



Orion Team Proudly Present :



ASTATINE FINAL PROJECT

Diabetes Indicators Classification Model

This project is supervised by:





TEAM 7 - ORION



01

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01

+ DESCRIPTIVE PURPOSE





DESCRIPTIVE AND PURPOSE



ASTATINE is a data science project to detect prediabetes and diabetes conditions based on Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) indicators. This project uses **diabetes _ binary _ health _ indicators _ BRFSS2015.csv** is a clean dataset of **253,680 survey responses** to the CDC's BRFSS2015. The target variable Diabetes_binary has **2 classes**. 0 is for no diabetes, and 1 is for prediabetes or diabetes. This dataset has **21 feature variables** and is **not balanced**. This dataset is from https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/alexteboul/diabetes-health-indicators-dataset?resource=download&select=diabetes_binary_health_indicators_BRFSS2015.csv

Before developing a **classification model**, **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)** and **Data Preprocessing** are first carried out. The EDA stage is aimed at identifying patterns, finding anomalies, testing hypotheses, and checking assumptions. Data Preprocessing is carried out to eliminate several problems that can interfere with data processing, such as data that is not normally distributed and data imbalance.

The prediction models developed in this project are:

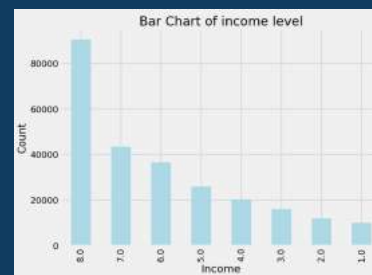
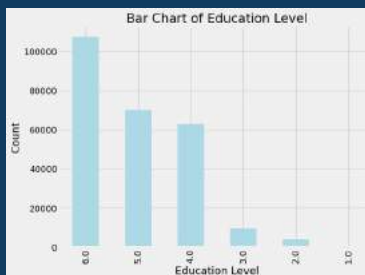
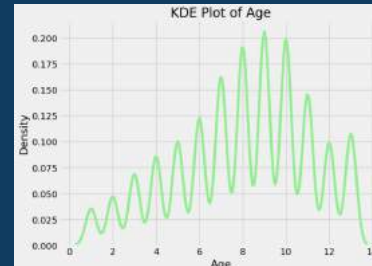
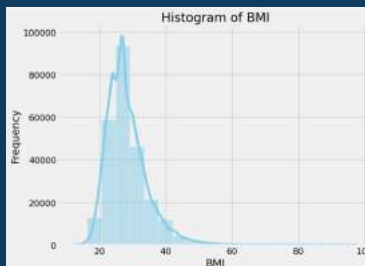


02 BASIC EXPLORATION

Check Data Distributions, The
Outlier, Duplicated Data



Check Data Distributions

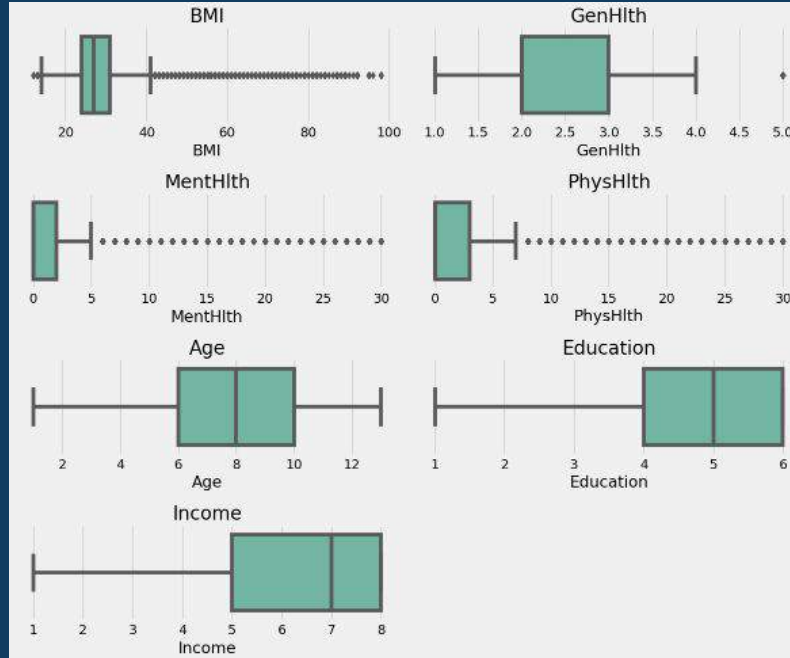


Shapiro-Wilk Test for BMI:
Test Statistic: 0.8717145323753357
p-value: 0.0
Sample does not look Gaussian (reject H_0)

Shapiro-Wilk Test for Income:
Test Statistic: 0.8491994738578796
p-value: 0.0
Sample does not look Gaussian (reject H_0)

Normality Test : In the Shapiro-Wilk test for BMI and Income, the obtained p-value of 0.0 suggests strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis. This indicates that the **BMI and Income data is not normally distributed**.

Check The Outliers



There's outlier in column BMI, GenHlth, MenHlth, PhysHlth, but all columns will transpose to categorical value.

