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DSC630 – Predictive Analytics

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**Introduction:**

Diabetes is a group of metabolic disorders in which there are high blood sugar levels over a prolonged period. Symptoms of high blood sugar include frequent urination, increased thirst, and increased hunger. If left untreated, diabetes can cause many complications. Acute complications can include diabetic ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state, or death. Serious long-term complications include cardiovascular disease, stroke, chronic kidney disease, foot ulcers, and damage to the eyes.

This dataset is originally from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. The objective of the dataset is to diagnostically predict if a patient has diabetes, based on certain diagnostic measurements included in the dataset. This dataset is particularly helpful to those who wants to predict if they have the diabetes or not.

**Data Source:**

Data for this project is downloaded from data.world website. It is publicly available data set. Attributes include

1. Number of times pregnant
2. 2. Plasma glucose concentration a 2 hours in an oral glucose tolerance test
3. Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)
4. Triceps skin fold thickness (mm)
5. 2-Hour serum insulin (mu U/ml)
6. Body mass index (weight in kg/(height in m)^2)
7. Diabetes pedigree function
8. Age (years)
9. Class variable (0 or 1)

Below is the link to the actual data set.

<https://data.world/uci/pima-indians-diabetes>

**Types of models I plan to use:**

I’m planning to use Logistic regression on this data set as it is the appropriate regression analysis to conduct when the dependent variable is binary. Like all regression analyses, the logistic regression is a predictive analysis. Logistic regression is used to describe data and to explain the relationship between one dependent binary variable and one or more nominal, ordinal, interval, or ratio-level independent variables. A logistic regression model predicts a dependent data variable by analyzing the relationship between one or more existing independent variables. In our case, the dependent variable is Class and the other variables are used to predict if the patient has diabetes or not.

**Plan to evaluate the results:**

I plan to follow the below steps to evaluate the results.

1. Load the data set into a data frame.
2. Perform the EDA to understand the characteristics of the data set.
3. Evaluate the correlation between the variables in the dataset.
4. Divide the data set into a train and test data set and apply the logistic regression model.
5. Create a confusion matrix to show the performance of the model to evaluate the predicted values from the model vs. the actual values from the test dataset.

**I hope to learn:**

By using this model, I plan to learn the nuances of the logistic regression and evaluate my strengths and weaknesses while working on a model. During the review, I hope to learn more about the different models that are used by fellow students.

**Risks with the proposals:**

The key to a successful logistic regression model is to choose the correct variables to enter into the model. one needs to consider the scientific plausibility and the clinical meaningfulness of the association as well. If input variables are highly correlated with one another (known as multicollinearity), then the effect of each on the regression model becomes less precise. There for using highly correlated variables should be avoided.

**Contingency plan:**

I plan to use data set Telecom Churn Prediction from Kaggle incase there are any challenges while performing the EDA on the initial data set and if there are any unexpected anomalies in the dataset. Churn is a one of the biggest problem in the telecom industry. Research has shown that the average monthly churn rate among the top 4 wireless carriers in the US is 1.9% - 2%. The link to the data set is below.

<https://www.kaggle.com/code/bandiatindra/telecom-churn-prediction/data>