import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import pandas as pd

da = pd.read_csv('/content/nhanes_2015_2016.csv')

da

₹		SEQN	ALQ101	ALQ110	ALQ130	SMQ020	RIAGENDR	RIDAGEYR	RIDRETH1	DMDCITZN	DMD
	0	83732	1.0	NaN	1.0	1	1	62	3	1.0	
	1	83733	1.0	NaN	6.0	1	1	53	3	2.0	
	2	83734	1.0	NaN	NaN	1	1	78	3	1.0	
	3	83735	2.0	1.0	1.0	2	2	56	3	1.0	
	4	83736	2.0	1.0	1.0	2	2	42	4	1.0	
	5730	93695	2.0	2.0	NaN	1	2	76	3	1.0	
	5731	93696	2.0	2.0	NaN	2	1	26	3	1.0	
	5732	93697	1.0	NaN	1.0	1	2	80	3	1.0	
	5733	93700	NaN	NaN	NaN	1	1	35	3	2.0	

24

1.0

da.head()

5734 93702

5735 rows × 28 columns

1.0

NaN

2.0

7	SEQN	ALQ101	ALQ110	ALQ130	SMQ020	RIAGENDR	RIDAGEYR	RIDRETH1	DMDCITZN	DMDEDU
0	83732	1.0	NaN	1.0	1	1	62	3	1.0	5
1	83733	1.0	NaN	6.0	1	1	53	3	2.0	3
2	83734	1.0	NaN	NaN	1	1	78	3	1.0	3
3	83735	2.0	1.0	1.0	2	2	56	3	1.0	5
4	83736	2.0	1.0	1.0	2	2	42	4	1.0	4
5 ro	ws × 28	columns								

da.shape

→ (5735, 28)

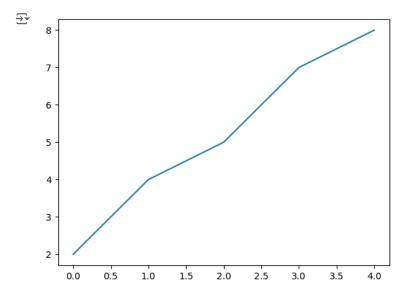
da['BMXHT']

```
→ 0
            184.5
            171.4
            170.1
    2
    3
            160.9
            164.9
           ...
165.8
    5730
    5731
            182.2
    5732
           152.2
    5733
            173.3
    5734
           165.0
    Name: BMXHT, Length: 5735, dtype: float64
```

y = [2, 4, 5, 7, 8]

```
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

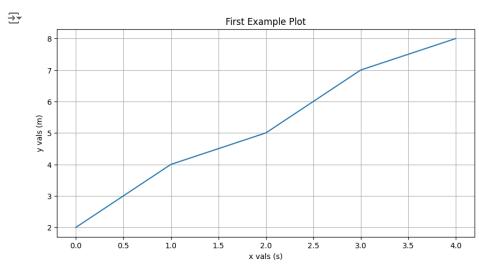
```
plt.plot(y)
plt.show()
```



```
# create a figure
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
# add a line renderer with legend and line thickness
plt.plot(y)
# also need to make the figure readable as very important from state and the complete of t
```

also need to make the figure readable -- very important from stats perspective!
plt.title("First Example Plot")
plt.xlabel("x vals (s)")
plt.ylabel("y vals (m)")
plt.grid()

plt.show()



```
## Plotting Weights
# create a figure
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))
# add a line renderer with legend and line thickness
x = range(da['BMXHT'].size)
y = da['BMXHT']
plt.scatter(x, y, marker='x', s=0.5)
\mbox{\tt\#} also need to make the figure readable -- very important from stats perspective!
plt.title("Height of Individuals")
plt.xlabel("ID of Individual")
plt.ylabel("Height")
plt.show()
<del>_</del>_
                                                 Height of Individuals
       190
       180
```

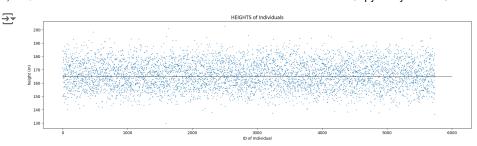
```
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))

x = range(da['BMXHT'].size)
y = da['BMXHT']

plt.scatter(x, y, marker='x', s=0.5)

plt.title("HEIGHTS of Individuals")
plt.xlabel("ID of Individual")
plt.ylabel("height (m)")

# plot the estimate line
p1 = (0, 165)
p2 = (6000, 165)
x_c, y_c = zip(p1, p2)
plt.plot(x_c, y_c, color='black', linewidth=0.75)
plt.show()
```



```
#Calculate the mean of the 'BMXHT' column
mean_height = da['BMXHT'].mean()

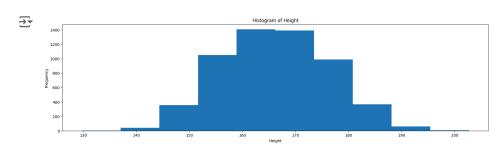
print("Mean height:", mean_height)

# create a histogram
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 5))

# add a line renderer with legend and line thickness
x = da['BMXHT']

plt.hist(x)

# also need to make the figure readable -- very important from stats perspective!
plt.title("Histogram of Height")
plt.xlabel("Height")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
```



```
import numpy as np
nums = np.array([12,15,22,27,34,39,23,67,9,46,95,74])
np.median(nums)
→ 30.5
import statistics
nums = np.array([12,15,22,27,34,39,23,67,9,46,95,74])
statistics.quantiles(nums, n=4)
\Rightarrow [16.75, 30.5, 61.75]
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(color_codes=True)
sns.set_style("black")
np.random.uniform(low=0.2, high=2.0)
→ 1.4887396949573257
np.random.uniform(low=0.2, high=2.0, size = 12)
# All values equally likely. Sort of like
                                           [ 0.0 0.2 0.4
                                                                  0.6
                                                                          0.8 1.0]
⇒ array([1.11958697, 1.89661044, 1.451976 , 1.74783604, 0.21379935,
            1.63694187, 1.48580176, 1.01710703, 1.72649207, 1.0995039 ,
            1.22961246, 0.42403102])
num_samples = 10000  # get rid of 'magic numbers
import seaborn as sns
uniform_vals = np.random.uniform(low=0.8, high=5.0, size = num_samples)
sns.distplot(uniform_vals, bins=20, kde=False)
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.xlabel('Value');
plt.title("Unform Values")
sns.despine(offset=10, trim=True); # move axes away
plt.show()
```

⇒ <ipython-input-34-9792b910a761>:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751

sns.distplot(uniform_vals, bins=20, kde=False)

Unform Values