Check and Drop Duplicated Data

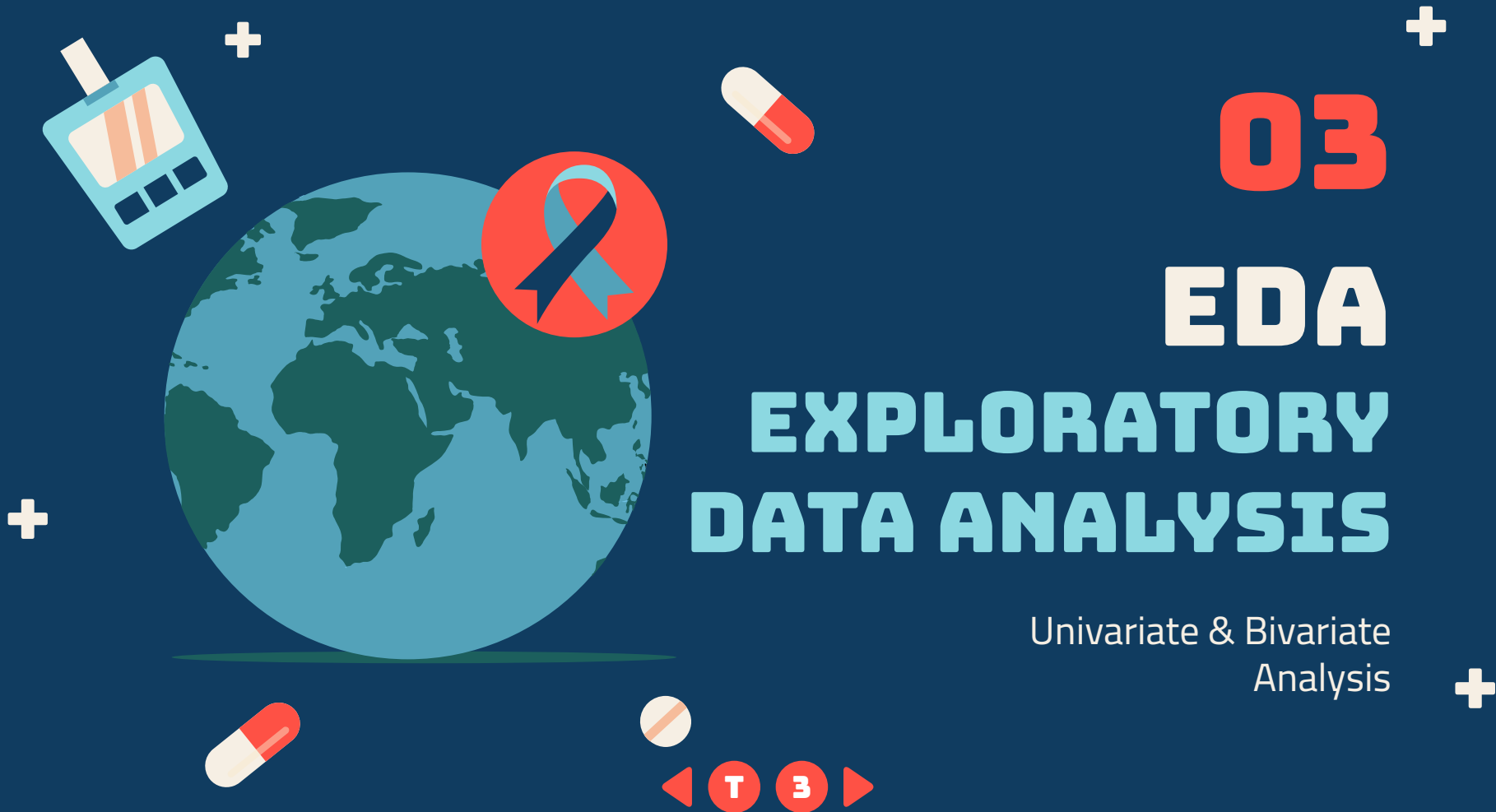
There were **24,206 duplicate rows** in the DataFrame, but after performing the duplicate removal operation, there were **no more duplicate rows**, resulting in the total number of rows **decreasing** to **229,474** from the initial **253,680**. This step is crucial for data cleaning and ensuring the integrity of the data used in analysis.

Transform The Data Into Integer

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 229474 entries, 0 to 253679
Data columns (total 22 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Diabetes_binary        229474 non-null  int64
1   HighBP                 229474 non-null  int64
2   HighChol               229474 non-null  int64
3   CholCheck              229474 non-null  int64
4   BMI                   229474 non-null  int64
5   Smoker                 229474 non-null  int64
6   Stroke                 229474 non-null  int64
7   HeartDiseaseorAttack   229474 non-null  int64
8   PhysActivity           229474 non-null  int64
9   Fruits                 229474 non-null  int64
10  Veggies                229474 non-null  int64
11  HvyAlcoholConsump      229474 non-null  int64
12  AnyHealthcare          229474 non-null  int64
13  NoDocbcost             229474 non-null  int64
14  GenHlth                229474 non-null  int64
15  MentHlth               229474 non-null  int64
16  PhysHlth               229474 non-null  int64
17  DiffWalk               229474 non-null  int64
18  Sex                    229474 non-null  int64
19  Age                    229474 non-null  int64
20  Education               229474 non-null  int64
21  Income                 229474 non-null  int64

