

mental-health-ids-1

April 9, 2025

1 MENTAL HEALTH DATASET

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This dataset focuses on analyzing various factors that influence mental health among individuals, particularly students. It includes both subjective and objective stress indicators such as:

Survey-Based Stress Scores (Survey_Stress_Score)

Wearable Device-Based Stress Scores (Wearable_Stress_Score)

Lifestyle Factors like Sleep_Hours and Screen_Time_Hours

Support Systems indicating emotional or mental support availability

Demographic Information such as Gender, Academic_Level, and Country

The goal of this dataset is to explore the relationships between stress levels and lifestyle or support-related variables, helping to identify trends, correlations, and possible areas of intervention for mental well-being.

2 DATA PROCESSING

Data preprocessing is a critical step in any data analysis or machine learning pipeline. It involves transforming raw data into a clean and structured format suitable for analysis. The goal is to enhance data quality and ensure that the dataset accurately reflects the real-world phenomena being studied. In this project, preprocessing began with importing the dataset and identifying any missing or inconsistent values. Rows containing missing entries were removed to maintain the integrity of statistical results. Next, data types were verified and corrected where necessary to ensure that numerical operations could be performed on relevant columns like Survey_Stress_Score, Sleep_Hours, and Wearable_Stress_Score. Descriptive statistics were used to understand the spread and central tendencies of key variables. Finally, column names were standardized for ease of use. These steps ensure that the dataset is clean, reliable, and ready for insightful visualizations and analysis.

2.0.1 CREATE A DATA FRAME

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
```

```
[3]: df = pd.read_csv(r"C:/Users\athul\Downloads\mental_health_analysis.csv")  
df
```

```
[3]:
```

	User_ID	Age	Gender	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	Sleep_Hours	\
0	1	16	F	9.654486	2.458001	5.198926	
1	2	17	M	9.158143	0.392095	8.866097	
2	3	15	M	5.028755	0.520119	4.943095	
3	4	17	F	7.951103	1.022630	5.262773	
4	5	17	F	1.357459	1.225462	6.196080	
...	
4995	4996	14	M	0.088148	1.003339	8.684888	
4996	4997	15	F	7.161276	1.024644	5.312684	
4997	4998	14	M	3.444383	2.877972	9.227726	
4998	4999	18	F	7.866525	2.395839	4.317831	
4999	5000	18	M	3.389362	1.375646	8.693171	

	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score	Wearable_Stress_Score	\
0	8.158189	3	0.288962	
1	5.151993	5	0.409446	
2	9.209325	2	0.423837	
3	9.823658	5	0.666021	
4	11.338990	5	0.928060	
...	
4995	5.922202	1	0.750205	
4996	10.224924	4	0.427209	
4997	4.059322	4	0.002893	
4998	10.657076	2	0.612063	
4999	6.977589	5	0.952662	

	Support_System	Academic_Performance
0	Moderate	Excellent
1	Moderate	Good
2	Moderate	Poor
3	Moderate	Average
4	High	Poor
...
4995	Moderate	Average
4996	Moderate	Excellent
4997	High	Good
4998	High	Average
4999	Moderate	Excellent


```
[5000 rows x 11 columns]
```

2.0.2 VIEW DATA

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

```
[5]:
```

	User_ID	Age	Gender	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	Sleep_Hours	\
0	1	16	F	9.654486	2.458001	5.198926	

1	2	17	M	9.158143	0.392095	8.866097
2	3	15	M	5.028755	0.520119	4.943095
3	4	17	F	7.951103	1.022630	5.262773
4	5	17	F	1.357459	1.225462	6.196080

	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score	Wearable_Stress_Score	\
0	8.158189	3	0.288962	
1	5.151993	5	0.409446	
2	9.209325	2	0.423837	
3	9.823658	5	0.666021	
4	11.338990	5	0.928060	

	Support_System	Academic_Performance
0	Moderate	Excellent
1	Moderate	Good
2	Moderate	Poor
3	Moderate	Average
4	High	Poor

```
[7]: df.tail()
```

```
[7]:
```

	User_ID	Age	Gender	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	Sleep_Hours	\
4995	4996	14	M	0.088148	1.003339	8.684888	
4996	4997	15	F	7.161276	1.024644	5.312684	
4997	4998	14	M	3.444383	2.877972	9.227726	
4998	4999	18	F	7.866525	2.395839	4.317831	
4999	5000	18	M	3.389362	1.375646	8.693171	

	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score	Wearable_Stress_Score	\
4995	5.922202	1	0.750205	
4996	10.224924	4	0.427209	
4997	4.059322	4	0.002893	
4998	10.657076	2	0.612063	
4999	6.977589	5	0.952662	

	Support_System	Academic_Performance
4995	Moderate	Average
4996	Moderate	Excellent
4997	High	Good
4998	High	Average
4999	Moderate	Excellent

