PimaIndia Diabetes Dataset

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1.Introduction

This dataset was created for diagnostic purposes It originates from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases and includes various medical predictor (independent) variables such as the number of pregnancies, BMI, insulin level, age, and more. The target (dependent) variable is the outcome, which indicates whether or not the patient has diabetes.

1.1.The importance of knowing Vital Signs

Vital signs play a crucial role in the management and assessment of diabetes. For individuals with diabetes, monitoring vital signs can help in managing the disease effectively and preventing complications. There are basic signs of diabetes such as blood pressure, body mass index, insulin level, age, etc

1.2.The our goals

- The Primary goal of determining whether a patient has diabetes.
- NaiveBayes Model Improvement Attempt.

1.3.Link dataset

Diabetes|EDA & Prediction—PimaIndianDiabetesDs. (kaggle.com)

2.Exploratory Data Analysis

Attribute about dataset

Pregnancies: The total count of the patient's pregnancies
.-Glucose: Plasma glucose concentration (mg/dL) measured two hours after a glucose tolerance test
.-BloodPressure: The measured diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)
.-SkinThickness: Thickness of the triceps skin fold (mm), indicating subcutaneous fat
.-Insulin: Serum insulin level (mu U/ml) measured two hours post-test.
- Body Mass Index (BMI): Weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters.
- Age: The patient's age.
-DiabetesPedigreeFunction: A function indicating the genetic impact on diabetes risk based on family history.
- Outcome: The target variable indicating the patient's diabetes status: 1 (diabetic) or 0 (non-diabetic).

Datasets

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50	1
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31	0
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32	1
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21	0
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33	1

1. *Figure: Displays the Dataset.*

Libraries used

```
#download dataset before run
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sna
from scipy.stats import norm
import seaborn as sns
sns.set()
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import (
    accuracy_score,
    confusion_matrix,
    ConfusionMatrixDisplay,
    f1_score,
)
```

2. *Figure: Shows the dataset libraries.*

```
Number of rows: 768
Number of columns: 9
```

2. *Figure: Shows the number of features.*

This code displays the number of columns and rows in the dataset.

- Number of Columns:9
- Number of rows:768

```
[ ] dataset.describe()
```

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
count	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000
mean	3.845052	120.894531	69.105469	20.536458	79.799479	31.992578	0.471876	33.240885	0.348958
std	3.369578	31.972618	19.355807	15.952218	115.244002	7.884160	0.331329	11.760232	0.476951
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.078000	21.000000	0.000000
25%	1.000000	99.000000	62.000000	0.000000	0.000000	27.300000	0.243750	24.000000	0.000000
50%	3.000000	117.000000	72.000000	23.000000	30.500000	32.000000	0.372500	29.000000	0.000000
75%	6.000000	140.250000	80.000000	32.000000	127.250000	36.600000	0.626250	41.000000	1.000000
max	17.000000	199.000000	122.000000	99.000000	846.000000	67.100000	2.420000	81.000000	1.000000

3. *Figure : Shows basic statistics for each attribute using the describe()*

We used the"describe()", This function provides an overview of data distribution and basic statistics for the available variables.

```
0      False
1      False
2      False
3      False
4      False
       ...
763    False
764    False
765    False
766    False
767    False
Length: 768, dtype: bool
```

4. *Figure : Checks for duplicates,*

We use the function”duplicates()” from the pandas library,and find duplicate rows in a DataFrame.as show there is no duplication in the dataset.

Missing values:

	0
Pregnancies	0
Glucose	0
BloodPressure	0
SkinThickness	0
Insulin	0
BMI	0
DiabetesPedigreeFunction	0
Age	0
Outcome	0

dtype: int64

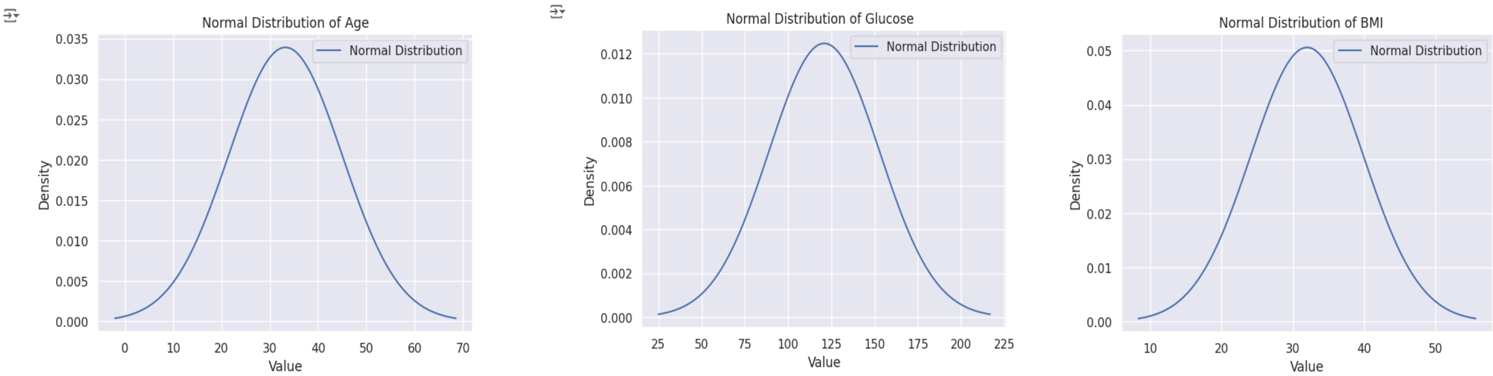
5. *Figure : Verifies there are no missing values*

This function checks for missing values. as shown there is no missing value in the dataset.

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767
Data columns (total 9 columns):
 #   Column                    Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                    --------------  -----
 0   Pregnancies               768 non-null    int64
 1   Glucose                   768 non-null    int64
 2   BloodPressure             768 non-null    int64
 3   SkinThickness             768 non-null    int64
 4   Insulin                   768 non-null    int64
 5   BMI                       768 non-null    float64
 6   DiabetesPedigreeFunction  768 non-null    float64
 7   Age                       768 non-null    int64
 8   Outcome                   768 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(7)
memory usage: 54.1 KB
```

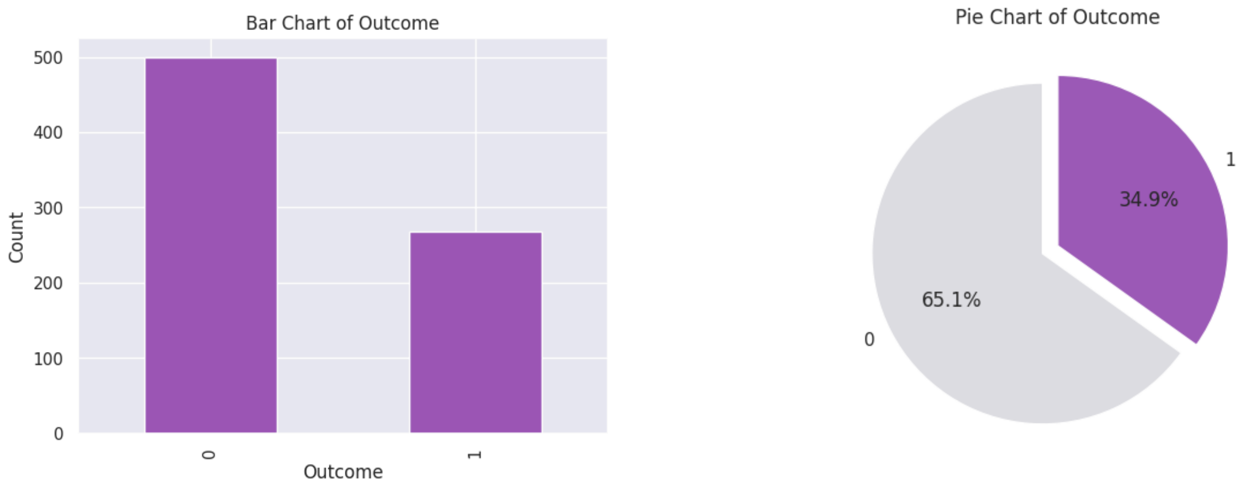
6. *Figure : Displays attribute data types*

The info command is used to know the data types, and as shown to us, the data type used is integer and float.



7. *Figure: Presents a histogram showing normal distribution.*

As shown in the figure we also see that the following columns: Age, Glucose, and BMI are normally distributed in the data.



8. *Figure: Compares individuals with and without diabetes*

In the graph we compare the number of people with diabetes to those without. The number 1 represents people with diabetes, while the number 0 represents people without diabetes. The graph shows that the percentage of people without diabetes is the largest, and The pie chart represents the percentage.

9. *Figure : Shows Correlation matrix of Dataset*

The highest correlation with the (Outcome) (diabetes presence) is with Glucose levels (0.47), indicating that glucose levels are one of the most important factors in predicting diabetes

From the figure we conclude that the most important feature is Glucose.

3. Implement Naive Bayes Algorithm:

We used the Naive Bayesian classification algorithm, which is an algorithm based on Bayes' theorem to calculate the probability that a given item belongs to a class based on its features. The algorithm calculates conditional probabilities for each feature in the data and uses these values to estimate the most likely class for the new item. It is simple and fast.

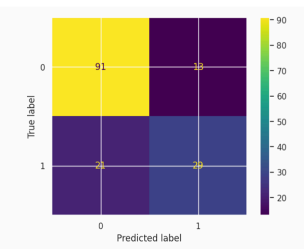
Model 1:

```python
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X = dataset.iloc[:, 0:8]
y = dataset.loc[:, 'Outcome']

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.20, random_state=30
)
```

10. *Figure* : *Implements Naive Bayes model*

The dataset is divided into two parts: the feature matrix (X), which contains the features that will be used for prediction, and the response vector (y), which represents the dependent variable (the outcome). The columns in the feature matrix (X) represent independent variables, such as pregnancy, glucose, blood pressure, skin thickness, insulin, BMI, diabetes function, and age

Using train_test_split, the dataset is divided into two groups:
X_train and y_train: the training set (80% of the data).
X_test and y_test: the testing set (20% of the data).
To ensure consistent predictions and a reliable split, the random_state=30 parameter is used, which guarantees that the data is split in a reproducible and stable way.



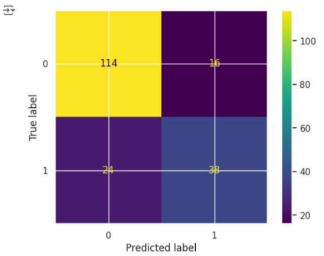

```
Accuracy: 0.7792207792207793
F1 Score: 0.7847313716878934
```

11. *Figure*: *Displays the confusion matrix and accuracy.*

Model 2:

```
[ ] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

    X = df_filled.iloc[:, 0:8]
    y = df_filled.loc[:, 'Outcome']

    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
        X, y, test_size=0.25, random_state=30
    )
```

12. *Figure : Implements Naive Bayes model*




```
Accuracy: 0.7916666666666666
F1 Score: 0.7957411219763252
```

13. *Figure :Figure: Displays the confusion matrix and accuracy.*

We improved the model by adjusting the data split between training and test sets. 75% (0.75) of the data was allocated for training, while 25% (0.25) was used for testing.

Model 1	Accuracy: 77.92%	F-measure: 78.47%
Modal 2	Accuracy:79.17%	F-measure: 79.58%

Based on the results, we concluded that the second model performs better than the first model.

4.Conclusion:

In the analysis of the diabetes dataset of Native Americans from Pima, the importance of using various medical indicators, such as glucose levels, Body Mass Index (BMI), and age, in predicting diabetes was highlighted. Through exploratory data analysis, key patterns and relationships within the dataset were identified, emphasizing that glucose levels are the most significant factor associated with diabetes outcomes. Using the "Naive Bayes" classification algorithm, we built two models, with the second model demonstrating a higher accuracy of 79.17% compared to the first model's accuracy of 77.92%. These results illustrate the effectiveness of the "Naive Bayes" algorithm in predicting diabetes based on medical data, which may contribute to improved early diagnosis and better treatment decisions.