

```
In [22]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats import pearsonr

# Read CSV file
data = pd.read_csv("C:/Users/user/Desktop/My learning/ClinSoft/expenses.csv")

# Display the first few rows of the dataframe
print(data.head())

# Summary statistics of the dataframe
print(data.describe())

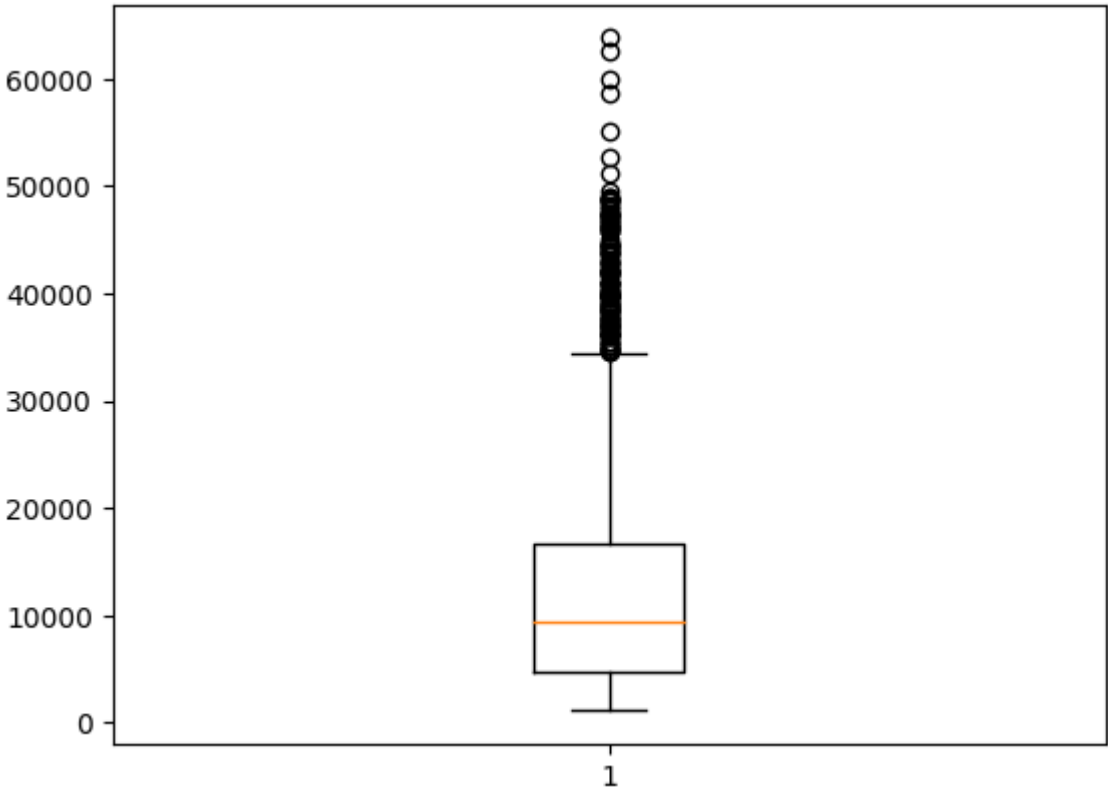
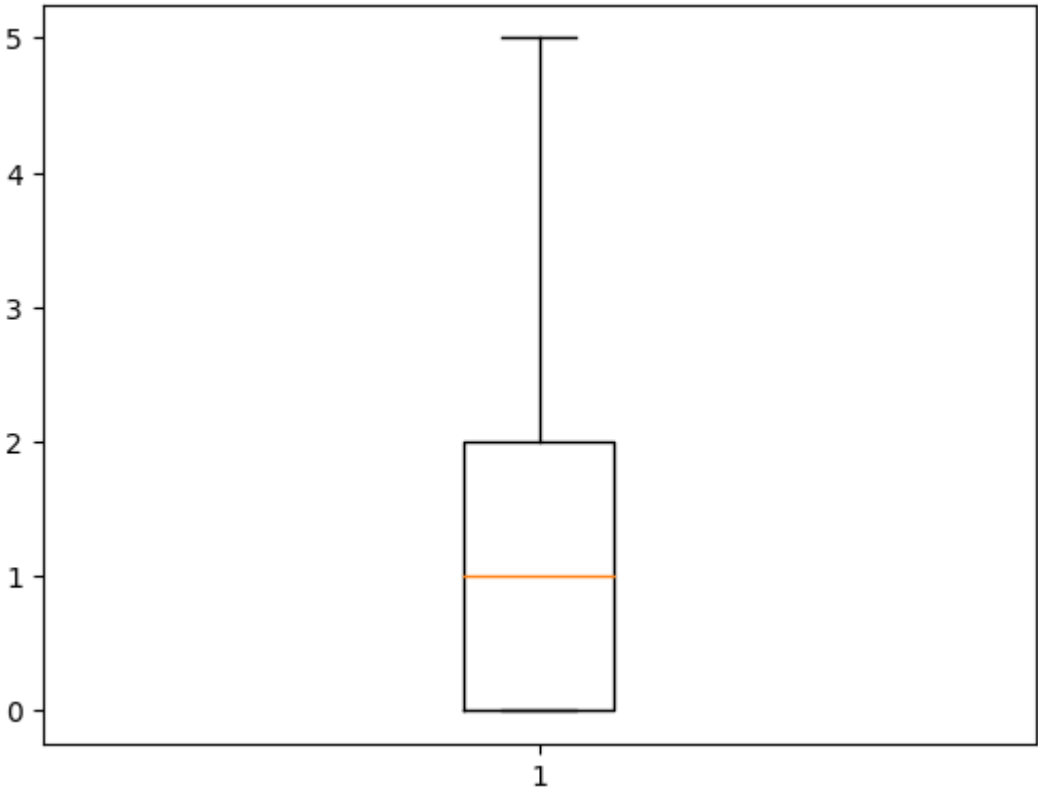
# Boxplot for 'children', 'charges', and 'bmi'
plt.boxplot(data['children'])
plt.show()

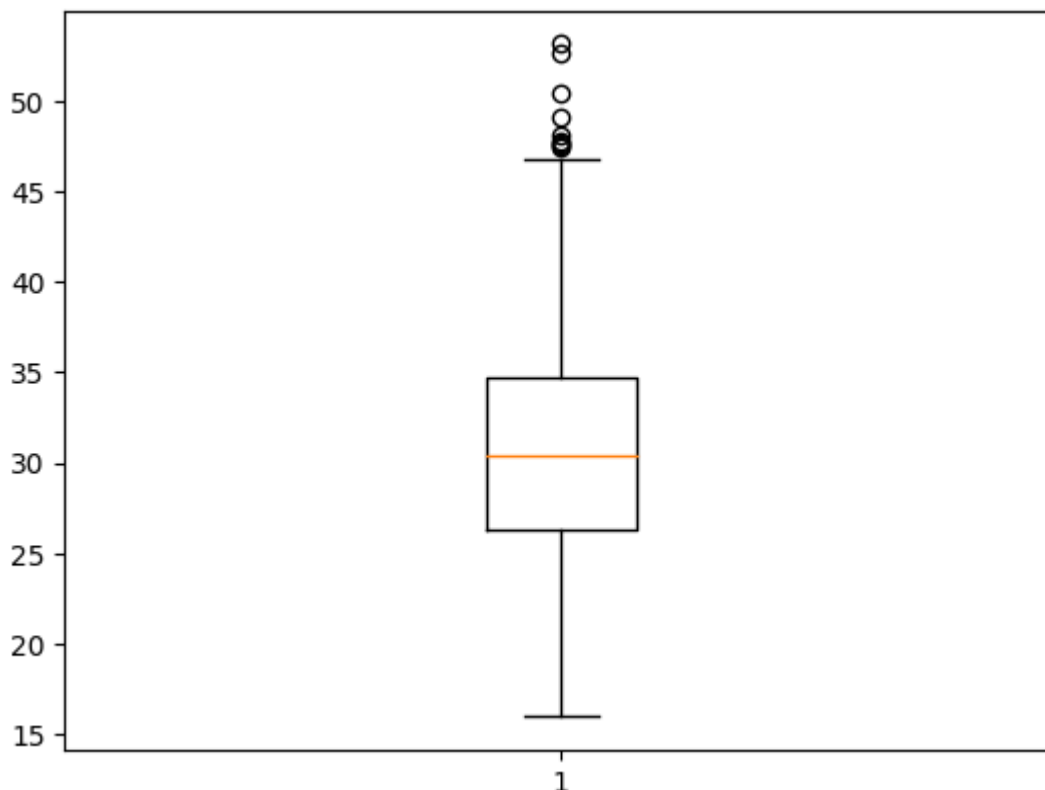
plt.boxplot(data['charges'])
plt.show()

plt.boxplot(data['bmi'])
plt.show()
```

	age	sex	bmi	children	smoker	region	charges
0	19	female	27.900	0	yes	southwest	16884.92400
1	18	male	33.770	1	no	southeast	1725.55230
2	28	male	33.000	3	no	southeast	4449.46200
3	33	male	22.705	0	no	northwest	21984.47061
4	32	male	28.880	0	no	northwest	3866.85520

	age	bmi	children	charges
count	1338.000000	1338.000000	1338.000000	1338.000000
mean	39.207025	30.663397	1.094918	13270.422265
std	14.049960	6.098187	1.205493	12110.011237
min	18.000000	15.960000	0.000000	1121.873900
25%	27.000000	26.296250	0.000000	4740.287150
50%	39.000000	30.400000	1.000000	9382.033000
75%	51.000000	34.693750	2.000000	16639.912515
max	64.000000	53.130000	5.000000	63770.428010



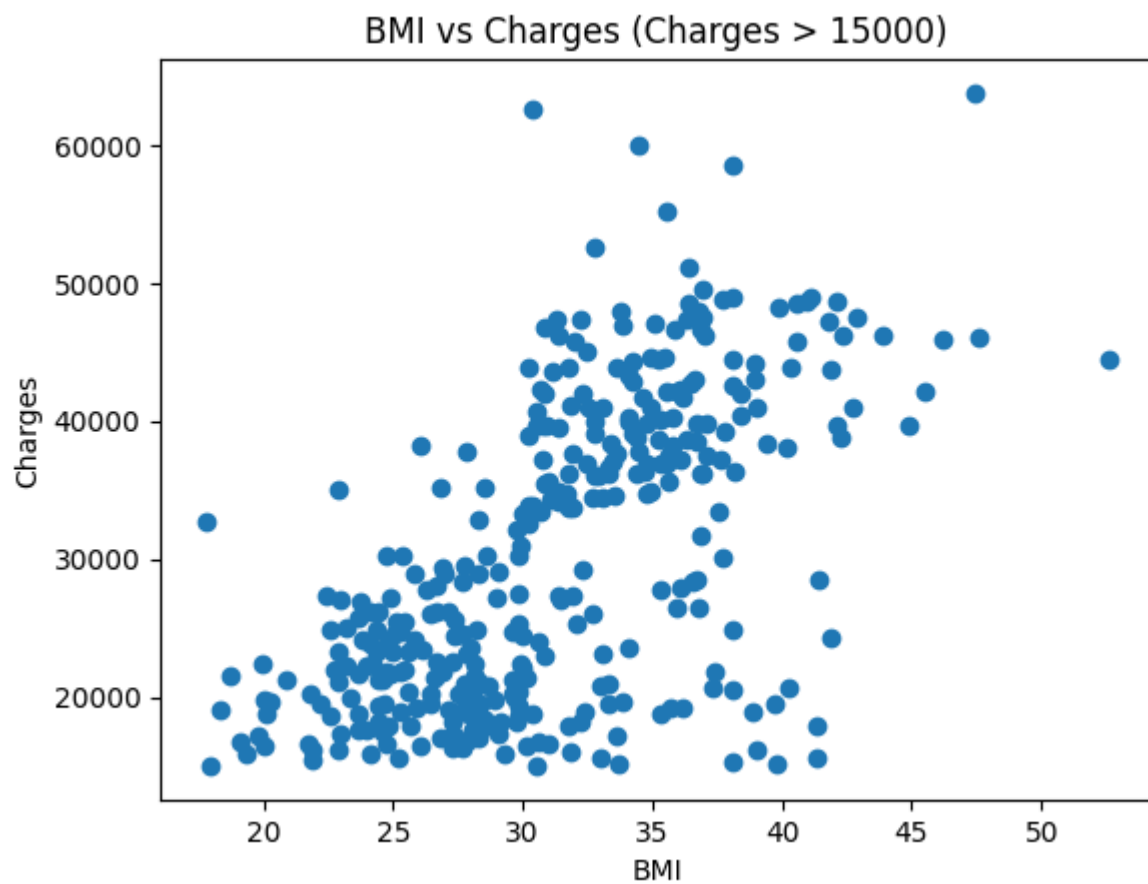
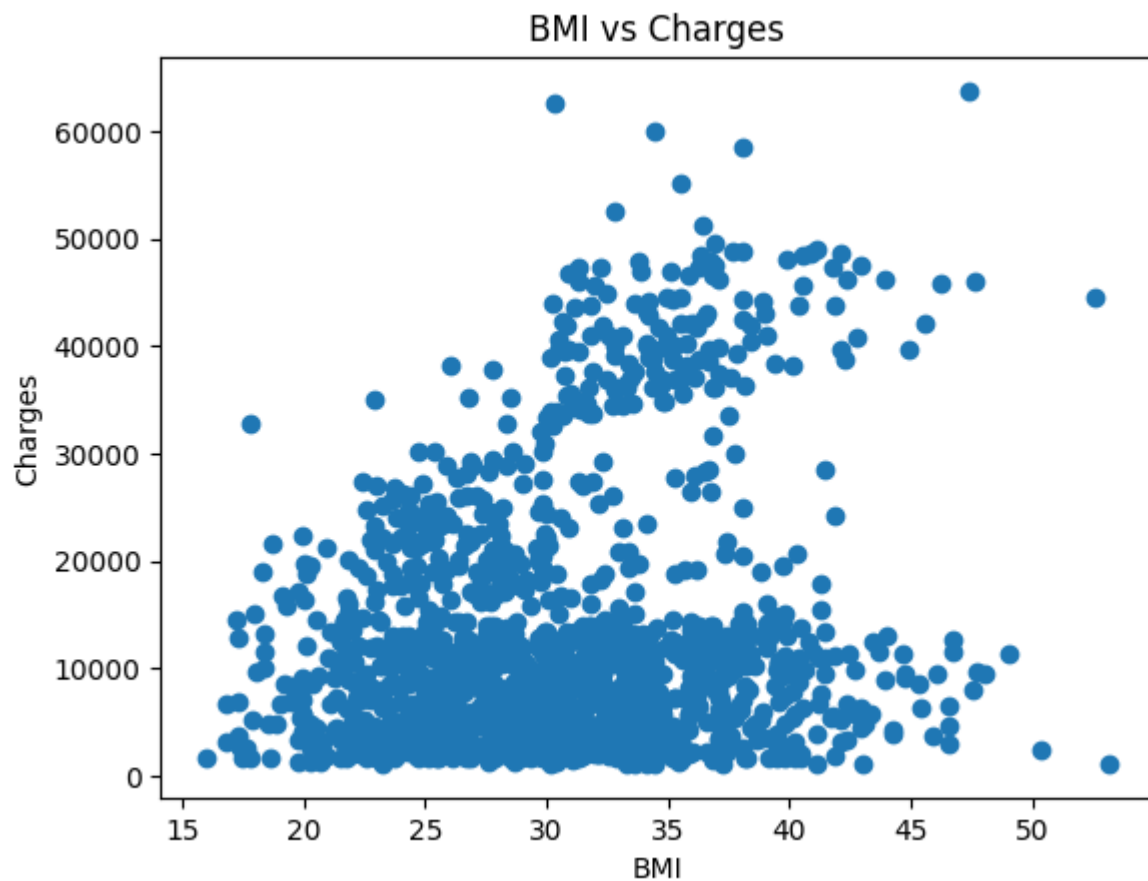


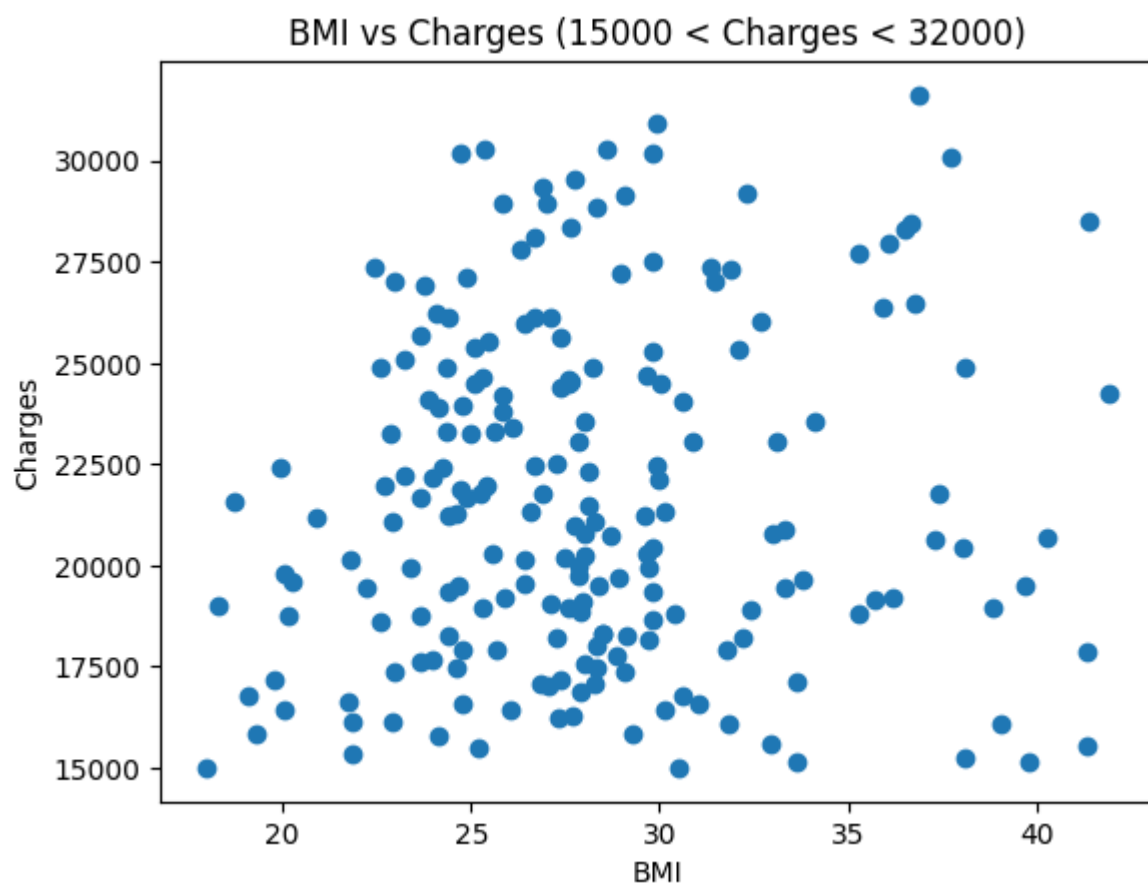
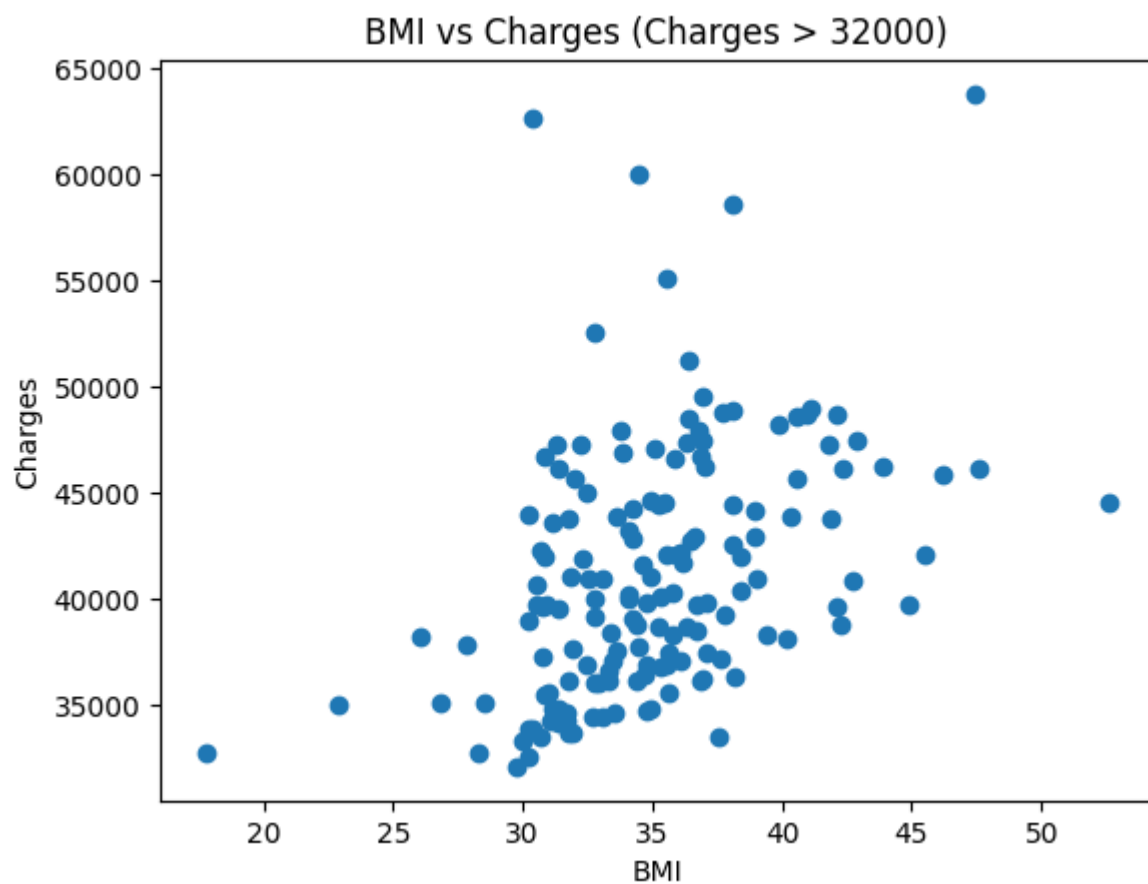
```
In [23]: # Plot of 'bmi' vs 'charges'
plt.scatter(data['bmi'], data['charges'])
plt.xlabel('BMI')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('BMI vs Charges')
plt.show()

# Plot of 'bmi' vs 'charges' for charges > 15000
plt.scatter(data.loc[data['charges'] > 15000, 'bmi'], data.loc[data['charges'] > 15000, 'charges'])
plt.xlabel('BMI')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('BMI vs Charges (Charges > 15000)')
plt.show()

# Similar plots for charges > 32000 and 15000 < charges < 32000
plt.scatter(data.loc[data['charges'] > 32000, 'bmi'], data.loc[data['charges'] > 32000, 'charges'])
plt.xlabel('BMI')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('BMI vs Charges (Charges > 32000)')
plt.show()

plt.scatter(data.loc[(data['charges'] < 32000) & (data['charges'] > 15000), 'bmi'],
            data.loc[(data['charges'] < 32000) & (data['charges'] > 15000), 'charges'])
plt.xlabel('BMI')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('BMI vs Charges (15000 < Charges < 32000)')
plt.show()
```





```
In [24]: # Pearson correlation test between 'bmi' and 'charges'
correlation, p_value = pearsonr(data['bmi'], data['charges'])
```

```
print("Correlation between BMI and Charges:", correlation)
print("p-value:", p_value)
```

