

Barron Clarence and Neal Jarzen Data Clean and Graphing of Heart Rate and SpO2 for Lab 6

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [2]: #Reads the data sheet
hrO2 = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\c3myb\OneDrive\Documents\College Files\CPE
hrO2
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	HRvalue	ts	HRvalid	SpO2valid	SpO2value
0	93	1680296553234	True	True	99.169194
1	93	1680296680823	True	True	98.794776
2	93	1680296794691	True	True	98.752554
3	93	1680296893713	True	True	99.727416
4	93	1680297178186	True	True	97.990506
...
61	107	1680296723730	True	True	98.651946
62	107	1680297035948	True	True	96.727986
63	107	1680297249208	True	True	97.802616
64	83	1680296609760	True	True	99.59255399999999
65	83	1680296950750	True	True	99.169194

66 rows × 5 columns

```
In [3]: #Shows the info of the heart rate
hrO2.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 66 entries, 0 to 65
Data columns (total 5 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   HRvalue     66 non-null    object
 1   ts          66 non-null    int64
 2   HRvalid     66 non-null    bool
 3   SpO2valid   66 non-null    bool
 4   SpO2value   66 non-null    object
dtypes: bool(2), int64(1), object(2)
memory usage: 1.8+ KB
```

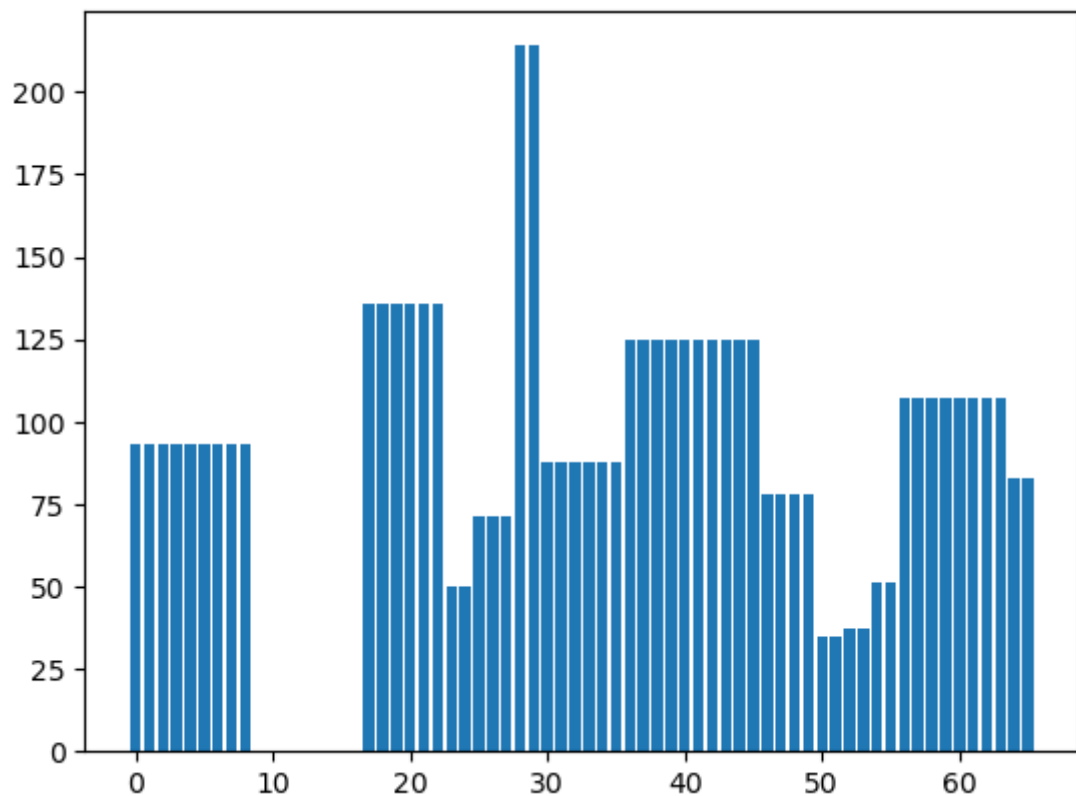
```
In [4]: #Shows the amount of valid data in the data set
print ('There are',hrO2['HRvalid'].sum(), 'valid data')
print ('There are',hrO2['SpO2valid'].sum(), 'valid data')
```