```
[9]: df.describe()
```

```
[9]:
```

	User_ID	Age	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	\
count	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000	
mean	2500.500000	15.493200	4.932081	1.498151	

std	1443.520003	1.715151	2.853928	0.873984
min	1.000000	13.000000	0.000528	0.000473
25%	1250.750000	14.000000	2.473150	0.734431
50%	2500.500000	16.000000	4.898176	1.483432
75%	3750.250000	17.000000	7.369195	2.276089
max	5000.000000	18.000000	9.995052	2.999774

	Sleep_Hours	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score \
count	5000.000000	5000.000000	5000.000000
mean	7.057370	7.068630	3.015800
std	1.722211	2.883494	1.414762
min	4.001515	2.000481	1.000000
25%	5.611836	4.574327	2.000000
50%	7.068874	7.118979	3.000000
75%	8.519411	9.526335	4.000000
max	9.999229	11.999010	5.000000

	Wearable_Stress_Score
count	5000.000000
mean	0.496618
std	0.289768
min	0.000102
25%	0.244615
50%	0.500404
75%	0.749929
max	0.999812

2.0.3 ACCESS COLUMNS

```
[13]: df['Exercise_Hours']
```

```
[13]: 0      2.458001
      1      0.392095
      2      0.520119
      3      1.022630
      4      1.225462
      ...
      4995    1.003339
      4996    1.024644
      4997    2.877972
      4998    2.395839
      4999    1.375646
      Name: Exercise_Hours, Length: 5000, dtype: float64
```

```
[15]: df['Social_Media_Hours']
```

```
[15]: 0      9.654486
      1      9.158143
      2      5.028755
      3      7.951103
      4      1.357459
      ...
      4995    0.088148
      4996    7.161276
      4997    3.444383
      4998    7.866525
      4999    3.389362
      Name: Social_Media_Hours, Length: 5000, dtype: float64
```

2.0.4 ACCESS ROWS

```
[17]: df.iloc[0]
```

```
[17]: User_ID      1
      Age         16
      Gender      F
      Social_Media_Hours    9.654486
      Exercise_Hours      2.458001
      Sleep_Hours      5.198926
      Screen_Time_Hours    8.158189
      Survey_Stress_Score      3
      Wearable_Stress_Score    0.288962
      Support_System      Moderate
      Academic_Performance    Excellent
      Name: 0, dtype: object
```

```
[19]: df.loc[1]
```

```
[19]: User_ID      2
      Age         17
      Gender      M
      Social_Media_Hours    9.158143
      Exercise_Hours      0.392095
      Sleep_Hours      8.866097
      Screen_Time_Hours    5.151993
      Survey_Stress_Score      5
      Wearable_Stress_Score    0.409446
      Support_System      Moderate
      Academic_Performance      Good
      Name: 1, dtype: object
```

2.0.5 MANIPULATTE DATA

```
[23]: df['Sleep_Hours'] = df['Survey_Stress_Score'] / df['Age']
df.head()
```

```
[23]:   User_ID  Age Gender  Social_Media_Hours  Exercise_Hours  Sleep_Hours  \
0         1   16     F          9.654486         2.458001      0.187500
1         2   17     M          9.158143         0.392095      0.294118
2         3   15     M          5.028755         0.520119      0.133333
3         4   17     F          7.951103         1.022630      0.294118
4         5   17     F          1.357459         1.225462      0.294118

   Screen_Time_Hours  Survey_Stress_Score  Wearable_Stress_Score  \
0          8.158189              3          0.288962
1          5.151993              5          0.409446
2          9.209325              2          0.423837
3          9.823658              5          0.666021
4         11.338990              5          0.928060

   Support_System  Academic_Performance
0      Moderate          Excellent
1      Moderate              Good
2      Moderate              Poor
3      Moderate          Average
4          High              Poor
```

2.0.6 inplace=True vs inplace=False in Pandas

2.0.7 Understanding the inplace Parameter in Pandas Functions

When using pandas functions like `.dropna()`, `.fillna()`, `.drop()`, etc., the `inplace` parameter decides whether to modify the DataFrame directly or return a new one.

inplace=True (Modifies the Original DataFrame)

- Changes are made directly to the existing DataFrame.
- No need to assign the result to a new variable.

inplace=False (Creates a New DataFrame)

- The function returns a new DataFrame with changes.
- You must assign it to a variable if you want to keep the changes.

```
[25]: df.dropna(inplace=True)
print("After dropna (inplace=True):")
df.head()
```

After dropna (inplace=True):

```
[25]:
```

	User_ID	Age	Gender	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	Sleep_Hours	\
0	1	16	F	9.654486	2.458001	0.187500	
1	2	17	M	9.158143	0.392095	0.294118	
2	3	15	M	5.028755	0.520119	0.133333	
3	4	17	F	7.951103	1.022630	0.294118	
4	5	17	F	1.357459	1.225462	0.294118	

	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score	Wearable_Stress_Score	\
0	8.158189	3	0.288962	
1	5.151993	5	0.409446	
2	9.209325	2	0.423837	
3	9.823658	5	0.666021	
4	11.338990	5	0.928060	

	Support_System	Academic_Performance
0	Moderate	Excellent
1	Moderate	Good
2	Moderate	Poor
3	Moderate	Average
4	High	Poor