dtypes: int64(22)
memory usage: 40.3 MB
```

As a result, all columns in the DataFrame now have an integer data type, with no missing values.



03

EDA

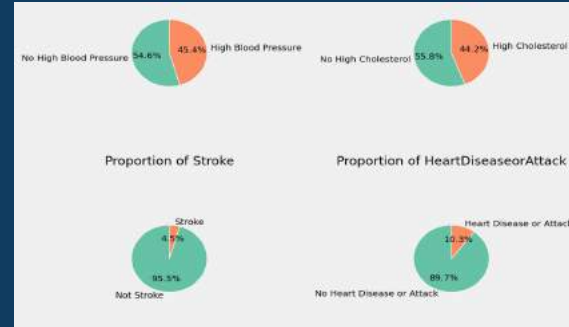
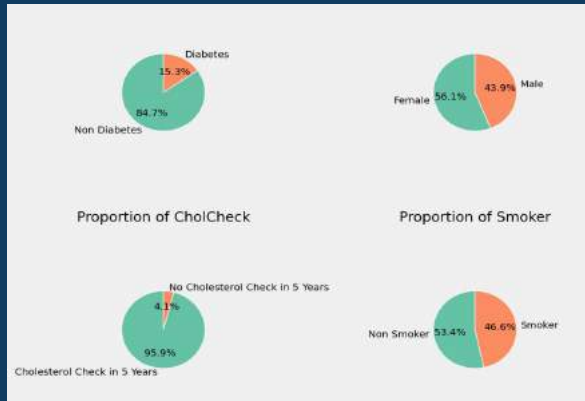
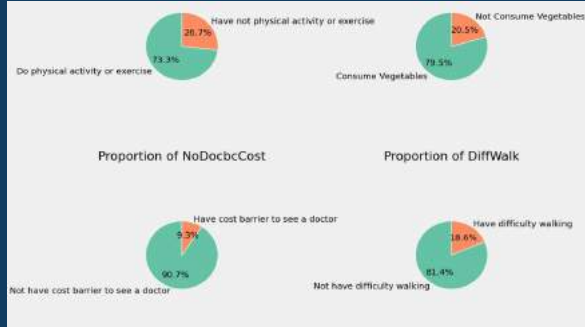
EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

Univariate & Bivariate
Analysis

Univariate Analysis



Binary Variables Proportion



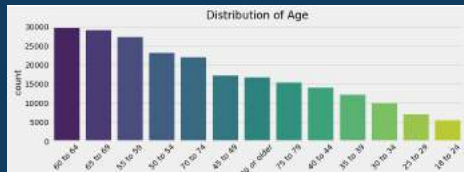
The percentage of individuals who smoke/have high blood pressure/high cholesterol is above 40%, whereas the lowest percentage is for individuals who have had a stroke or have not had their cholesterol checked in the last 5 years, which is below 5%.



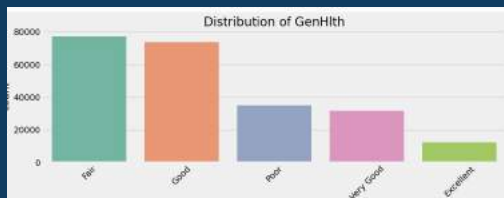
Univariate Analysis



Categorical Variables Proportion



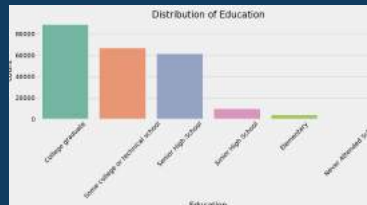
The majority of individuals fall within the age range of **55-64 years**, while the least percentage is found in the age range of **18-44 years**.



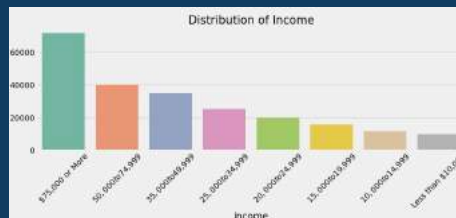
The distribution of general health is **highest** in the **"fair"** category, followed by **"good"**.



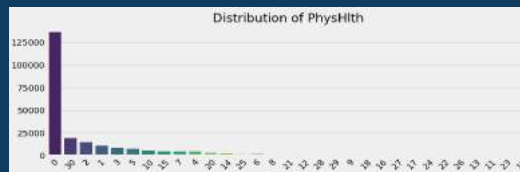
The **highest** distribution of mental health is observed at the value of **0**, followed by **2** and **30**.



The **highest** frequency of education level is observed in **"college student"**, followed by **"some college or technical school"**, while the **lowest** frequency is found in **"never attended school"**.



The **highest** frequency of income level is in the category **"\$75,000 or More"**, while the **lowest** frequency is in the category **"Less than"**.



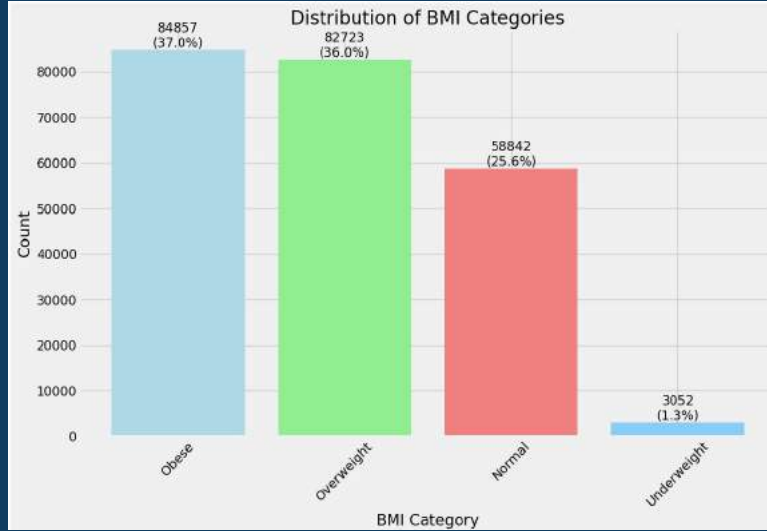
The **highest** distribution of physical health is observed at the value of **0**, followed by **30**, **2**, **1 etc.**



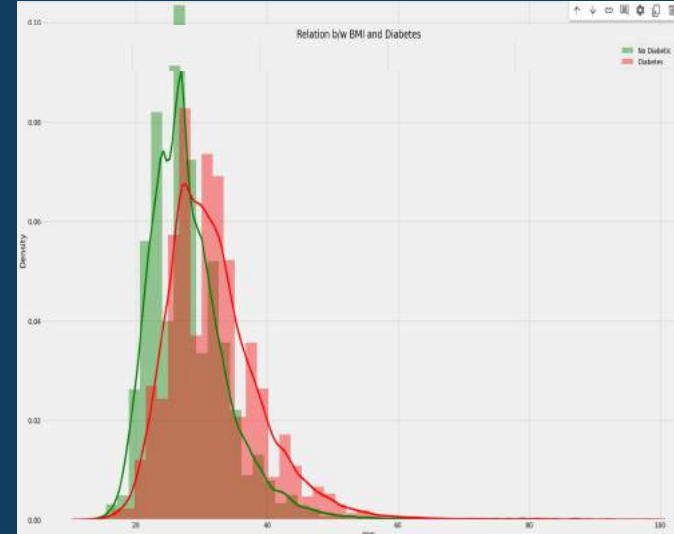
Univariate Analysis



Numerical Variables



The majority of individuals in this dataset experience overweight to obesity, with only 25.6% having a normal BMI.



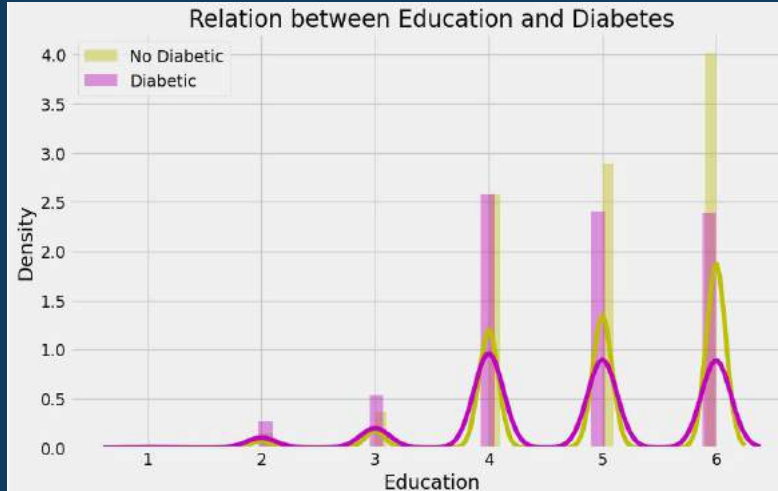
There is a significant relationship between BMI and diabetes.



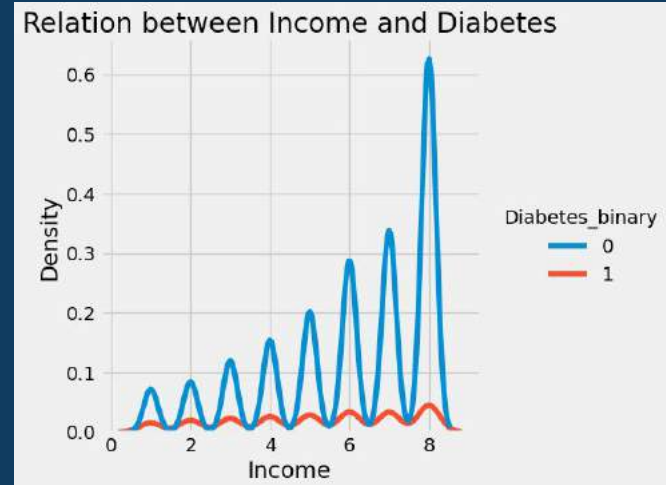
Univariate Analysis



Heart Disease Correlation Factor



Most people have a high level of education, and those with higher levels of education tend to experience better overall health.



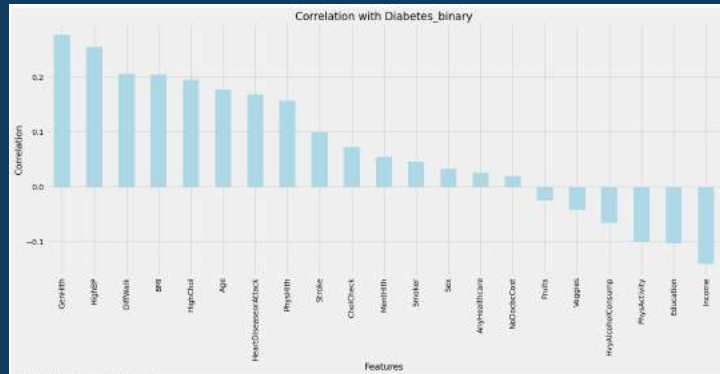
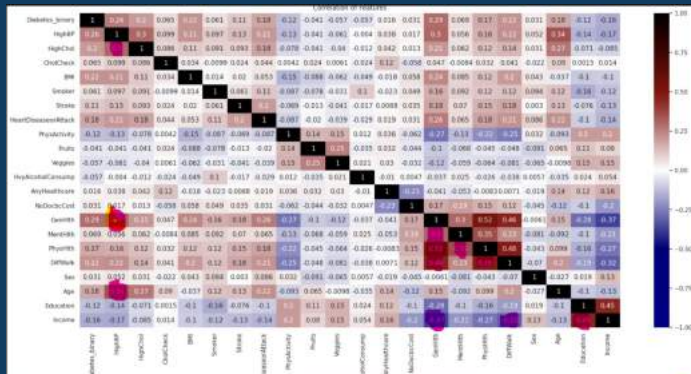
As the age increases, the chances of diabetes also commonly increases.



Bivariate Analysis



Feature Selection



Correlation values with Diabetes_binary (sorted):

