Names: MUHIRE Samuel

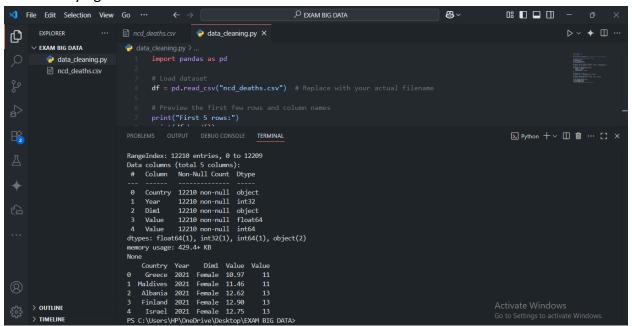
Id: 26092

## INTRODUCTION TO BIG DATA EXAM SCREEN SHOOT TAKEN

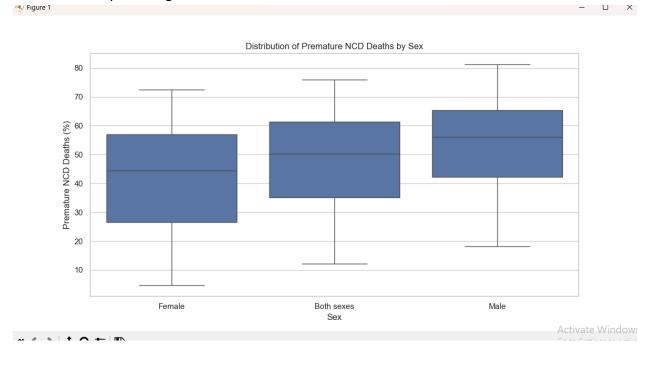
1. Clean the Dataset • Handle missing values, inconsistent formats, and outliers • Apply necessary data transformations (e.g., encoding, scaling)

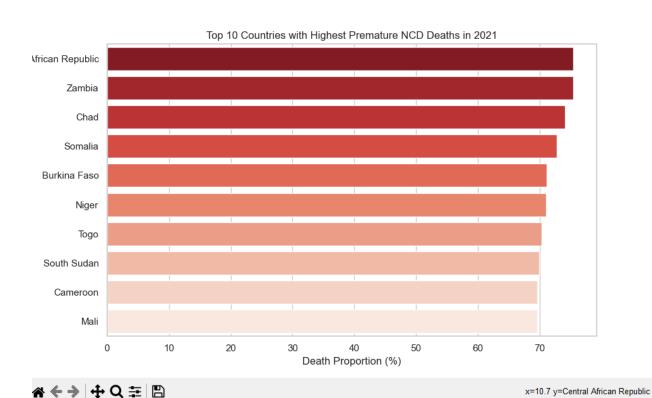
Data Cleaning

We start by loading the WHO NCD dataset and handling missing values, standardizing formats, and identifying outliers.

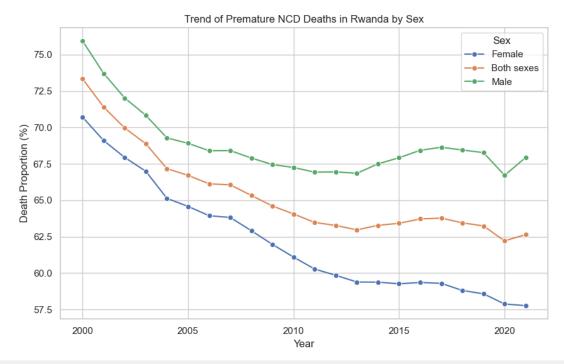


Conduct Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) • Generate descriptive statistics • Visualize distributions and relationships among variables





🔥 Figure I

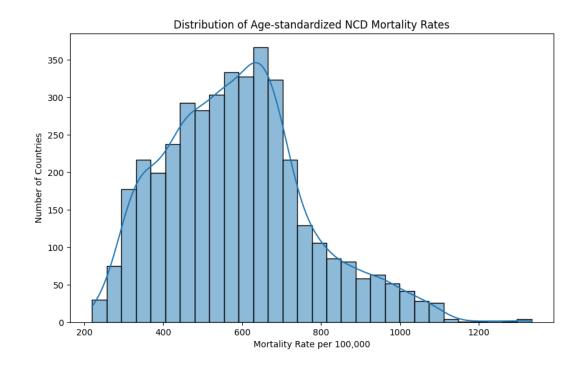


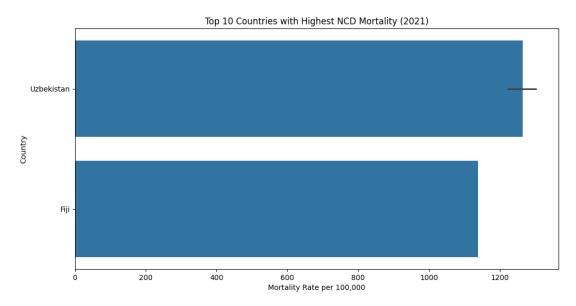
# **☆** ◆ → | **+** Q **=** | **B**

# **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)**

# **Objectives:**

- Understand distributions
- Compare countries/regions
- Highlight Rwanda



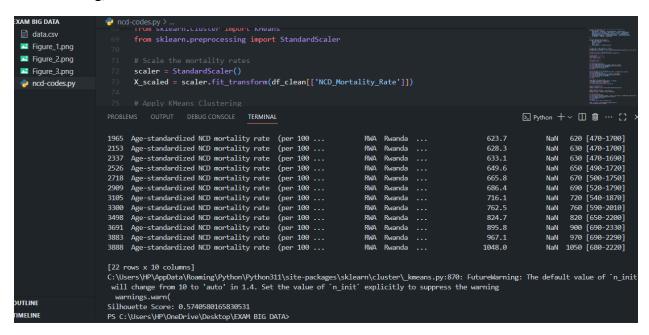


# 3. Apply a Machine Learning or Clustering Model

Because this is not a predictive task, we can use **Clustering (e.g., KMeans)** to group countries by mortality levels.

## **Evaluate the Model**

For clustering, we use **silhouette score**.



## 5. Structure Your Code with Markdown & Functions

Example of reusable function:

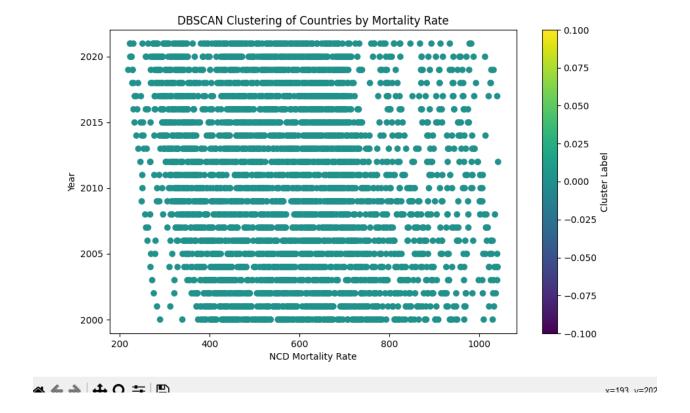
6

1. Custom Function: Highlight Countries Exceeding a Threshold

```
Silhouette Score: 0.56
PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\EXAM BIG DATA> & "C:/Program Files/Py d-codes.py"
Silhouette Score: 0.56
Found 28 countries above 900 deaths per 100,000.
PS C:\Users\HP\OneDrive\Desktop\EXAM BIG DATA>
```

## **DBSCAN Clustering for High-Risk Region Detection**

Python



Time Series Forecasting with ARIMA for Rwanda

