1. According to the decision tree created, diabetes is mostly characterized by high levels of glucose. However, other factors such as BMI and Age play a significant role in the matter too.

We can see that individuals with Glucose > 127.5 have a higher likelihood of being diabetic, as 174 out of 283 people with glucose levels above this threshold have diabetes.

. Inside this population, those with BMI > 29.95 have an even higher chance of having diabetes. , while those with BMI 29,95 are classified as Normal most of the cases. .

On the other side of the tree, the population with Glucose 127,5 has a probability of only of having diabetes. The probability only gets higher than 50% for people with Age 28,5 and BMI > 45,4. In this event, the posterior probability of having diabetes is .

In conclusion, the primary factor in distinguishing people with diabetes from people classified as normal is Glucose levels. For people with high levels of Glucose, their BMI is the next critical factor in the classification, and for people with lower levels, Age is the secondary decider.

**END**