```

GenHlth      0.276948
HighBP      0.254338
DiffWalk    0.205302
BMI         0.205086
HighChol    0.194944
Age         0.177263
HeartDiseaseorAttack 0.168213
PhysHlth    0.156211
Stroke      0.099193
CholCheck   0.072523
MentHlth    0.054153
Smoker      0.045504
Sex         0.032724
AnyHealthcare 0.025331
NoDocbcCost 0.020048
Fruits      -0.024085
Veggies     -0.041734
HvyAlcoholConsump -0.065950
PhysActivity -0.100440
Education   -0.102686
Income      -0.140659
dtype: float64
    
```

Strong Correlation: GenHlth, HighBP, DiffWalk, BMI

Moderate Corellation with positive relation: HighChol, Age,

HeartDiseaseorAttack, PhysHlth, Stroke, CholCheck, MentHlth

Moderate Corellation with negative relation: Income, Education, PhysActivity,

HvyAlcoholConsump

Weak Correlation: Smoker, Sex, AnyHealthcare, NoDocbcCost, Fruits, Veggies



Bivariate Analysis



VIF and
ANOVA Test 



In the result, the "**const**" variable has the **highest VIF** value, indicating high multicollinearity with other variables in the dataset. However, most other variables have **VIF** values close to 1, indicating **low multicollinearity**. Nevertheless, the "**GenHlth**" variable stands out with a relatively **high VIF** value of **1.741**, suggesting multicollinearity with other variables.

```
const          109.425291
Diabetes_binary 1.182154
HighBP          1.315161
HighChol        1.166374
CholCheck       1.035970
BMI             1.141796
Smoker          1.076125
Stroke          1.077944
HeartDiseaseonAttack 1.170400
PhysActivity    1.130550
Fruits          1.097950
Veggies         1.098136
HvyAlcoholConsump 1.027834
AnyHealthcare   1.109935
NoDocbcCost     1.135686
GenHlth         1.741508
MentHlth        1.221789
PhysHlth        1.584308
DiffWalk        1.513943
Sex             1.076736
Age             1.359039
Education       1.272148
Income          1.431806
dtype: float64
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	1	40	0	5	15	1	9	4	3
1	0	0	25	0	3	0	0	7	6	1
2	1	1	28	0	5	30	1	9	4	8

After conducting the **ANOVA test**, the **top 10 features** were selected from the data for further modeling. The selected feature matrix has dimensions of **229,474 rows** (samples) and **10 columns** (selected features).



Bivariate Analysis



Chi Square Test



	Feature	Score
15	PhysHlth	97988.761672
3	BMI	15607.736174
14	MentHlth	11419.584750
18	Age	8539.906340
0	HighBP	8098.548237
16	DiffWalk	7875.496177
13	GenHlth	7671.732832
6	HeartDiseaseorAttack	5822.145897
1	HighChol	4868.312739
20	Income	3377.089257
5	Stroke	2156.678382
10	HvyAlcoholConsump	937.401148
7	PhysActivity	617.563886
19	Education	479.112939
4	Smoker	253.826098
17	Sex	137.837135
12	NoDocbcCost	83.662830
9	Veggies	82.088846
8	Fruits	54.688997
2	CholCheck	48.904140
11	AnyHealthcare	7.949731

```
<<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 229474 entries, 0 to 253679
Data columns (total 17 columns):
 #   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   Diabetes_binary      229474 non-null  int64
 1   HighBP               229474 non-null  int64
 2   HighChol             229474 non-null  int64
 3   BMI                  229474 non-null  int64
 4   Smoker               229474 non-null  int64
 5   Stroke               229474 non-null  int64
 6   HeartDiseaseorAttack 229474 non-null  int64
 7   PhysActivity         229474 non-null  int64
 8   HvyAlcoholConsump    229474 non-null  int64
 9   GenHlth              229474 non-null  int64
10   MentHlth             229474 non-null  int64
11   PhysHlth             229474 non-null  int64
12   DiffWalk             229474 non-null  int64
13   Sex                  229474 non-null  int64
14   Age                  229474 non-null  int64
15   Education             229474 non-null  int64
16   Income               229474 non-null  int64
dtypes: int64(17)
memory usage: 39.6 MB
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Diabetes_binary	229474.0	0.152945	0.359936	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
HighBP	229474.0	0.454343	0.497912	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
HighChol	229474.0	0.441640	0.496584	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
BMI	229474.0	28.687507	6.789204	12.0	24.0	27.0	32.0	98.0
Smoker	229474.0	0.405900	0.498930	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Stroke	229474.0	0.044816	0.206899	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
HeartDiseaseorAttack	229474.0	0.103336	0.304398	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
PhysActivity	229474.0	0.733042	0.442371	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HvyAlcoholConsump	229474.0	0.060791	0.238947	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
GenHlth	229474.0	2.601820	1.064962	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	5.0
MentHlth	229474.0	3.509866	7.717643	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	30.0
PhysHlth	229474.0	4.881219	9.050877	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	30.0
DiffWalk	229474.0	0.185751	0.388906	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Sex	229474.0	0.439087	0.496277	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Age	229474.0	8.085068	3.094451	1.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	13.0
Education	229474.0	4.979741	0.992989	1.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Income	229474.0	5.888615	2.092988	1.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	8.0

The top 10 best features selected from the data based on the chi-square test. These features are chosen for their ability to predict the target variable effectively. After feature selection, several columns are removed from the original dataset, namely ["Fruits", "Veggies", "NoDocbcCost", "CholCheck", "AnyHealthcare"]. Following this removal, information and descriptive statistics about the remaining data are displayed, providing insights into the data types, non-null counts, and summary statistics.



04⁺

DATA PRE-PROCESSING

Operational Variable &
Treatment for Imbalance
Data and Data Scaling



OPERATIONAL VARIABLE

	HighBP	HighChol	BMI	Smoker	Stroke	HeartDiseaseorAttack	PhysActivity	HyAlcoholConsump	GenHlth	MentHlth	PhysHlth	DiffwAlk	Sex	Age	Education	Income
0	1	1	40	1	0	0	0	0	5	18	15	1	0	9	4	3
1	0	0	25	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	6	1
2	1	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	5	30	30	1	0	9	4	8
3	1	0	27	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	3	6
4	1	1	24	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	11	5	4
...
253675	1	1	45	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	1	5	6	7
253676	1	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	11	2	4
253677	0	0	28	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	2
253678	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	7	5	1
253679	1	1	25	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	6	2

229474 rows × 16 columns

In this section, the **independent variables X** are separated by removing the "**Diabetes_binary**" column from the DataFrame df. The dependent variable Y is then defined as the "**Diabetes_binary**" column from the same DataFrame. Finally, the independent variables X are displayed. This process essentially separates the predictor variables from the target variable for further analysis.

TREATMENT OF IMBALANCE DATA AND DATA SCALING

