

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

From the results of trials that have been carried out, it can be concluded that the use of the Naïve Bayes method to determine whether a person has diabetes or not has good results. From the experimental results obtained results of 87% accuracy, 83% precision, and 80% recall.

Suggestions for further research are:

- add dataset variables.
- The amount of training data is added again so that the results obtained are more accurate.
- use other methods to see comparisons of accuracy values.
- using other datasets or comparing 2 or more datasets to see which accuracy is best used for the Naive Bayes method.

