose the possibility of diabetes in the future with best possible accuracy . We are hoping to accomplish this by building a predictive model using machine learning algorithms and data mining techniques for diabetes prediction.

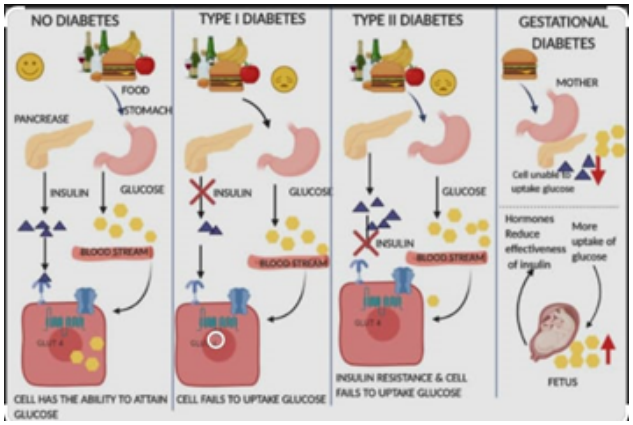


Figure1: Intro To Diabetes

2. Literature Review and Survey

Machine learning is used in numerous different fields such as medical fields , banking or even in the agriculture department. It is often used for prediction, classification and clustering. For diabetes research, analysis of related work gives results, which show creation of various prediction models which have been developed and implemented by numerous researchers from around the world with the usage of data mining techniques, machine learning algorithms or also combination of these techniques.

2.1. Eurekalert, "Insufficient sleep may be linked to increased diabetes risk," July 11, 2010

Statistics given by the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) states that 26.9% of the population affected by diabetes are people whose age is greater than 65, 11.8% of all men aged 20 years or older are affected by diabetes and 10.8% of all women aged 20 years or older are affected by diabetes. The dataset which is utilized for analysis and modeling has 50,000+ records with 37 variables.

2.2. Bhatt K., Dalal P., Panwar A., "A Cluster Centres Initialization Method for Clustering Categorical Data Using Genetic Algorithm" International Journal of Digital Application & Contemporary research, 2013, Volume-2 Issue-1.

According to research work performed here, the Pima Indian diabetic database (PIDD) at the UCI Machine Learning Lab has been thoroughly tested using different data mining algorithms to predict their accuracy in diabetic status from a collection of individuals. Out of the total of 392 complete cases, they ended up with a 65.1% accuracy when trying to predict the non diabetic individuals. With the usage of ROSETTA software , a data mining predictive tool had been applied from the rough sets to PIDD. The accuracy of predicting diabetic status on the PIDD was an impressive 82.6% on the initial random sample, which exceeds the previously used machine learning algorithms that ranged from 66-81%.

2.3. Huang, Zhexue. "A Fast-Clustering Algorithm to Cluster Very Large Categorical Data Sets in Data Mining." DMKD. 1997.

This research study concluded that the women who had diabetes could be tracked by utilizing attribute-oriented induction techniques as well as clustering . This dataset was collected from the National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases. The results were evaluated in five different clusters denoting concentrations of the various attributes and the percentage of women suffering from diabetes and they show that 23% of the women suffering from diabetes fall in cluster-0, 5% fall in cluster-1, 23% fall in cluster-2, 8% in cluster-3 and 25% in cluster-3

