### ***Summary* *&* *Insights***

* **Age and BMI: differ the most between diabetic-positive and diabetic-negative groups. Positive patients tend to be older and have higher BMI.**
* **Z-Test (BMI): The sample mean BMI significantly differs from 25 → deviation from standard BMI observed.**
* **T-Test (Age): Average age of diabetic-positive patients is significantly higher than diabetic-negative patients → older age is associated with diabetes.**
* **Chi-Square Test (Smoking History): No significant association between smoking history and diabetes status → lifestyle factor not strongly linked in this dataset.**
* **Glucose and HbA1c also show moderate differences, indicating higher blood sugar levels in diabetic-positive patients.**
* **Correlation analysis shows positive relationships between BMI, Glucose, and HbA1c → these are key risk indicators.**
* **Healthcare Insight: Focus on monitoring older patients with higher BMI and blood sugar; weight management and regular screening are recommended.**

### ***Graphs***

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