

Medical Data Visualizer

You will be working on this project with our Replit starter code.

- Start by importing the project on Replit.
- Next, you will see a `.replit` window.
- Select `Use run command` and click the `Done` button.

We are still developing the interactive instructional part of the Python curriculum. For now, here are some videos on the freeCodeCamp.org YouTube channel that will teach you everything you need to know to complete this project:

- [Python for Everybody Video Course](#) (14 hours)
- [How to Analyze Data with Python Pandas](#) (10 hours)

In this project, you will visualize and make calculations from medical examination data using matplotlib, seaborn, and pandas. The dataset values were collected during medical examinations.

Data description

The rows in the dataset represent patients and the columns represent information like body measurements, results from various blood tests, and lifestyle choices. You will use the dataset to explore the relationship between cardiac disease, body measurements, blood markers, and lifestyle choices.

File name: medical_examination.csv

Feature	Variable Type	Variable	Value Type
Age	Objective Feature	<code>age</code>	int (days)
Height	Objective Feature	<code>height</code>	int (cm)
Weight	Objective Feature	<code>weight</code>	float (kg)
Gender	Objective Feature	<code>gender</code>	categorical code
Systolic blood pressure	Examination Feature	<code>ap_hi</code>	int
Diastolic blood pressure	Examination Feature	<code>ap_lo</code>	int
Resting heart rate	Examination Feature	<code>hr</code>	int
Cholesterol	Examination Feature	<code>cho</code>	float (mg/dl)
Sugar	Examination Feature	<code>glu</code>	float (mg/dl)
Exercising	Lifestyle Choice	<code>exer</code>	boolean
Smoking	Lifestyle Choice	<code>smoke</code>	boolean
Drinking	Lifestyle Choice	<code>drinker</code>	boolean

Diastolic blood pressure	Examination Feature	ap_lo	int
Cholesterol	Examination Feature	cholesterol	1: normal, 2: above normal, 3: well above normal
Glucose	Examination Feature	gluc	1: normal, 2: above normal, 3: well above normal
Smoking	Subjective Feature	smoke	binary
Alcohol intake	Subjective Feature	alco	binary
Physical activity	Subjective Feature	active	binary
Presence or absence of cardiovascular disease	Target Variable	cardio	binary

Tasks

Create a chart similar to `examples/Figure_1.png`, where we show the counts of good and bad outcomes for the `cholesterol`, `gluc`, `alco`, `active`, and `smoke` variables for patients with `cardio=1` and `cardio=0` in different panels.

Use the data to complete the following tasks in `medical_data_visualizer.py`:

- Add an `overweight` column to the data. To determine if a person is overweight, first calculate their BMI by dividing their weight in kilograms by the square of their height in meters. If that value is > 25 then the person is overweight. Use the value 0 for NOT overweight and the value 1 for overweight.
- Normalize the data by making 0 always good and 1 always bad. If the value of `cholesterol` or `gluc` is 1, make the value 0. If the value is more than 1, make the value 1.
- Convert the data into long format and create a chart that shows the value counts of the categorical features using seaborn's `catplot()`. The dataset should be split by 'Cardio' so there is one chart for each `cardio` value. The chart should look like `examples/Figure_1.png`.
- Clean the data. Filter out the following patient segments that represent incorrect data:
 - diastolic pressure is higher than systolic (Keep the correct data with `(df['ap_lo'] <= df['ap_hi'])`)
 - height is less than the 2.5th percentile (Keep the correct data with

- height is less than the 2.5th percentile (keep the correct data with `(df['height'] >= df['height'].quantile(0.025))`)
- height is more than the 97.5th percentile
- weight is less than the 2.5th percentile
- weight is more than the 97.5th percentile
- Create a correlation matrix using the dataset. Plot the correlation matrix using seaborn's `heatmap()`. Mask the upper triangle. The chart should look like `examples/Figure_2.png`.

Any time a variable is set to `None`, make sure to set it to the correct code.

Unit tests are written for you under `test_module.py`.

Development

For development, you can use `main.py` to test your functions. Click the "run" button and `main.py` will run.

Testing

We imported the tests from `test_module.py` to `main.py` for your convenience. The tests will run automatically whenever you hit the "run" button.

Submitting

Copy your project's URL and submit it to freeCodeCamp.

Solution Link

ex: <https://replit.com/@camperbot/hello>

I've completed this challenge

Get a Hint

Ask for Help