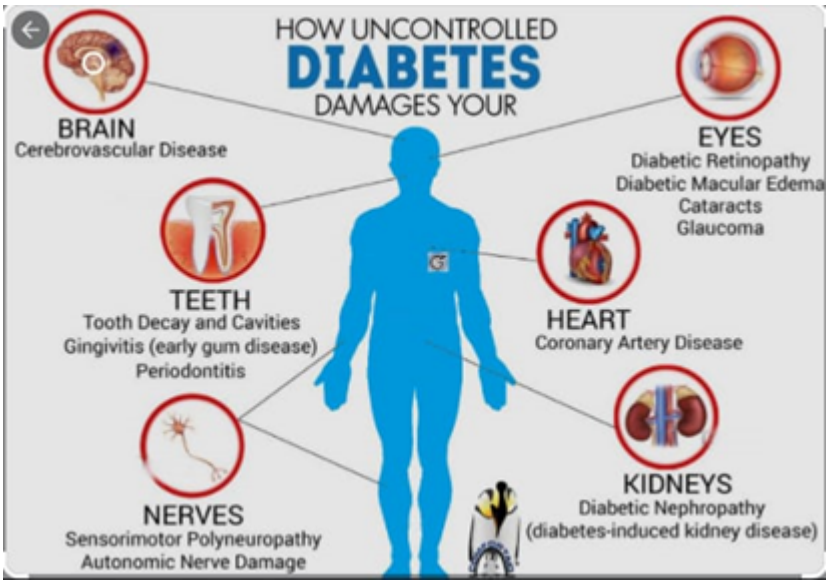


Figure2: Effect of Diabetes

Figure 3: Taxonomy of Machine Learning Algorithms For Diabetes Prediction

A.The Supervised Learning/Predictive Models

Supervised learning algorithms/predictive models are used to construct predictive models. It predicts missing values using other values present in the dataset. It has a set of input data and also a set of output, and builds a model to make realistic predictions for the response to the new dataset. Supervised learning includes Bayesian Method,Decision Tree, Artificial Neural Network, Ensemble Method,Instance based learning. These are the most used techniques in Machine learning.

B. Unsupervised Learning / Descriptive Models

Descriptive models are developed using unsupervised learning methods. In this model we have a known set of inputs but output is unknown. Descriptive Models are mostly used on transactional data. Descriptive Models include clustering algorithms like k-Means clustering and k-Medians clustering.

C. Semi-supervised Learning

Semi Supervised learning method uses labeled and unlabeled data both on training dataset. Regression,Classification techniques come under Semi Supervised Learning. Linear Regression, Logistic Regression etc. are examples of regression techniques.

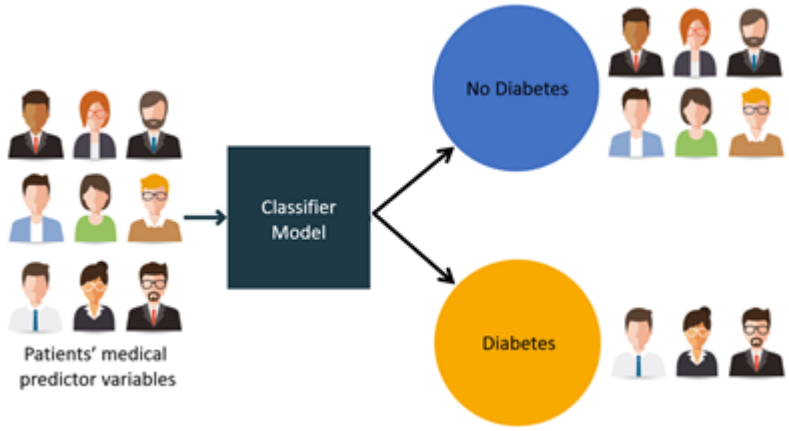


Figure 4: General Idea of Model

3. Gaps Identified

As we all know the drastic increase in the rate of people suffering from diabetes in the previous 15 years. Present trending human lifestyle is the main reason behind growth in diabetes which we can also see in various recent research. In current medical diagnosis methods, the gaps we have identified are:

3.1. In various causes,one of the causes is false-negative type in which a patient in reality is already a diabetic patient but test results are showing that the person is not having diabetes.

3.2. Second cause is false-positive type.Which is opposite of false-negative type.

3.3. Unclassifiable type is that type of cause in which a system cannot diagnose a given case. That happens due to insufficient knowledge of extraction from past data, a given patient may get predicted in an unclassified type. The patient must be able to determine whether to be in diabetic category or Non-diabteic category. Due to those errors in diagnosis may lead to unnecessary treatments or no treatments at all when required.

3.4. Current models which are there, are dependent on only a few methods and we know each method has its own advantages and disadvantages, so in that case the chances of incorrect prediction is Higher.

3.5. Currently there is no simple application in which a user can just input some data and get the results, current applications are not as such simply to use by people who don't know much about technology.

