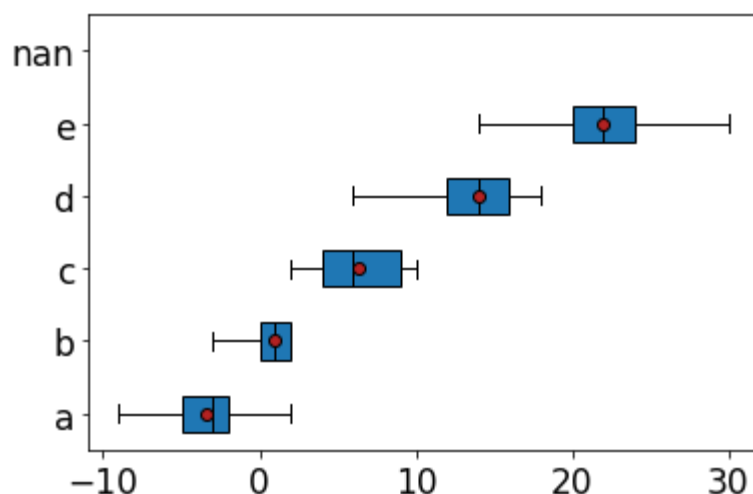


Dépendance entre le nutriscore lettre et le nutriscore point (test de Fisher)



```
anova_nutricore = smf.ols('NutritionScoreFr_100g~NutritionGradeFr', data=df1).fit()  
print(anova_nutricore.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
```

Dep. Variable:	NutritionScoreFr_100g	R-squared:	0.930
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.930
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	7.400e+05
Date:	Wed, 04 May 2022	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00
Time:	06:51:58	Log-Likelihood:	-5.0643e+05
No. Observations:	221210	AIC:	1.013e+06
Df Residuals:	221205	BIC:	1.013e+06
Df Model:	4		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

```
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	-3.4076	0.013	-269.372	0.000	-3.432	-3.383
NutritionGradeFr[T.b]	4.3143	0.018	238.746	0.000	4.279	4.350
NutritionGradeFr[T.c]	9.7752	0.017	578.773	0.000	9.742	9.808
NutritionGradeFr[T.d]	17.4746	0.016	1103.231	0.000	17.444	17.506
NutritionGradeFr[T.e]	25.3699	0.017	1483.256	0.000	25.336	25.403

```
=====
```

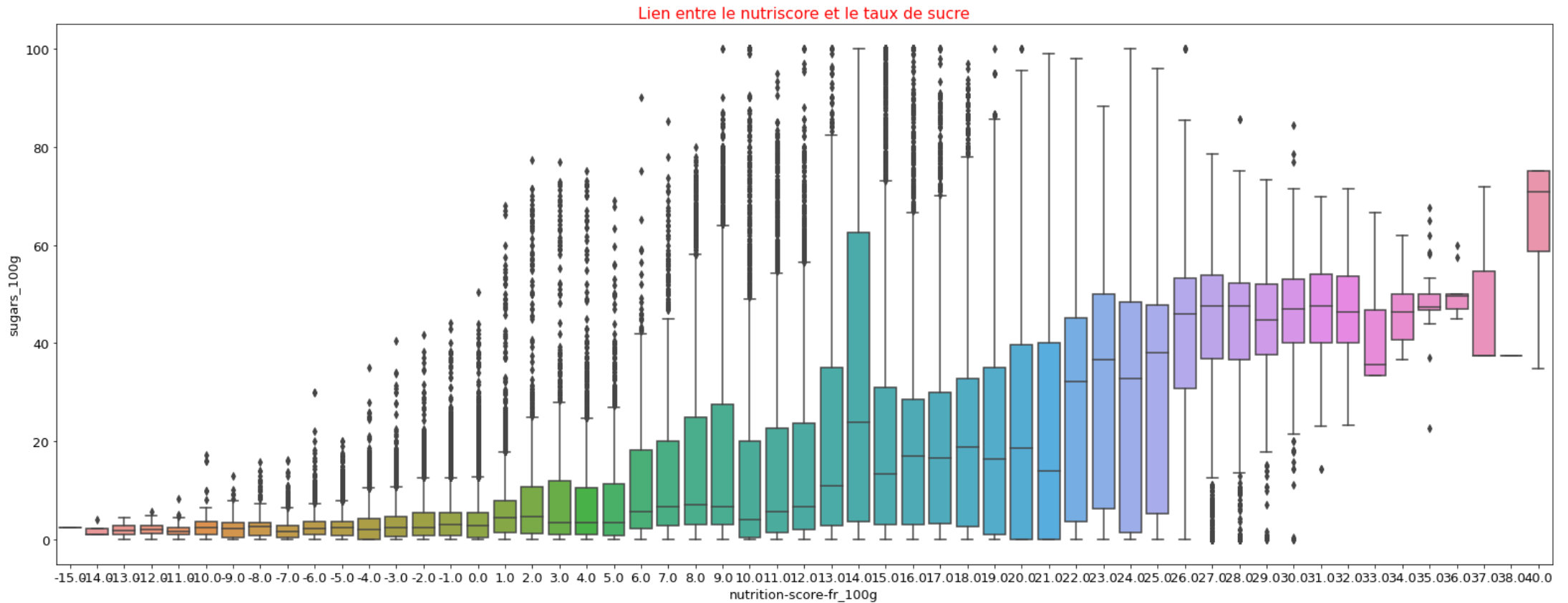
Omnibus:	9618.472	Durbin-Watson:	1.491
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Réaliser un test de Fisher.

Ce qui nous intéresse réellement, c'est le test de Fisher. La p-valeur de ce test (0.00) est inférieure à 5 %. On rejette donc l'hypothèse H_0 selon laquelle $\alpha_1=\alpha_2=\alpha_3=\alpha_4=\alpha_5=0$.

Il y a bien un lien (une dépendance) entre le nutriscore lettre (A, B, C, D, E) et le nutriscore point (qui échelonne entre -15 et 40) comme nous en avons l'intuition en regardant les boîtes à moustaches.

Dépendance entre le nutriscore lettre et taux de sucre (test de Fisher)



```
anova_sugars = smf.ols('sugars_100g~NutritionGradeFr', data=df1).fit()
print(anova_sugars.summary())
```

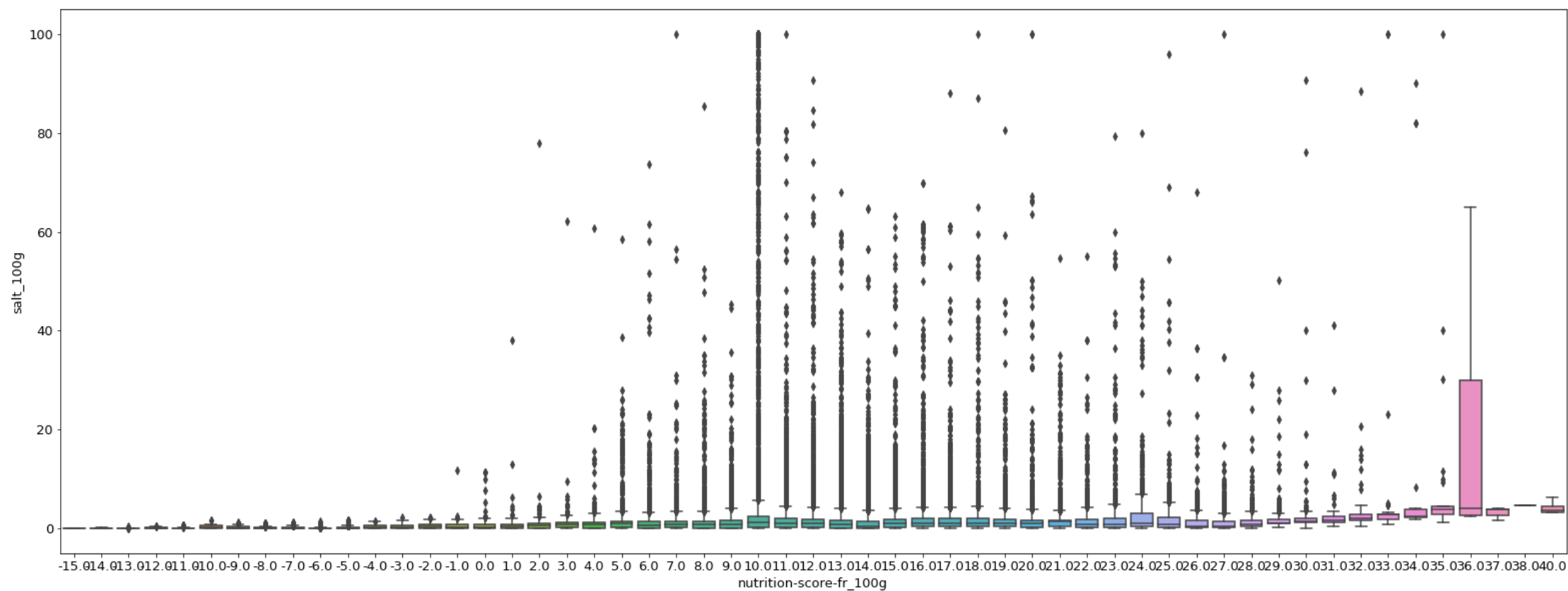
OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          sugars_100g    R-squared:                0.198
Model:                  OLS            Adj. R-squared:           0.198
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:             1.363e+04
Date:                   Wed, 04 May 2022 Prob (F-statistic):       0.00
Time:                   07:00:24        Log-Likelihood:          -9.5010e+05
No. Observations:       221210         AIC:                    1.900e+06
Df Residuals:           221205         BIC:                    1.900e+06
Df Model:                4
Covariance Type:        nonrobust
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	3.4916	0.094	37.144	0.000	3.307	3.676
NutritionGradeFr[T.b]	1.7887	0.134	13.321	0.000	1.526	2.052
NutritionGradeFr[T.c]	7.7860	0.126	62.039	0.000	7.540	8.032
NutritionGradeFr[T.d]	18.0273	0.118	153.165	0.000	17.797	18.258
NutritionGradeFr[T.e]	23.2261	0.127	182.743	0.000	22.977	23.475

```
=====
Omnibus:                49881.373    Durbin-Watson:           0.884
```

Dépendance entre le nutriscore lettre et taux de sel (test de Fisher)



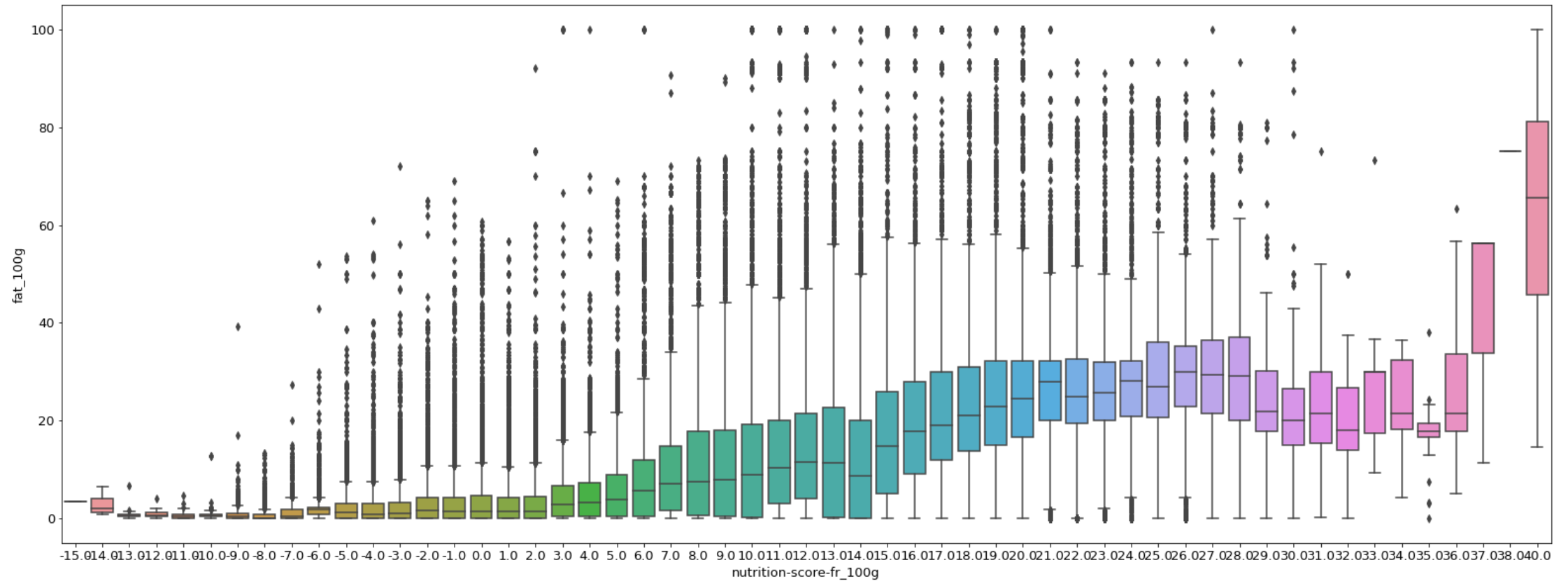
```
anova_salt = smf.ols('salt_100g~NutritionGradeFr', data=df1).fit()
print(anova_salt.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          salt_100g    R-squared:                0.020
Model:                  OLS          Adj. R-squared:           0.020
Method:                 Least Squares  F-statistic:             1116.
Date:                   Wed, 04 May 2022  Prob (F-statistic):       0.00
Time:                   07:03:41      Log-Likelihood:          -6.1733e+05
No. Observations:       221210        AIC:                    1.235e+06
Df Residuals:           221205        BIC:                    1.235e+06
Df Model:                4
Covariance Type:        nonrobust
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	0.3311	0.021	15.854	0.000	0.290	0.372
NutritionGradeFr[T.b]	0.1890	0.030	6.336	0.000	0.131	0.248
NutritionGradeFr[T.c]	1.3701	0.028	49.137	0.000	1.315	1.425
NutritionGradeFr[T.d]	1.2999	0.026	49.709	0.000	1.249	1.351
NutritionGradeFr[T.e]	1.1701	0.028	41.438	0.000	1.115	1.225

Dépendance entre le nutriscore lettre et taux de gras (test de Fisher)



```
anova_fat = smf.ols('fat_100g~NutritionGradeFr', data=df1).fit()
print(anova_fat.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          fat_100g    R-squared:                0.279
Model:                  OLS         Adj. R-squared:           0.279
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:            2.145e+04
Date:                   Wed, 04 May 2022   Prob (F-statistic):      0.00
Time:                   07:05:37         Log-Likelihood:         -8.8875e+05
No. Observations:      221210          AIC:                   1.778e+06
Df Residuals:          221205          BIC:                   1.778e+06
Df Model:               4
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	2.7830	0.071	39.069	0.000	2.643	2.923
NutritionGradeFr[T.b]	1.3557	0.102	13.323	0.000	1.156	1.555
NutritionGradeFr[T.c]	6.9461	0.095	73.036	0.000	6.760	7.133
NutritionGradeFr[T.d]	14.2866	0.089	160.178	0.000	14.112	14.461
NutritionGradeFr[T.e]	23.4873	0.096	243.861	0.000	23.298	23.676

La p-valeur de ces 3 tests (0.00) est inférieure à 5 %. On rejette donc l'hypothèse H_0 selon laquelle $\alpha_1=\alpha_2=\alpha_3=\alpha_4=\alpha_5=0$.

Il y a bien un lien (une dépendance) entre le nutriment lettre (A, B, C, D, E) et les taux de sucre, de sel et de gras comme nous en avons l'intuition en regardant les boîtes à moustaches.