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In [2]: 1 from sklearn.datasets import load_diabetes
2 data = load_diabetes()
3 X, y = data.data, data.target
4 print(data.DESCR)
```

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.._diabetes_dataset:
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Diabetes dataset
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Ten baseline variables, age, sex, body mass index, average blood pressure, and six blood serum measurements were obtained for each of n = 442 diabetes patients, as well as the response of interest, a quantitative measure of disease progression one year after baseline.

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**Data Set Characteristics:**
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:Number of Instances: 442
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:Number of Attributes: First 10 columns are numeric predictive values
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:Target: Column 11 is a quantitative measure of disease progression one year after baseline
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:Attribute Information:
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- age age in years
- sex
- bmi body mass index
- bp average blood pressure
- s1 tc, total serum cholesterol
- s2 ldl, low-density lipoproteins
- s3 hdl, high-density lipoproteins
- s4 tch, total cholesterol / HDL
- s5 ltg, possibly log of serum triglycerides level
- s6 glu, blood sugar level

Note: Each of these 10 feature variables have been mean centered and scaled by the standard deviation times the square root of 'n\_samples' (i.e. the sum of squares of each column totals 1).

Source URL:

<https://www4.stat.ncsu.edu/~boos/var.select/diabetes.html>

For more information see:

Bradley Efron, Trevor Hastie, Iain Johnstone and Robert Tibshirani (2004) "Least Angle Regression," Annals of Statist