3.6. In our application we will be showing the user different probabilities of user having a diabetes according to the different algorithms and at last mean of all values for the final result also, so that if user will know how much is he or she having a risk at later stages of their life also, current systems lack such things.

3.7. In our model after analyzing the result and comparing with previous dataset any person from the medical field will be able to tell the main cause for the user diabetes like age,weight,insulin level etc. Current models as they exist are unable to do this.

3.8. From the above point if the cause is due to weight then research's show that the person has inherited the diabetes from their parents. Currently there are cases in which a person has diabetes but none of his or her parents have diabetes, and all also from other parameters it is not clear why the person has it? This is due to the limitation of the current system as it may cause diabetes to eventually be passed on to the next generation through inheritance.

4. PROPOSED WORK AND METHODOLOGY

4.1. Proposed Work:

In this project, we will be providing a simple *GUI Application* which will allow users to enter their medical data which we on analysis will classify and label them as Diabetic or Non-Diabetic according to the dataset we will Take.

Our model, which we are supposed to make, will calculate the *probabilities* by using different Machine Learning Algorithms and taking the mean of all the values because each algorithm has its own set of Advantages and Disadvantages. So it is more definitive to take the mean of all such values so that chances of error will be reduced.

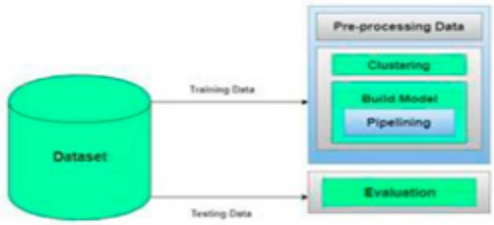


Figure 5: Diabetes Prediction Model

Fig 5, represents an architecture diagram for diabetes prediction model. This model has five unique modules, which include :

1. Dataset Collection
2. Data Pre-processing
3. Clustering
4. Build Model
5. Evaluation

After evaluating through each module, whose detailing will be given in the *Methodology* Section, we will figure out the *Result and Conclusion*, such that a person if diagnosed with diabetes can start treatment as soon as possible.

Our main aim is to build an accurate model.By which people can look after their health by taking care of some important steps, which can also reduce the patients of this deadly disease onword.

Figure 6: Urge to Stop Diabetes

4.2. Methodology:

In this section we will be describing each and every module, each and every algorithm in detail that is needed for our project.

4.2.1. Dataset Collection:

In this module it is seen to include data collection and to understand the data to study the specific trends and unique patterns which helps in prediction and evaluating the results. Dataset description is given below.

Sr. #	Attribute Name	Attribute Description	Mean ± S.D
1	Pregnancies	Number of times a woman got pregnant	3.8 ± 3.3
2	Glucose (mg/dl)	Glucose concentration in oral glucose tolerance test for 120 min	120.8 ± 31.9
3	Blood Pressure (mmHg)	Diastolic Blood Pressure	69.1 ± 19.3
4	Skin Thickness (mm)	Fold Thickness of Skin	20.5 ± 15.9
5	Insulin (mu U/mL)	Serum Insulin for 2 h	79.7 ± 115.2
6	BMI (kg/m2)	Body Mass Index (weight/(height)^2)	31.9 ± 7.8
7	Diabetes Pedigree Function	Diabetes pedigree Function	0.4 ± 0.3
8	Age	Age (years)	33.2 ± 11.7
9	Outcome	Class variable (class value 1 for positive 0 for Negative for diabetes)	

Table 1: Dataset Information

4.2.2. Data Pre-processing:

This part of the model handles inconsistent data so as to be able to get more accurate and precise results. This dataset contains missing values. So we imputed missing values for a few selected attributes like Skin Thickness, Glucose level, Blood Pressure, BMI and Age because these attributes cannot have value as zero or null. Then we have scalize our given dataset in order to standardize all values.

We will be also categorizing the people according to different attributes and labeling them such that, this categorization will be helpful for further studies and research.