```
Y.value_counts()
```

```
Diabetes_binary
0    194377
1     35097
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
y_sm.value_counts()
```

```
Diabetes_binary
0     35097
1     35097
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
y_sm.shape , x_sm.shape
((70194, ), (70194, 16))
```

In this section:

1. Frequency of each class in the target variable Y is counted.
2. NearMiss resampling technique is initialized with version 1 and 10 nearest neighbors.
3. Resampling is applied to the feature matrix X and the target variable Y, resulting in resampled feature matrix `x_sm` and resampled target variable `y_sm`.
4. The shapes of the resampled matrices are printed, indicating the number of samples generated.
5. Counts of each class in the resampled target variable `y_sm` are displayed, showing balanced distribution.
6. Data is split into training and testing sets with a test size of 0.3 and using random state 37

```
scalar = StandardScaler()
X_train = scalar.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scalar.fit_transform(X_test)
```

In this process, the features in the training set (`X_train`) are standardized using `StandardScaler`, which calculates the mean and standard deviation of each feature and scales them accordingly. The same scaling parameters are then applied to standardize the testing set (`X_test`) to maintain consistency in feature scaling between the training and testing data.



05 MACHINE LEARNING MODEL

The five models tested are Support Vector Machine (SVM), XGBoost, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, and Artificial Neural Network (ANN)

SVM

SVM Evaluation

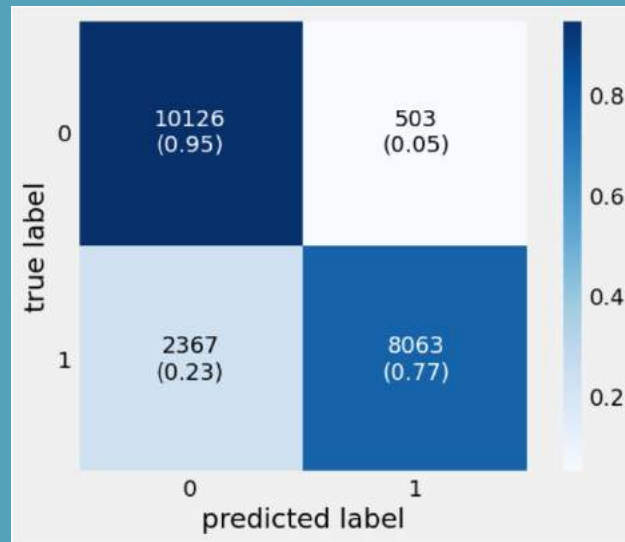
Training set score: 0.8646

Test set score: 0.8637

Mean Squared Error : 0.1362837741583171

Root Mean Squared Error : 0.36916632316385134

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.81	0.95	0.88	10629
1	0.94	0.77	0.85	10430
accuracy			0.86	21059
macro avg	0.88	0.86	0.86	21059
weighted avg	0.88	0.86	0.86	21059





XGBOOST



XGBoost Evaluation

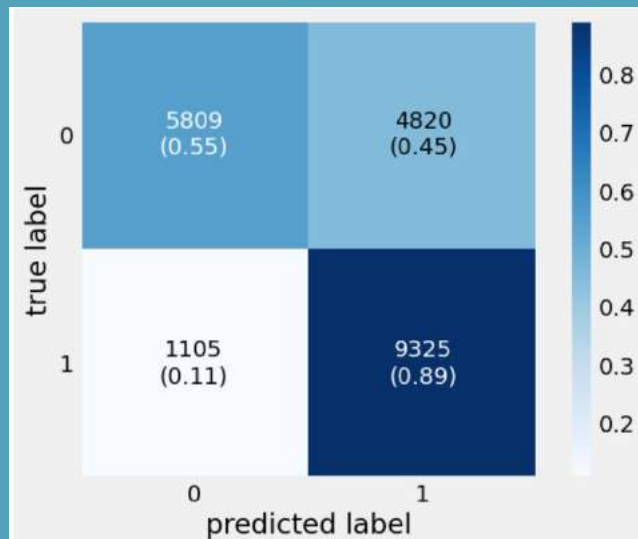
Training set score: 0.8725

Test set score: 0.7186

Mean Squared Error : 0.28135239090175224

Root Mean Squared Error : 0.5304266121734016

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.84	0.55	0.66	10629
1	0.66	0.89	0.76	10430
accuracy			0.72	21059
macro avg	0.75	0.72	0.71	21059
weighted avg	0.75	0.72	0.71	21059



RANDOM FOREST EVALUATION

Random Forest Evaluation

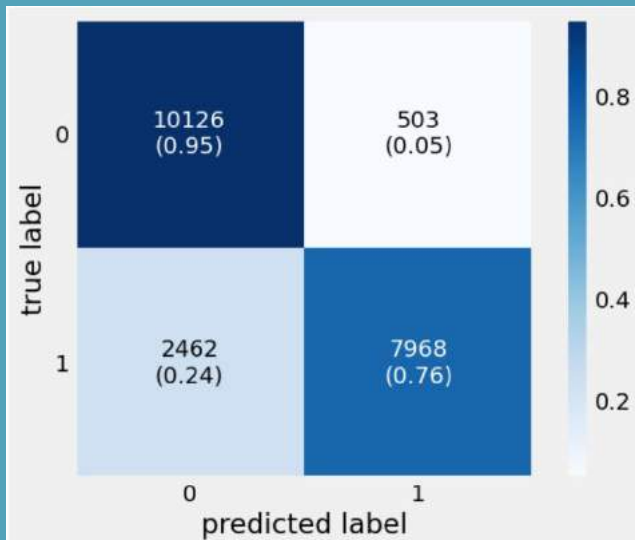
Training set score: 0.8689

Test set score: 0.8592

Mean Squared Error : 0.1407949095398642

Root Mean Squared Error : 0.37522647766364275

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.80	0.95	0.87	10629
1	0.94	0.76	0.84	10430
accuracy			0.86	21059
macro avg	0.87	0.86	0.86	21059
weighted avg	0.87	0.86	0.86	21059



NAIVE BAYES

Naive Bayes Evaluation

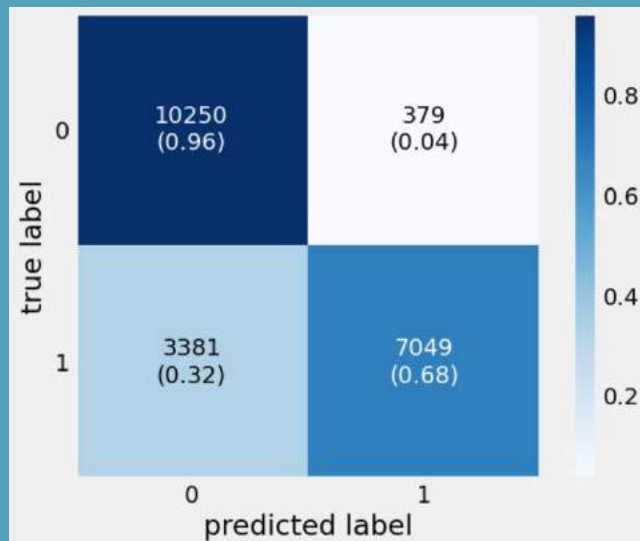
Training set score: 0.8203

Test set score: 0.8215

Mean Squared Error : 0.178545989838074

Root Mean Squared Error : 0.42254702677698963

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.75	0.96	0.85	10629
1	0.95	0.68	0.79	10430
accuracy			0.82	21059
macro avg	0.85	0.82	0.82	21059
weighted avg	0.85	0.82	0.82	21059



ANN

ANN Evaluation

Training set accuracy: 0.8737

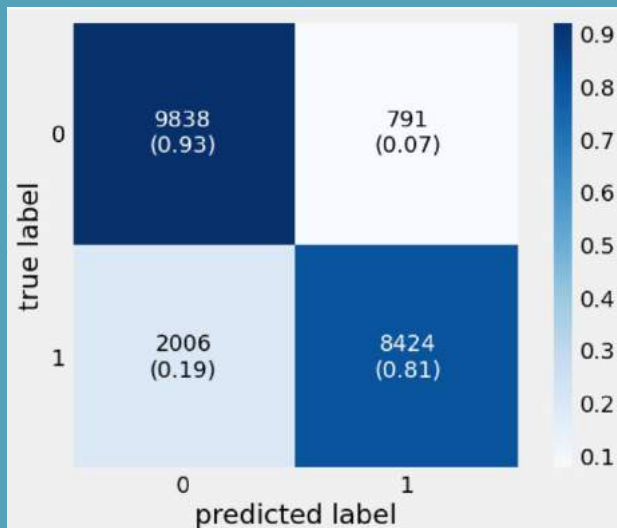
Test set accuracy: 0.8672

659/659 ————— **1s** 1ms/step

Mean Squared Error: 0.1328

Root Mean Squared Error: 0.3644

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.83	0.93	0.88	10629
1	0.91	0.81	0.86	10430
accuracy			0.87	21059
macro avg	0.87	0.87	0.87	21059
weighted avg	0.87	0.87	0.87	21059





TUNING BEST MODEL (ANN)