Correlation between BMI and Charges: 0.19834096883362887
p-value: 2.459085535117846e-13

```
In [14]: # Create a new column 'overweight'
data['overweight'] = ['Over30' if x > 30 else 'Under30' for x in data['bmi']]
data['exp'] = ['High_Charge' if x > 15000 else "Low_Charge" for x in data['charges']]

# Summary of the 'overweight' column
print(data['overweight'].describe())
data['exp'].describe()
```

```
count      1338
unique         2
top      Over30
freq         705
Name: overweight, dtype: object
```

```
Out[14]: count      1338
unique         2
top      Low_Charge
freq         980
Name: exp, dtype: object
```

```
In [16]: # Cross-tabulation of 'overweight' and 'exp'
cross_tab = pd.crosstab(data['overweight'], data['exp'], margins=True)
print(cross_tab)

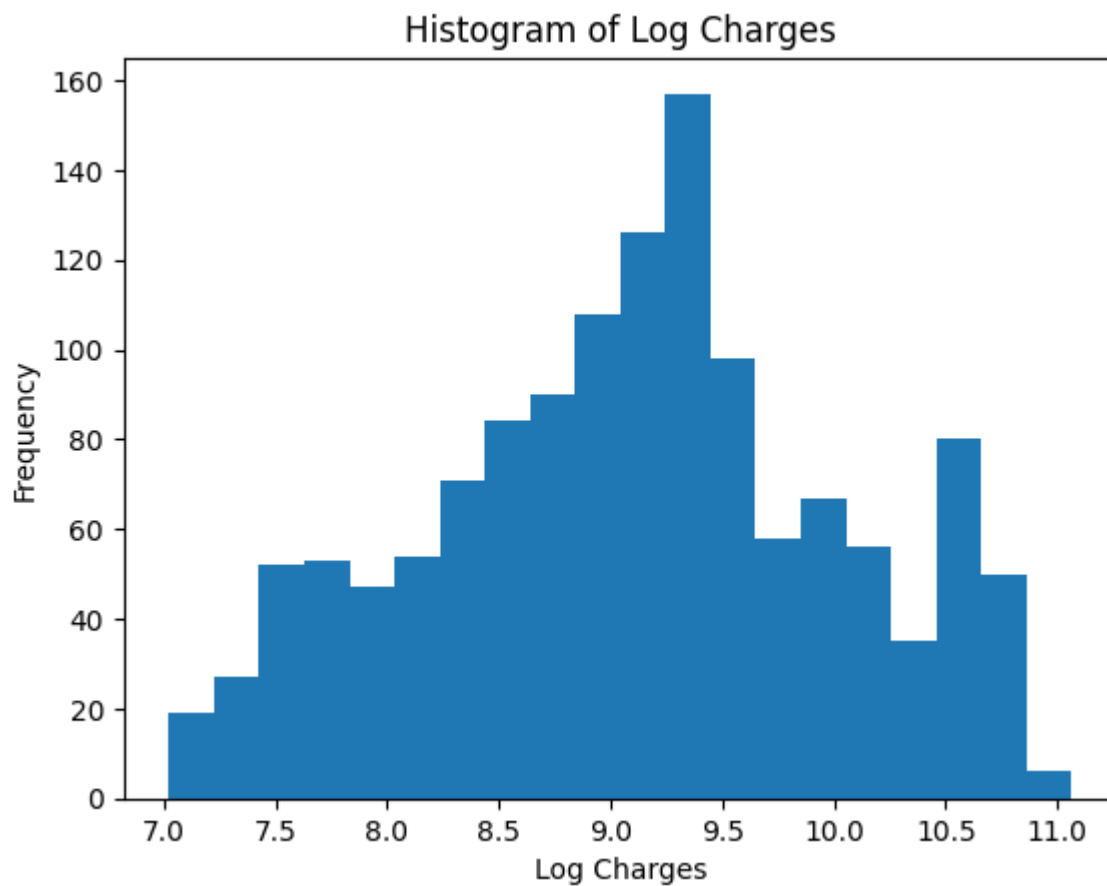
# Cross-tabulation of 'children', 'smoker', and 'exp'
cross_tab_3d = pd.crosstab([data['children'], data['smoker']], data['exp'], margins=True)
print(cross_tab_3d)

# Cross-tabulation of 'children', 'smoker', 'region', and 'exp'
cross_tab_4d = pd.crosstab([data['children'], data['smoker'], data['region']], data['exp'], margins=True)
print(cross_tab_4d)
```

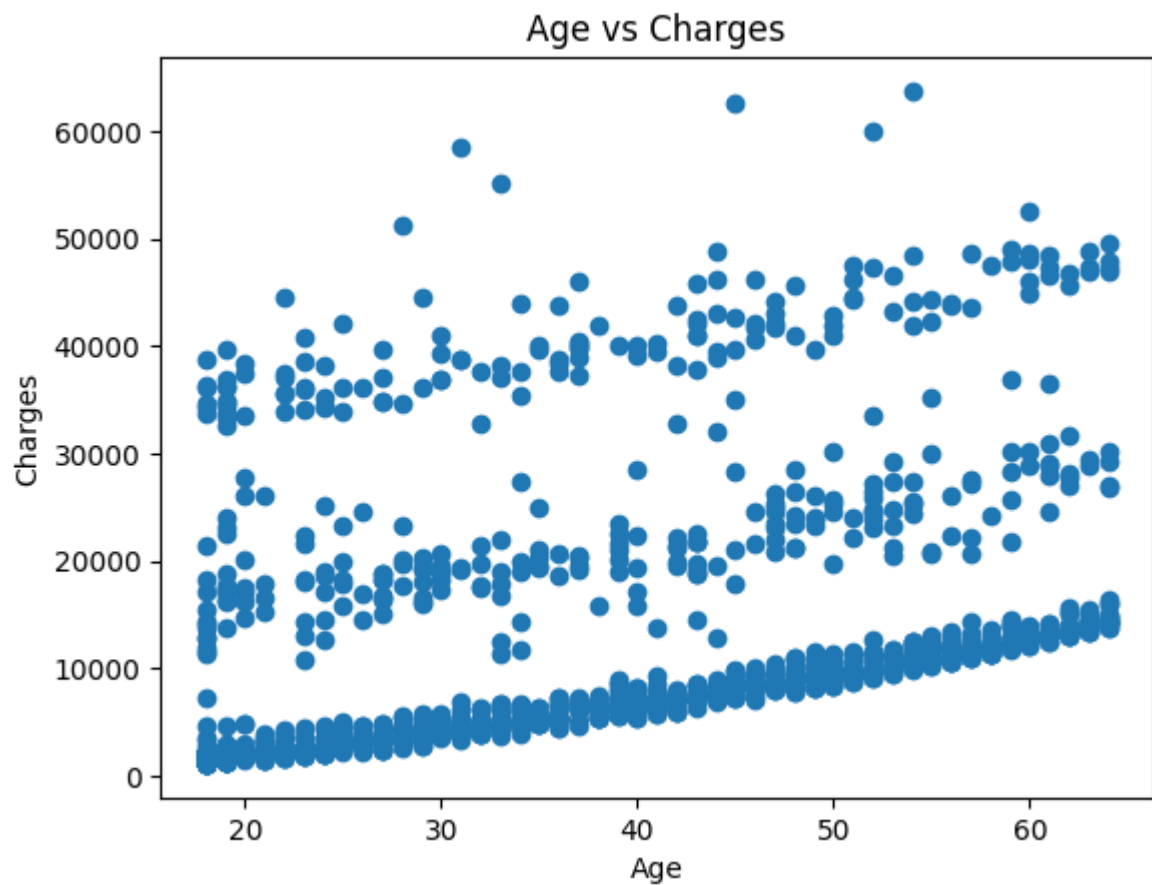
		High_Charge	Low_Charge	All	
exp					
overweight					
Over30		200	505	705	
Under30		158	475	633	
All		358	980	1338	
		High_Charge	Low_Charge	All	
exp					
children					
smoker					
0	no	28	431	459	
	yes	110	5	115	
1	no	21	242	263	
	yes	61	0	61	
2	no	23	162	185	
	yes	53	2	55	
3	no	14	104	118	
	yes	39	0	39	
4	no	5	17	22	
	yes	3	0	3	
5	no	0	17	17	
	yes	1	0	1	
All		358	980	1338	
		High_Charge	Low_Charge	All	
exp					
children					
smoker					
region					
0	no	northeast	7	114	121
		northwest	5	103	108
		southeast	9	108	117
		southwest	7	106	113
	yes	northeast	23	3	26
		northwest	23	1	24
		southeast	40	0	40
		southwest	24	1	25
1	no	northeast	7	48	55
		northwest	4	61	65
		southeast	7	66	73
		southwest	3	67	70
	yes	northeast	22	0	22
		northwest	9	0	9
		southeast	22	0	22
		southwest	8	0	8
2	no	northeast	10	32	42
		northwest	9	46	55
		southeast	2	46	48
		southwest	2	38	40
	yes	northeast	7	2	9
		northwest	11	0	11
		southeast	18	0	18
		southwest	17	0	17
3	no	northeast	0	29	29
		northwest	6	27	33
		southeast	6	18	24
		southwest	2	30	32
	yes	northeast	10	0	10
		northwest	13	0	13
		southeast	11	0	11
		southwest	5	0	5
4	no	northeast	3	4	7
		northwest	0	5	5
		southeast	1	4	5
		southwest	1	4	5
	yes	northwest	1	0	1
		southwest	2	0	2

5	no	northeast	0	3	3
		northwest	0	1	1
		southeast	0	6	6
		southwest	0	7	7
	yes	southwest	1	0	1
All			358	980	1338

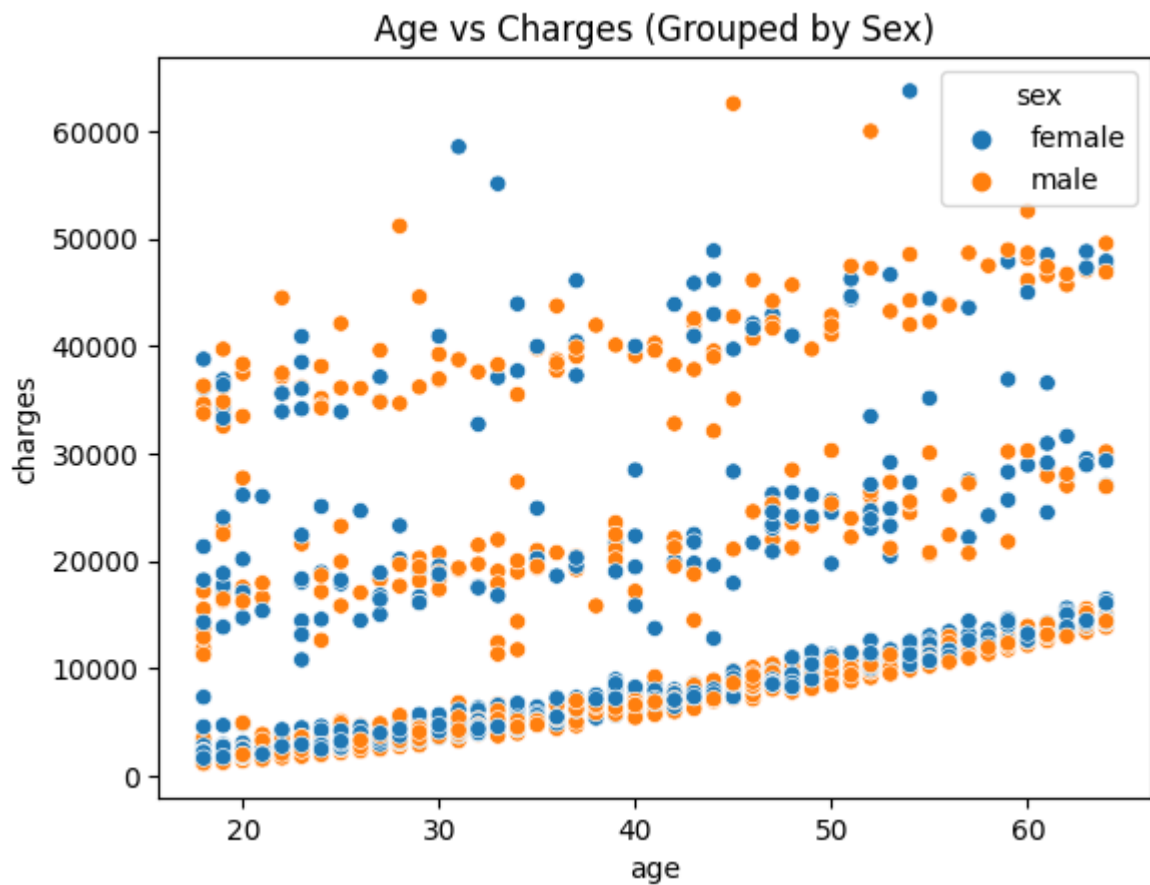
```
In [21]: import math
# Histogram of Logarithm of charges
plt.hist(data['charges'].apply(lambda x: math.log(x)), bins=20)
plt.xlabel('Log Charges')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Histogram of Log Charges')
plt.show()
```



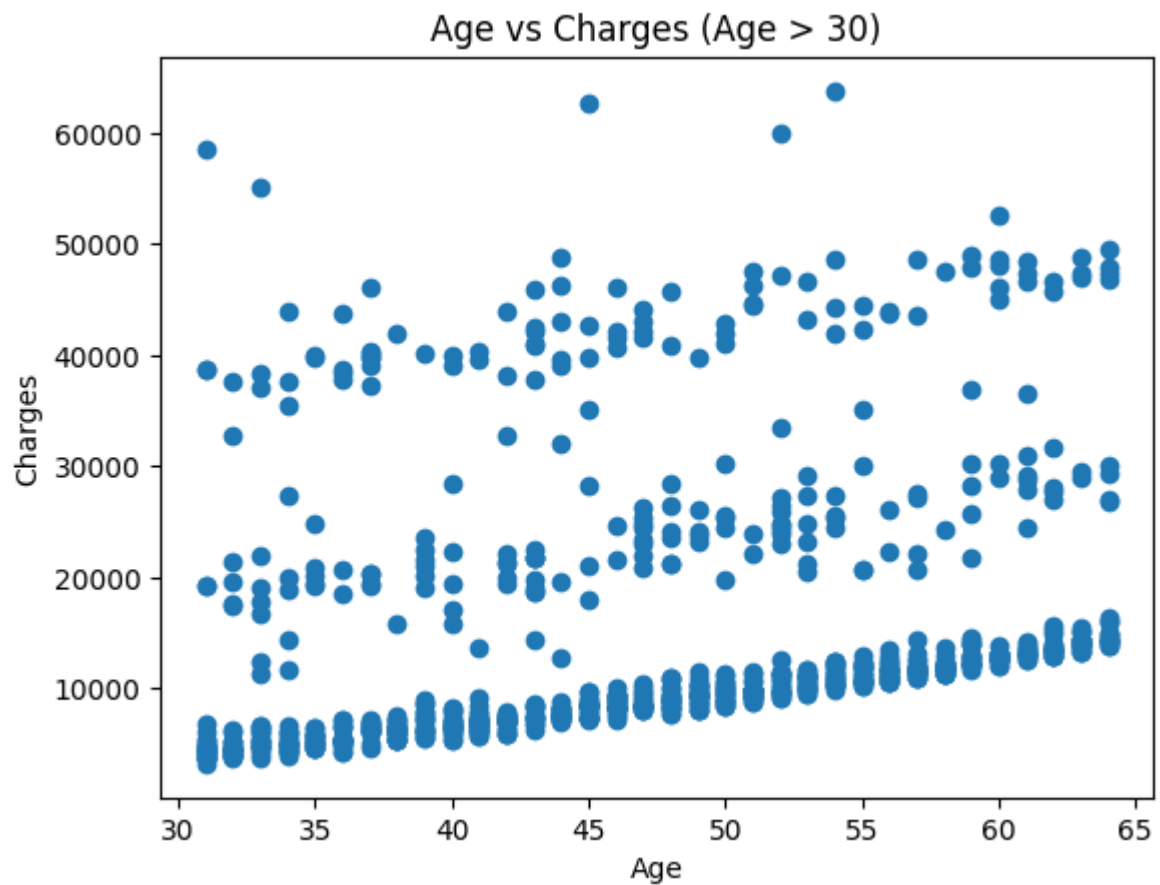
```
In [26]: plt.scatter(data['age'], data['charges'])
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('Age vs Charges')
plt.show()
```