Binning of age:

Age(Years)	Age Bins
≤30	Youngest
31–40	Younger
41–50	Middle aged
51–60	Older
≥61	Oldest

Table 2: Binning of age

Binning of Glucose:

Glucose	Glucose Bins
≤60	Very Low
61–80	Low
81–140	Normal
141–180	Early Diabetes
≥181	Diabetes

Table 3: Binning of Glucose

Binning of Blood Pressure:

Blood Pressure	Diastolic Blood Pressure Bins
<61	Very low
61–75	Low
75–90	Normal
91–100	High
>100	Hypertension

Table 4: Binning of Blood Pressure

Binning of BMI:

BMI	BMI Bins
<19	Starvation
19–24	Normal
25–30	Overweight
31–40	Obese
>40	Very Obese

Table 5: Binning of BMI

4.2.3 Model Building:

This phase is one of utter importance as it includes model building for prediction of diabetes. In this we make use of multiple different types of machine learning algorithms.These algorithms include,Linear Discriminant Analysis algorithm, Random Forest Classifier,, Extra Tree Classifier, AdaBoost algorithm, Logistic Regression, K-Nearest Neighbor, Gaussian Naïve Bayes, Bagging algorithm, Gradient Boost Classifier, Perceptron.

4.2.4 MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS TESTED:

a) K Nearest Neighbor Algorithm (KNN):

K-Nearest Neighbor is the simplest Machine Learning algorithm. It is based on the Supervised Learning technique.

The K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm is seen to adopt the similarity among the new data case and available cases and it places the new case into the most similar of the available categories.

The K-NN algorithm keeps all the available data. On the basis of similarity K-NN is able to classify a new data point. Hence, when new data is able to be quite easily sorted into a their most suitable category by using the specialized K- NN algorithm. This could be used for Regression as well as for Classification but usually it is used for the Classification Problems.

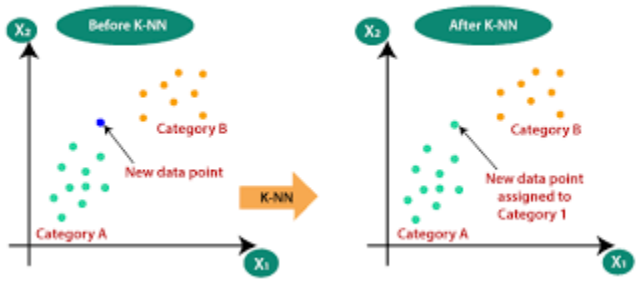


Figure 7: KNN Algorithm

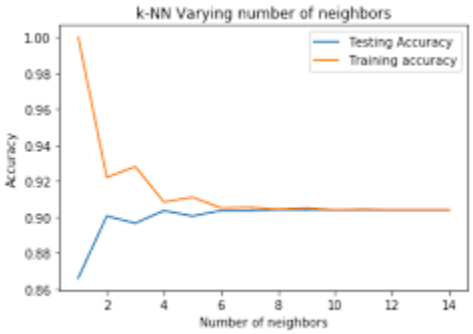


Figure 8: Accuracy of KNN

b) Gausssian Naïve Bayes (Gaussian NB):

When we are working with the continuous data,data which is not in an interval a consideration is always made that the continuous values associated with each of class are distributed or scattered according to a normal (or Gaussian) distribution. The likelihood of the features is assumed to be are as follows-

(Assuming that variance in some cases is to be considered)

- Should be independent of y (i.e., σi),
- Or Should be independent of x (i.e., σk)
- or both,sigma (i.e., σ)

GNB can support continuous valued features and models each as to obey a Gaussian distribution or what we also called Normal Distribution as well.

Our aim is to create a very simple model, is to assume that the data is described by a Gaussian distribution with absolutely no or zero covariance which implies independent dimensions between the dimensions. This model can be fit anywhere by simply finding the mean(m) and standard deviation(sigma) of the points within each label, which is all we are needed to define a distribution.

