

# Healthy Lifestyle

```
In [68]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [69]: data= pd.read_excel("C:/Users/darshini/OneDrive/Documents/darshu/Heathy life
data
```

Out[69]:

	Age	Gender	Commitment to healthy lifestyle	Vegetables	Fruits	Millet/Grains	Junk Foods	Caffeinated beverages	Alcohol	Ph Ex
0	20-30	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	
1	20-30	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	4	
2	20-30	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	
3	20-30	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	
4	20-30	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
386	30-40	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	
387	30-40	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	
388	30-40	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	4	
389	20-30	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	
390	20-30	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	

391 rows × 19 columns

```
In [70]: print(data.shape)
print(data.info())
```

```
(391, 19)
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 391 entries, 0 to 390
Data columns (total 19 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Age                                   391 non-null    object
1   Gender                               391 non-null    int64
2   Commitment to healthy lifestyle      391 non-null    int64
3   Vegetables                           391 non-null    int64
4   Fruits                               391 non-null    int64
5   Millets/ Grains                      391 non-null    int64
6   Junk Foods                           391 non-null    int64
7   Caffeinated beverages                391 non-null    int64
8   Alcohol                              391 non-null    int64
9   Physical Exercise                    391 non-null    int64
10  Yoga/ Meditation                     391 non-null    int64
11  Sleep hours                          391 non-null    int64
12  Work hours                           391 non-null    int64
13  stress level                         391 non-null    int64
14  Illness                             391 non-null    int64
15  Screen time                          391 non-null    int64
16  Self grooming/ Hobbies               391 non-null    int64
17  Socialize                            391 non-null    int64
18  Connection with nature                391 non-null    int64
dtypes: int64(18), object(1)
memory usage: 58.2+ KB
None
```

The independent variables are-

1. Age
2. Vegetables
3. Fruits
4. Millets/ Grains
5. Junk Foods
6. Caffeinated beverages
7. Alcohol
8. Physical Exercise
9. Yoga/Meditation
10. Sleep hours
11. Work hours
12. stress level
13. Illness
14. Screen time
15. Self grooming/Hobbies
16. Socialize
17. Connection with nature

```
In [71]: print(data.describe())
```

	Gender	Commitment to healthy lifestyle	Vegetables	Fruits
\				
count	391.000000	391.000000	391.000000	391.000000
mean	1.580563	2.207161	1.235294	1.713555
std	0.494099	0.709315	0.522207	0.705143
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	1.000000	2.000000	1.000000	1.000000
50%	2.000000	2.000000	1.000000	2.000000
75%	2.000000	3.000000	1.000000	2.000000
max	2.000000	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000

	Milletts/ Grains	Junk Foods	Caffeinated beverages	Alcohol	\
count	391.000000	391.000000	391.000000	391.000000	
mean	1.304348	2.324808	1.805627	3.585678	
std	0.596534	0.726335	0.993863	0.646251	
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
25%	1.000000	2.000000	1.000000	3.000000	
50%	1.000000	2.000000	1.000000	4.000000	
75%	1.000000	3.000000	3.000000	4.000000	
max	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	

	Physical Exercise	Yoga/ Meditation	Sleep hours	Work hours	\
count	391.000000	391.000000	391.000000	391.000000	
mean	1.774936	2.268542	2.358056	2.186701	
std	1.256975	1.456025	0.797226	0.910580	
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
25%	1.000000	1.000000	2.000000	2.000000	
50%	1.000000	1.000000	2.000000	2.000000	
75%	2.000000	4.000000	3.000000	3.000000	
max	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	

	stress level	Illness	Screen time	Self grooming/ Hobbies	\
count	391.000000	391.000000	391.000000	391.000000	
mean	2.058824	2.478261	2.516624	1.820972	
std	0.682467	0.693496	1.097365	1.147425	
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	
25%	2.000000	2.000000	2.000000	1.000000	
50%	2.000000	3.000000	2.000000	1.000000	
75%	2.000000	3.000000	4.000000	2.000000	
max	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	4.000000	

	Socialize	Connection with nature
count	391.000000	391.000000
mean	2.171355	1.849105
std	1.115760	0.716289
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	1.000000	1.000000
50%	2.000000	2.000000
75%	3.000000	2.000000
max	4.000000	4.000000