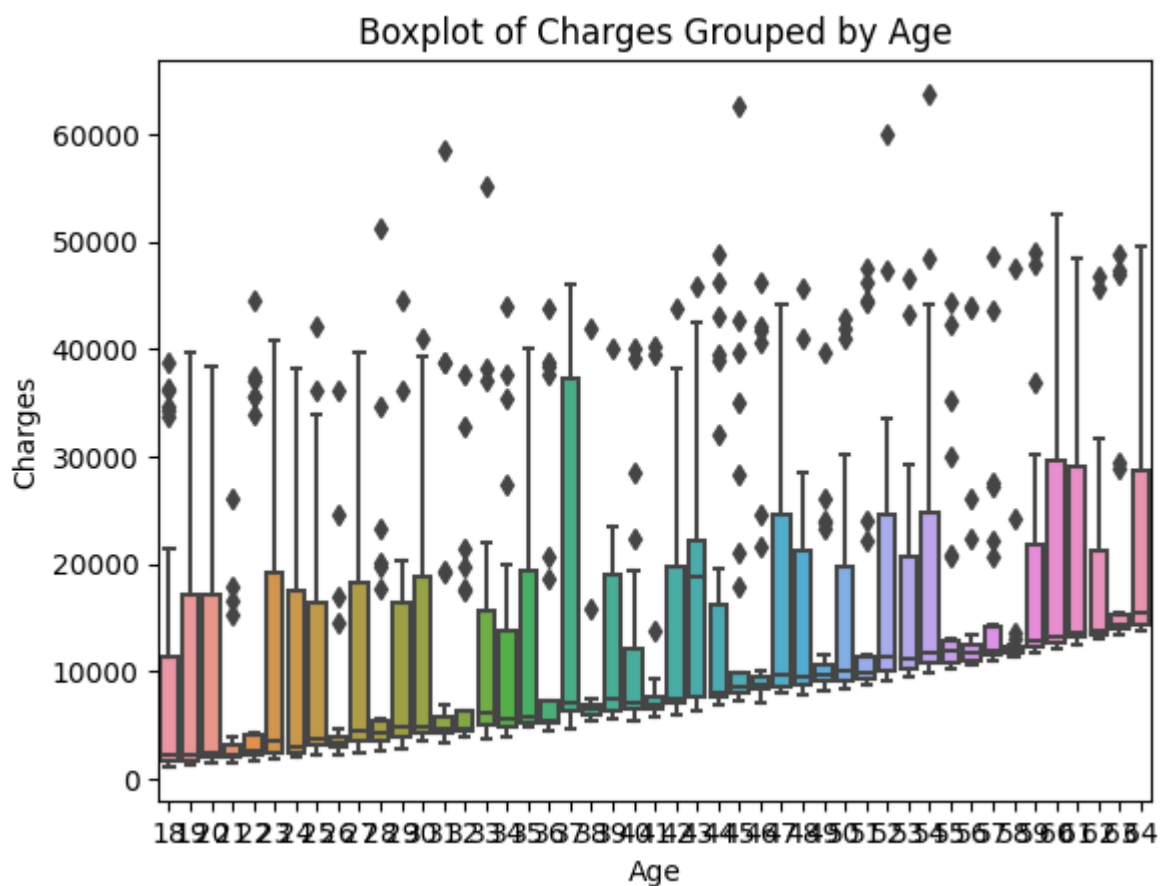
```
In [27]: # Scatter plot of age vs charges grouped by sex
sns.scatterplot(data=data, x='age', y='charges', hue='sex')
plt.title('Age vs Charges (Grouped by Sex)')
plt.show()
```



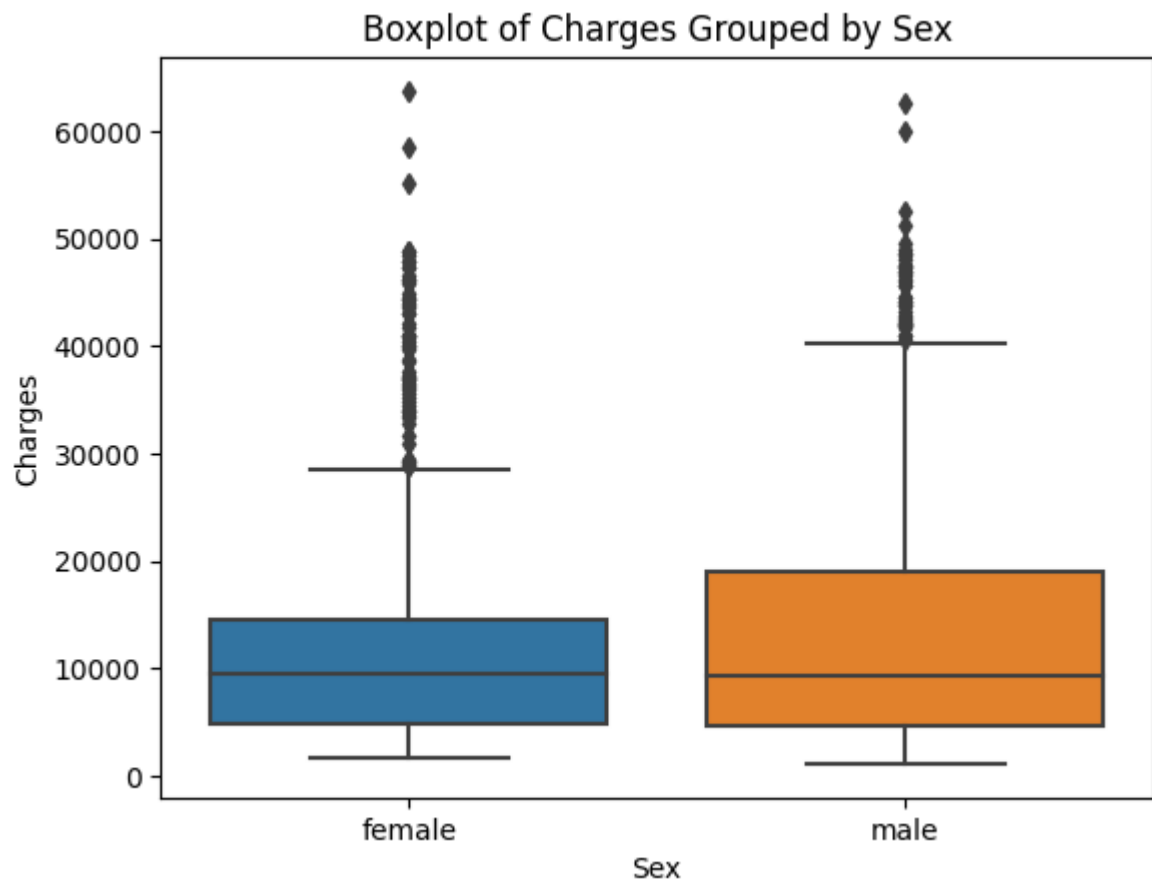
```
In [28]: # Scatter plot of age vs charges for age > 30
plt.scatter(data[data['age'] > 30]['age'], data[data['age'] > 30]['charges'])
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('Age vs Charges (Age > 30)')
plt.show()
```



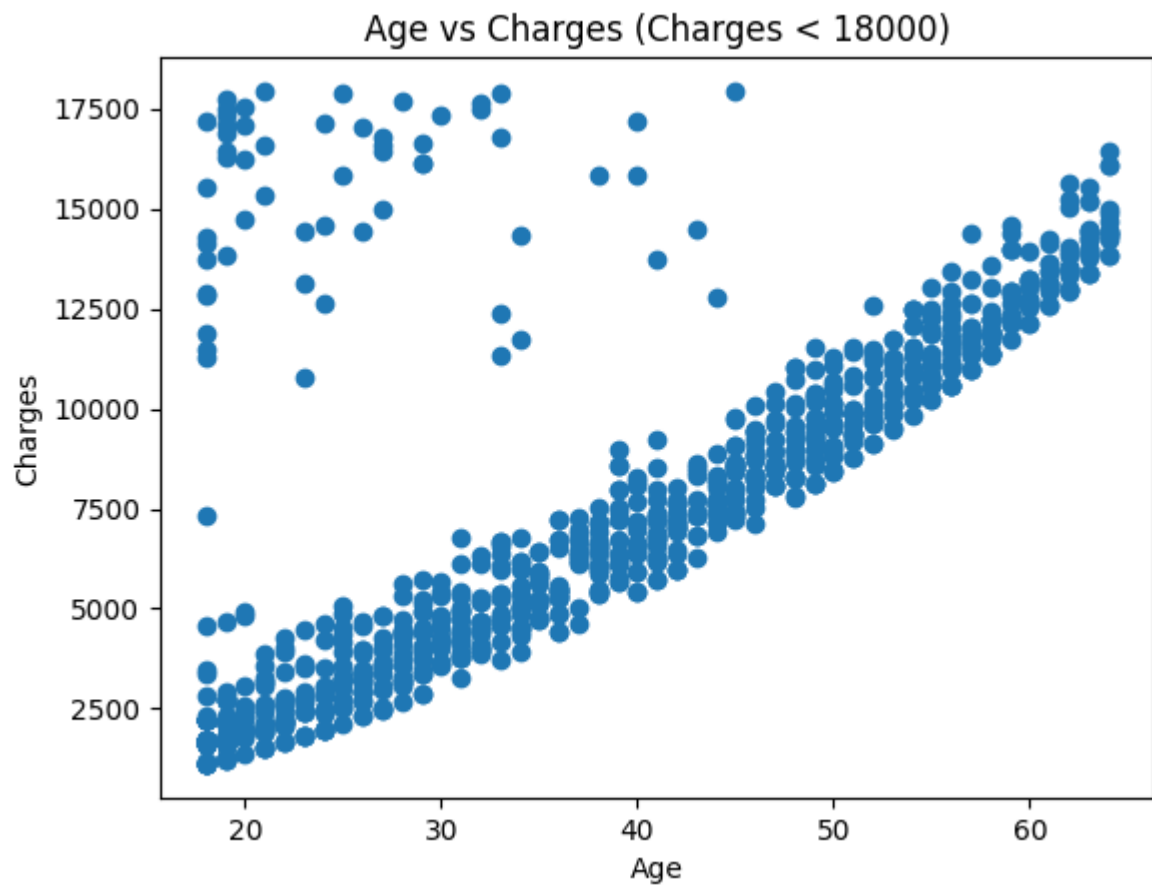
```
In [29]: # Boxplot of charges grouped by age
sns.boxplot(x=data['age'], y=data['charges'])
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('Boxplot of Charges Grouped by Age')
plt.show()
```



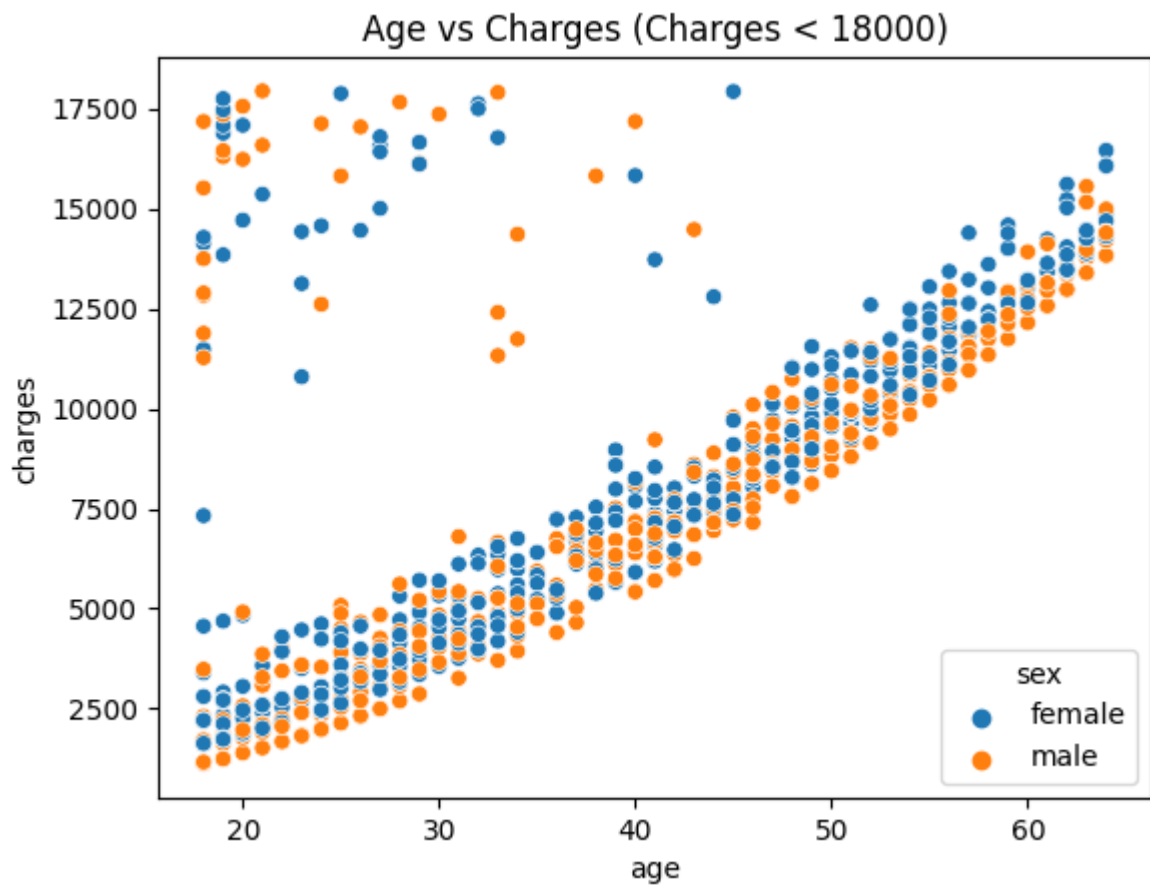
```
In [30]: # Boxplot of charges grouped by sex
sns.boxplot(x=data['sex'], y=data['charges'])
plt.xlabel('Sex')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('Boxplot of Charges Grouped by Sex')
plt.show()
```



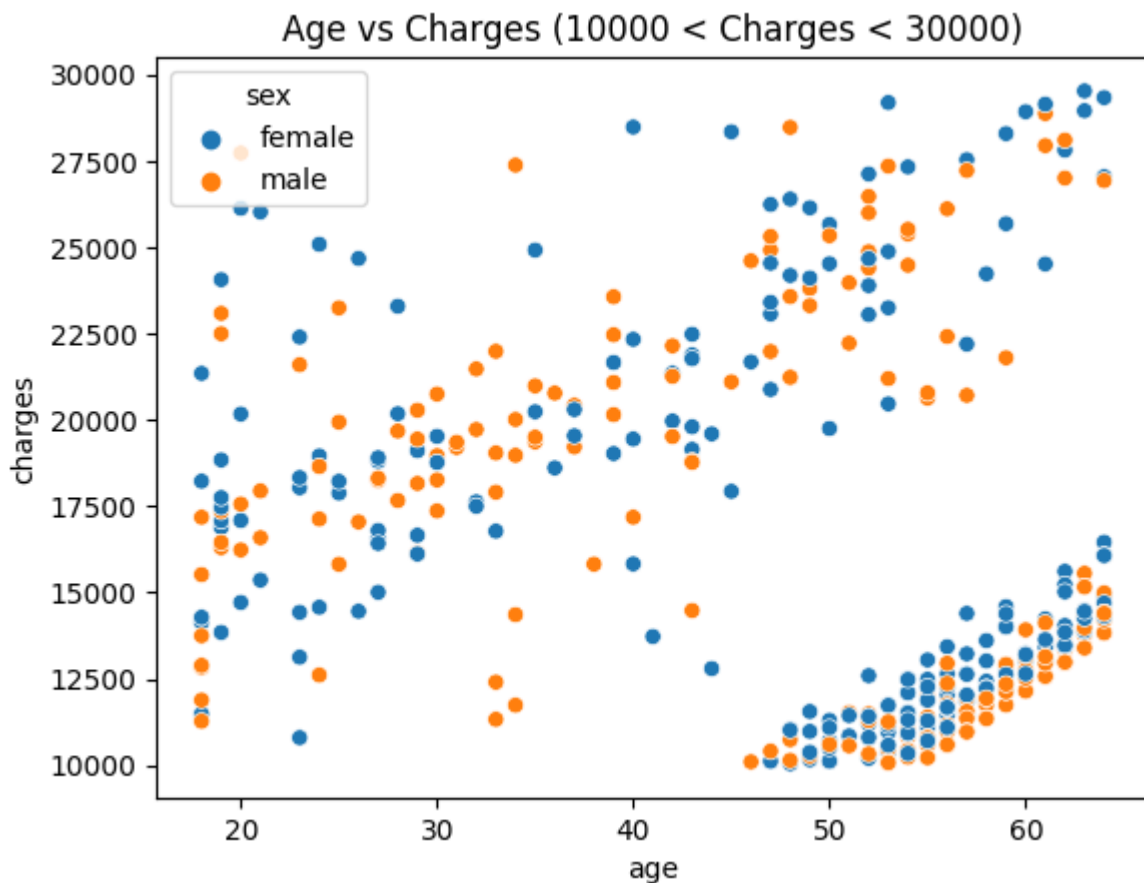
```
In [31]: # Scatter plot of age vs charges for charges < 18000
plt.scatter(data[data['charges'] < 18000]['age'], data[data['charges'] < 18000]['charges'])
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('Age vs Charges (Charges < 18000)')
plt.show()
```



```
In [32]: # Scatter plot using Seaborn for charges < 18000
sns.scatterplot(data=data[data['charges'] < 18000], x='age', y='charges', hue='sex')
plt.title('Age vs Charges (Charges < 18000)')
plt.show()
```



```
In [33]: # Scatter plot using Seaborn for charges < 30000 and charges > 10000
sns.scatterplot(data=data[(data['charges'] < 30000) & (data['charges'] > 10000)],
               x='age', y='charges', hue='sex')
plt.title('Age vs Charges (10000 < Charges < 30000)')
plt.show()
```