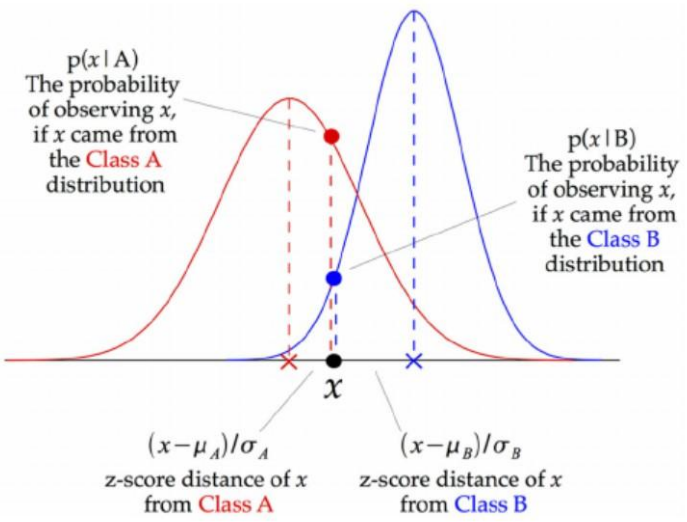


Figure 9: Working of GNB Classifier

c) Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA):

LDA is acronym of Linear Discriminant Analysis, which is a dimensionality reduction technique that is commonly used for supervised Machine Learning classification problems.

LDA is used for. separating two or more classes. LDA is used to project the features in higher dimension space for e.g. 2D into a lower dimension space like 1D.

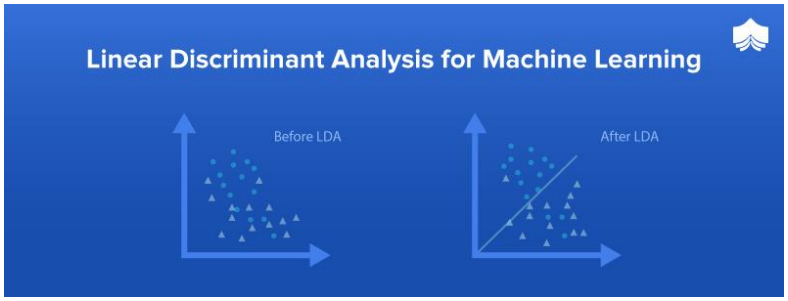


Figure 10: Plot of LDA

d) Adaboost:

AdaBoost algorithm, in which Ada stands for Adaptive ,It is a Boosting algorithm which is used as an Ensemble Method in *Machine Learning*.

AdaBoost is called Adaptive Boosting because the weights are re-assigned to each of the instances, with higher weights assigned to incorrectly classified instances. Boosting helps to reduce bias as well as variance for supervised learning of Machine Learning Algorithms.

It works on the principle that instances are growing sequentially.Besides first, each subsequent instance is connected from previously connected instances. Simply, weak learners are converted into strong ones.

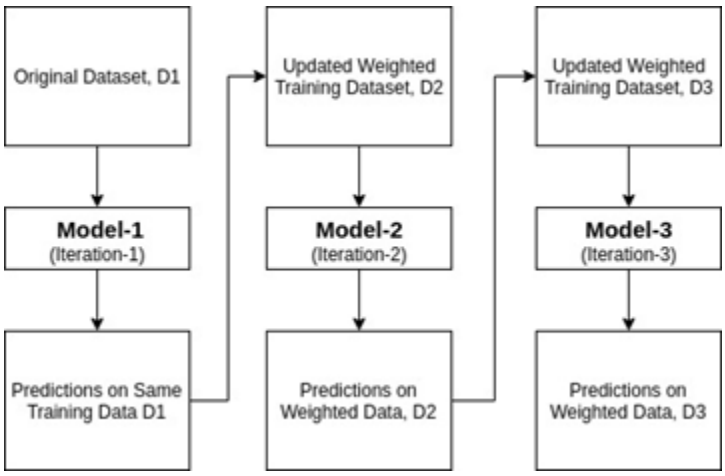


Figure 11: Working of Adaboost Classifier

e) Random Forest Classifier:

Random Forest classifier is a machine learning algorithm that belongs to the supervised learning technique. It can be used for classification and Regression problems both in ML. It based on the concept of ensemble learning, which is a process of combining multiple classifiers to solve a complex problem and to improve the performance of the model.