```
Best: 0.869095 using {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 20, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.864414 (0.001805) with: {'batch_size': 16, 'epochs': 5, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.865045 (0.002918) with: {'batch_size': 16, 'epochs': 5, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.867549 (0.002072) with: {'batch_size': 16, 'epochs': 10, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.868546 (0.002033) with: {'batch_size': 16, 'epochs': 10, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.866714 (0.002635) with: {'batch_size': 16, 'epochs': 15, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.864883 (0.002567) with: {'batch_size': 16, 'epochs': 15, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.867630 (0.001034) with: {'batch_size': 16, 'epochs': 20, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.866083 (0.001016) with: {'batch_size': 16, 'epochs': 20, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.864191 (0.002736) with: {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 5, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.865554 (0.002384) with: {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 5, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.866531 (0.001015) with: {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 10, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.867121 (0.003037) with: {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 10, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.867976 (0.001830) with: {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 15, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.866796 (0.000456) with: {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 15, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.869095 (0.000868) with: {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 20, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.867284 (0.000350) with: {'batch_size': 32, 'epochs': 20, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.863458 (0.001802) with: {'batch_size': 64, 'epochs': 5, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.861545 (0.003583) with: {'batch_size': 64, 'epochs': 5, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.867447 (0.001233) with: {'batch_size': 64, 'epochs': 10, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.866368 (0.002242) with: {'batch_size': 64, 'epochs': 10, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.866022 (0.002494) with: {'batch_size': 64, 'epochs': 15, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.868017 (0.001457) with: {'batch_size': 64, 'epochs': 15, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.868444 (0.001720) with: {'batch_size': 64, 'epochs': 20, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.866877 (0.003579) with: {'batch_size': 64, 'epochs': 20, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.861789 (0.002680) with: {'batch_size': 128, 'epochs': 5, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.861463 (0.001990) with: {'batch_size': 128, 'epochs': 5, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.866165 (0.002797) with: {'batch_size': 128, 'epochs': 10, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.866246 (0.002539) with: {'batch_size': 128, 'epochs': 10, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.865371 (0.001472) with: {'batch_size': 128, 'epochs': 15, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.867549 (0.001570) with: {'batch_size': 128, 'epochs': 15, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
0.868057 (0.001252) with: {'batch_size': 128, 'epochs': 20, 'optimizer': 'adam'}
0.866816 (0.001847) with: {'batch_size': 128, 'epochs': 20, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
```

In this section, a grid search cross-validation is performed to optimize the hyperparameters of an **Artificial Neural Network (ANN)** model. The hyperparameters tested include different optimizers (**Adam** and **RMSprop**), batch sizes (**16**, **32**, **64**, and **128**), and numbers of epochs (**5**, **10**, **15**, and **20**).

The **best performing combination** is identified as using **Adam optimizer** with a batch size of **32** and **20** epochs, achieving an accuracy of **86.91%**.





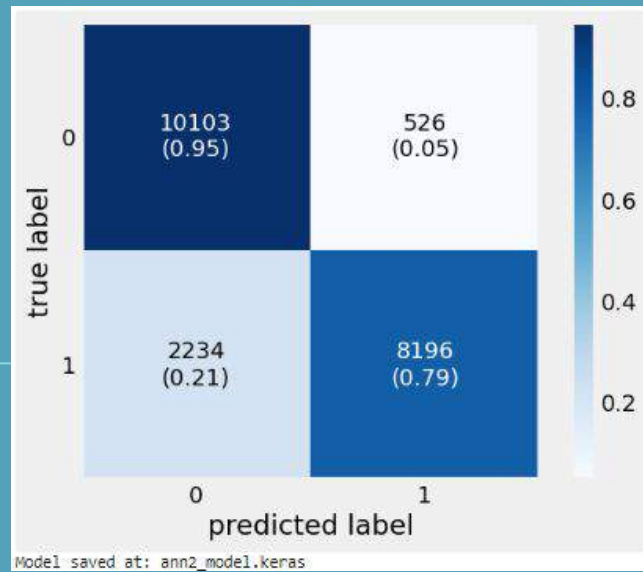
RUNNING TUNING MODEL ANN +