```
[27]: df.dropna(inplace=False)
print("After dropna (inplace=False):")
df.head()
```

After dropna (inplace=False):

```
[27]:
```

	User_ID	Age	Gender	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	Sleep_Hours	\
0	1	16	F	9.654486	2.458001	0.187500	
1	2	17	M	9.158143	0.392095	0.294118	
2	3	15	M	5.028755	0.520119	0.133333	
3	4	17	F	7.951103	1.022630	0.294118	
4	5	17	F	1.357459	1.225462	0.294118	

	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score	Wearable_Stress_Score	\
0	8.158189	3	0.288962	
1	5.151993	5	0.409446	
2	9.209325	2	0.423837	
3	9.823658	5	0.666021	
4	11.338990	5	0.928060	

	Support_System	Academic_Performance
0	Moderate	Excellent
1	Moderate	Good
2	Moderate	Poor
3	Moderate	Average
4	High	Poor

2.0.8 HOW TO SET INDEX IN A DATA FRAME

```
[31]: df.set_index('Gender', inplace=True)
df.head()
```

```
[31]:      User_ID  Age  Social_Media_Hours  Exercise_Hours  Sleep_Hours  \
Gender
F           1   16           9.654486           2.458001      0.187500
M           2   17           9.158143           0.392095      0.294118
M           3   15           5.028755           0.520119      0.133333
F           4   17           7.951103           1.022630      0.294118
F           5   17           1.357459           1.225462      0.294118

      Screen_Time_Hours  Survey_Stress_Score  Wearable_Stress_Score  \
Gender
F           8.158189           3           0.288962
M           5.151993           5           0.409446
M           9.209325           2           0.423837
F           9.823658           5           0.666021
F          11.338990           5           0.928060

      Support_System  Academic_Performance
Gender
F           Moderate           Excellent
M           Moderate           Good
M           Moderate           Poor
F           Moderate           Average
F           High           Poor
```

```
[33]: df.reset_index(inplace=True)
print("DataFrame after resetting the index:")
df.head()
```

DataFrame after resetting the index:

```
[33]:   Gender  User_ID  Age  Social_Media_Hours  Exercise_Hours  Sleep_Hours  \
0      F         1   16           9.654486           2.458001      0.187500
1      M         2   17           9.158143           0.392095      0.294118
2      M         3   15           5.028755           0.520119      0.133333
3      F         4   17           7.951103           1.022630      0.294118
4      F         5   17           1.357459           1.225462      0.294118

      Screen_Time_Hours  Survey_Stress_Score  Wearable_Stress_Score  \
0           8.158189           3           0.288962
1           5.151993           5           0.409446
2           9.209325           2           0.423837
3           9.823658           5           0.666021
4          11.338990           5           0.928060
```


	Support_System	Academic_Performance
0	Moderate	Excellent
1	Moderate	Good
2	Moderate	Poor
3	Moderate	Average
4	High	Poor

```
[35]: print(df.loc[:, 'Support_System'])
```

```
0      Moderate
1      Moderate
2      Moderate
3      Moderate
4        High
...
4995    Moderate
4996    Moderate
4997        High
4998        High
4999    Moderate
Name: Support_System, Length: 5000, dtype: object
```

```
[37]: print(df.iloc[:, 2])
```

```
0      16
1      17
2      15
3      17
4      17
..
4995   14
4996   15
4997   14
4998   18
4999   18
Name: Age, Length: 5000, dtype: int64
```