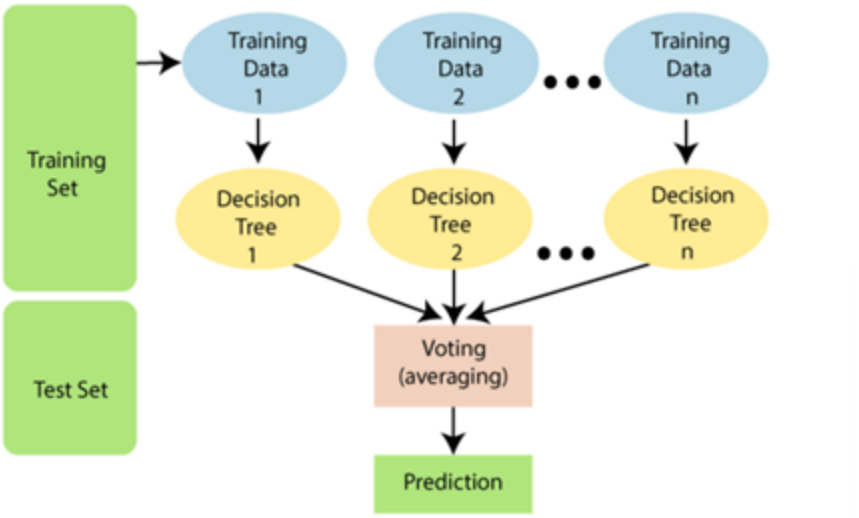


Figure 12: Working of Random Forest Classifier

f) Perceptron:

The Perceptron model is a supervised learning algorithm of binary classifiers. A one neuron, the perceptron model, detects whether any function is an input or not and classifies them in either of the classes.

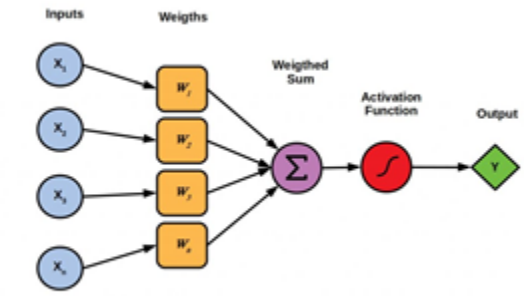


Figure 13: Working with Perceptron Model

g) Extra Tree Classifier:

This section involves a unique type of ensemble learning technique which is known as Extra Trees Classifier. This ETC works to combine the results of multiple, de-correlated decision trees which have been collected in a forest in order to output its classification result. From its theory it can be seen as being very similar to that of the Random Forest Classifier but its difference can be seen from the technique of the construction of the decision trees in the forest.

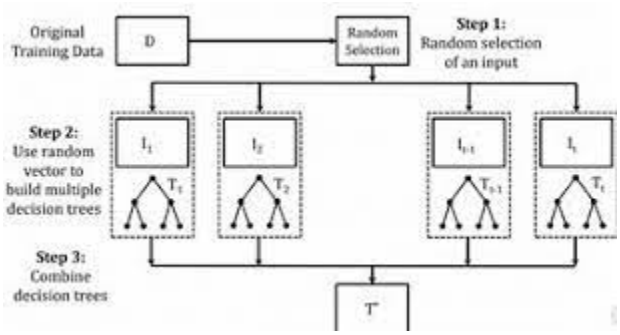


Figure 14: Virtual representation of Extra Tree Classifier

h) Bagging:

This ensemble learning method known as bagging, also called the bootstrap aggregation,is commonly used to reduce variance that is found inside of noisy datasets.

In the process of bagging, 2 random data sets are chosen with one being the replacement. Which means that the one data point is able to be picked more than once.

Once multiple data samples have been generated , depending on the type of task whether it is regression or classification. The weak models are then trained in a non dependent manner.

Figure 15: Working of Bagging

i) Logistic regression:

This is known as one of the most utilized and important ML algorithms, and is said to come under the Predictive Models. Logistic regression is utilized using a given number of independent variables in order to predict the categorical dependent variable.