```
Epoch 1/10  
1536/1536 — 4s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8170 - loss: 0.3955 - val_accuracy: 0.8559 - val_loss: 0.3294  
Epoch 2/10  
1536/1536 — 3s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8589 - loss: 0.3266 - val_accuracy: 0.8645 - val_loss: 0.3208  
Epoch 3/10  
1536/1536 — 3s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8655 - loss: 0.3157 - val_accuracy: 0.8653 - val_loss: 0.3136  
Epoch 4/10  
1536/1536 — 3s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8673 - loss: 0.3129 - val_accuracy: 0.8654 - val_loss: 0.3116  
Epoch 5/10  
1536/1536 — 3s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8694 - loss: 0.3092 - val_accuracy: 0.8697 - val_loss: 0.3074  
Epoch 6/10  
1536/1536 — 3s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8734 - loss: 0.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.8643 - val_loss: 0.3120  
Epoch 7/10  
1536/1536 — 3s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8704 - loss: 0.3024 - val_accuracy: 0.8687 - val_loss: 0.3050  
Epoch 8/10  
1536/1536 — 3s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8728 - loss: 0.3013 - val_accuracy: 0.8701 - val_loss: 0.3004  
Epoch 9/10  
1536/1536 — 6s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8747 - loss: 0.2953 - val_accuracy: 0.8707 - val_loss: 0.3000  
Epoch 10/10  
1536/1536 — 3s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.8713 - loss: 0.2981 - val_accuracy: 0.8689 - val_loss: 0.3009
```

The Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model attained a training accuracy of 87.49% and a test accuracy of 86.89%, suggesting robust predictive capability. However, slight overfitting was observed as the training accuracy surpassed the test accuracy, indicating potential room for model refinement.

```
Training set accuracy: 0.8749  
Test set accuracy: 0.8689  
659/659 — 1s 2ms/step  
Mean Squared Error: 0.1311  
Root Mean Squared Error: 0.3620
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.82	0.95	0.88	10629
1	0.94	0.79	0.86	10430
accuracy			0.87	21059
macro-avg	0.88	0.87	0.87	21059
weighted avg	0.88	0.87	0.87	21059





ACCURACY MODEL

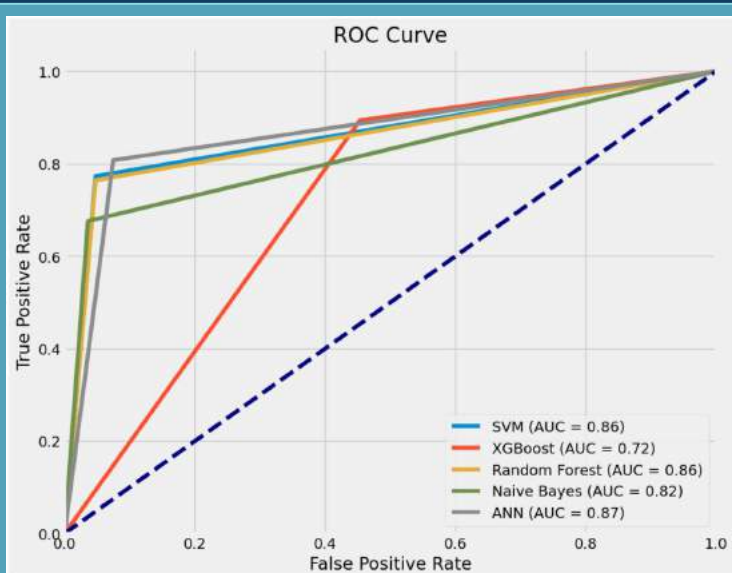


The Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model attained a training accuracy of 87.49% and a test accuracy of 86.89%, suggesting robust predictive capability.





RUNNING TUNING MODEL ANN +



In summary, the SVM, Random Forest, and ANN models demonstrate relatively strong discriminatory abilities, as indicated by their higher AUC scores, while the XGBoost and Naive Bayes models also show reasonable performance, albeit with slightly lower AUC scores.

	Model	Training set accuracy	Test set accuracy	MSE	RMSE
4	ANN	0.873675	0.867183	0.132817	0.364441
0	SVM	0.864618	0.863716	0.136284	0.369166
2	Random Forest	0.868892	0.859205	0.140795	0.375226
3	Naive Bayes	0.820250	0.821454	0.178546	0.422547
1	XGBoost	0.872494	0.718648	0.281352	0.530427





RUNNING TUNING MODEL ANN +

```
Enter value for HighBP (0 for No, 1 for Yes): 1
Enter value for HighChol (0 for No, 1 for Yes): 1
Enter value for BMI (Numeric value, based on formula): 25
Enter value for Smoker (0 for No, 1 for Yes): 1
Enter value for Stroke (0 for No, 1 for Yes): 1
Enter value for HeartDiseaseorAttack (0 for No, 1 for Yes): 1
Enter value for PhysActivity (0 for No, 1 for Yes): 0
Enter value for HvyAlcoholConsump (0 for No, 1 for Yes): 0
Enter value for Sex (0 for Female, 1 for Male): 1
Enter value for GenHlth (Range: 1-5): 3
Enter value for MentHlth (Numeric value between 0-30): 2
Enter value for PhysHlth (Numeric value between 0-30): 2
Enter value for DiffWalk (0 for No, 1 for Yes): 1
Enter value for Age (Range: 1-13): 4
Enter value for Education (Range: 1-6): 3
Enter value for Income (Range: 1-8): 3
1/1 _____ 0s 309ms/step
```

HighBP	HighChol	BMI	Smoker	Stroke	HeartDiseaseorAttack	PhysActivity	HvyAlcoholConsump	Sex	GenHlth	MentHlth	PhysHlth	DiffWalk	Age	Education	Income	
0	1.0	1.0	25.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.0

Based on our research model, it is predicted that you have a Prediabetes/Diabetes status. We recommend you see a doctor soon.