```
[39]: df_cleaned = df.dropna()
print(df_cleaned)
```

	Gender	User_ID	Age	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	Sleep_Hours	\
0	F	1	16	9.654486	2.458001	0.187500	
1	M	2	17	9.158143	0.392095	0.294118	
2	M	3	15	5.028755	0.520119	0.133333	
3	F	4	17	7.951103	1.022630	0.294118	
4	F	5	17	1.357459	1.225462	0.294118	
...	

4995	M	4996	14	0.088148	1.003339	0.071429
4996	F	4997	15	7.161276	1.024644	0.266667
4997	M	4998	14	3.444383	2.877972	0.285714
4998	F	4999	18	7.866525	2.395839	0.111111
4999	M	5000	18	3.389362	1.375646	0.277778

	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score	Wearable_Stress_Score	\
0	8.158189	3	0.288962	
1	5.151993	5	0.409446	
2	9.209325	2	0.423837	
3	9.823658	5	0.666021	
4	11.338990	5	0.928060	
...	
4995	5.922202	1	0.750205	
4996	10.224924	4	0.427209	
4997	4.059322	4	0.002893	
4998	10.657076	2	0.612063	
4999	6.977589	5	0.952662	

	Support_System	Academic_Performance
0	Moderate	Excellent
1	Moderate	Good
2	Moderate	Poor
3	Moderate	Average
4	High	Poor
...
4995	Moderate	Average
4996	Moderate	Excellent
4997	High	Good
4998	High	Average
4999	Moderate	Excellent

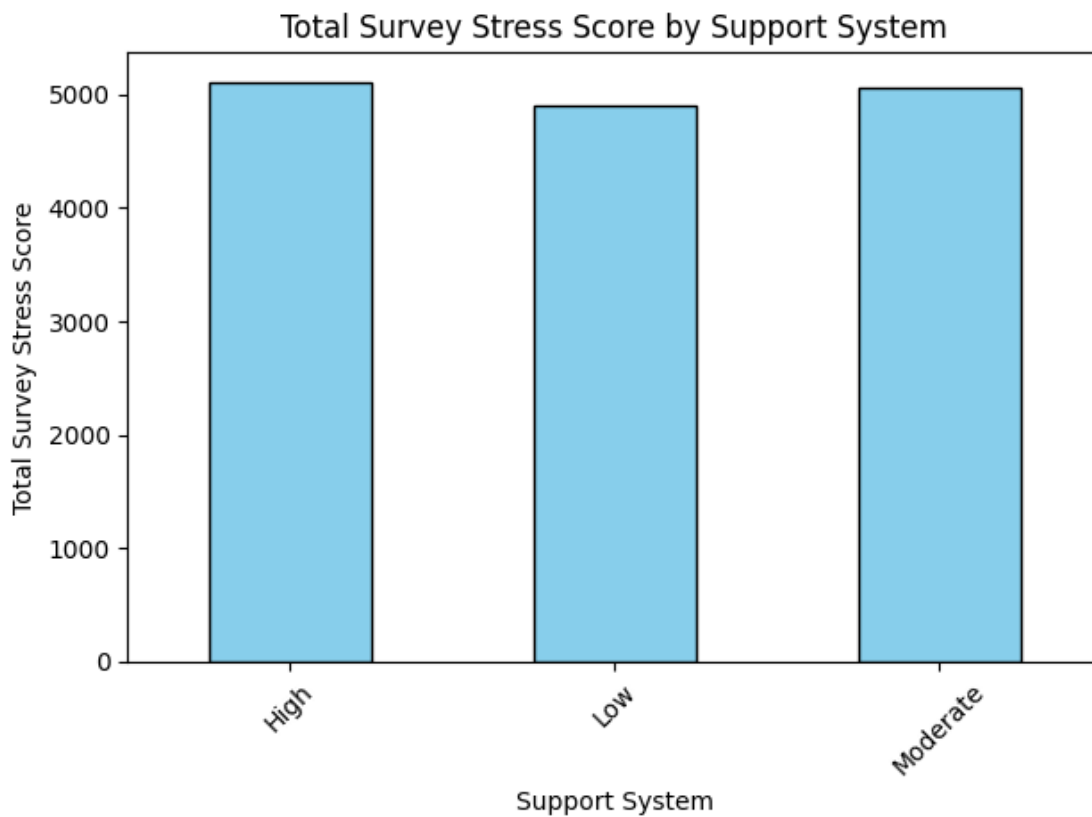
[5000 rows x 11 columns]

```
[41]: print("Missing values in each column before cleaning:")
      print(df.isnull().sum())
```

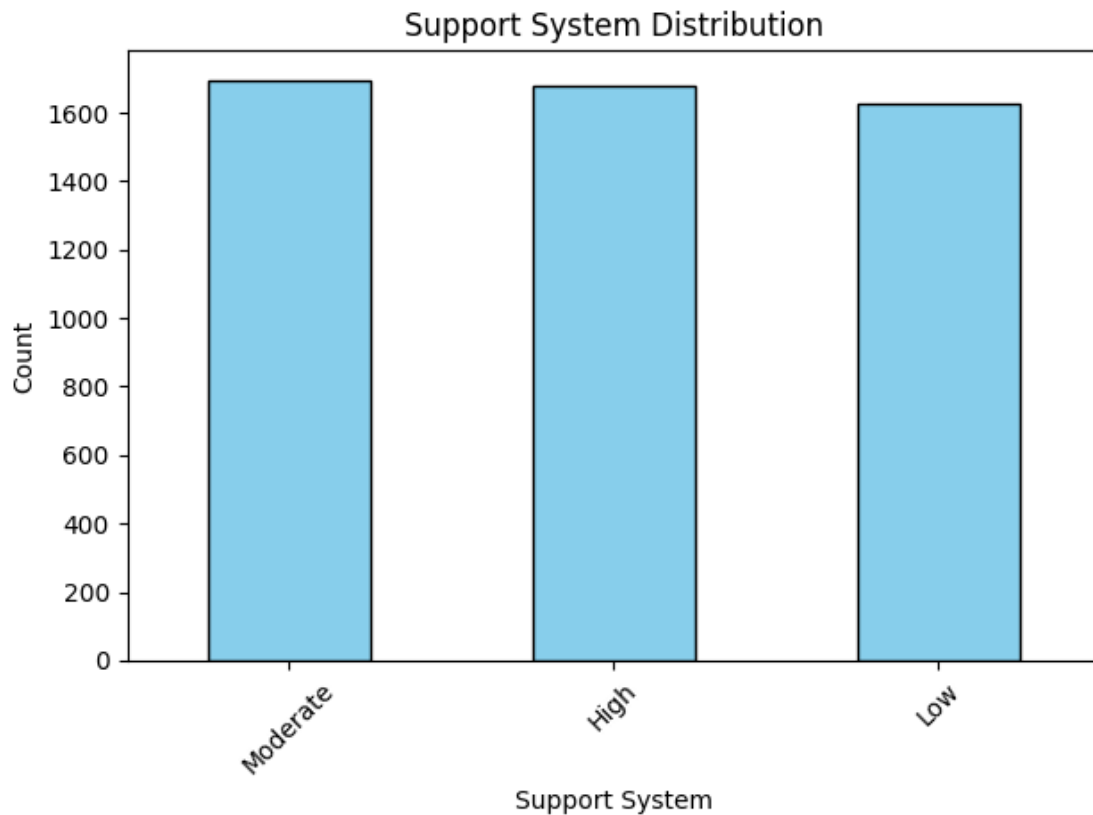
```
Missing values in each column before cleaning:
Gender          0
User_ID         0
Age             0
Social_Media_Hours  0
Exercise_Hours  0
Sleep_Hours     0
Screen_Time_Hours  0
Survey_Stress_Score  0
Wearable_Stress_Score  0
Support_System   0
```