## Data Cleaning

```
In [72]: #Missing Values  
print(data.isnull().sum())
```

```
Age                                0  
Gender                            0  
Commitment to healthy lifestyle  0  
Vegetables                        0  
Fruits                           0  
Millets/ Grains                  0  
Junk Foods                       0  
Caffeinated beverages            0  
Alcohol                          0  
Physical Exercise                 0  
Yoga/ Meditation                 0  
Sleep hours                      0  
Work hours                       0  
stress level                     0  
Illness                          0  
Screen time                      0  
Self grooming/ Hobbies           0  
Socialize                        0  
Connection with nature           0  
dtype: int64
```

```
In [73]: # List of columns to remove
columns_to_remove = ['Age', 'Gender', 'Commitment to healthy lifestyle']

# Drop the columns from the dataset
data.drop(columns=columns_to_remove, inplace=True)

# Print the modified dataset
print(data)
```

	Vegetables	Fruits	Millet/ Grains	Junk Foods	Caffeinated beverage
0 \	1	2	1	2	
3					
1	1	3	1	3	
4					
2	1	3	1	1	
2					
3	1	1	1	3	
1					
4	2	2	1	3	
1					
..	...	...	...	...	
...					
386	1	2	1	3	
1					
387	1	3	1	3	
1					
388	1	1	1	4	
1					
389	1	1	1	3	
2					
390	1	2	1	2	
1					

	Alcohol	Physical Exercise	Yoga/ Meditation	Sleep hours	Work hours
0 \	4	1	1	3	3
1	4	1	1	2	1
2	4	1	1	3	1
3	4	1	1	2	2
4	3	1	1	3	1
..	...	...	...	...	...
386	2	4	4	2	4
387	3	4	4	2	2
388	4	4	4	3	4
389	4	4	2	2	2
390	4	1	4	2	3

	stress level	Illness	Screen time	Self grooming/ Hobbies	Socialize
0 \	2	3	2	2	3
1	3	3	1	1	4
2	2	3	3	2	2
3	2	3	1	1	3
4	2	3	2	1	1
..	...	...	...	...	...
386	1	3	4	4	1
387	2	2	4	4	4
388	2	3	4	1	4
389	3	2	2	1	4
390	2	2	4	1	1

	Connection with nature
0	1
1	3
2	1
3	3
4	1
..	...
386	2

```

387                                     2
388                                     2
389                                     1
390                                     2

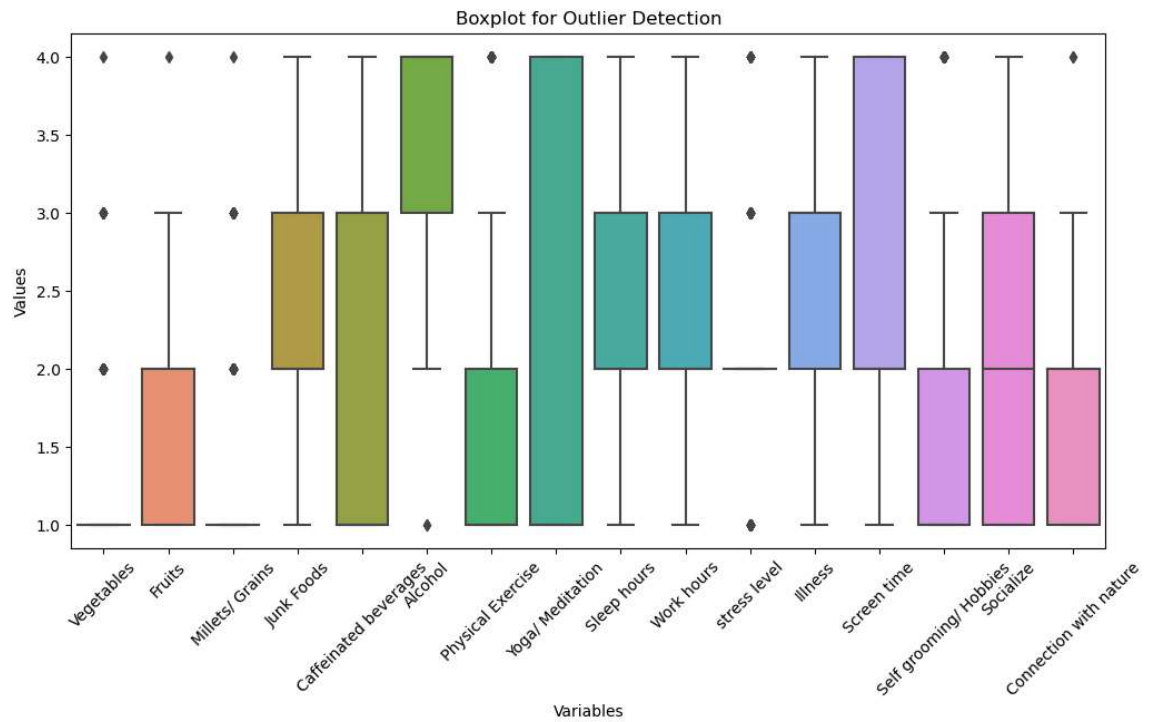
```

```
[391 rows x 16 columns]
```

```

In [74]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=data)
plt.xticks(rotation=45) # Rotate x-axis labels for better readability
plt.title('Boxplot for Outlier Detection')
plt.xlabel('Variables')
plt.ylabel('Values')
plt.show()