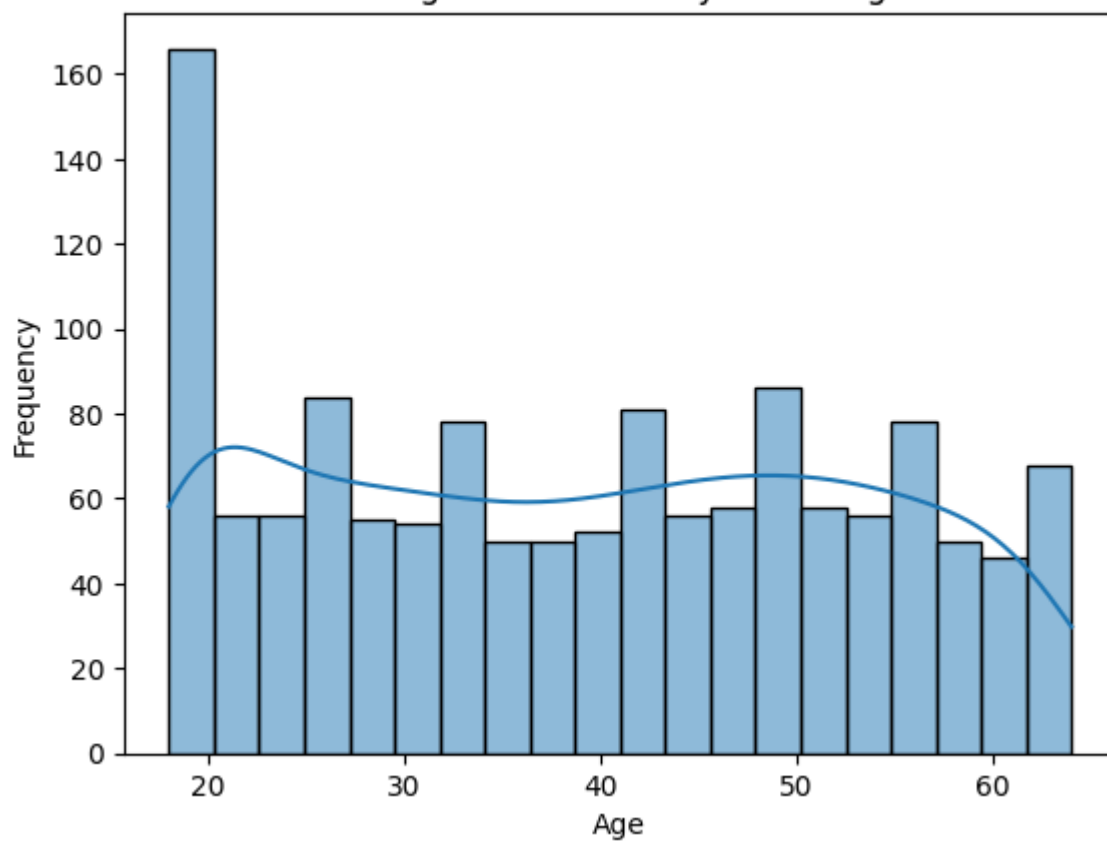


```
In [35]: # Histogram and Density plot of age
sns.histplot(data['age'], bins=20, kde=True)
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Histogram and Density Plot of Age')
plt.show()

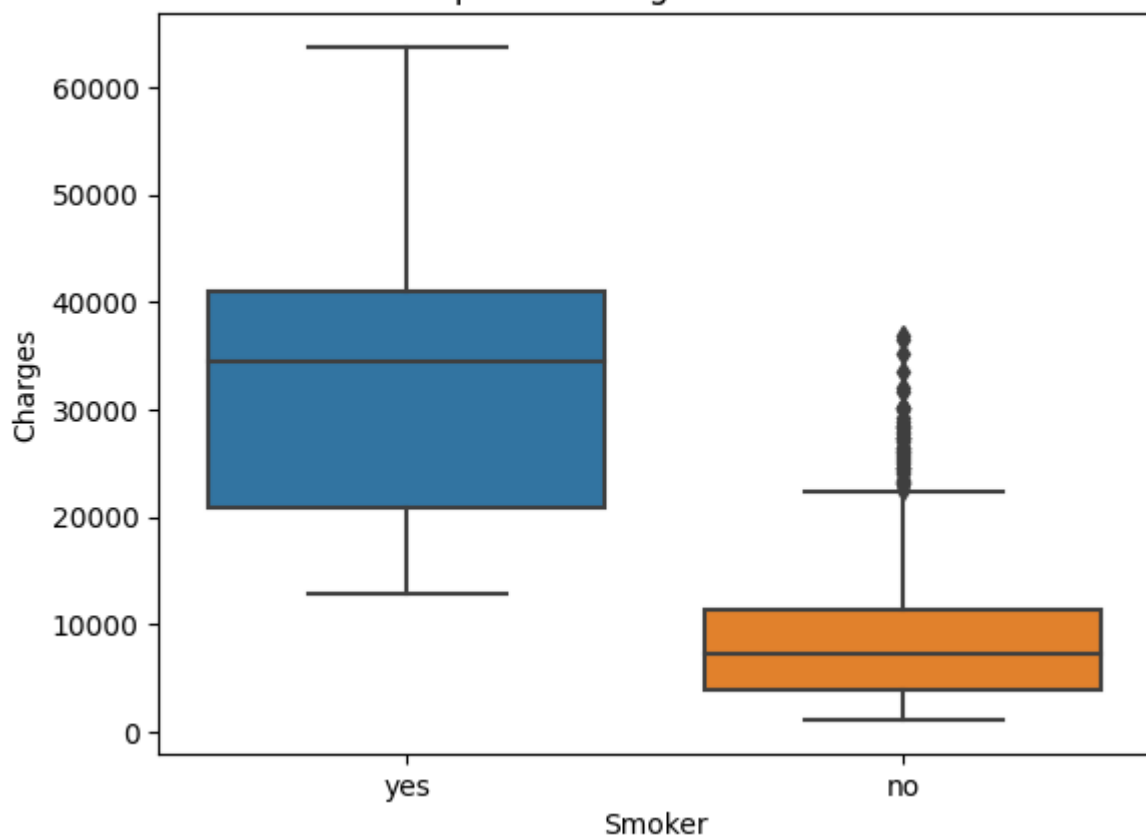
# Boxplot of charges for categorical variable 'smoker'
sns.boxplot(data=data, x='smoker', y='charges')
plt.xlabel('Smoker')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('Boxplot of Charges for Smokers')
plt.show()

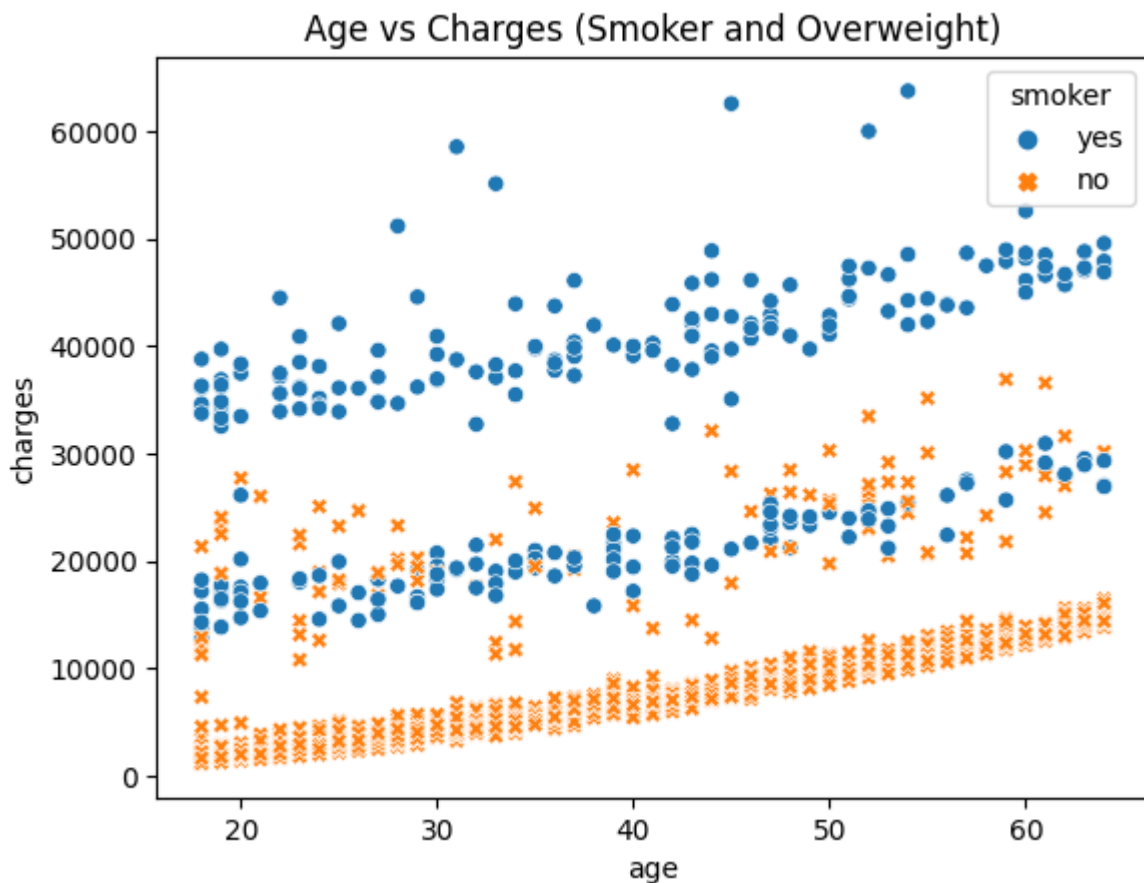
# Scatter plot of age vs charges with color and shape differentiation
sns.scatterplot(data=data, x='age', y='charges', hue='smoker', style='smoker')
plt.title('Age vs Charges (Smoker and Overweight)')
plt.show()
```


Histogram and Density Plot of Age



Boxplot of Charges for Smokers

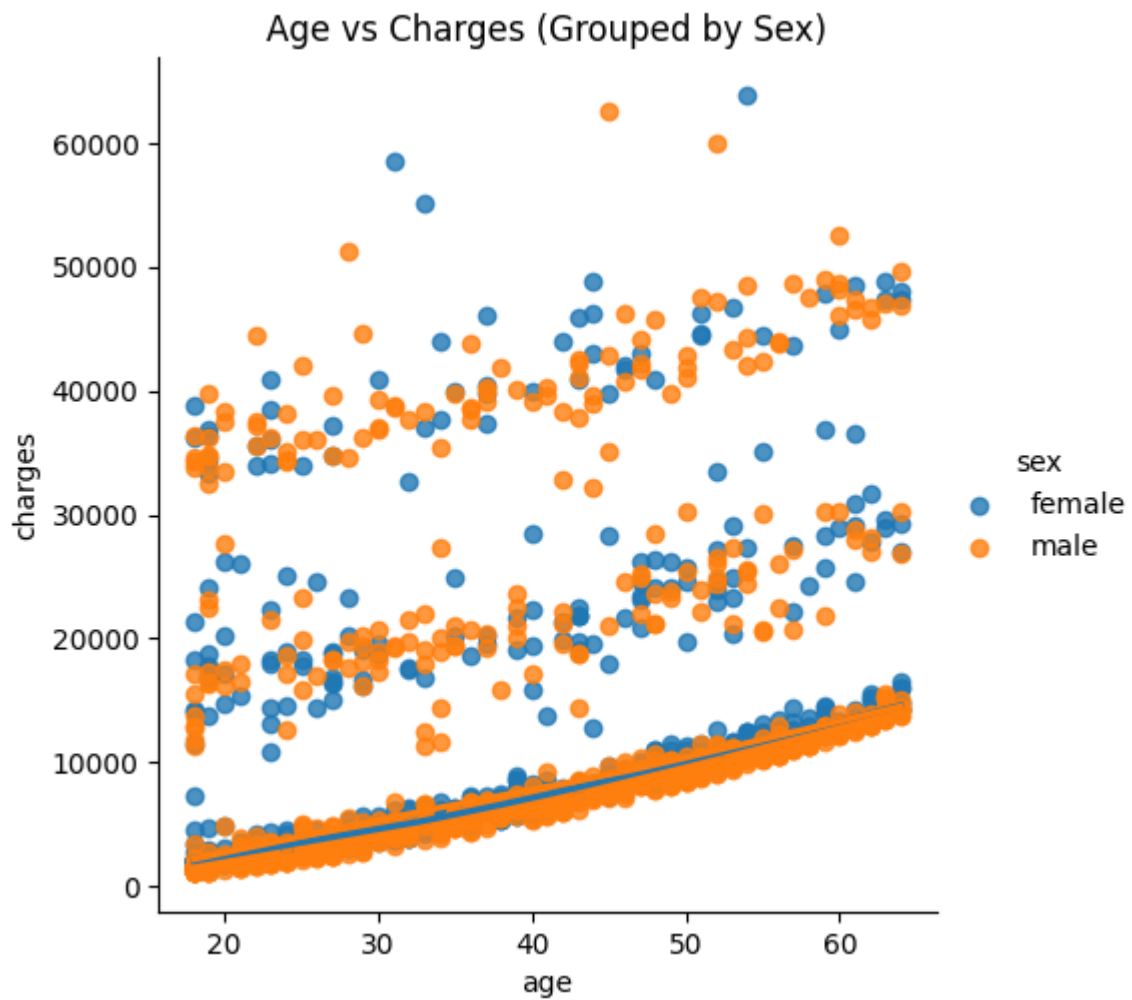
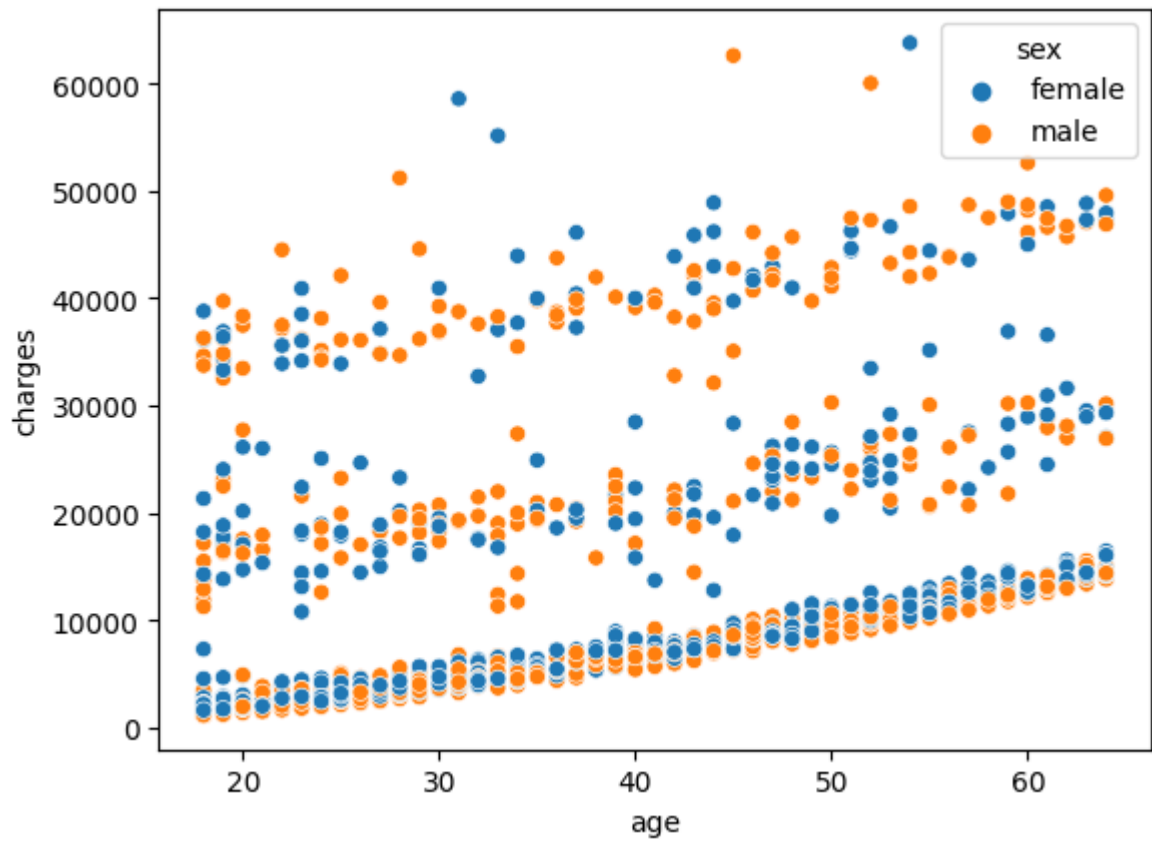


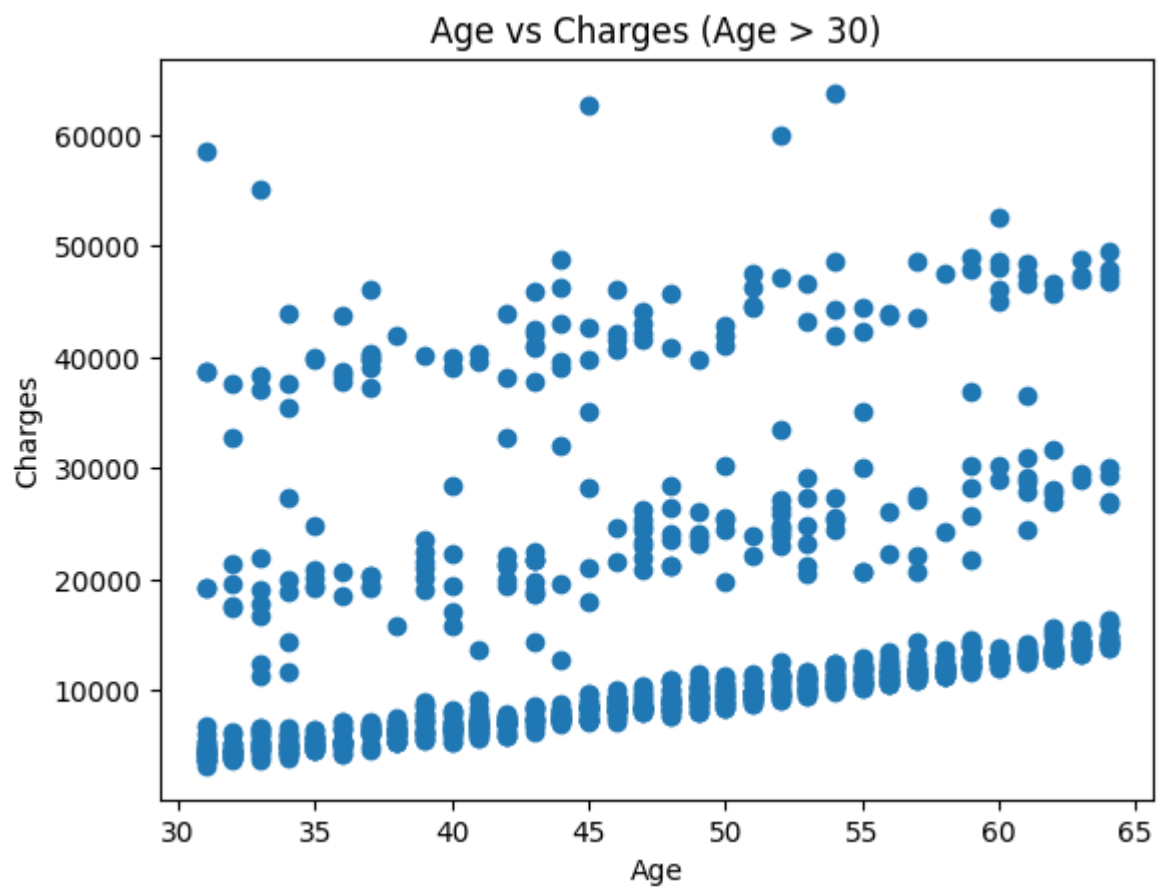
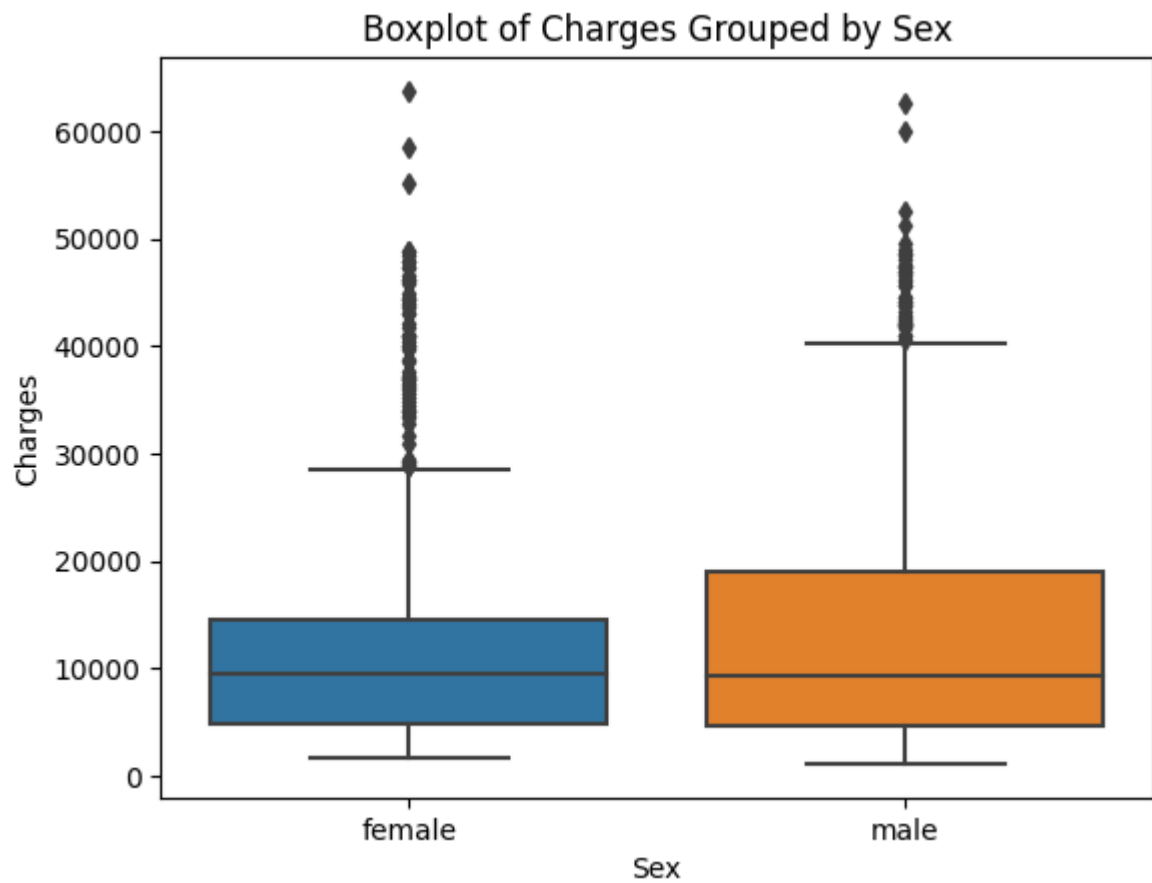