```
Academic_Performance      0  
dtype: int64
```

```
[58]: import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
# Load the dataset  
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\athul\Downloads\mental_health_analysis.csv")  
  
# Create a summary: total Survey Stress Score by Support System  
stress_summary = df.groupby("Support_System")["Survey_Stress_Score"].sum()  
  
# Plotting  
stress_summary.plot(kind="bar", color="skyblue", edgecolor="black")  
plt.title("Total Survey Stress Score by Support System")  
plt.xlabel("Support System")  
plt.ylabel("Total Survey Stress Score")  
plt.xticks(rotation=45)  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



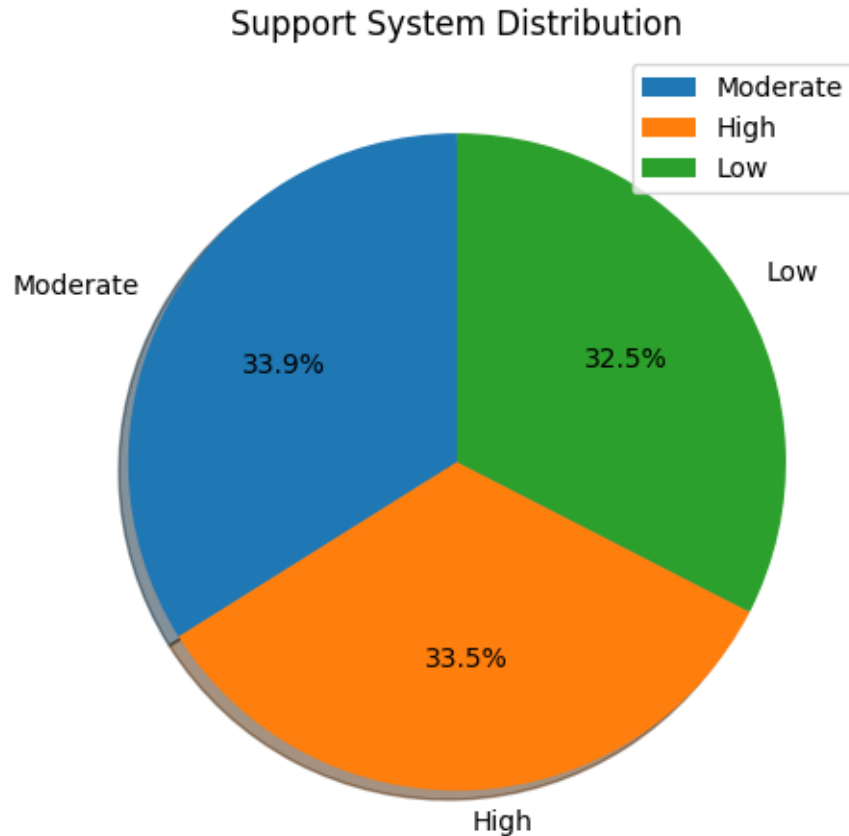
```
[60]: support_system_counts = df['Support_System'].value_counts()
support_system_counts.plot(kind="bar", color="skyblue", edgecolor="black")
plt.title("Support System Distribution")
plt.xlabel("Support System")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[62]: # Count the occurrences of each Support System type