```



```
In [75]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
# Initialize StandardScaler

scaler = StandardScaler()

# Fit and transform the ordinal data
ordinal_data_standardized = scaler.fit_transform(data)

# Convert the standardized data back to a DataFrame
ordinal_data_standardized = pd.DataFrame(ordinal_data_standardized, columns:

# Print the standardized ordinal data
print(ordinal_data_standardized)
```



	Vegetables	Fruits	Millet/ Grains	Junk Foods	Caffeinated beverage
ges \					
0	-0.451154	0.406743	-0.510847	-0.447761	1.203
289					
1	-0.451154	1.826713	-0.510847	0.930778	2.210
753					
2	-0.451154	1.826713	-0.510847	-1.826300	0.195
824					
3	-0.451154	-1.013227	-0.510847	0.930778	-0.811
640					
4	1.466250	0.406743	-0.510847	0.930778	-0.811
640					
..	...	...	...	...	
...					
386	-0.451154	0.406743	-0.510847	0.930778	-0.811
640					
387	-0.451154	1.826713	-0.510847	0.930778	-0.811
640					
388	-0.451154	-1.013227	-0.510847	2.309318	-0.811
640					
389	-0.451154	-1.013227	-0.510847	0.930778	0.195
824					
390	-0.451154	0.406743	-0.510847	-0.447761	-0.811
640					

	Alcohol	Physical Exercise	Yoga/ Meditation	Sleep hours	Work hour
s \					
0	0.641938	-0.617299	-0.872353	0.806253	0.89431
0					
1	0.641938	-0.617299	-0.872353	-0.449703	-1.30490
6					
2	0.641938	-0.617299	-0.872353	0.806253	-1.30490
6					
3	0.641938	-0.617299	-0.872353	-0.449703	-0.20529
8					
4	-0.907431	-0.617299	-0.872353	0.806253	-1.30490
6					
..	...	...	...	...	
...					
386	-2.456799	1.772442	1.190691	-0.449703	1.99391
9					
387	-0.907431	1.772442	1.190691	-0.449703	-0.20529
8					
388	0.641938	1.772442	1.190691	0.806253	1.99391
9					
389	0.641938	1.772442	-0.184672	-0.449703	-0.20529
8					
390	0.641938	-0.617299	1.190691	-0.449703	0.89431
0					

	stress level	Illness	Screen time	Self grooming/ Hobbies	Socializ
e \					
0	-0.086303	0.753296	-0.471389	0.156226	0.74362
4					
1	1.380846	0.753296	-1.383830	-0.716407	1.64102
2					
2	-0.086303	0.753296	0.441052	0.156226	-0.15377
4					
3	-0.086303	0.753296	-1.383830	-0.716407	0.74362
4					
4	-0.086303	0.753296	-0.471389	-0.716407	-1.05117

```

2
...
...
386      -1.553452  0.753296      1.353494      1.901492  -1.05117
2
387      -0.086303 -0.690521      1.353494      1.901492   1.64102
2
388      -0.086303  0.753296      1.353494      -0.716407   1.64102
2
389       1.380846 -0.690521     -0.471389      -0.716407   1.64102
2
390      -0.086303 -0.690521      1.353494      -0.716407  -1.05117
2

