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DATASET LINK: https://data.world/informatics-edu/diabetes-

prediction

SHORT DESCRIPTION:

Original data came from the Biostatistics program at Vanderbilt http://biostat.mc.vanderbilt.edu/wiki/Main/DataSets

Several hundred rural African-American patients were included. The diabetes.csv file contains the raw data of all patients, including those with missing data. This can be used for descriptive statistics. The data dictionary to explain the columns can be found here:

http://biostat.mc.vanderbilt.edu/wiki/pub/Main/DataSets/Cdiabetes.html and http://staff.pubhealth.ku.dk/~tag/Teaching/share/data/Diabetes.html

Patient.number Cholesterol Glucose HDL.Chol Chol.HDL.ratio Age Gender Height

```
str(dia data)
     'data.frame':
                     390 obs. of 18 variables:
      $ Patient.number : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
      $ Cholesterol
                       : int 193 146 217 226 164 170 149 164 230 179 ...
      $ Glucose
                       : int
                             77 79 75 97 91 69 77 71 112 105 ...
      $ HDL.Chol
                       : int 49 41 54 70 67 64 49 63 64 60 ...
      $ Chol.HDL.ratio : num 3.9 3.6 4 3.2 2.4 2.7 3 2.6 3.6 3 ...
                       : int
                             19 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 ...
                             "female" "female" "female" ...
      $ Gender
                       : chr
      $ Height
                       : int 61 60 67 64 70 64 62 72 67 58 ...
      $ Weight
                       : int 119 135 187 114 141 161 115 145 159 170 ...
      $ BMI
                       : num 22.5 26.4 29.3 19.6 20.2 27.6 21 19.7 24.9 35.5 ...
      $ Systolic.BP
                       : int 118 108 110 122 122 108 105 108 100 140 ...
      $ Diastolic.BP
                       : int 70 58 72 64 86 70 82 78 90 100 ...
      $ waist
                       : int 32 33 40 31 32 37 31 29 31 34 ...
      $ hip
                       : int 38 40 45 39 39 40 37 36 39 46 ...
      $ Waist.hip.ratio: num   0.84   0.83   0.89   0.79   0.82   0.93   0.84   0.81   0.79   0.74   ...
      $ Diabetes
                       : chr
                             "No diabetes" "No diabetes" "No diabetes" ...
      $ X
                       : int 6 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
      $ X.1
                       : int 6 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
dim(dia data)
     390 · 18
```

DATA CLEANING

```
dia_data=subset (dia_data, select = -X)

dia_data=subset (dia_data, select = -X.1)

dia_data=subset (dia_data, select = -Patient.number)

any(is.na(dia_data))

FALSE

head(dia_data,10)
```

A data.frame: 10 × 15

	Cholesterol	Glucose	HDL.Chol	Chol.HDL.ratio	Age	Gender	Height	Weight	BM]
	<int></int>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<dbl></dbl>	<int></int>	<chr></chr>	<int></int>	<int></int>	<dbl:< th=""></dbl:<>
1	193	77	49	3.9	19	female	61	119	22.
2	146	79	41	3.6	19	female	60	135	26.4
3	217	75	54	4.0	20	female	67	187	29.3
4	226	97	70	3.2	20	female	64	114	19.6
5	164	91	67	2.4	20	female	70	141	20.2
6	170	69	64	2.7	20	female	64	161	27.6
7	149	77	49	3.0	20	female	62	115	21.(
8	164	71	63	2.6	20	male	72	145	19.7
9	230	112	64	3.6	20	male	67	159	24.9
10	179	105	60	3.0	20	female	58	170	35.

library(graphics)
library(ggplot2)

descriptive statistics

summary(dia_data)

```
Glucose
Cholesterol
                             HDL.Chol
                                          Chol.HDL.ratio
                                          Min. : 1.500
Min. : 78.0 Min. : 48.0 Min. : 12.00
1st Qu.:179.0
            1st Qu.: 81.0
                           1st Qu.: 38.00
                                          1st Qu.: 3.200
Median :203.0
             Median : 90.0
                           Median : 46.00
                                           Median : 4.200
Mean :207.2 Mean :107.3
                            Mean : 50.27
                                           Mean : 4.525
3rd Qu.:229.0
                            3rd Qu.: 59.00
                                           3rd Qu.: 5.400
              3rd Qu.:107.8
Max. :443.0
             Max. :385.0
                           Max. :120.00
                                           Max. :19.300
    Age
                Gender
                                 Height
                                                Weight
Min. :19.00
              Length:390
                              Min. :52.00
                                             Min. : 99.0
1st Ou.:34.00
             Class:character 1st Qu.:63.00 1st Qu.:150.2
Median :44.50
              Mode :character
                             Median :66.00
                                             Median :173.0
Mean :46.77
                              Mean :65.95
                                             Mean :177.4
3rd Qu.:60.00
                               3rd Qu.:69.00
                                             3rd Qu.:200.0
Max. :92.00
                              Max. :76.00
                                             Max. :325.0
    BMI
              Systolic.BP
                            Diastolic.BP
                                              waist
Min. :15.20
            Min. : 90.0
                            Min. : 48.00
                                           Min. :26.00
1st Ou • 24 10 1st Ou • 122 0
                            1st Ou . 75 00
                                           1st 011 .33 00
```

VISUALIZATION

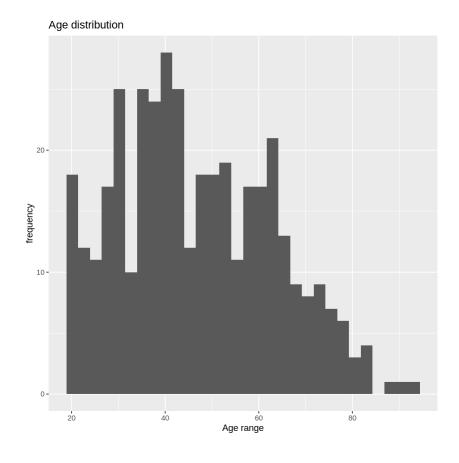
Max. :55.80 Max. :250.0 Max. :124.00 Max. :56.00

AGE DISTRIBUTION

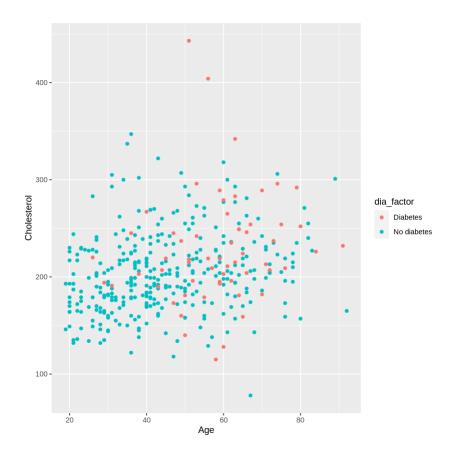
TOU YOU TOU YOU CTADD

ggplot(dia_data,aes(x=Age))+geom_histogram()+labs(title ="Age distribution",x="Age range",y="

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



dia_factor=factor(dia_data\$Diabetes,levels=c("Diabetes","No diabetes"),labels = c("Diabetes",
ggplot(dia_data,aes(x=Age,y=Cholesterol))+geom_point(aes(col=dia_factor))



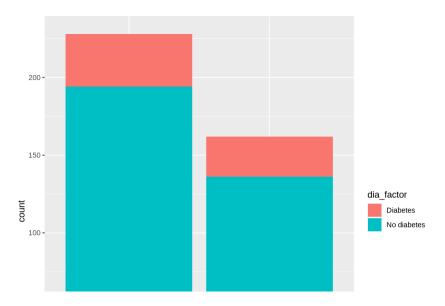
Double-click (or enter) to edit

unique(dia_data\$Diabetes)

'No diabetes' · 'Diabetes'

```
k<- dia_data%>%
    group_by(Diabetes)%>%
    dplyr::select(Gender)
ggplot(k,aes(x=k$Gender))+geom_bar(aes(fill=dia_factor),position = "stack")
```

Adding missing grouping variables: `Diabetes`



linear model for cholesterol

temp=subset(dia_data,select=-Gender)
temp=subset(temp,select=-Diabetes)
cor(temp)

						A matri
	Cholesterol	Glucose	HDL.Chol	Chol.HDL.ratio	Age	Нє
Cholesterol	1.00000000	0.15810208	0.19316170	0.47592687	0.247333470	-0.0636
Glucose	0.15810208	1.00000000	-0.15830196	0.28220951	0.294391967	0.0980
HDL.Chol	0.19316170	-0.15830196	1.00000000	-0.68186750	0.028209718	-0.0872
Chol.HDL.ratio	0.47592687	0.28220951	-0.68186750	1.00000000	0.163200861	0.0811
Age	0.24733347	0.29439197	0.02820972	0.16320086	1.000000000	-0.0822
Height	-0.06360077	0.09805180	-0.08723825	0.08116201	-0.082228781	1.0000
Weight	0.06235863	0.19035786	-0.29188280	0.27881232	-0.056783859	0.2553
ВМІ	0.09169469	0.12928649	-0.24186039	0.22840692	-0.009163800	-0.2595
Systolic.BP	0.20774144	0.16277716	0.03180658	0.11550522	0.453417229	-0.0407
Diastolic.BP	0.16624130	0.02026227	0.07834183	0.03824208	0.068648733	0.0436
waist	0.13403782	0.22233555	-0.27669673	0.31326175	0.150584800	0.0574
hip	0.09336358	0.13822294	-0.22383721	0.20890202	0.004675448	-0.0959
Waist.hip.ratio	0.09184679	0.18511730	-0.15877658	0.24332911	0.275187519	0.2525

ggplot(dia_data,aes(x=Age,y=Cholesterol))+geom_point()+geom_smooth(method='lm',se=FALSE)

j `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'