support_system_counts = df['Support_System'].value_counts()

# Plotting a pie chart
support_system_counts.plot(
    kind='pie',
    autopct='%1.1f%%',
    legend=True,
    title='Support System Distribution',
    shadow=True,
    startangle=90
)
```

```
plt.ylabel("") # Hide y-axis label
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[66]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

# Style settings
sns.set_style('darkgrid', {"grid.color": "0.7", "grid.linestyle": "-"})

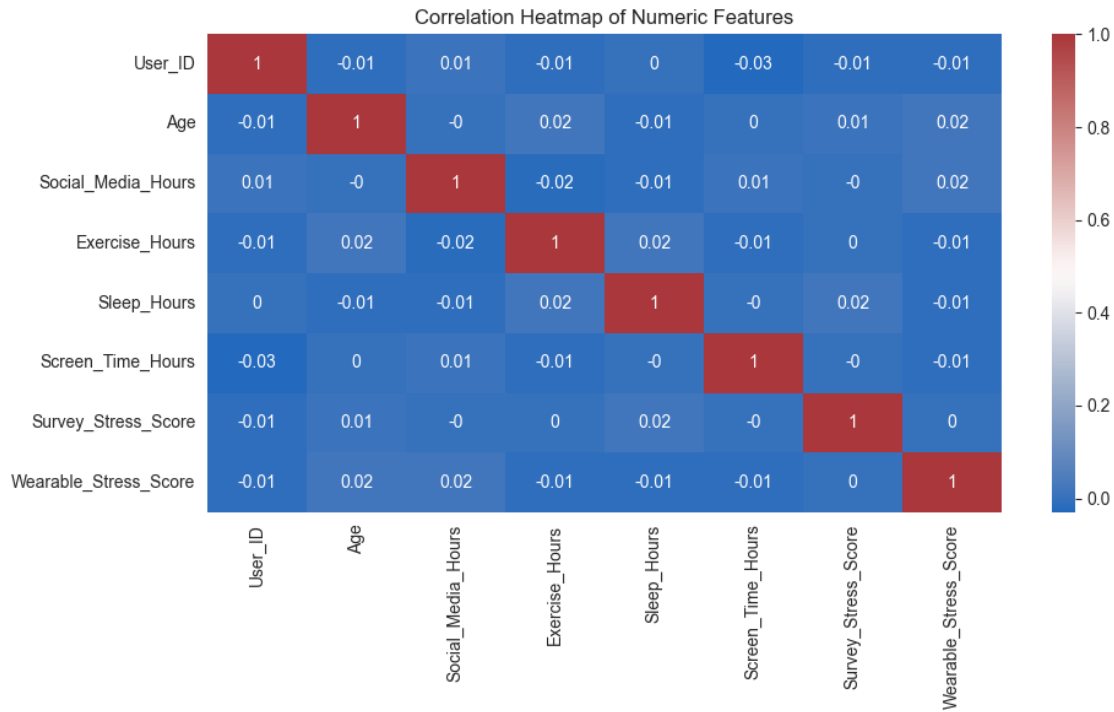
# Plotting the distribution of Survey Stress Score
sns.histplot(df['Survey_Stress_Score'], kde=True, color='purple',
             edgecolor='black')
plt.xlabel("Survey Stress Score")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.title("Distribution of Survey Stress Score")
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



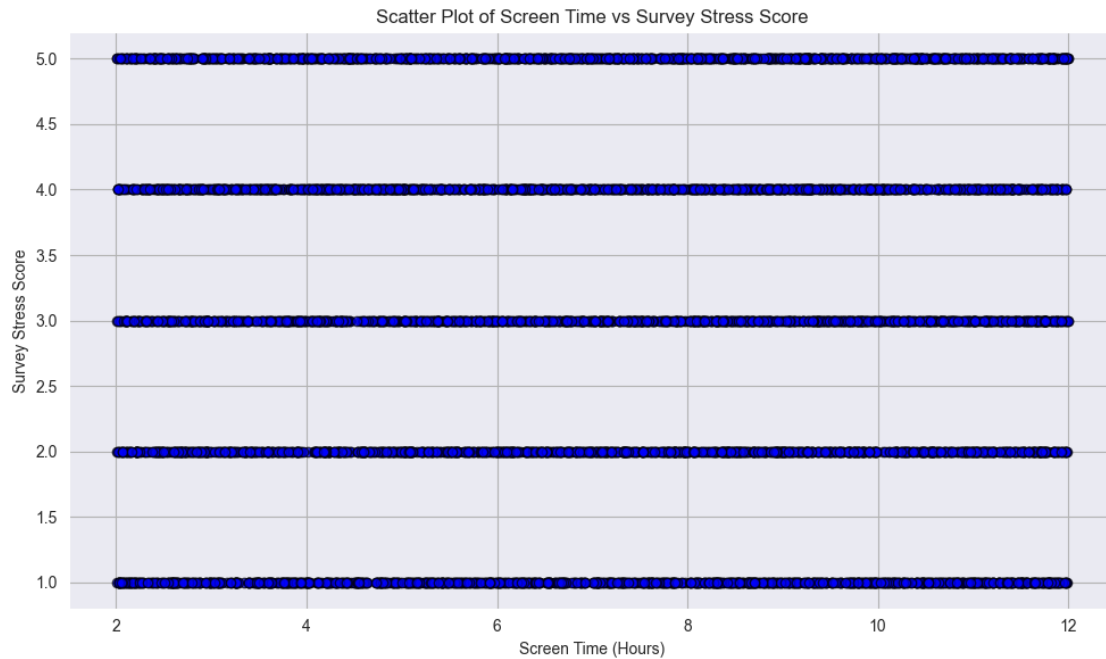
```
[68]: correlation_matrix = df.corr(numeric_only=True)