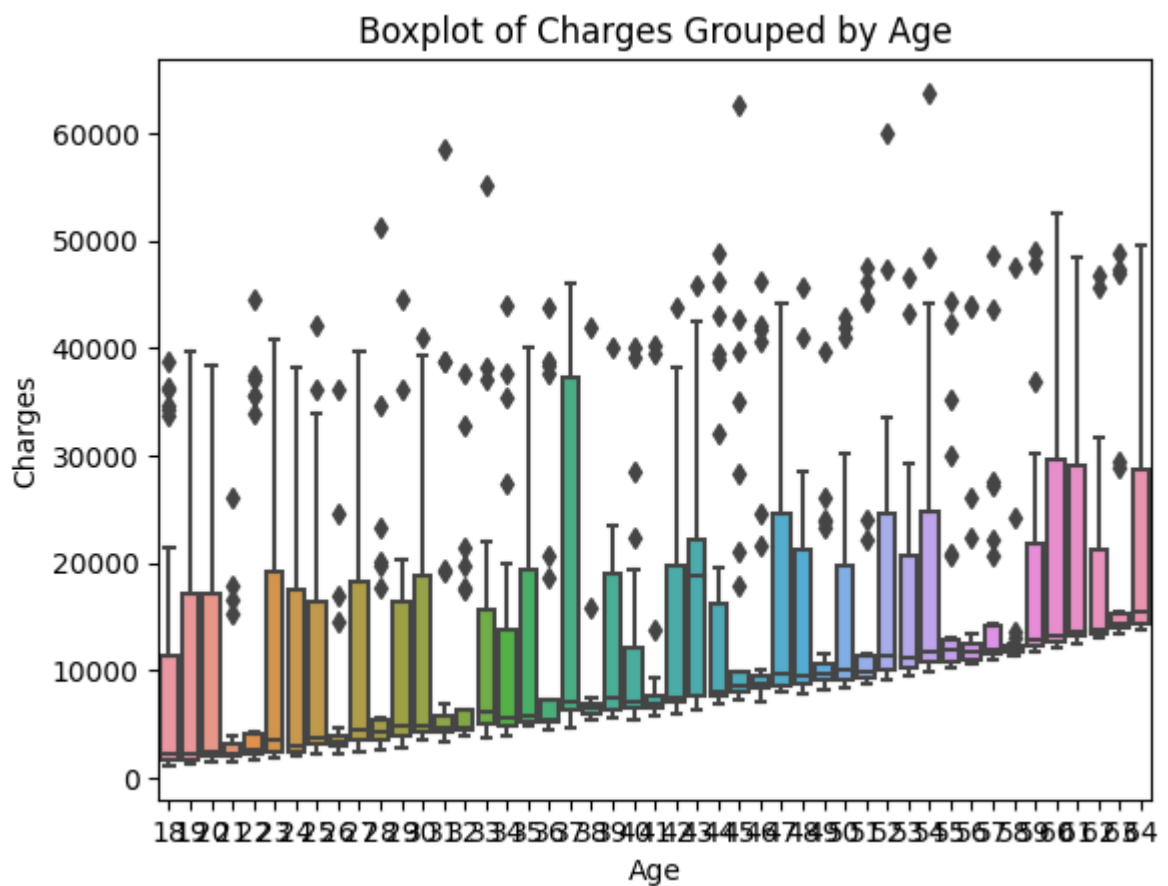
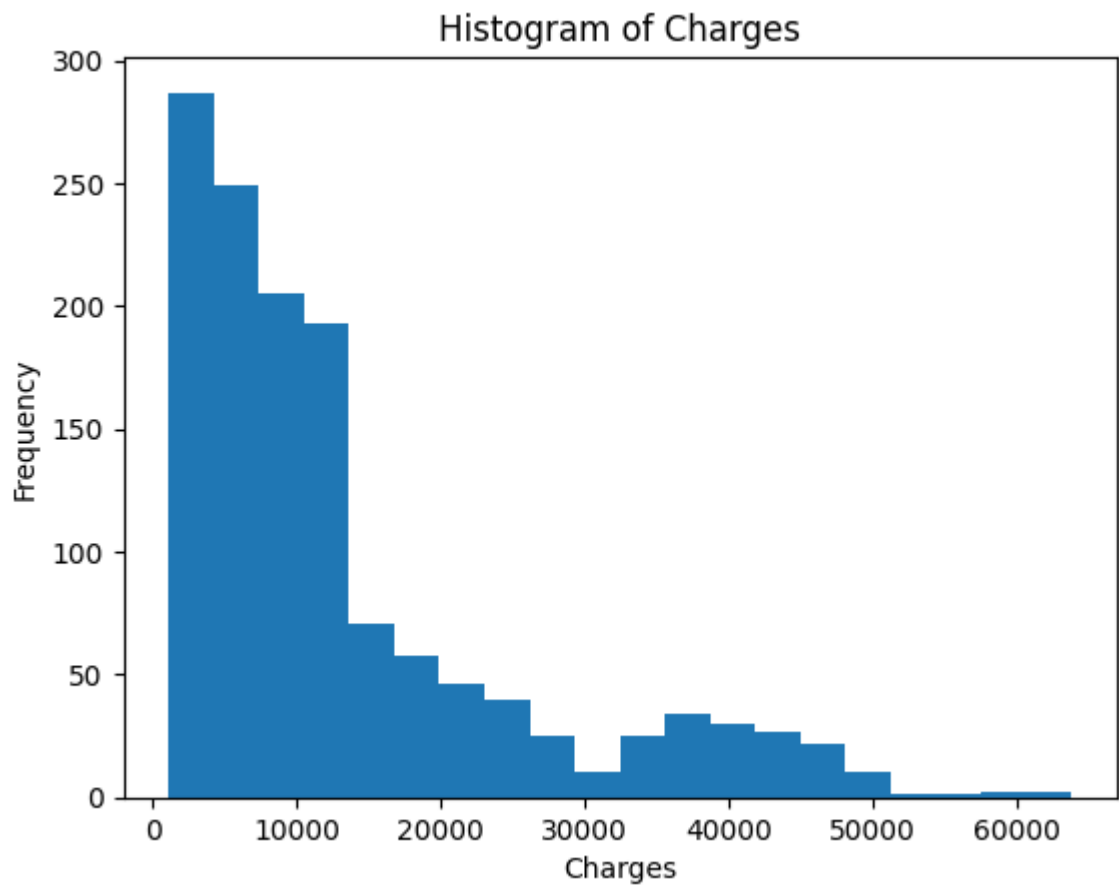
```
In [37]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
import statsmodels.api as sm
import scipy.stats as stats

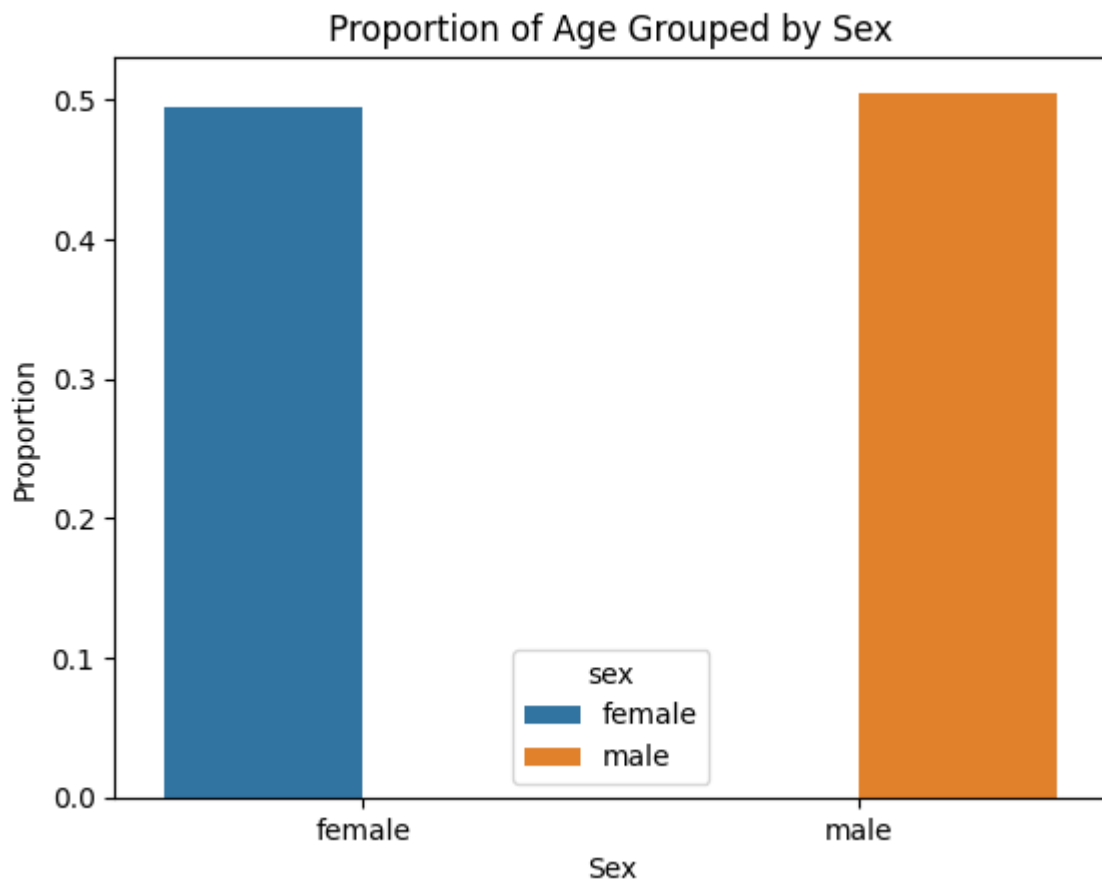
# Scatter plot of age vs charges with color differentiation for sex and smoothing line
sns.scatterplot(data=data, x='age', y='charges', hue='sex')
sns.lmplot(data=data, x='age', y='charges', hue='sex', lowess=True)
plt.title('Age vs Charges (Grouped by Sex)')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\user\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning: The figure layout has changed to tight
 self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)

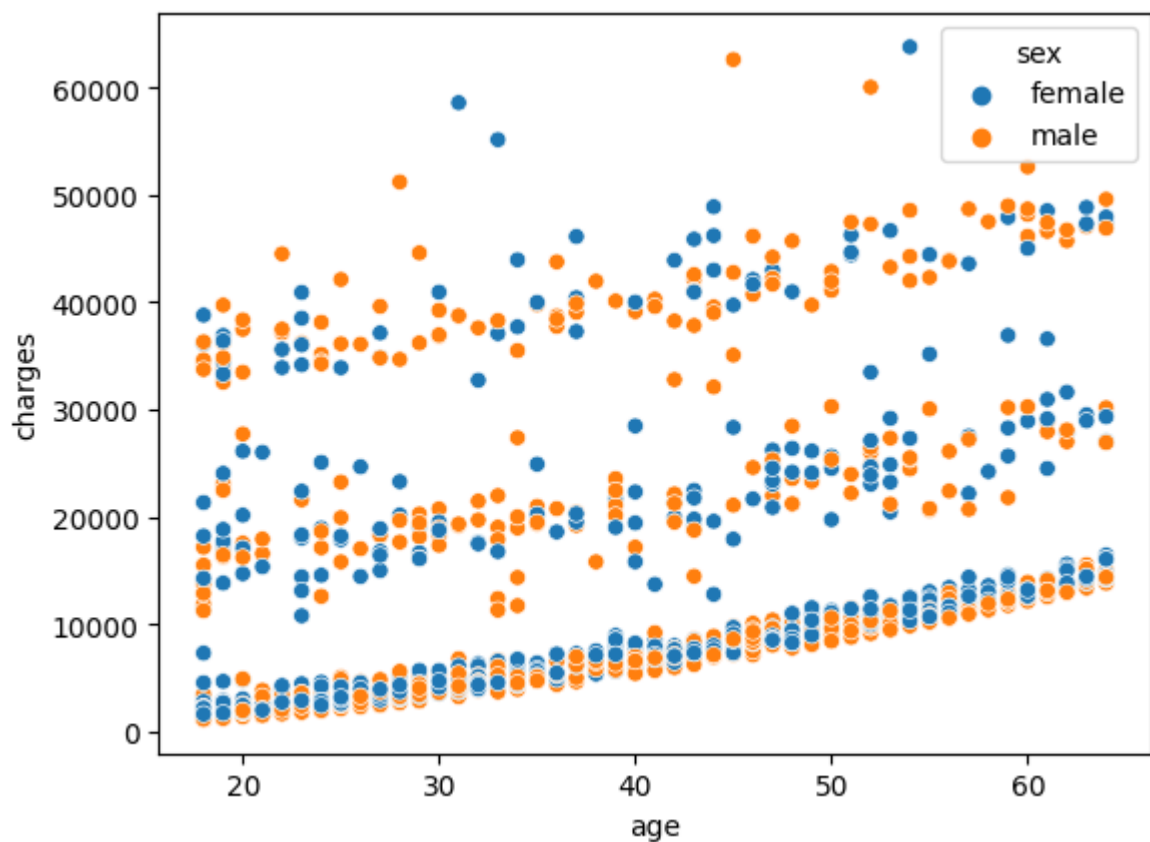


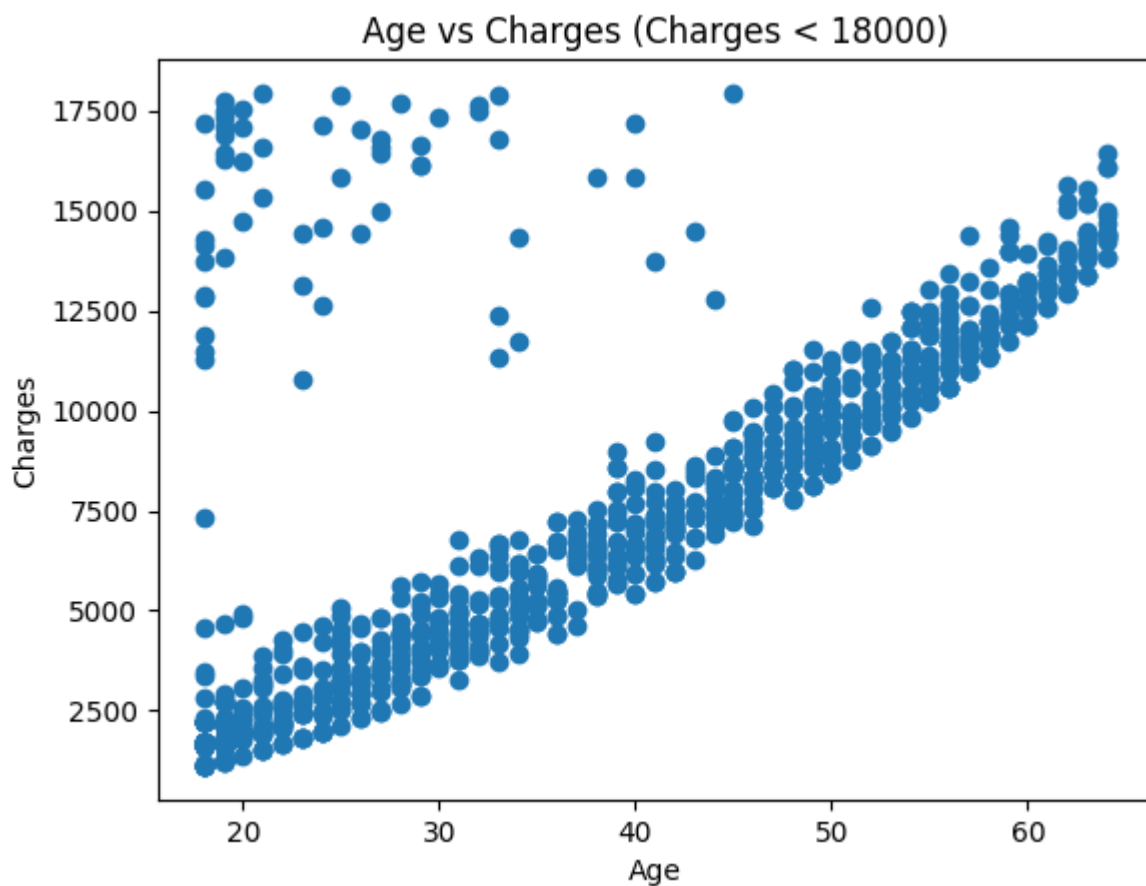
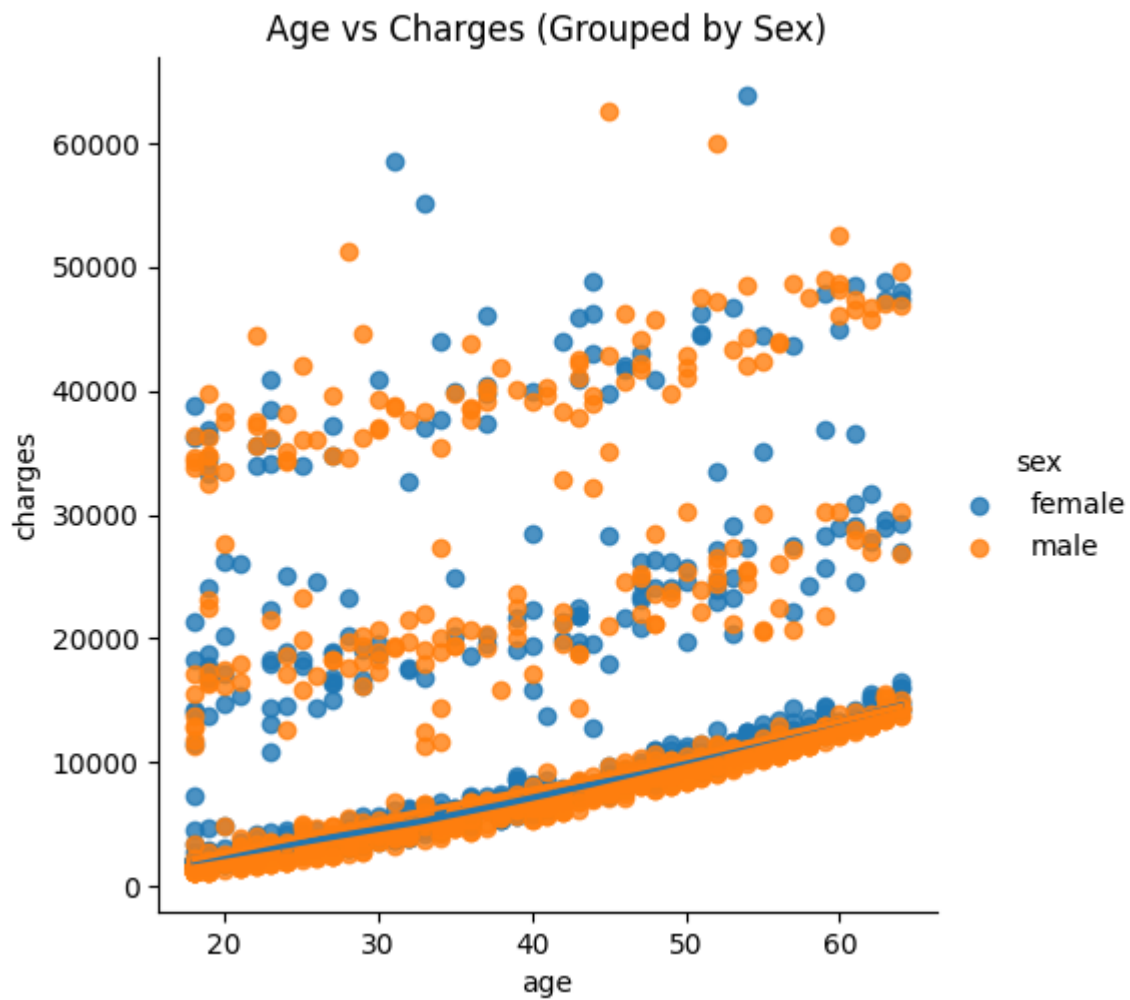


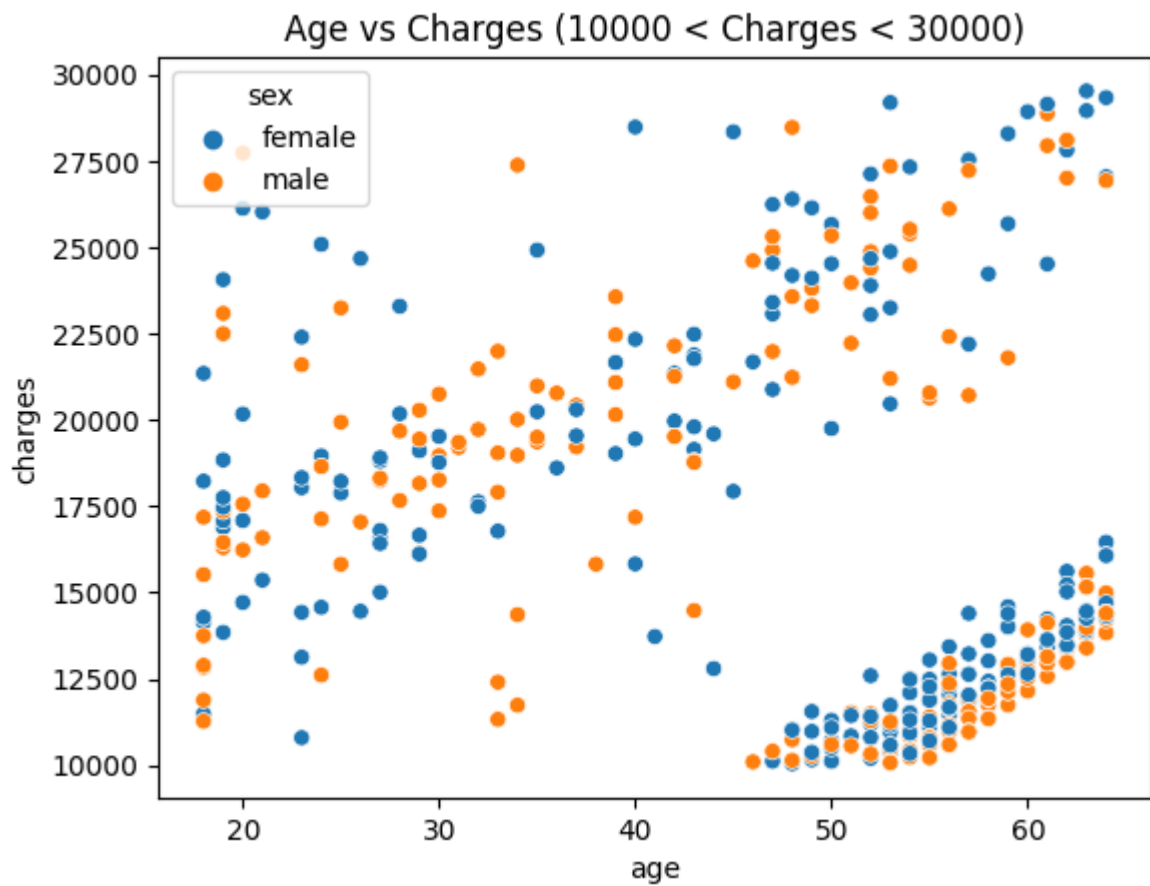
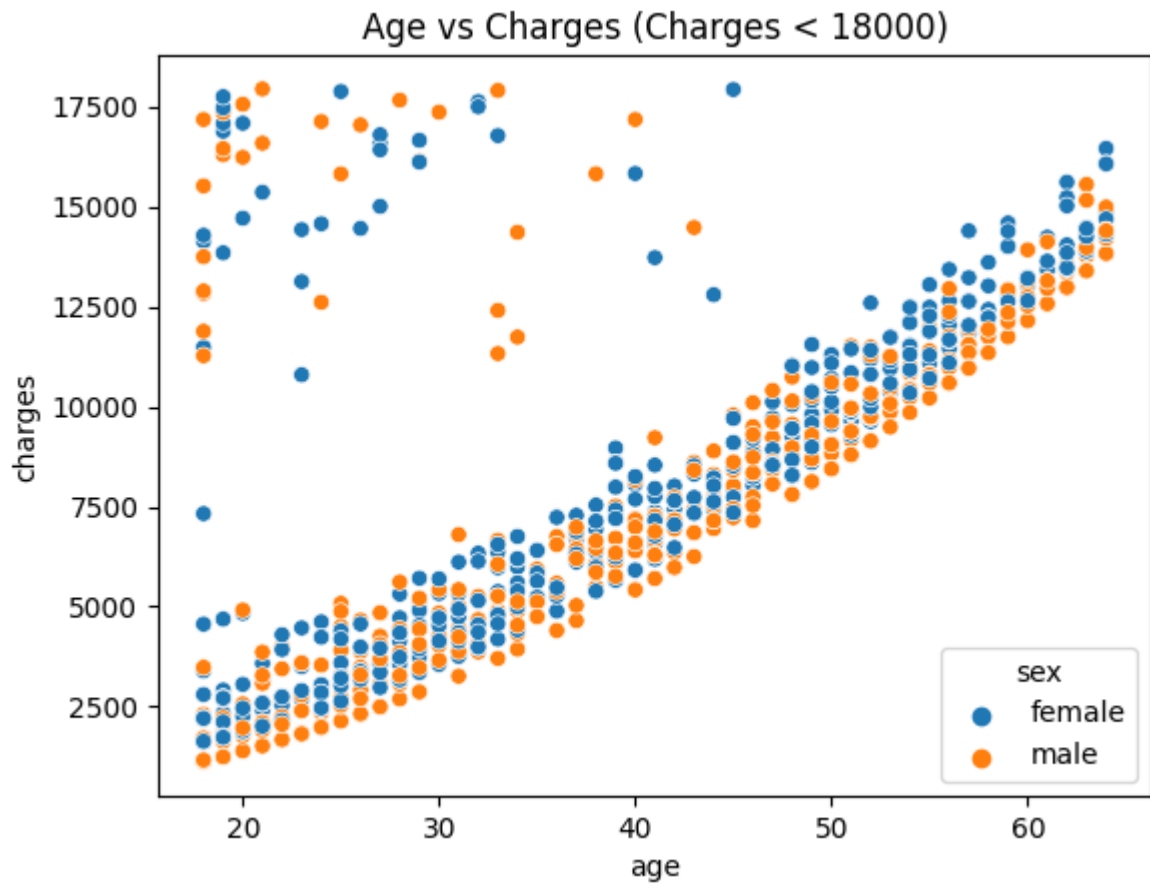


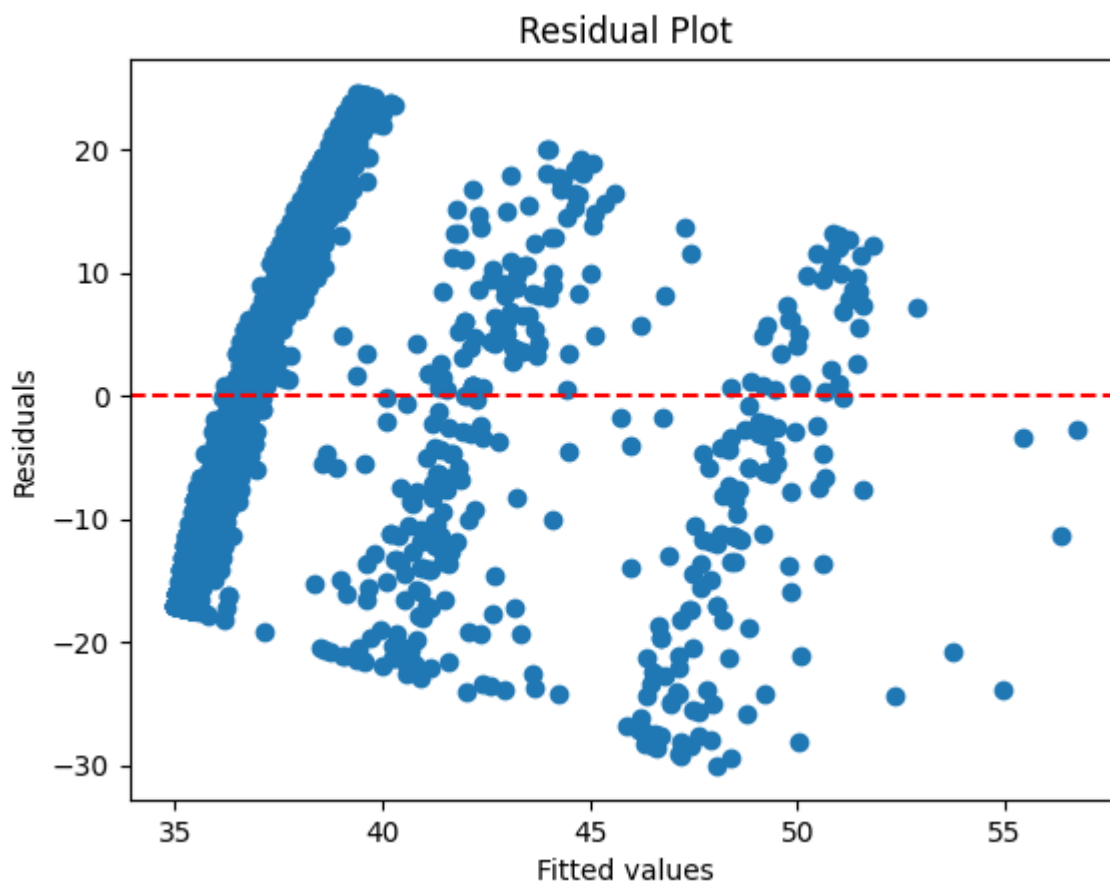
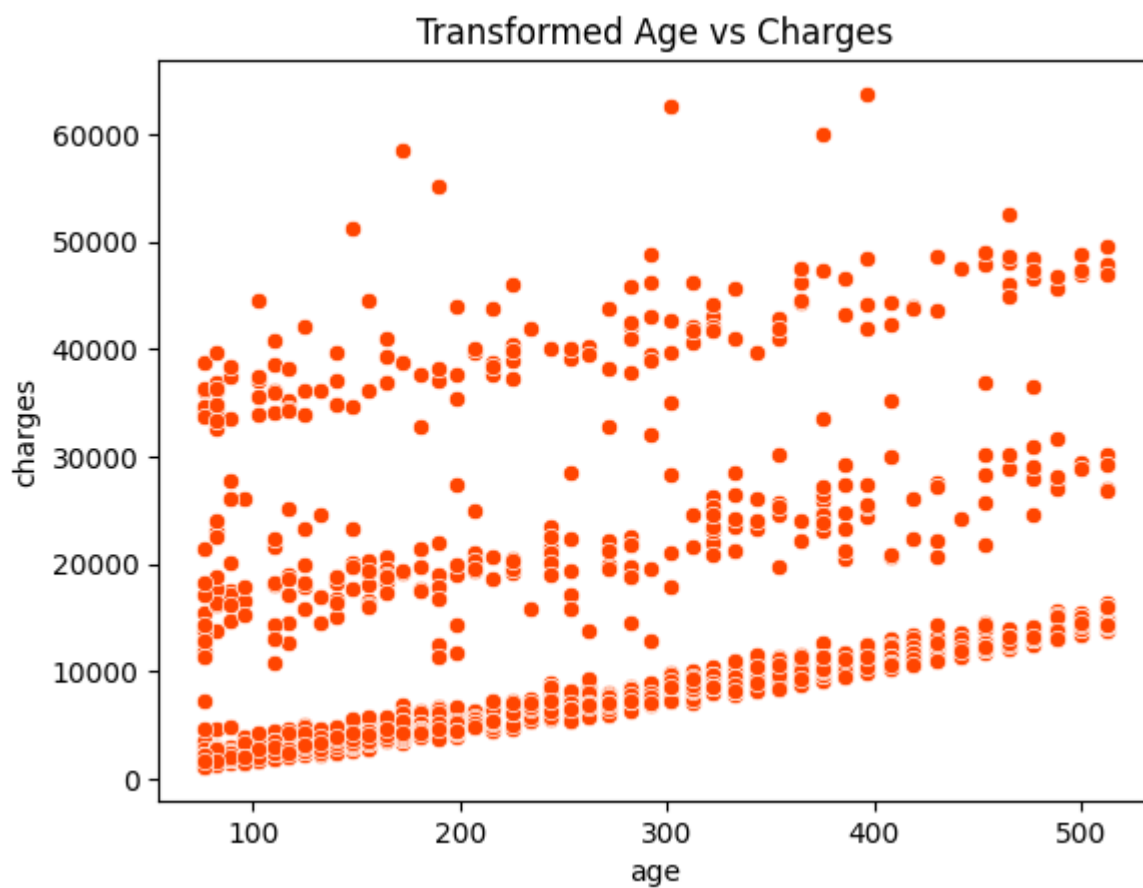


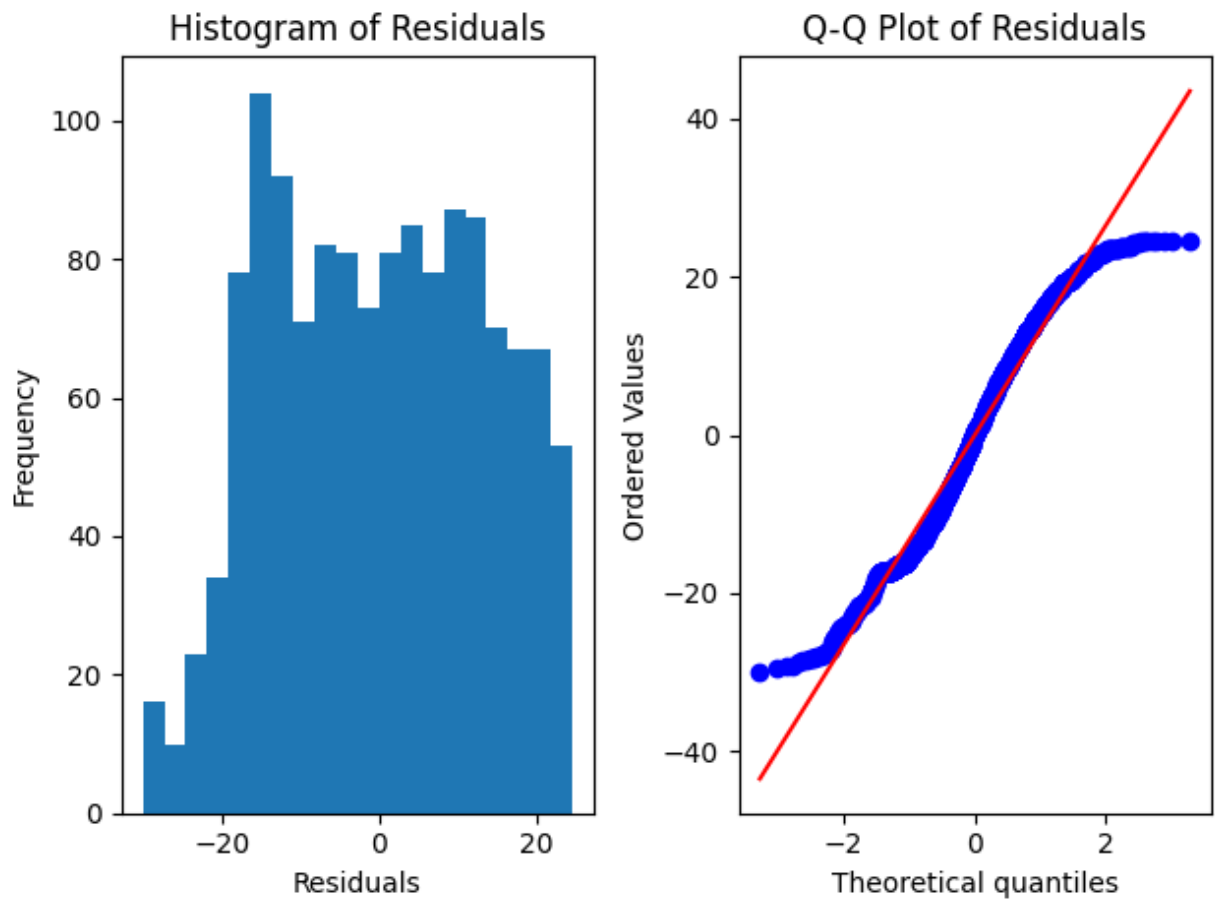
C:\Users\user\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning: The figure layout has changed to tight
self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)



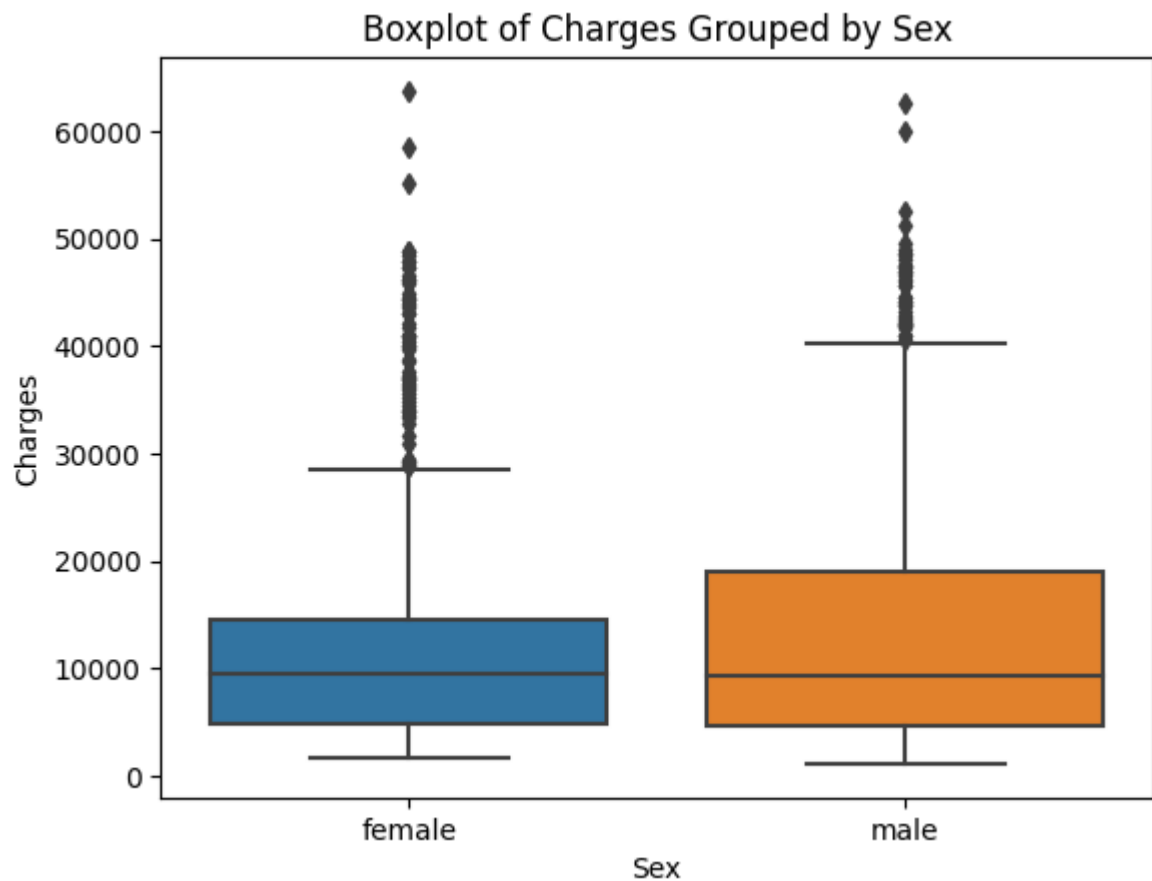




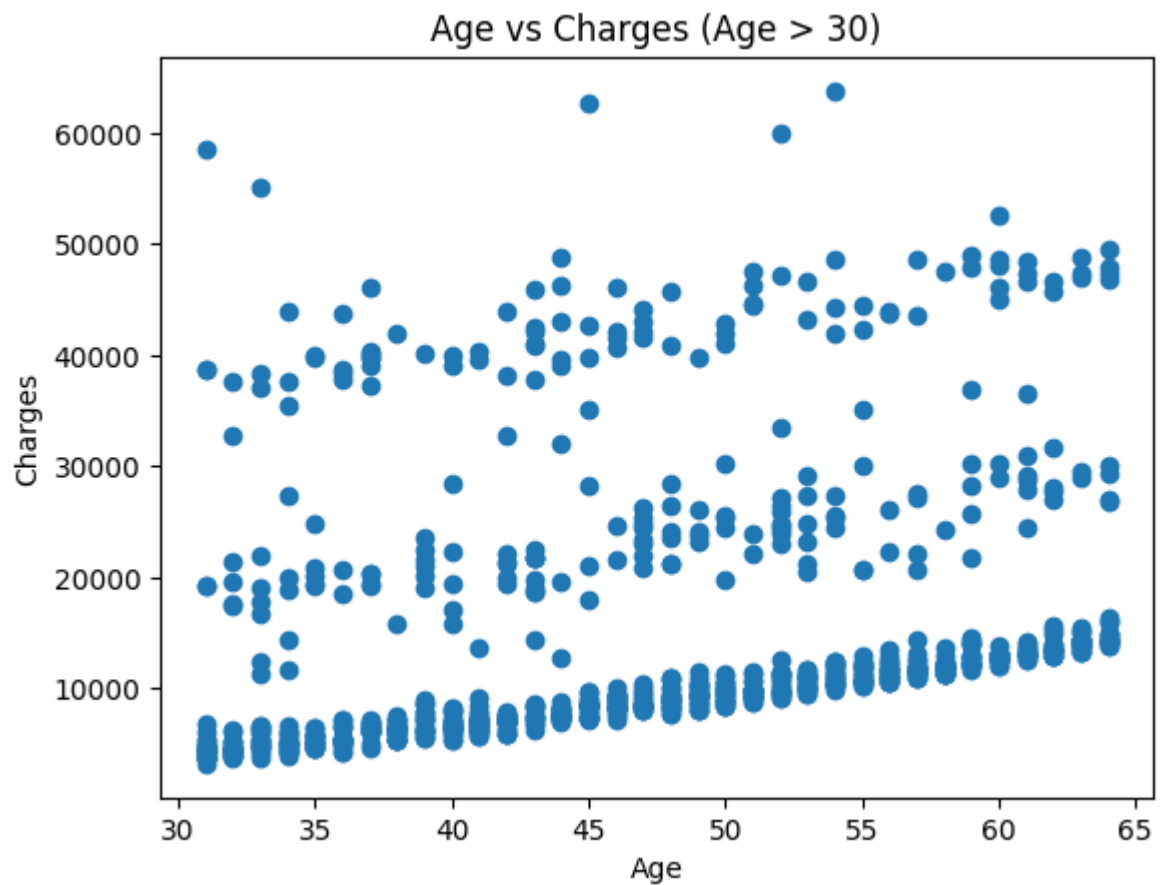




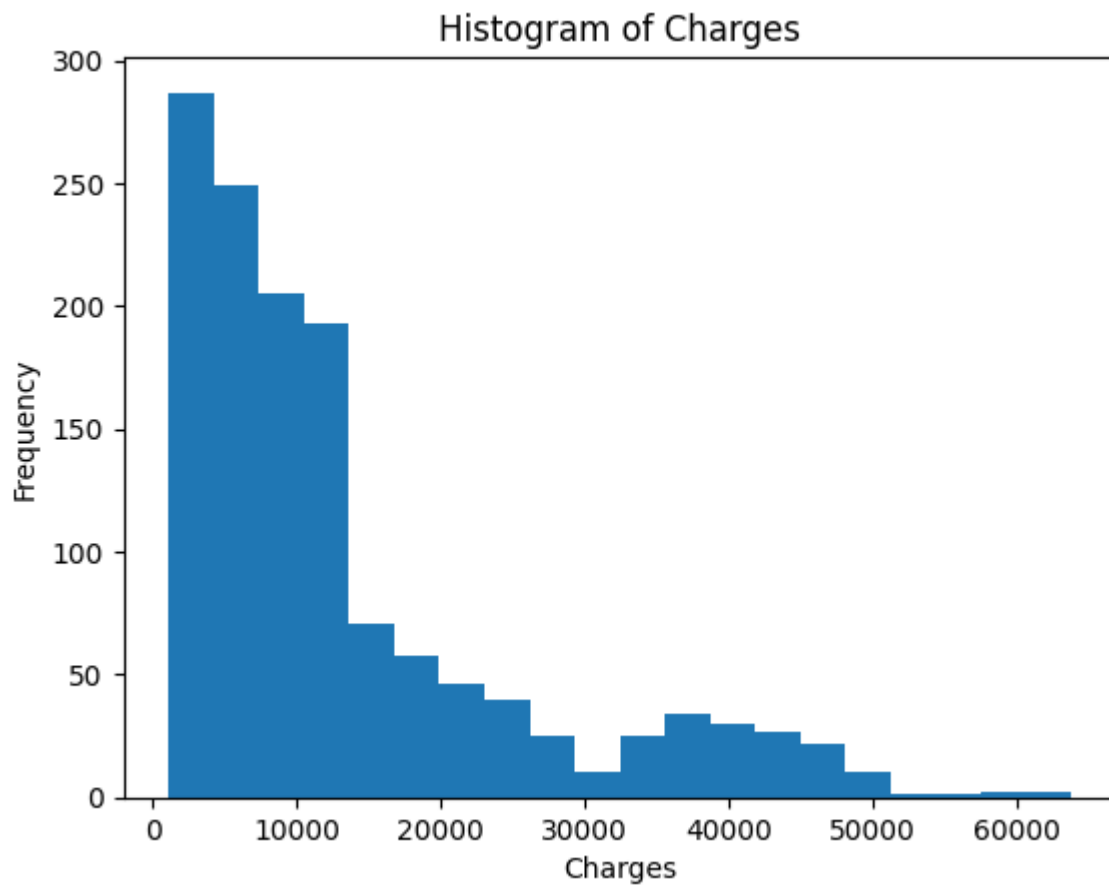
```
In [38]: # Boxplot of charges grouped by sex
sns.boxplot(data=data, x='sex', y='charges')
plt.xlabel('Sex')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('Boxplot of Charges Grouped by Sex')
plt.show()
```



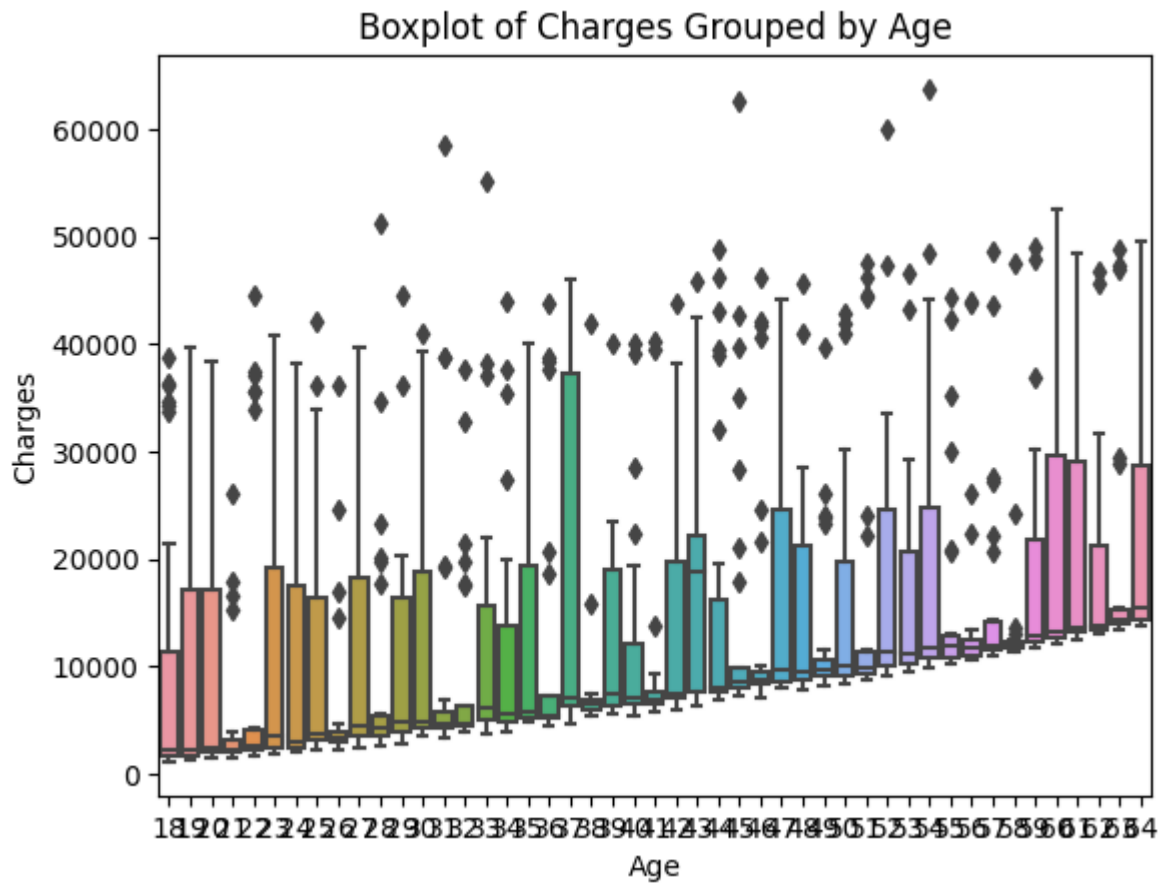
```
In [39]: # Scatter plot of age vs charges for age > 30
plt.scatter(data[data['age'] > 30]['age'], data[data['age'] > 30]['charges'])
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('Age vs Charges (Age > 30)')
plt.show()
```



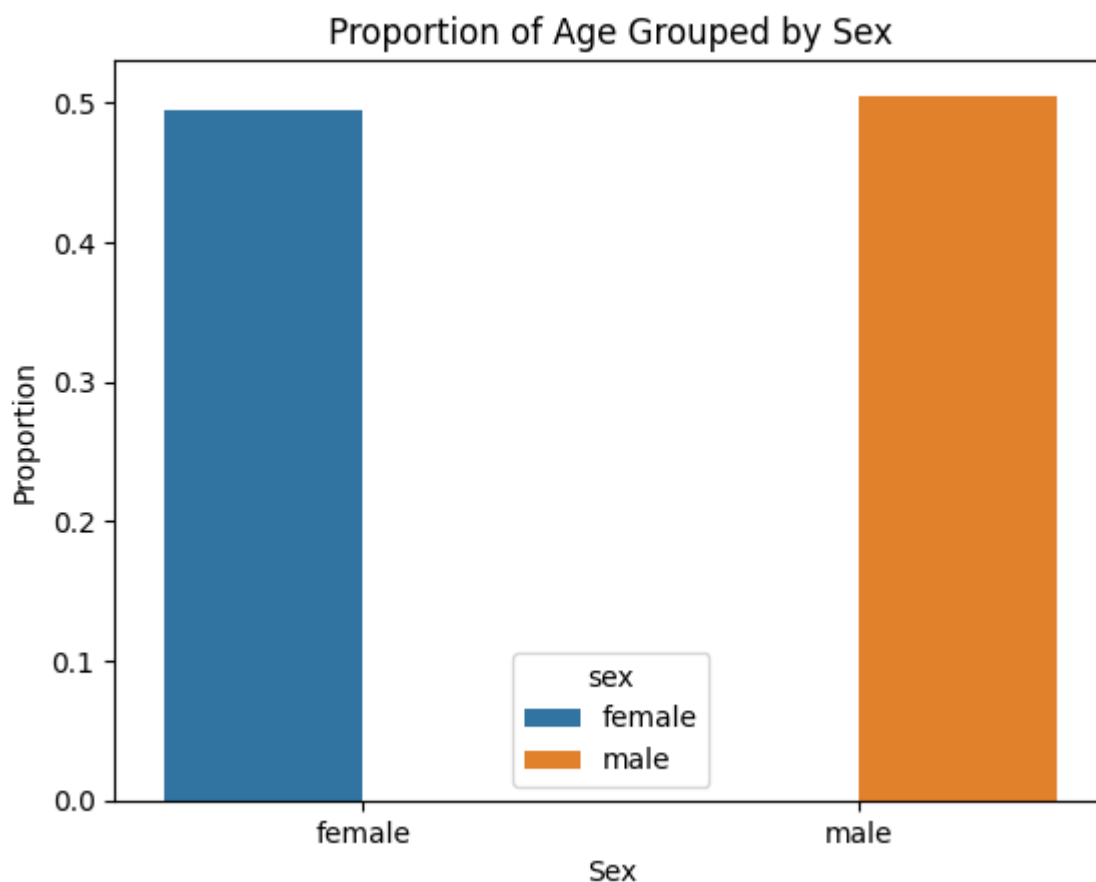
```
In [40]: # Histogram of charges
plt.hist(data['charges'], bins=20)
plt.xlabel('Charges')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Histogram of Charges')
plt.show()
```