The code **successfully** allows for input of health feature values from users, then predicts the likelihood of prediabetes or diabetes based on a previously trained artificial neural network model. The prediction results are **displayed** to users along with a **recommendation** to consult a doctor if there is a risk of diabetes detected.

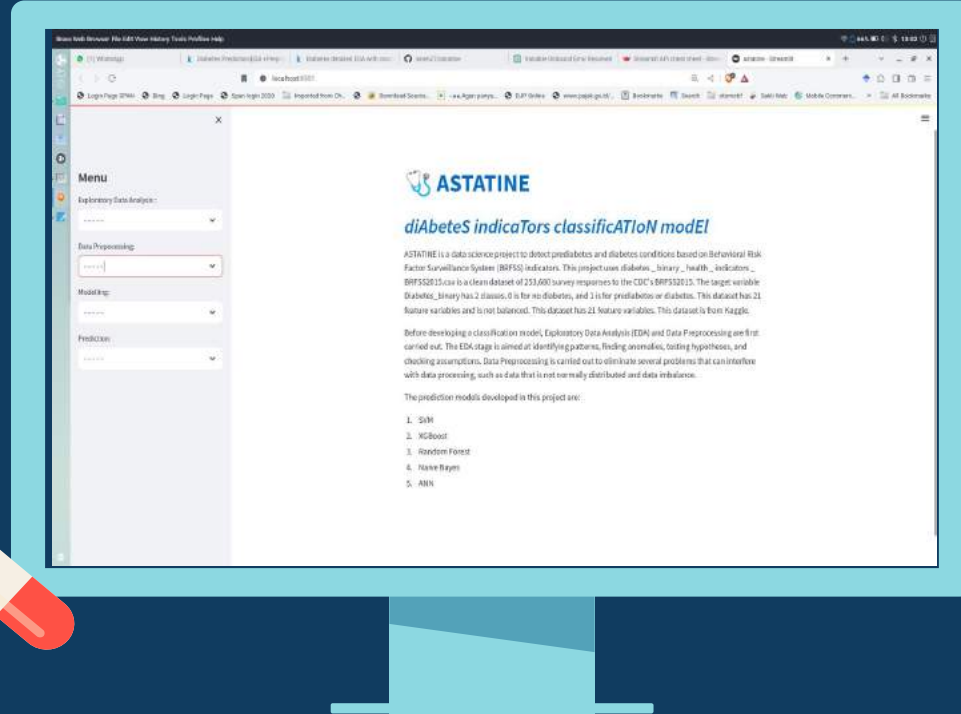


06

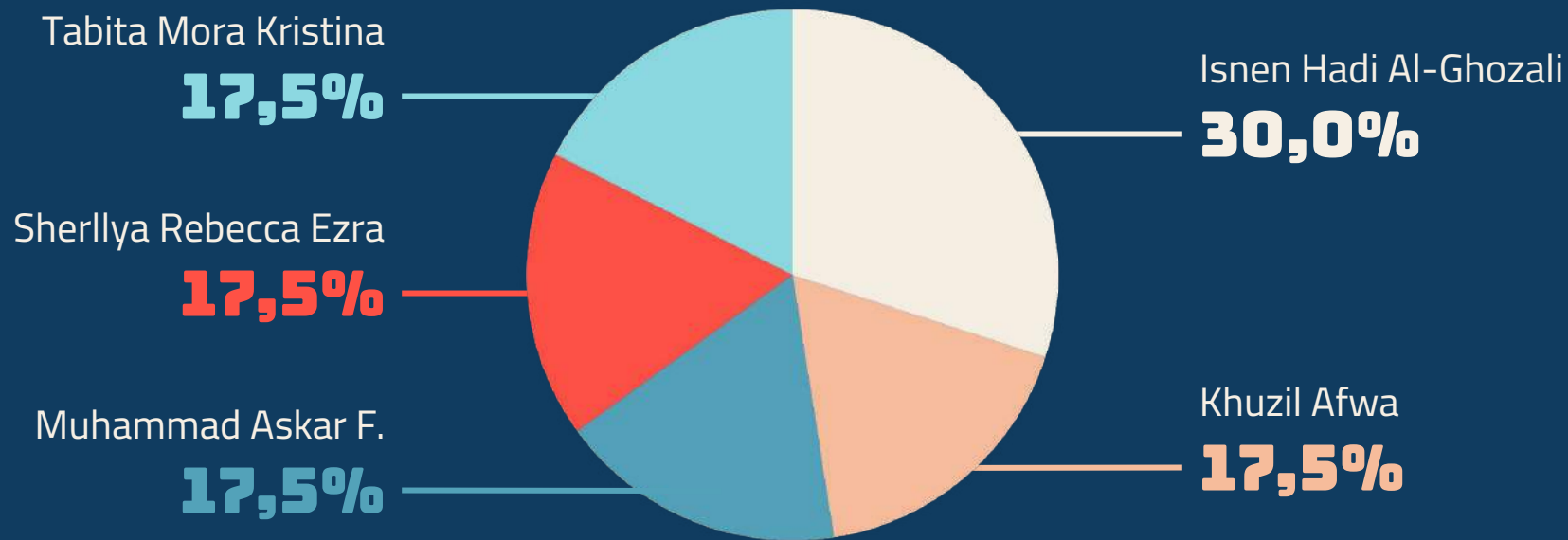
DEPLOYMENT MODEL



<https://astatine.streamlit.app/>



CONTRIBUTION IN PERCENTAGES



JOB LIST

Final Project							
		Keterangan	Kak Isnen	Kak Tabita	Kak Askar	Kak Afwa	Kak Ezra
	Google Colab	19/04/2024					
	EDA	data info, data describe, missing value, visualisasi data		X	X		
	Data pre-processing	regularisasi data, cek outlier, distribusi data, data anomali, korelasi, feature selection		X	X		
	Deadline	15/04/2024					
	Model training	ML Traditional : kNN, Decision Tree (C.45), Random Forest ML Deep Learning eksperimen untuk Boosting atau majority voting tambahkan algoritma Apriori untuk menunjukkan gejala/kondisi yg dapat menyebabkan diabetes	X			X	
	Model evaluation	convution metric (recall, precision, accuracy, F-1 Score), ROC, AUC					X
	Streamlit						
	Modul Inisiasi		X	X			
	Modul EDA		X		X		
	Modul Data Preprocessing		X			X	
	Deadline	24/04/2023					
	Modul Model Training		X				X
	Modul Evaluation Model		X				
	Deadline	25/04/2023					
	Presentasi	Buat slide untuk project	X		X		
	Deadline	28/04/2024					



**THANK
YOU**

– ORION TEAM