# Plot the heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.heatmap(
    correlation_matrix.round(2),
    annot=True,
    cmap=sns.color_palette("vlag", as_cmap=True)
)
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap of Numeric Features")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[70]: df.dropna(inplace=True)

# Scatter plot: Screen Time vs Survey Stress Score
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(df['Screen_Time_Hours'], df['Survey_Stress_Score'], alpha=0.7,
            c='blue', edgecolor='k')
plt.xlabel("Screen Time (Hours)")
plt.ylabel("Survey Stress Score")
plt.title("Scatter Plot of Screen Time vs Survey Stress Score")
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[72]: df.isna()
```

```
[72]:
```

	User_ID	Age	Gender	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	Sleep_Hours	\
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	
1	False	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	
...	
4995	False	False	False	False	False	False	
4996	False	False	False	False	False	False	
4997	False	False	False	False	False	False	
4998	False	False	False	False	False	False	
4999	False	False	False	False	False	False	

	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score	Wearable_Stress_Score	\
0	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	
...	
4995	False	False	False	
4996	False	False	False	
4997	False	False	False	

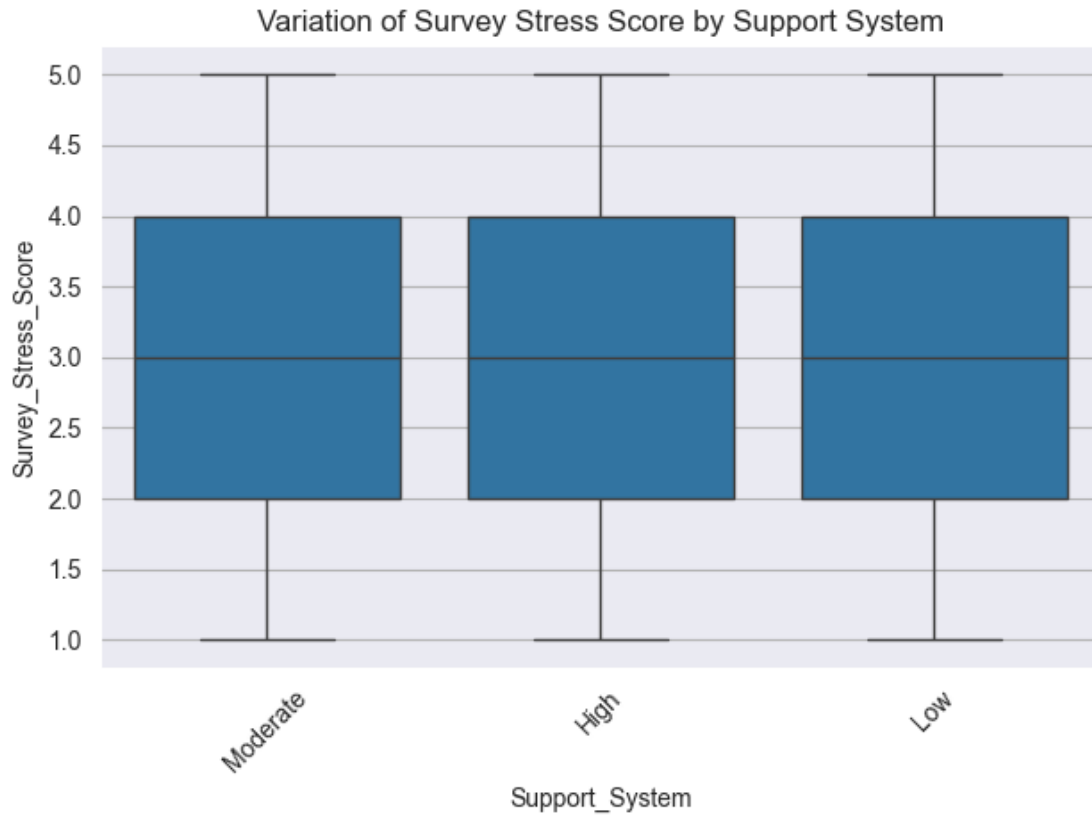
4998	False	False	False
4999	False	False	False

	Support_System	Academic_Performance
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False
...
4995	False	False
4996	False	False
4997	False	False
4998	False	False
4999	False	False

[5000 rows x 11 columns]

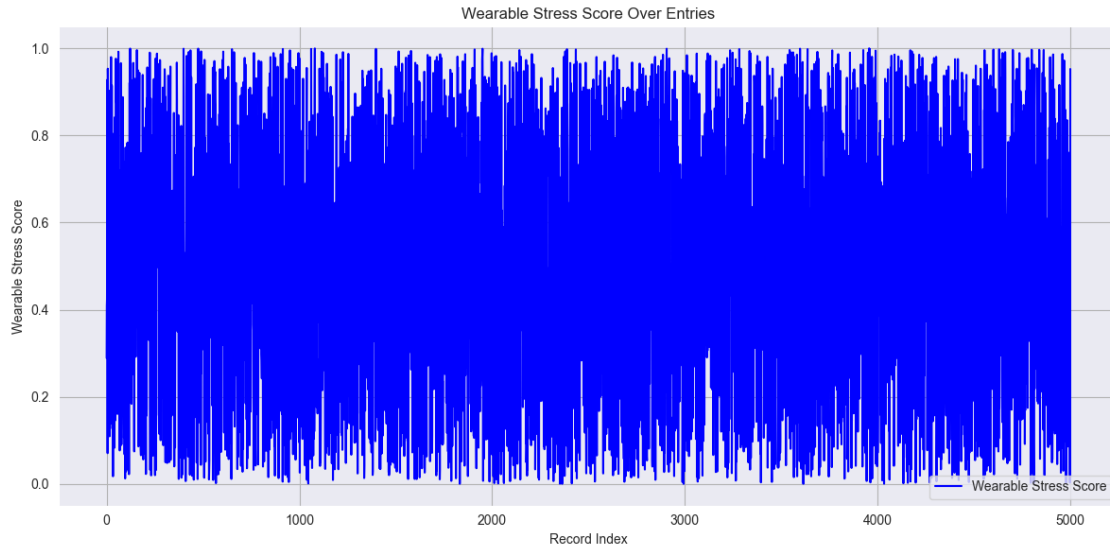
```
[74]: df.dropna(subset=["Support_System", "Survey_Stress_Score"], inplace=True)

