Research Question 3:

Is there a relationship between the BMI level and the diabetes of an adult in the US?

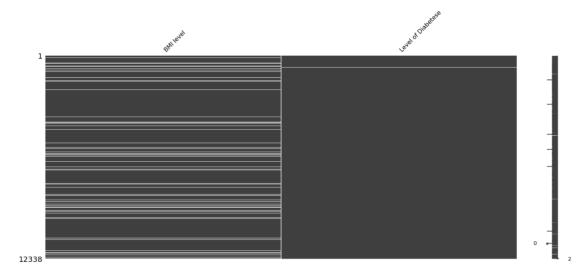
The relationship between two categorical variables will be evaluated here. First the column rename was performed.

```
RQ3 = Survey[['_BMI5CAT','DIABETE3']]
RQ3 = RQ3.rename({'_BMI5CAT': 'BMI level', 'DIABETE3': 'Level of Diabetese'}, axis=1)
```

1) Missing values were handled. Columns with null values

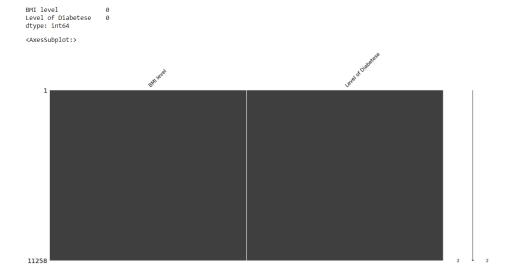
```
BMI level 1074
Level of Diabetese 13
dtype: int64
```

2) Existing null values of the columns. The income column has a large number of nulls.



3) Instead of imputing values to them, the null values were removed. The new row counts,

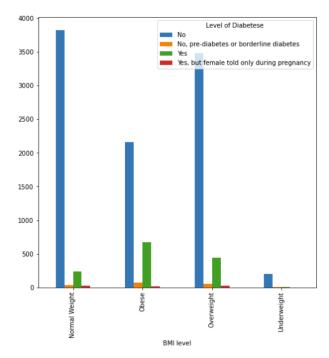
4) New null count



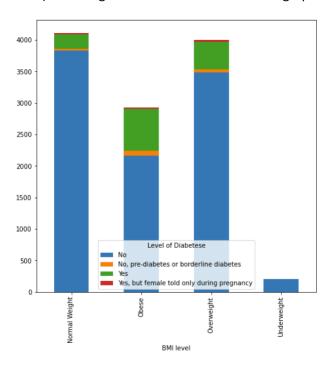
5) Across tab was generated to analyse the values further

Level of Diabetese		No	No, pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes	Yes	Yes, but female told only during pregnancy
	BMI level				
ı	Normal Weight	3829	30	234	22
	Obese	2164	75	673	20
	Overweight	3483	54	437	28
	Underweight	202	2	5	0

6) Plotting Cross barplot values. In the barplot it is very clear that if a person is in obese state, there is a very high change for him/her to have diabetes. The overweight person too has the threat, but less than obese people.



7) Plotting the same results in Stack bar graph



8) Using Chi-squared value to identify the relationship between two categorical variables.

```
stat, p, dof, expected = stats.chi2_contingency(crosstab)

# interpret p-value
alpha = 0.05
print("p value is " + str(p))
if p <= alpha:
    print('Dependent (reject H0)')
else:
    print('Independent (H0 holds true)')

print(expected)

p value is 2.990816817070346e-117
Dependent (reject H0)
[[3.53748179e+03 5.88483745e+01 4.93083585e+02 2.55862498e+01]
[2.52050950e+03 4.19303606e+01 3.51329543e+02 1.82305916e+01]
[3.44034074e+03 5.72323681e+01 4.79543258e+02 2.48836383e+01]
[1.79667969e+02 2.98889678e+00 2.50436134e+01 1.29952034e+00]]</pre>
```