```
In [41]: # Boxplot of charges grouped by age
sns.boxplot(x=data['age'], y=data['charges'])
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('Boxplot of Charges Grouped by Age')
plt.show()
```

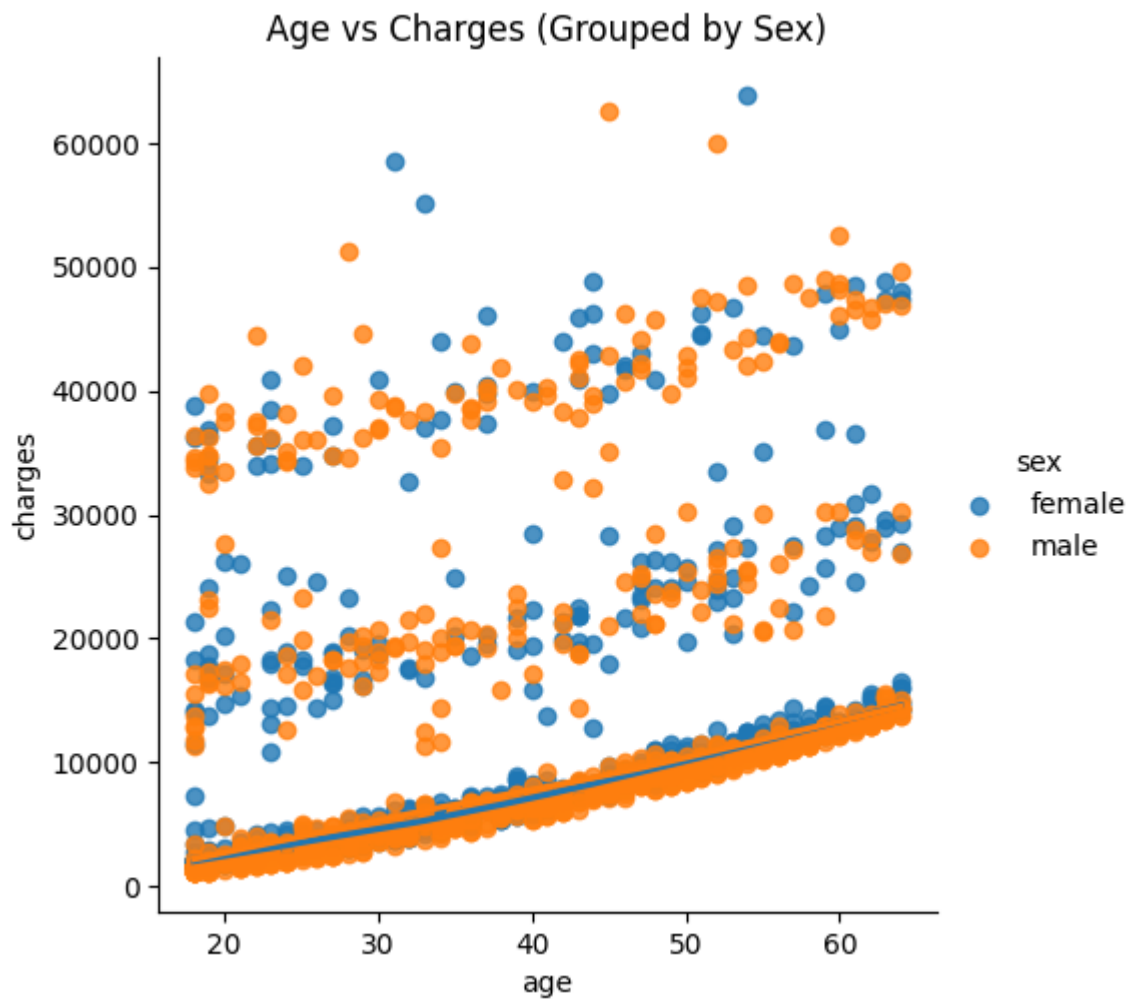
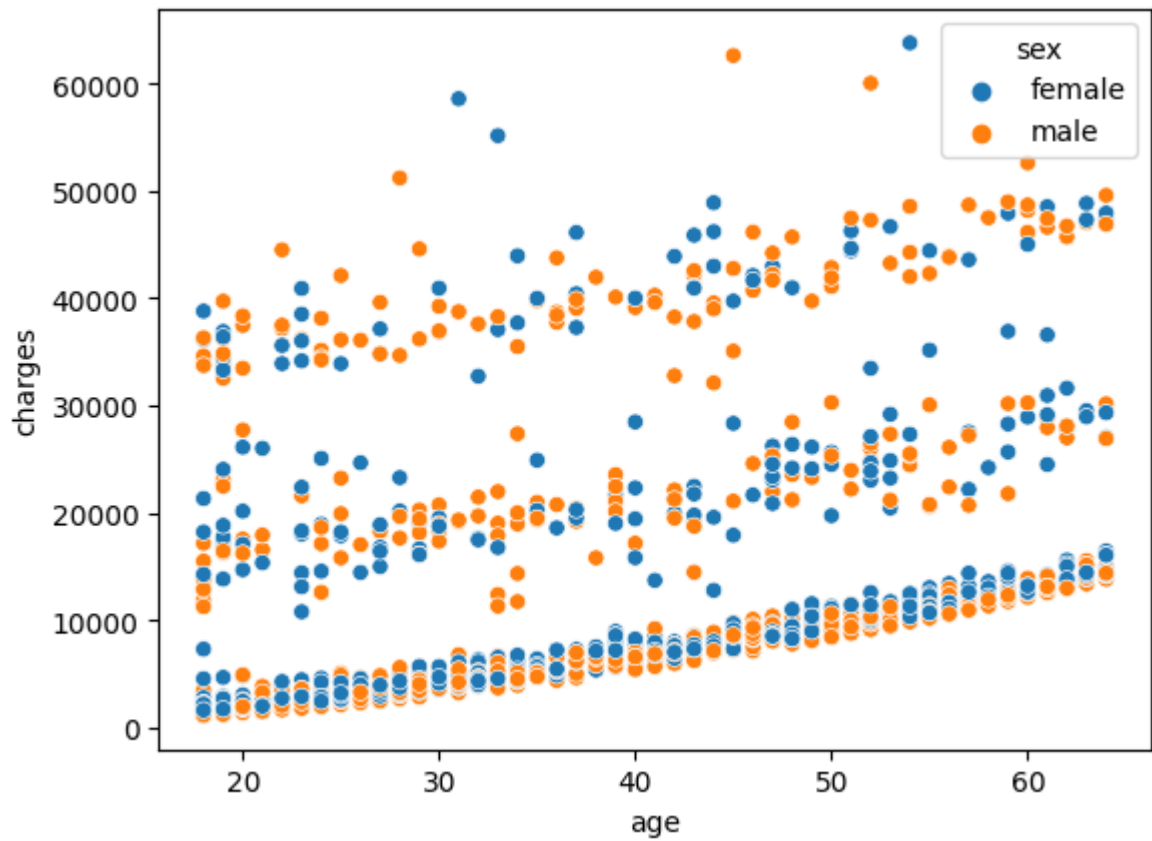


```
In [42]: # Bar plot of age vs sex
sns.barplot(x=data['sex'], y=data['age'], hue=data['sex'], estimator=lambda x: len(x))
plt.xlabel('Sex')
plt.ylabel('Proportion')
plt.title('Proportion of Age Grouped by Sex')
plt.show()
```

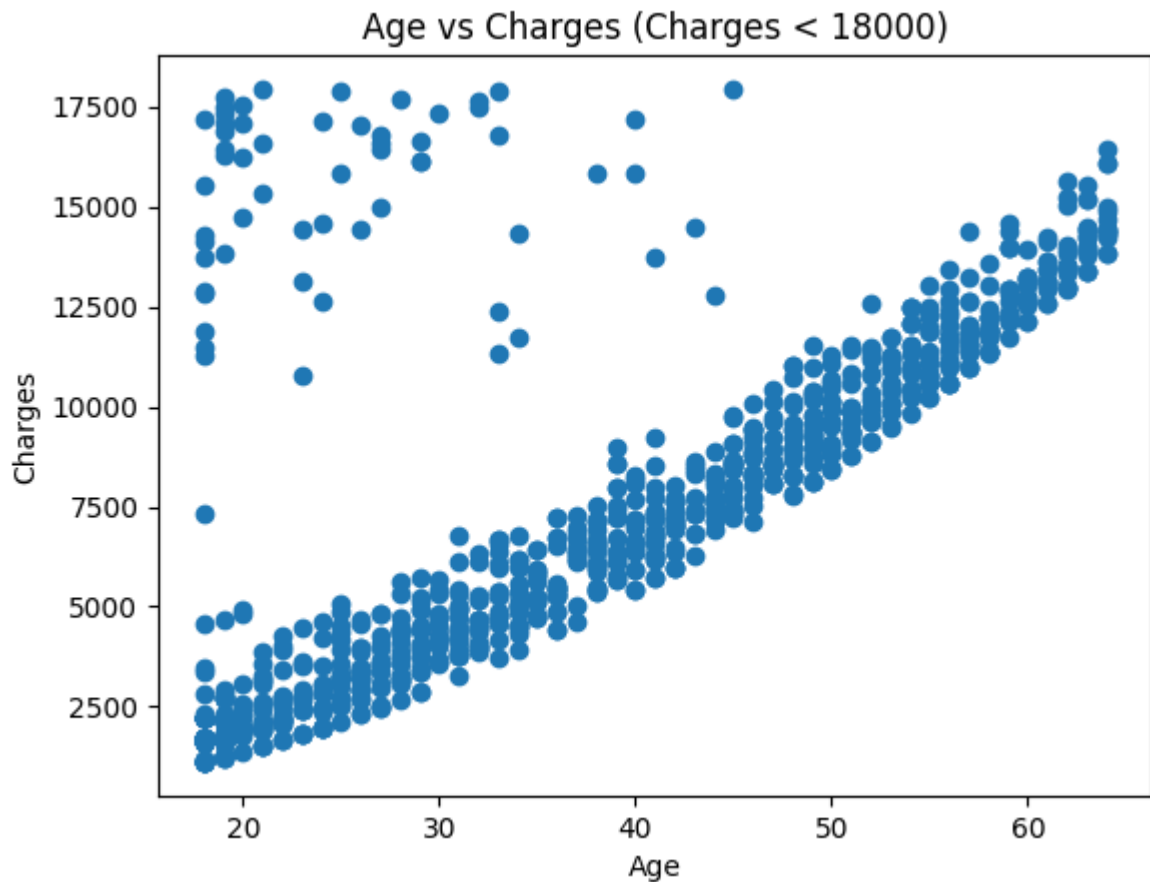


```
In [43]: # Scatter plot of age vs charges with color differentiation for sex and smoothing line
sns.scatterplot(data=data, x='age', y='charges', hue='sex')
sns.lmplot(data=data, x='age', y='charges', hue='sex', lowess=True)
plt.title('Age vs Charges (Grouped by Sex)')
plt.show()
```

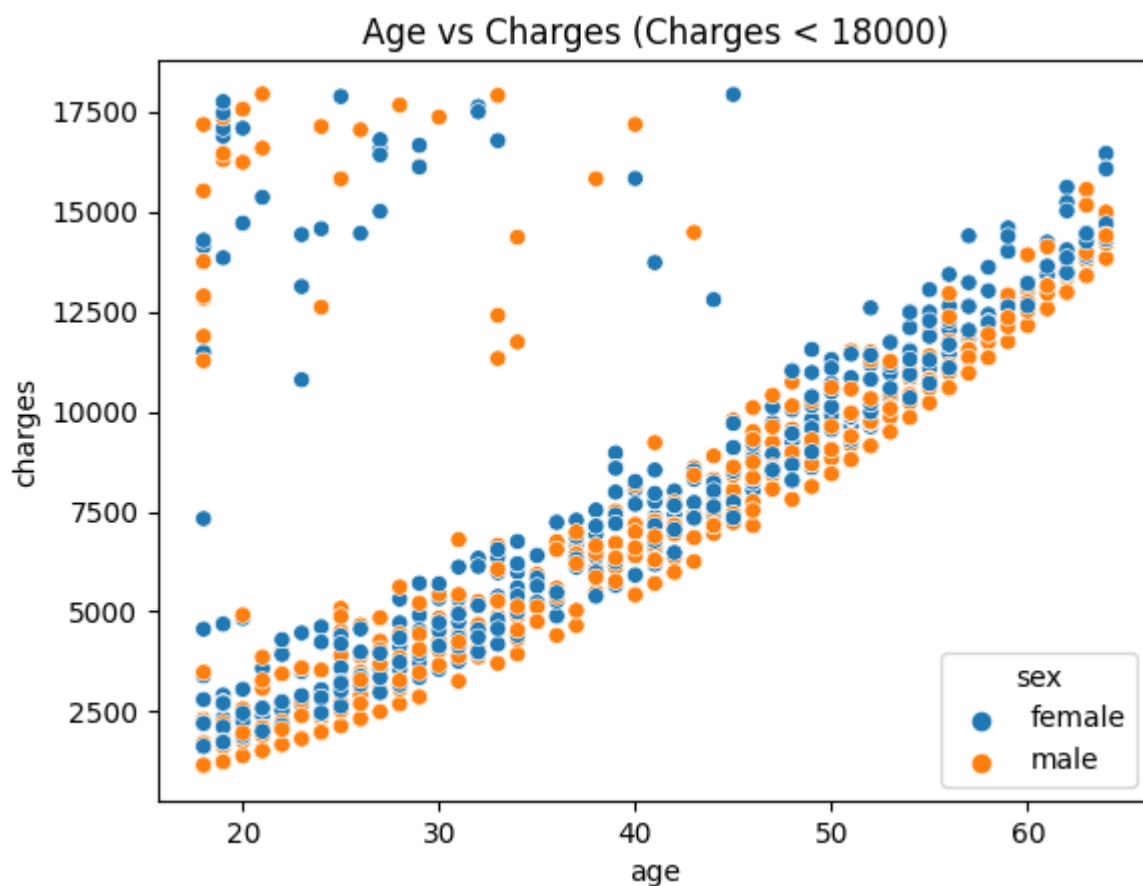
```
C:\Users\user\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:118: UserWarning: The figure layout has changed to tight
self._figure.tight_layout(*args, **kwargs)
```



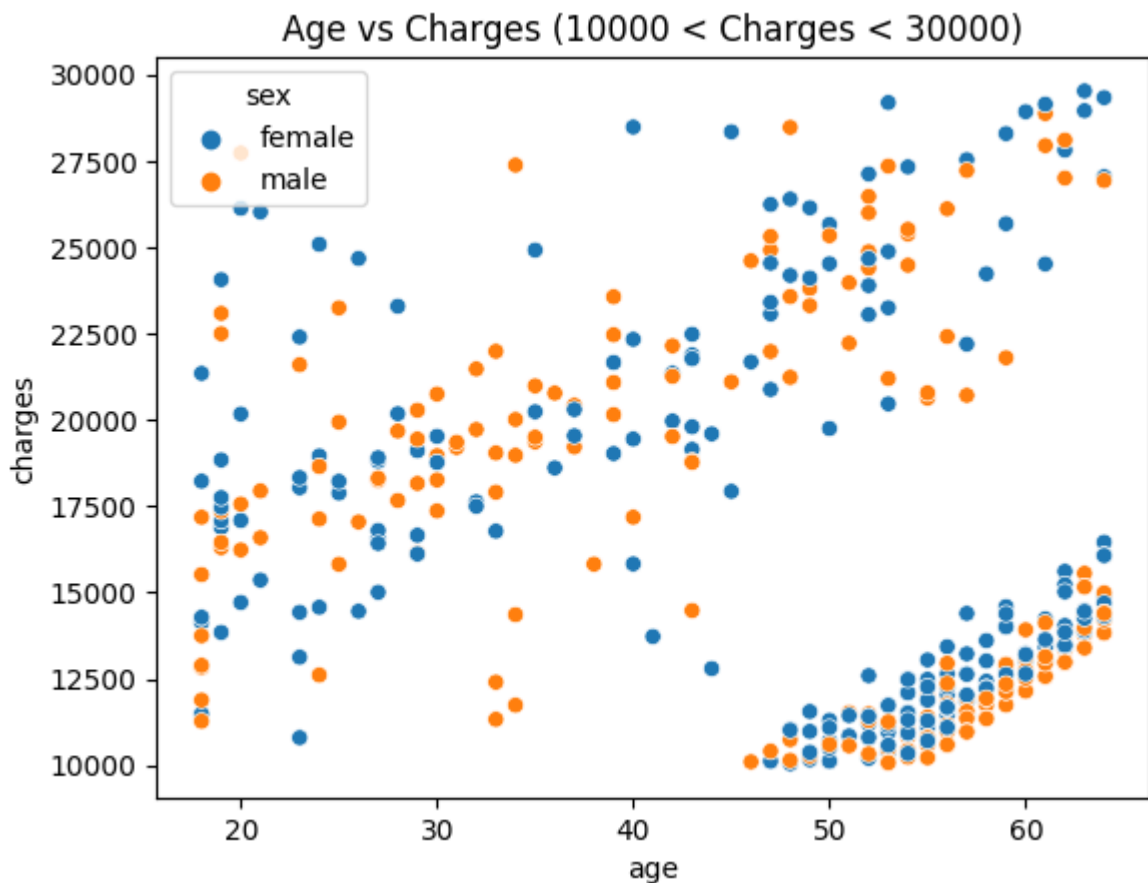

```
In [44]: # Scatter plot of age vs charges for charges < 18000
plt.scatter(data[data['charges'] < 18000]['age'], data[data['charges'] < 18000]['charges'])
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Charges')
plt.title('Age vs Charges (Charges < 18000)')
plt.show()
```



```
In [45]: # Scatter plot using Seaborn for charges < 18000
sns.scatterplot(data=data[data['charges'] < 18000], x='age', y='charges', hue='sex')
plt.title('Age vs Charges (Charges < 18000)')
plt.show()
```



```
In [46]: # Scatter plot using Seaborn for charges < 30000 and charges > 10000
sns.scatterplot(data=data[(data['charges'] < 30000) & (data['charges'] > 10000)],
               x='age', y='charges', hue='sex')
plt.title('Age vs Charges (10000 < Charges < 30000)')
plt.show()
```



```
In [47]: # Scatter plot of age^1.5 vs charges with color
sns.scatterplot(data=data, x=np.power(data['age'], 1.5), y='charges', color='orangered')
plt.title('Transformed Age vs Charges')
plt.show()

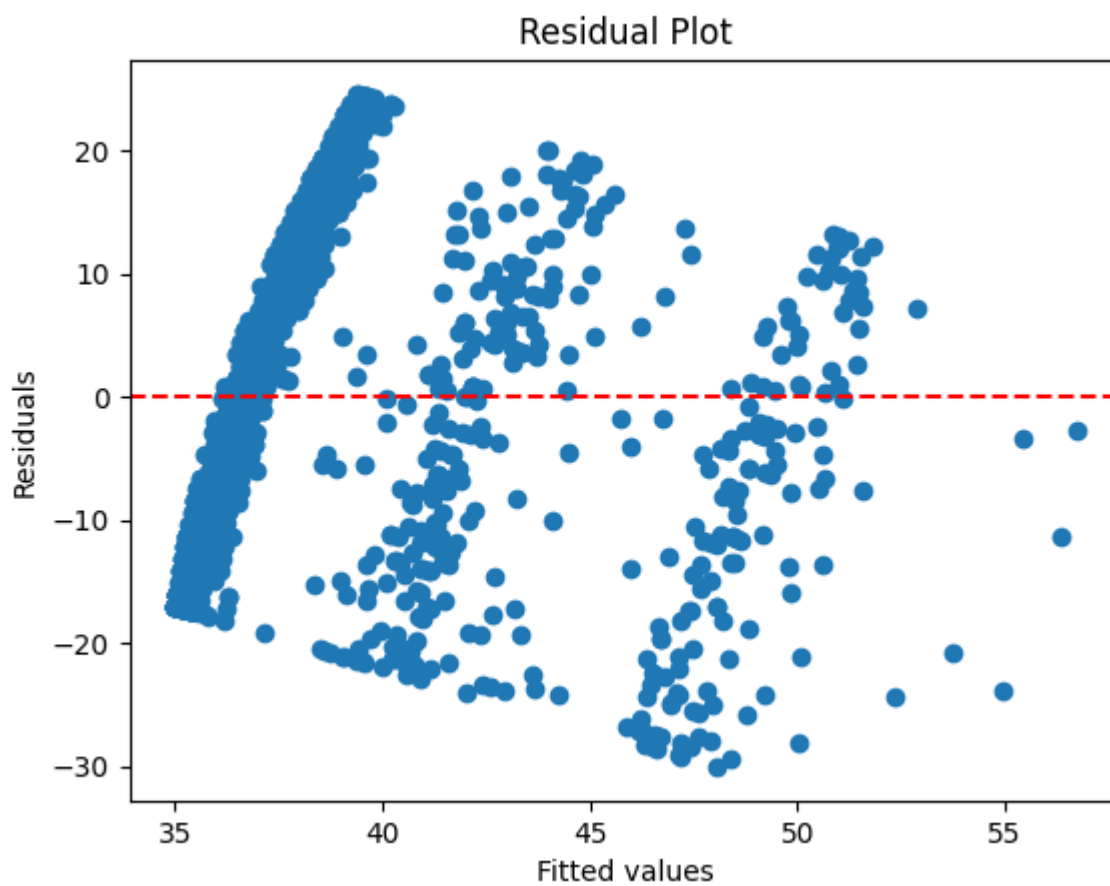
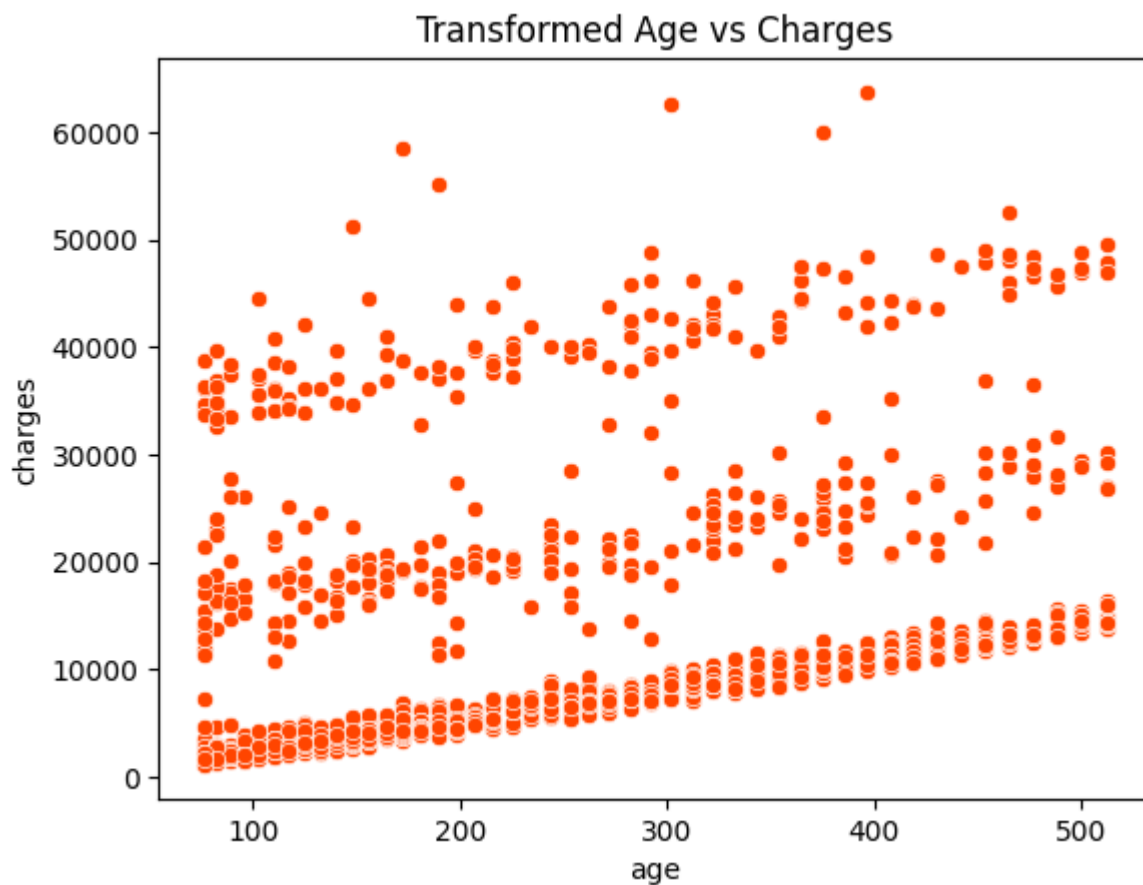
# Linear regression model
X = sm.add_constant(data['charges'])
y = data['age']
model = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()

# Residual plot
plt.scatter(model.predict(), model.resid)
plt.axhline(y=0, color='r', linestyle='--')
plt.xlabel('Fitted values')
plt.ylabel('Residuals')
plt.title('Residual Plot')
plt.show()

# Histogram and Q-Q plot of residuals
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.hist(model.resid, bins=20)
plt.xlabel('Residuals')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Histogram of Residuals')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
stats.probplot(model.resid, plot=plt)
plt.title('Q-Q Plot of Residuals')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```





In []: