Sleep Health and Lifestyle Analysis with Python Shareen Banu

Problem Statement Delving into a comprehensive analysis of sleep patterns, factors affecting our daily lives, and their impacts on cardiovascular health. From sleep duration to stress levels, we'll uncover valuable insights to enhance well-being.

[1]: 1 Import Library

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px
```

C:\Users\Syed Arif\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy__init___.py:146:
UserWarning: A NumPy version >=1.16.5 and <1.23.0 is required for this version of SciPy (detected version 1.25.1
warnings.warn(f"A NumPy version >={np_minversion} and <{np_maxversion}"

2 Uploading Csv fle

3 Data Preprocessing

4 .head()

head is used show to the By default = 5 rows in the dataset

```
[4]: df.head()
```

```
[4]: Person ID Gender Age Occupation Sleep Duration \
0 1 Male 27 Software Engineer 6.1
```

1	2 Ma	ale 28			Docto	r		6.2		
2	3 Ma	ale 28			Docto	r		6.2		
3	4 Ma	ale 28	Sales	Repre	sentativ	e		5.9		
4	5 M a	ale 28	Sales	Repre	sentativ	e		5.9		
	Quality of Slee	ep Phv:	sical A	ctivity	Level	Stress	Level	BMI (Category	\
0	L	6		,	42		6		erweight	,
1		6			60		8		Normal	
2		6			60		8		Normal	
3		4			30		8		Obese	
4		4			30		8		Obese	
	Blood Pressure	Heart F			eps Slee					
0	126/83		77		200		None			
1	125/80		75	10	000		None			
2	125/80		75	10	000		None			
3	140/90		85	3	000	Sleep A	pnea			
4	140/90		85	3	000	Sleep A	pnea			

6 .tail()

373

68

tail is used to show rows by Descending order

[5]:	df.1	tail()								
[5]:	369 370 371 372 373	372 373		Age 59 59 59 59	Occupation Nurse Nurse Nurse Nurse Nurse	Sleep	Duration 8.1 8.0 8.1 8.1 8.1	Quality of	Sleep 9 9 9 9	\
	369 370 371 372 373	Physical	Activity I	Level 75 75 75 75		3 3 3 3	II Category Overweight Overweight Overweight Overweight Overweight	14 14 14 14	ssure 10/95 10/95 10/95 10/95	(
	369 370 371 372	(te Daily 9 58 58 58 58	700 700 700 700 700	O Sleep Ar O Sleep Ar	onea onea onea				

Sleep Apnea

7000

7 .shape

It show the total no of rows & Column in the dataset

[6]: df.shape

[6]: (374, 13)

8 .Columns

It show the no of each Column

[7]: df.columns

```
[7] : Index(['Person ID', 'Gender', 'Age', 'Occupation', 'Sleep Duration', 'Quality of Sleep', 'Physical Activity Level', 'Stress Level', 'BMI Category', 'Blood Pressure', 'Heart Rate', 'Daily Steps', 'Sleep Disorder'], dtype='object')
```

9 .dtypes

This Attribute show the data type of each column

[8]: df.dtypes

: Person ID		int64
Gender		object
Age		int64
Occupation		object
Sleep Duration		float64
Quality of Sleep		int64
Physical Activity	Level	int64
Stress Level		int64
BMI Category		object
Blood Pressure		object
Heart Rate		int64
Daily Steps		int64
Sleep Disorder		object
dtype: object		
	Gender Age Occupation Sleep Duration Quality of Sleep Physical Activity Stress Level BMI Category Blood Pressure Heart Rate Daily Steps Sleep Disorder	Gender Age Occupation Sleep Duration Quality of Sleep Physical Activity Level Stress Level BMI Category Blood Pressure Heart Rate Daily Steps Sleep Disorder

10 .unique()

In a column, It show the unique value of specific column.

[9]: df["BMI Category"].unique()

[9] : array(['Overweight', 'Normal', 'Obese', 'Normal Weight'], dtype=object)

11 .nuique()

It will show the total no of unque value from whole data frame

[10]	÷	Person ID	374
		Gender	2
		Age	31
		Occupation	11
		Sleep Duration	27
		Quality of Sleep	6
		Physical Activity Level	16
		Stress Level	6
		BMI Category	4
		Blood Pressure	25
		Heart Rate	19
		Daily Steps	20
		Sleep Disorder	3
		dtype: int64	

.describe()

It show the Count, mean , median etc

[111: df.describe()

Li ij.	ur.uc.	SCITIOC()				
[11]:		Person ID	Age	Sleep Duration	Quality of Sle	en \
11.11.	count	374.000000	374.000000	374.000000	374.000	•
	mean	187.500000	42.184492	7.132086		
	std	108.108742	8.673133	0.795657	1.196	956
	min	1.000000	27.000000	5.800000	4.000	0000
	25%	94.250000	35.250000	6.400000	6.000	0000
	50%	187.500000	43.000000	7.200000	7.000	0000
	75%	280.750000	50.000000	7.800000	8.000	0000
	max	374.000000	59.000000	8.500000	9.000	0000
		Physical A	ctivity Level	Stress Level		aily Steps
	count		374.000000	374.000000	374.000000 3	74.000000
	mean		59.171123	5.385027	70.165775 68	316.844920
	std		20.830804	1.774526	4.135676 10	517.915679
	min		30.000000	3.000000	65.000000 30	000.00000
	25%		45.000000	4.000000	68.000000 50	500.000000
	50%		60.000000	5.000000	70.000000 70	000.00000

75%	75.000000	7.000000	72.000000	8000.000000
max	90.000000	8.000000	86.000000	10000.000000

13 .value_counts

It Shows all the unique values with their count

[12]: df["Occupation"].value_counts()

[12]:	Nurse	73
	Doctor	71
	Engineer	63
	Lawyer	47
	Teacher	40
	Accountant	37
	Salesperson	32
	Software Engineer	4
	Scientist	4
	Sales Representative	2
	Manager	1

Name: Occupation, dtype: int64

14 .isnull()

It shows the how many null values

(131. df isnull()

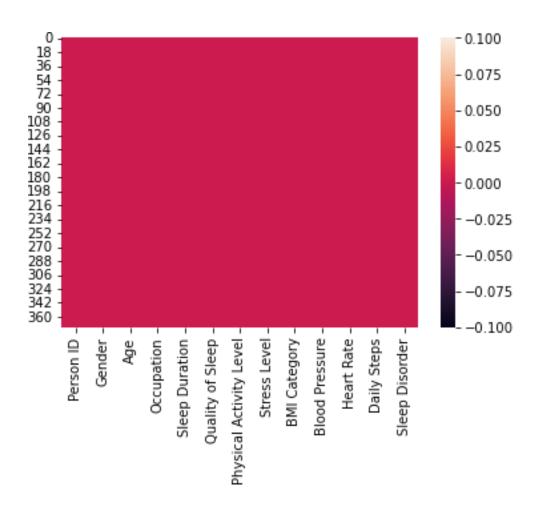
[13]:	df.i	snull()					
[13]:		Person ID	Gender	Age	Occupation	Sleep Duration	Quality of Sleep \
	0	False		False	False	False	False
	1	False		False	False	False	False
	2	False	False	False	False	False	False
	3	False	False	False	False	False	False
	4	False	False	False	False	False	False
						···	
	369	False	False	False	False	False	False
	370	False	False	False	False	False	False
	371	False	False	False	False	False	False
	372	False	False	False	False	False	False
	373	False	False	False	False	False	False
		Physical	Activity I	امريما	Stress Level	RMI Category	Blood Pressure \
	Λ	riiysicai	-	-evei False	False	.	False
	0						
	1			False	False		False
	2			False	False	False	False
	3			False	False	False	False

4		False	False	False	False
369 370 371 372 373		False False False False False	False False False False False	False False False False False	False False False False False
0 1 2 3 4	Heart Rate False False False False False	Daily Steps False False False False False	Sleep Disorder False False False False False		
369 370 371 372 373	False False False False False	False False False False False	False False False False False		

[374 rows x 13 columns]

[14]: sns.heatmap(df.isnull())

[14]: <AxesSubplot:>



[15]: df["Sleep Disorder"]=df["Sleep Disorder"].replace("None", "Nothing")											
[16]:	df										
[16]:		Person ID	Gender	Age	Occupation	Sleep Duration \					
	0	1	Male	27	Software Engineer	6.1					
	1	2	Male	28	Doctor	6.2					
	2	3	Male	28	Doctor	6.2					
	3	4	Male	28	Sales Representative	5.9					
	4	5	Male	28	Sales Representative	5.9					
	369	370	Female	59	Nurse	8.1					
	370	371	Female	59	Nurse	8.0					
	371	372	Female	59	Nurse	8.1					
	372	373	Female	59	Nurse	8.1					
	373	374	Female	59	Nurse	8.1					

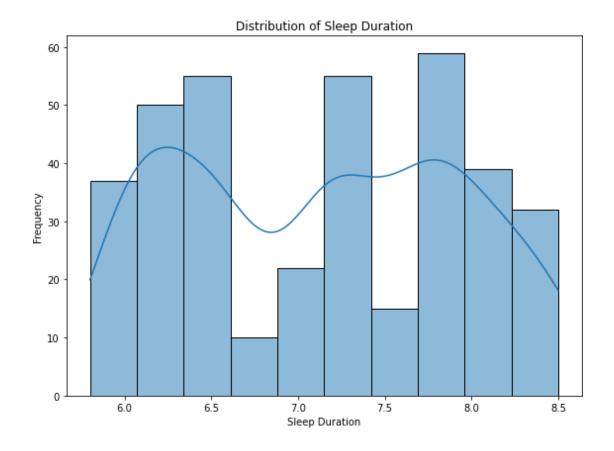
Quality of Sleep Physical Activity Level Stress Level BMI Category \

0		6		42	6	Overweight
1		6		60	8	Normal
2		6		60	8	Normal
3		4		30	8	Obese
4		4		30	8	Obese
369		9		75 ···	3	 Overweight
370		9		75	3	Overweight
371		9		75	3	Overweight
372		9		75	3	Overweight
373		9		75	3	Overweight
	Blood Pressure	Heart Rate	Daily Steps	Sleep Disorder		
0	126/83	77	4200	Nothing		
1	125/80	75	10000	Nothing		
2	125/80	75	10000	Nothing	3	
3	140/90	85	3000	Sleep Apnea	ļ	
4	140/90	85	3000	Sleep Apnea		
 369	 140/95	68	7000	Sleep Apnea		
370	•	68	7000	Sleep Apnea		
371	140/95	68	7000			
	•			Sleep Apnea		
372	•	68	7000	Sleep Apnea		
373	140/95	68	7000	Sleep Apnea	l	

[374 rows x 13 columns]

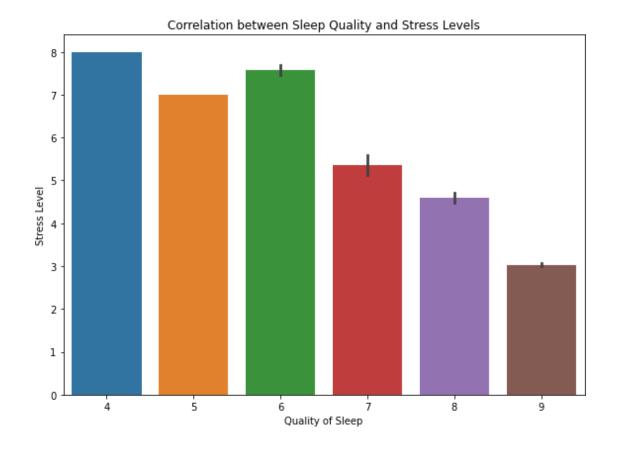
15 1. What is the distribution of sleep duration among the individuals?

```
[17]: # Create a histogram of sleep duration
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.histplot(data=df, x="Sleep Duration", kde=True)
plt.title("Distribution of Sleep Duration")
plt.xlabel("Sleep Duration")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



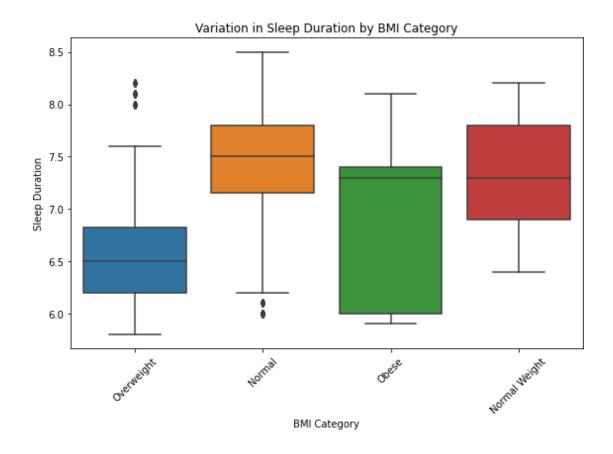
16 2. Is there a correlation between sleep quality and stress levels?

```
[18]: # Create a scatter plot to visualize the correlation
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.barplot(data=df, x="Quality of Sleep", y="Stress Level")
plt.title("Correlation between Sleep Quality and Stress Levels")
plt.xlabel("Quality of Sleep")
plt.ylabel("Stress Level")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



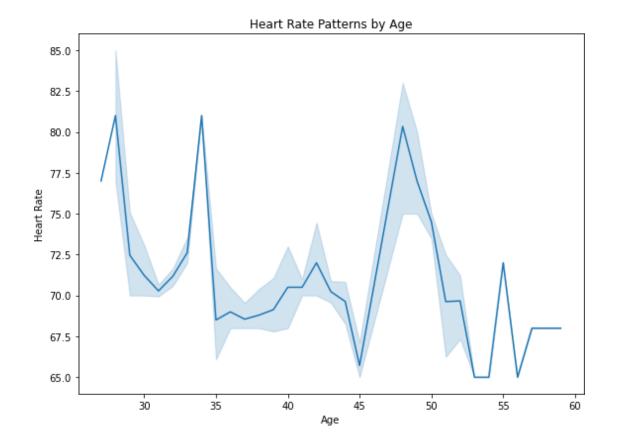
17 3. How does sleep duration vary by BMI category?

```
[19]: #Create a box plot to show the distribution of sleep duration by BMI category plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=df, x="BMI Category", y="Sleep Duration")
plt.title("Variation in Sleep Duration by BMI Category")
plt.xlabel("BMI Category")
plt.ylabel("Sleep Duration")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



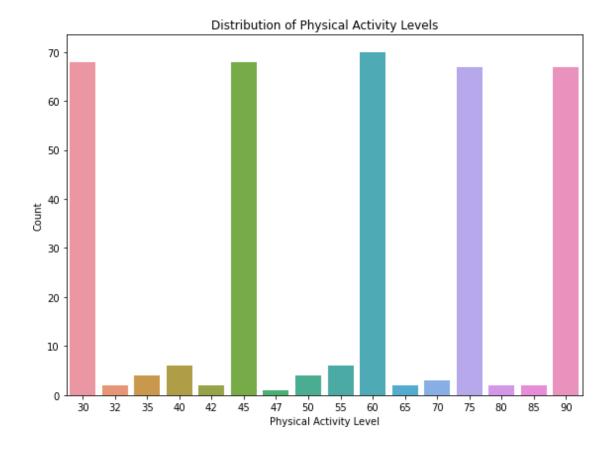
18 4. Are there any patterns in heart rate based on age?

```
[20]: # Create a line plot to visualize the relationship between age and heart rate
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.lineplot(data=df, x="Age", y="Heart Rate")
plt.title("Heart Rate Patterns by Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Heart Rate")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



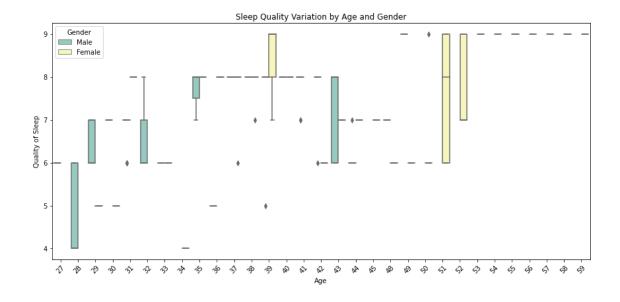
19 5. What is the distribution of physical activity levels?

```
[21]: # Create a bar plot to show the distribution of physical activity levels plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(data=df, x="Physical Activity Level")
plt.title("Distribution of Physical Activity Levels")
plt.xlabel("Physical Activity Level")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



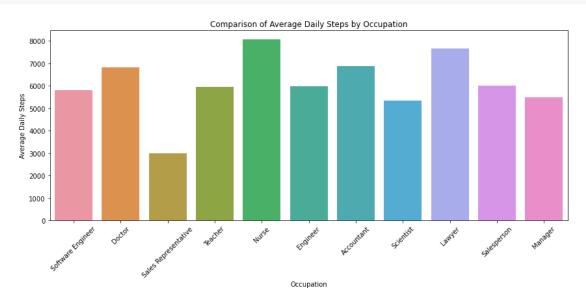
20 How does sleep quality vary with age and gender?

```
plt_figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns_boxplot(x="Age", y="Quality of Sleep", hue="Gender", data=df,__
_palette="Set3")
plt.title("Sleep Quality Variation by Age and Gender")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Quality of Sleep")
plt.ylabel("Quality of Sleep")
plt_xticks(rotation=45)
plt_legend(title="Gender")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



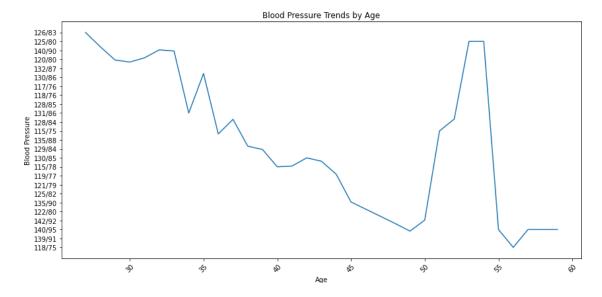
21 How does occupation affect daily steps taken?

```
[23]: plt_figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns_barplot(x="Occupation", y="Daily Steps", data=df, ci=None)
plt.title("Comparison of Average Daily Steps by Occupation")
plt.xlabel("Occupation")
plt.ylabel("Average Daily Steps")
plt_xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



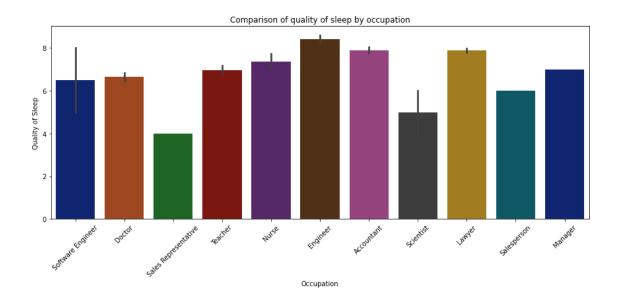
Are there any patterns in blood pressure across different age groups?

```
[24]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
    sns.lineplot(x="Age", y="Blood Pressure", data=df, ci=None)
    plt.title("Blood Pressure Trends by Age")
    plt.xlabel("Age")
    plt.ylabel("Blood Pressure")
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

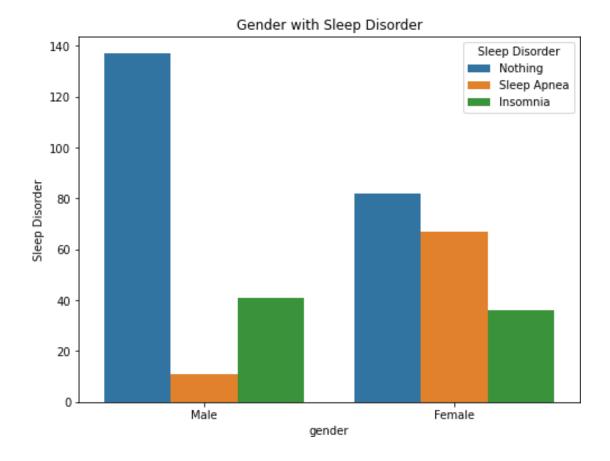


23 Do people in specific occupations tend to have better or worse quality of sleep?

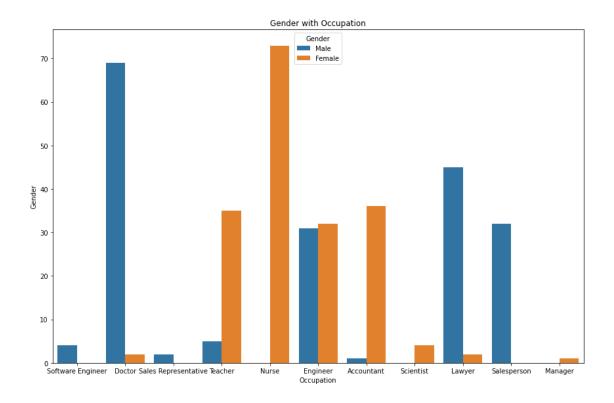
```
[25]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
    sns.barplot( data = df ,x="Occupation", y="Quality of Sleep",palette="dark")
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    plt.xlabel("Occupation")
    plt.ylabel("Quality of Sleep")
    plt.title("Comparison of quality of sleep by occupation")
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```



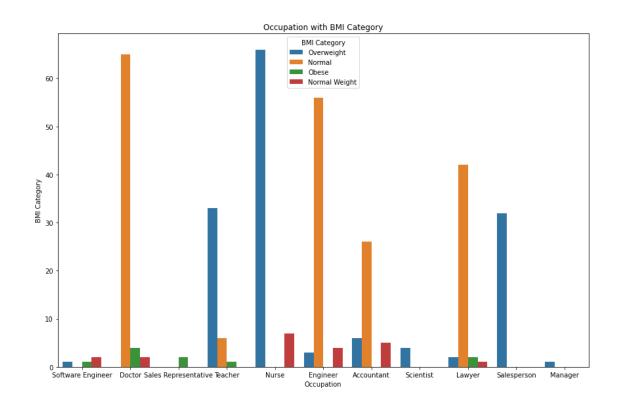
```
plt_figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns_countplot(data=df, x="Gender", hue="Sleep Disorder")
plt_xlabel("gender")
plt_ylabel("Sleep Disorder")
plt_title("Gender with Sleep Disorder")
plt_show()
```



```
[35]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
    sns.countplot(data=df, x="Occupation", hue="Gender")
    plt.xlabel("Occupation")
    plt.ylabel("Gender")
    plt.title("Gender with Occupation")
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```



```
[36]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
    sns.countplot(data=df, x="Occupation", hue="BMI Category")
    plt.xlabel("Occupation")
    plt.ylabel("BMI Category")
    plt.title("Occupation with BMI Category")
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```



[]:[