Logistic regression is able to predict the categorical dependent variable. Therefore the outcome must be a discrete value. It can be either 0 or 1,Yes or No, True or False, etc. but instead of giving 0 and 1, **it values in range of (0,1).**

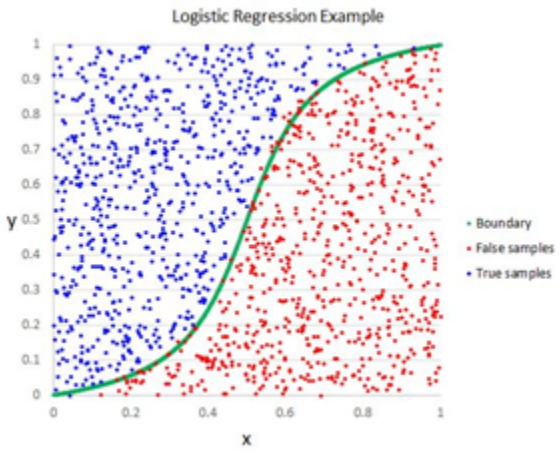


Figure 16: Logistic Regression

j) Gradient Boost Classifier:

We can say that Gradient boosting classifiers are a group of machine learning algorithms but not a single one that combine many weak learning models together to create a strong predictive model which can be used that strong model is known as Improved Model.

When we are doing Gradient Boosting generally Decision Tree is used to build the model.

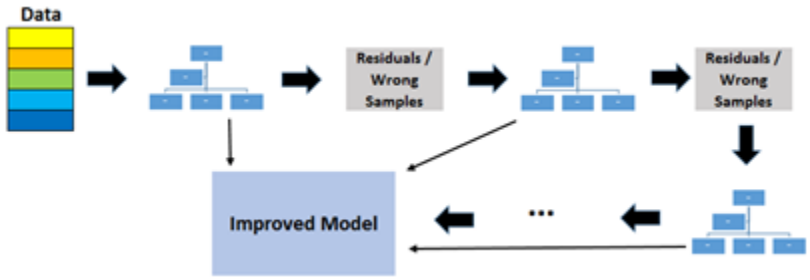


Figure 17: Gradient Boost Classifier working

4.2.5 Algorithm:

Diabetes Prediction using various machine learning algorithms

Generate training set and test set randomly.

Specify algorithms that are used in model

mn=[KNN( ), DTC( ), GaussianNB( ),

LDA(),SVC(),LinearSVC(),AdaBoost(), RandomForestClassifier(), Perceptron(),

ExtraTreeClassifier(), Bagging(),

```
LogisticRegression(),

GradientBoostClassifier()]

 for(i=0; i<13; i++) do

 Model= mn[i];

 Model.fit();

 model.predict();

 print(Accuracy(i),confusion_matrix, classification_report);

End
```

4.2.6 Evaluation:

This was the last step of our prediction model. Now we evaluate the prediction results of our model using various parameters like classification accuracy, confusion matrix and f1-score

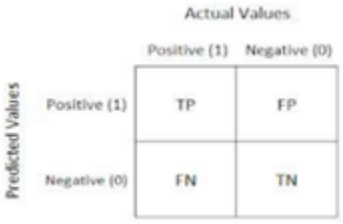
a) Classification Accuracy:

Accuray is defined is the ratio of the no of correct predictions to the total number of input samples given.

*A*ccuracy = No. of right Predictions /Total no. of predictions Made for our model

b) Confusion Matrix:

It will give us a 2-D Array(Matrix) as output and describes the Overall performance of the model.



Where, TP: True Positive
FP: False Positive
FN: False Negative
TN: True Negative

Table 6: Confusion Matrix

Accuracy for the matrix can be calculated by the following Formula:

Accuracy = ((*T*P+*F*N))/ *N* Where, N:Total number of samples

c) F1 Score:

-It is used to measure the test's accuracy.It is the Harmonic Mean between precision and recall.

The range for F1 Score is somewhat between 0 to 1. It tells us the precision of our model and also how robust our model is. $F1 = (2 * 1 /((1/\text{Precision})+(1/\text{recall})))$

d) Precision:

Precision is defined as the ratio of the no of correct positive results to the no of positive results predicted by our model .

Precision= (*T*P/ (*T*P + *F*P))

e) Recall:

Recall is defined as the ratio of the no of correct positive results to the no of all the relevant samples.

Recall= (*T*P/ (*T*P + *F*N))

After Calculations we get:

	Diabetic	Non-Diabetic
Diabetic	93	5
Non-Diabetic	4	138

Table 7: Confusion Matrix ,for eg of Logistic regression

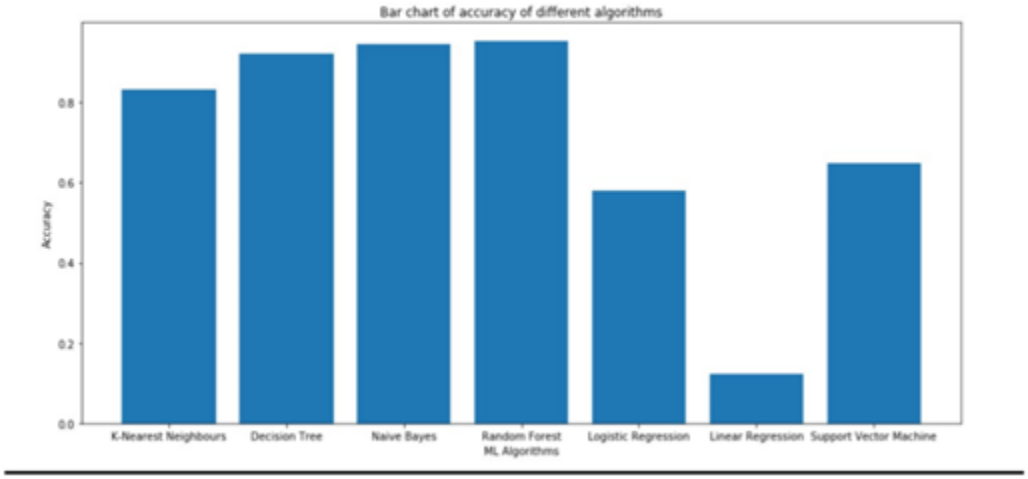


Figure 18: Comparison of Various ML Algorithms based on accuracy

4.3. TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES

4.3.1 Python3

The base Programming language that we are using to formulate the whole application

4.3.2 Flask

To develop User Interface we are using Python Framework Flask

4.3.3 Sklearn Library

We'll apply Machine Learning Algorithms for prediction of Diabetes by using this library

4.3.4 Jinja Templating

It contains variables and some programming logic ,when rendered into html are replaced with actual values.

4.3.5 HTML,CSS and Bootstrap

To develop the user interface of the web app

4.3.6 Numpy

It is an open source Python library used to perform various mathematical and scientific tasks

4.3.7 Pandas

It is a python library that is used for data analysis and importing data from various file formats and manipulating it.

5) RESULTS

Using the calculated probability , the result page will display 1 of 4 possible messages , depending on the likelihood of the user getting diabetes in the future.

6) CONCLUSION

In this project we are implementing multiple different Machine learning algorithms and trying to fill the gaps present in the current model of detecting diabetes.

We are aiming to make an application which will enable people to check the probability of suffering from diabetes in the future. This is accomplished by entering some of the basic information such as Age, glucose, blood pressure, weight, height etc.

Our primary goal is to try to make people aware and minimize the time which is needed in order to diagnose the possibility of diabetes in the future.

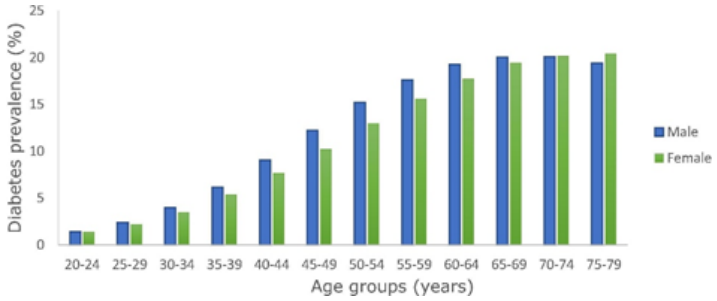


Figure 19: Graphical Representation of trend of Diabetes among different age groups and gender

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