```

```

      Connection with nature
0      -1.186941
1       1.608806
2      -1.186941
3       1.608806
4      -1.186941
...
386       0.210932
387       0.210932
388       0.210932
389      -1.186941
390       0.210932

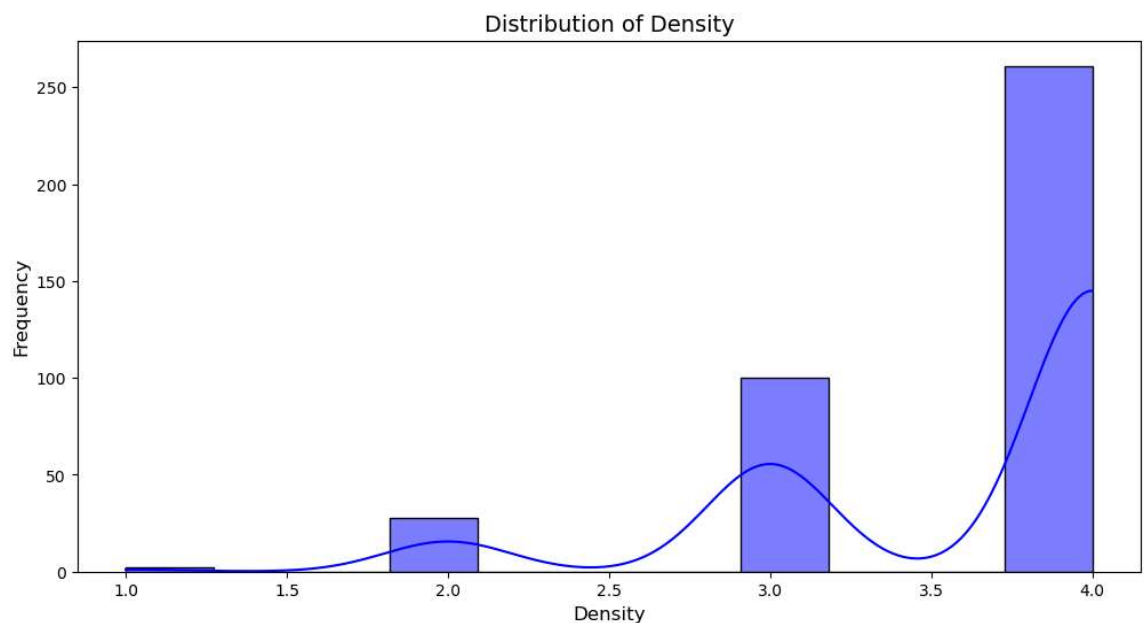
```

```
[391 rows x 16 columns]
```

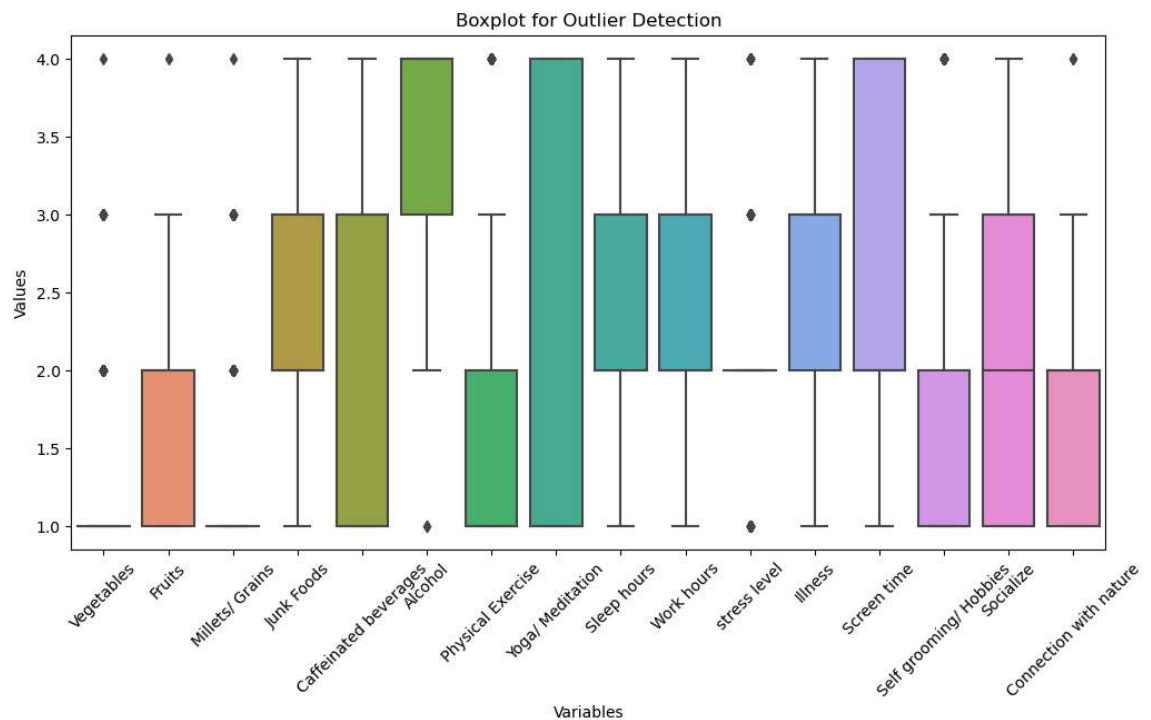
```

In [76]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.histplot(data=data, x='Alcohol', kde=True, color='blue')
plt.xlabel('Density', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Frequency', fontsize=12)
plt.title('Distribution of Density', fontsize=14)
plt.show()

```



```
In [77]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=data)
plt.xticks(rotation=45) # Rotate x-axis labels for better readability
plt.title('Boxplot for Outlier Detection')
plt.xlabel('Variables')
plt.ylabel('Values')
plt.show()
```



```
In [79]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
import numpy as np
```

```
In [80]: # Calculate similarity matrix (e.g., using rank correlation)
# Here, Spearman's rank correlation is used as an example
similarity_matrix = np.corrcoef(data, rowvar=False)

# Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors
eigenvalues, eigenvectors = np.linalg.eig(similarity_matrix)

# Print eigenvalues
print("Eigenvalues:", eigenvalues)
```

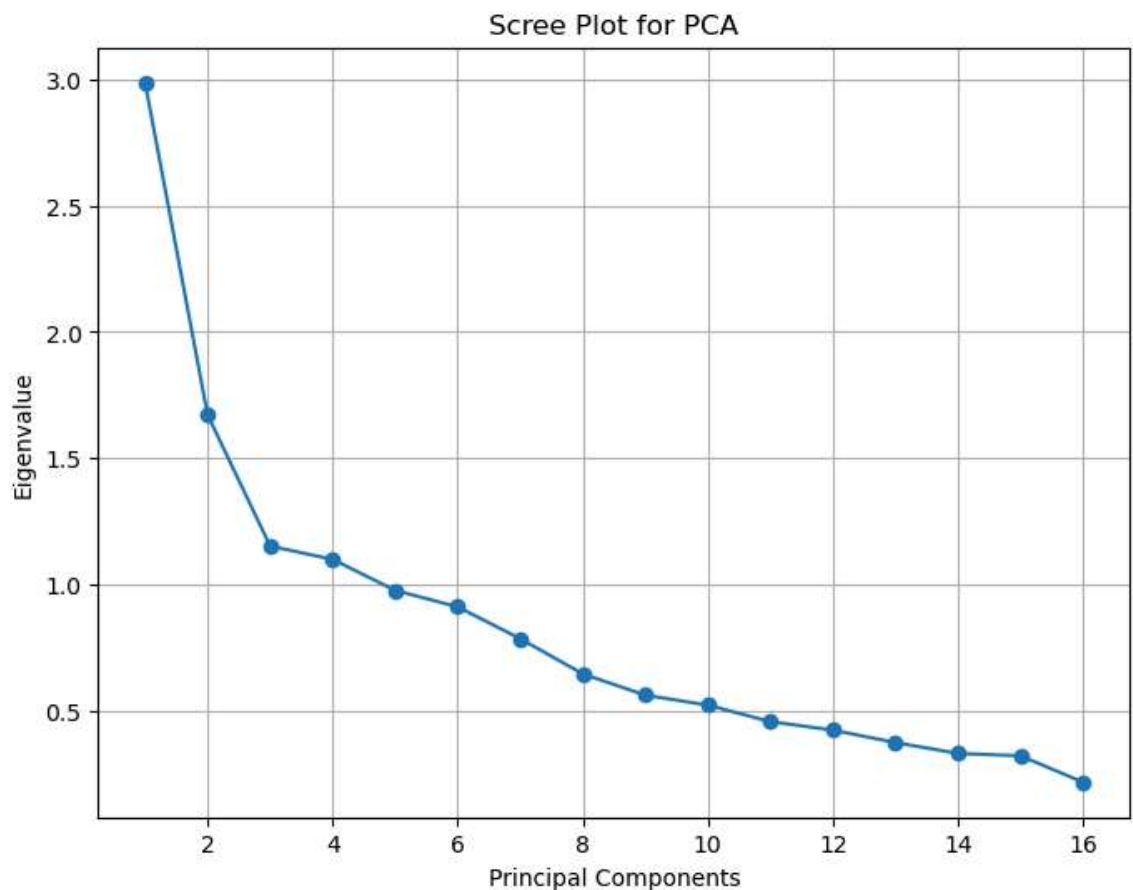
```
Eigenvalues: [2.04440097 1.52582626 1.37706209 1.29342654 0.48752547 1.150
91784
0.6093436 1.03233519 0.67029317 0.70895603 0.72929996 0.9777568
0.79882799 0.81491896 0.90609291 0.8730162 ]
```

```
In [91]: # Standardize the data
scaler = StandardScaler()
ordinal_data_standardized = scaler.fit_transform(data)

# Perform PCA
pca = PCA()
pc=pca.fit(data)

# Get the eigenvalues
eigenvalues = pca.explained_variance_

# Plot the scree plot
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(range(1, len(eigenvalues) + 1), eigenvalues, marker='o', linestyle='solid')
plt.title('Scree Plot for PCA')
plt.xlabel('Principal Components')
plt.ylabel('Eigenvalue')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



Therefore, based on this scree plot, it's reasonable to consider retaining the first 2 or 3 principal components for further analysis.

```

In [105]: pc_transformed = pc.transform(data)

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

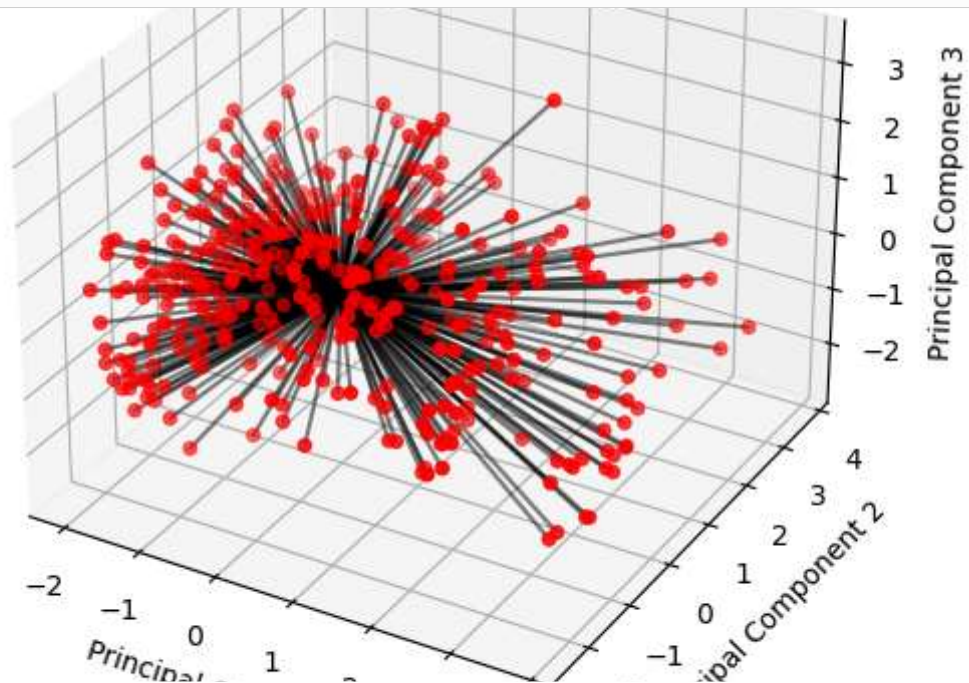
# Plot points
ax.scatter(pc_transformed[:, 0], pc_transformed[:, 1], pc_transformed[:, 2],

# Plot Lines connecting points
for i in range(len(pc_transformed)):
    ax.plot([0, pc_transformed[i, 0]], [0, pc_transformed[i, 1]], [0, pc_tra

ax.set_xlabel('Principal Component 1')
ax.set_ylabel('Principal Component 2')
ax.set_zlabel('Principal Component 3')
ax.set_title('Dimension Reduction Plot with Lines for PCA (3 Components)')

plt.show()

```



In [ ]: