Principles of Data Science

Assignment -1

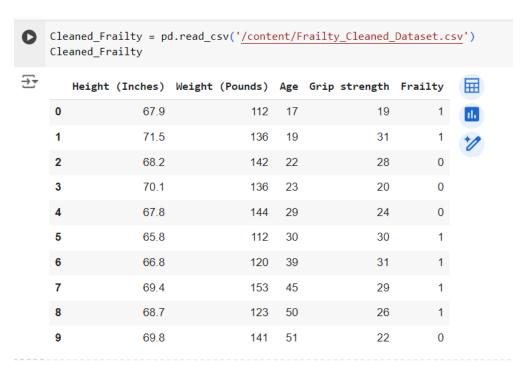
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Question 1: Here I am performing the Data cleaning and Data analysis on the Frailty data set.

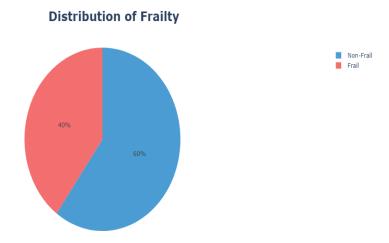
> Frailty Raw Data

Height (Inches)	Weight (Pounds)	Age	Grip strength	Frailty
65.8	112	30	30	Ν
71.5	136	19	31	Ν
69.4	153	45	29	Ν
68.2	142	22	28	Υ
67.8	144	29	24	Υ
68.7	123	50	26	Ν
69.8	141	51	22	Y
70.1	136	23	20	Υ
67.9	112	17	19	Ν
66.8	120	39	31	Ν

Cleaned Data

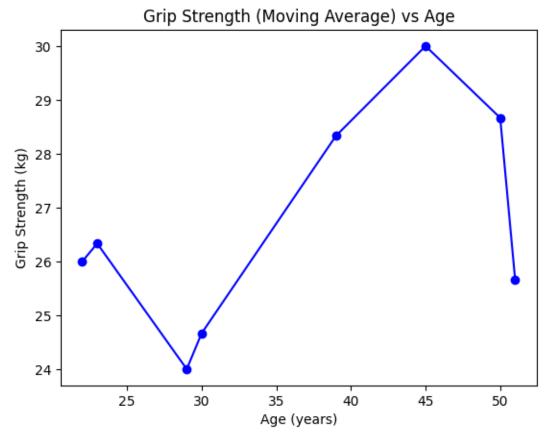


Distribution of Frailty:



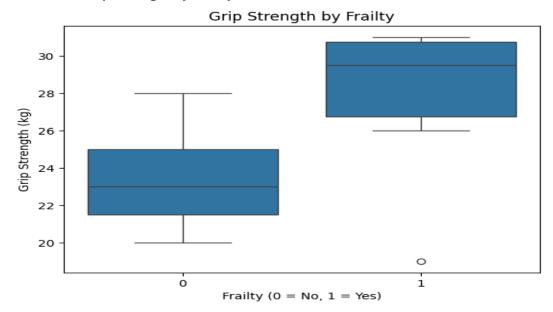
The Above pie chart depicts the percentage of Frailty, blue represents the 60% of non-frailty and red represents the percentage of Frail (40%).

> Comparison of Grip strength by Age:



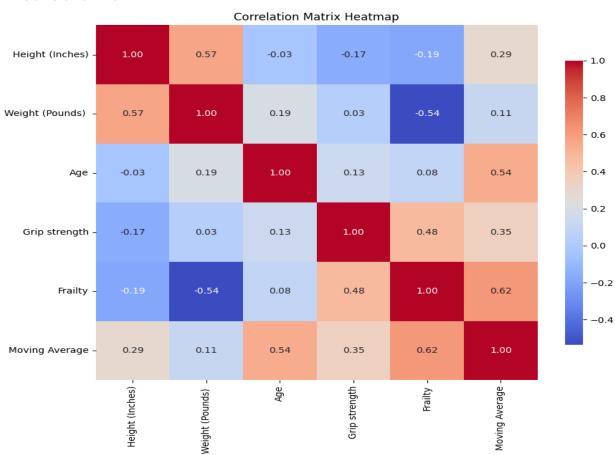
The above graph shows a line plot of the moving average of grip strength versus age. It illustrates that grip strength fluctuates over time, with a significant drop around age 30, then a rise peaking around age 45, followed by a decline towards age 50.

Box Plot of Grip Strength by Frailty:



The box plot shows that individuals classified as frail (1) tend to have significantly higher grip strength compared to non-frail individuals (0), with a wider range of values in the frail group.

Correlation Matrix:



Key insights include:

- **Height and Weight** show a moderate positive correlation (0.57).
- Weight and Frailty have a strong negative correlation (-0.54), suggesting that as weight increases, frailty decreases.
- Age and Moving Average have a moderate positive correlation (0.54), implying a general trend where age is positively associated with the moving average.
- **Grip strength and Frailty** are moderately correlated (0.48), indicating that stronger grip strength is related to lower frailty.
- Frailty and Moving Average have the strongest positive correlation (0.62), suggesting that frailty tends to increase with higher moving averages of grip strength over time.