There are 58 valid data
There are 58 valid data

```
In [5]: #Displays the values of the raw data
hr_1 = pd.to_numeric(hr02['HRvalue'], errors='coerce')
hr_1
```

```
Out[5]: 0      93.0
1      93.0
2      93.0
3      93.0
4      93.0
...
61     107.0
62     107.0
63     107.0
64      83.0
65      83.0
Name: HRvalue, Length: 66, dtype: float64
```

```
In [6]: #Plots a bar graph of the raw data
plt.bar(hr_1.index, hr_1)
plt.show()
```

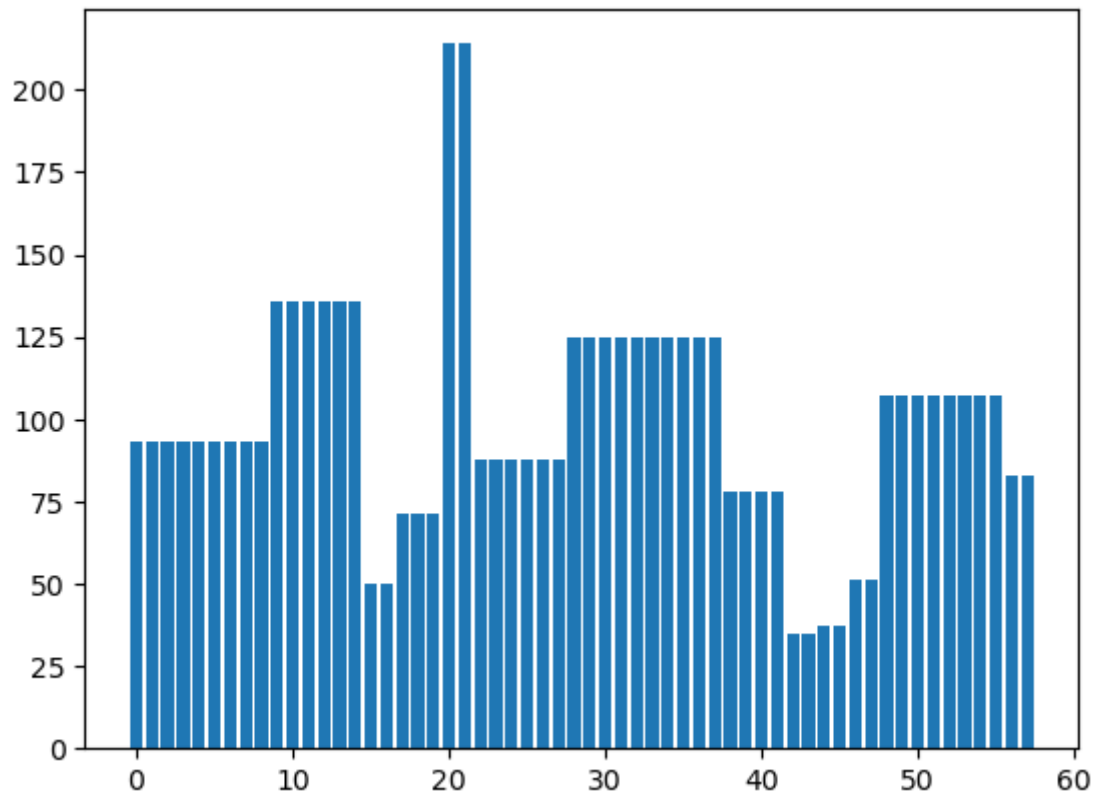


```
In [7]: #Removes the NaN values in the data set
hr_1.dropna(inplace=True)
hr_1
```

```
Out[7]: 0      93.0
1      93.0
2      93.0
3      93.0
4      93.0
5      93.0
6      93.0
7      93.0
8      93.0
17     136.0
18     136.0
19     136.0
```

```
20    136.0
21    136.0
22    136.0
23     50.0
24     50.0
25     71.0
26     71.0
27     71.0
28    214.0
29    214.0
30     88.0
31     88.0
32     88.0
33     88.0
34     88.0
35     88.0
36    125.0
37    125.0
38    125.0
39    125.0
40    125.0
41    125.0
42    125.0
43    125.0
44    125.0
45    125.0
46     78.0
47     78.0
48     78.0
49     78.0
50     35.0
51     35.0
52     37.0
53     37.0
54     51.0
55     51.0
56    107.0
57    107.0
58    107.0
59    107.0
60    107.0
61    107.0
62    107.0
63    107.0
64     83.0
65     83.0
Name: HRvalue, dtype: float64
```

```
In [8]: #Gets rid of the values that have been removed with the last code block
hr_1.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
hr_1
plt.bar(hr_1.index, hr_1)
plt.show()
```



```
In [9]: #Displays the values of the SpO2
O2_1 = pd.to_numeric(hrO2['SpO2value'], errors='coerce')
O2_1
```

```
Out[9]: 0      99.169194
1      98.794776
2      98.752554
3      99.727416
4      97.990506
...
61      98.651946
62      96.727986
63      97.802616
64      99.592554
65      99.169194
Name: SpO2value, Length: 66, dtype: float64
```

```
In [10]: #Cleans the data of the SpO2 of the NaN numbers and removes the indexes c
O2_1.dropna(inplace=True)
O2_1.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
O2_1
```

```
Out[10]: 0      99.169194
1      98.794776
2      98.752554
3      99.727416
4      97.990506
5      98.651946
6      99.016626
7      97.118136
8      98.500104
9      97.399800
10     97.802616
11     98.794776
12     99.824664
13     96.235050
14     96.960936
```

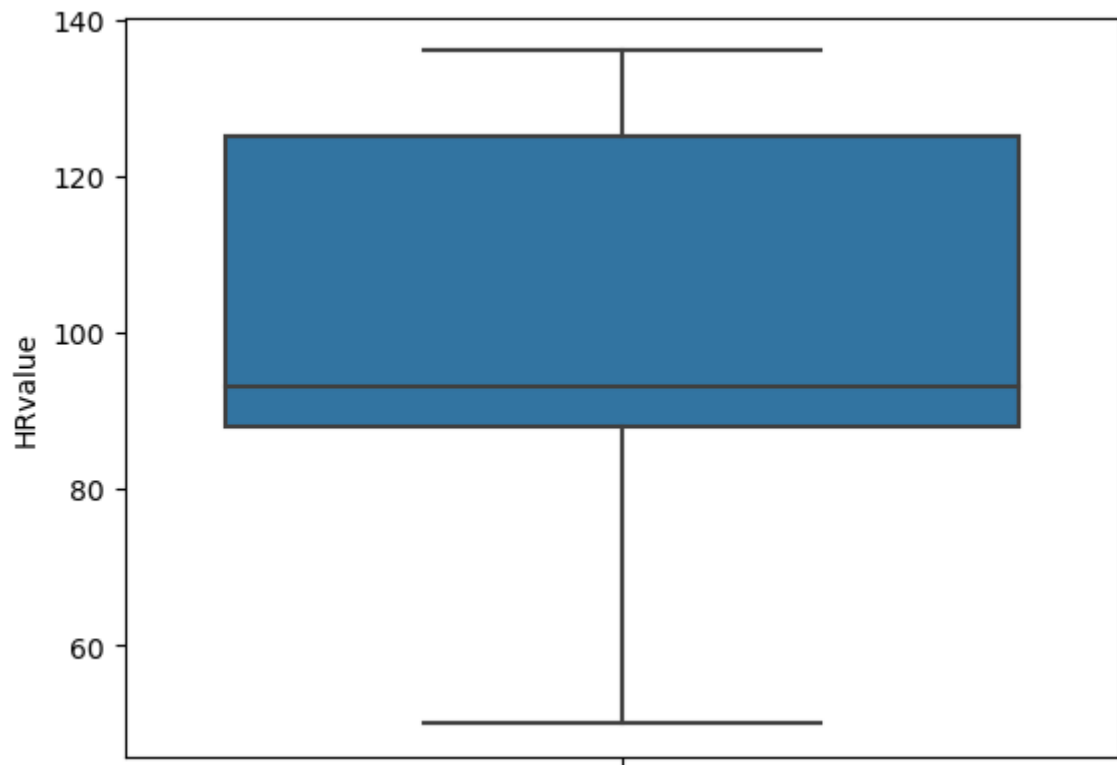
```
15    97.399800
16    96.727986
17    98.169384
18    99.053400
19    98.889096
20    97.335786
21    97.990506
22    99.053400
23    99.169194
24    96.486024
25    98.794776
26    96.235050
27    97.990506
28    98.651946
29    98.651946
30    99.169194
31    99.542250
32    99.758856
33    98.928594
34    99.657000
35    98.928594
36    98.651946
37    97.184874
38    99.016626
39    98.500104
40    98.339250
41    99.771114
42    98.452434
43    99.345144
44    96.960936
45    96.486024
46    98.752554
47    99.053400
48    99.855786
49    98.500104
50    98.651946
51    99.053400
52    97.605714
53    98.651946
54    96.727986
55    97.802616
56    99.592554
57    99.169194
Name: SpO2value, dtype: float64
```

```
In [11]: #Replaces the outliers with the median value and displays the aggregated
median = hr_1.median()
hr_1[hr_1 > 150] = median
hr_1[hr_1 < 50] = median
hr_1.describe()
```

```
Out[11]: count    58.000000
mean      98.931034
std       23.241570
min       50.000000
25%       88.000000
50%       93.000000
75%      125.000000
max      136.000000
Name: HRvalue, dtype: float64
```

```
In [12]: #Shows a boxplot of the data in between 150 and 50 BPM
hr_2 = hr_1[(hr_1 <= 150) & (hr_1 >= 50)]
```

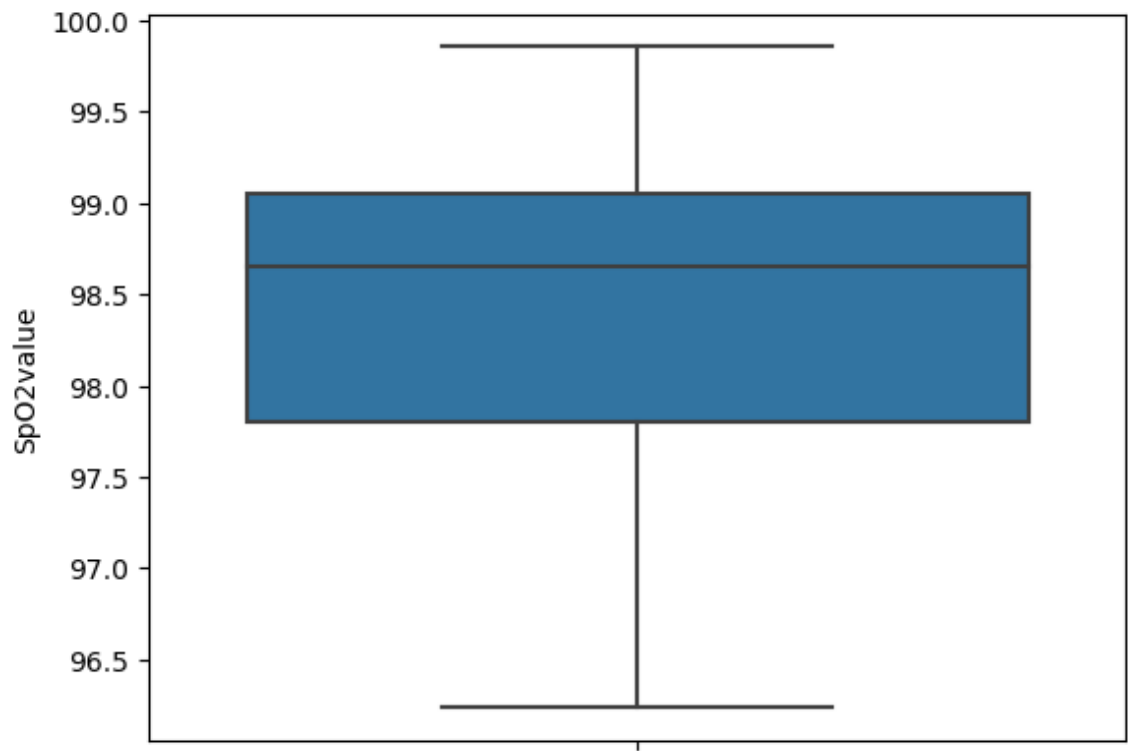
```
sns.boxplot(y=hr_2)
plt.show()
```



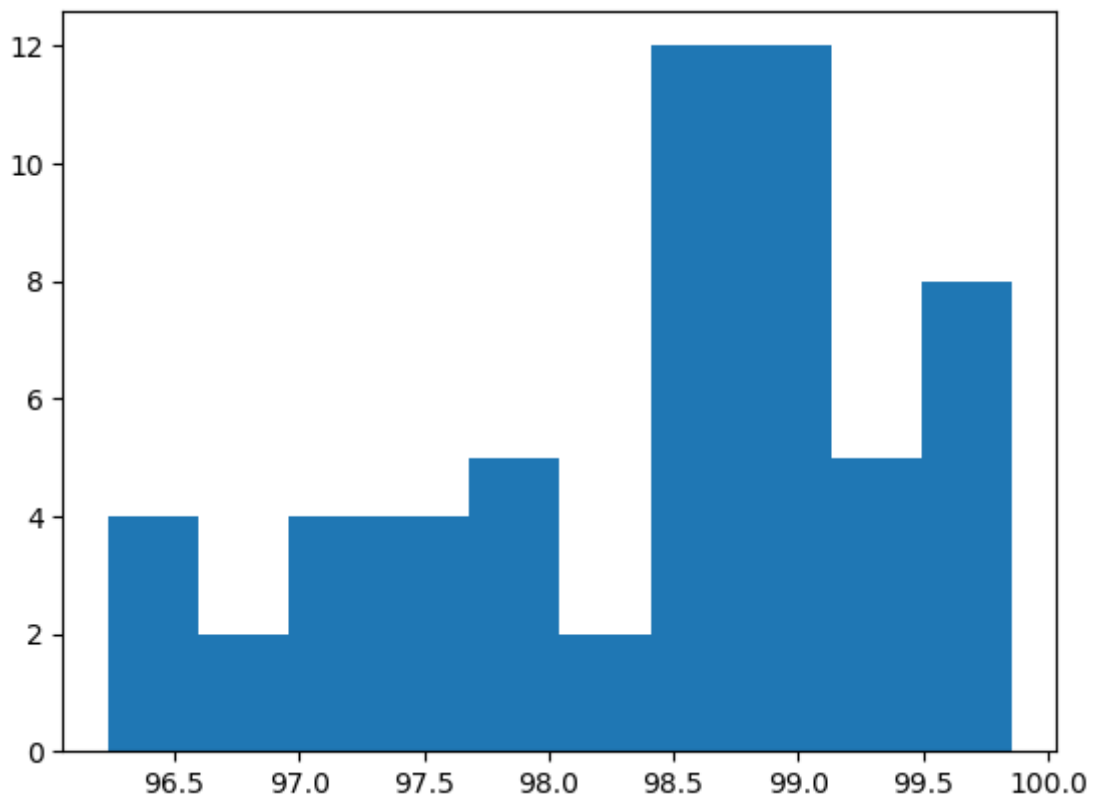
```
In [13]: #Displays the aggregate data of the SpO2 values
O2_1.describe()
```

```
Out[13]: count    58.000000
mean      98.404277
std       0.992875
min       96.235050
25%       97.802616
50%       98.651946
75%       99.053400
max       99.855786
Name: SpO2value, dtype: float64
```

```
In [14]: #Displays the BoxPlot of the SpO2 data that is not lower than 80.
O2_2 = O2_1[O2_1 > 80]
sns.boxplot(y=O2_2)
plt.show()
```



```
In [15]: #Displays a bar graph of the SpO2 values.  
plt.hist(O2_2, bins=10)  
plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]:
```