# Create the boxplot
sns.boxplot(x="Support_System", y="Survey_Stress_Score", data=df)
plt.title("Variation of Survey Stress Score by Support System")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



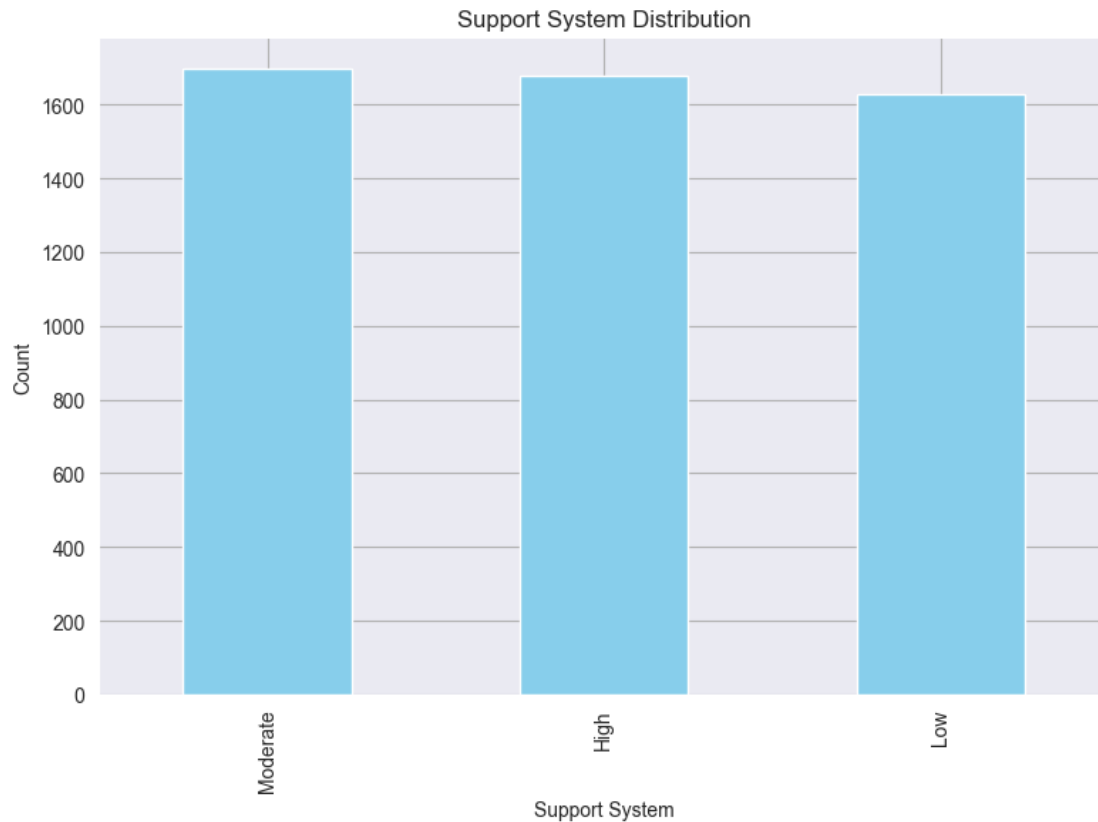
```
[76]: df.dropna(subset=["Wearable_Stress_Score"], inplace=True)

# Plotting Wearable Stress Score over index
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(df.index, df["Wearable_Stress_Score"], label="Wearable Stress Score",
        color="blue")
plt.xlabel("Record Index")
plt.ylabel("Wearable Stress Score")
plt.title("Wearable Stress Score Over Entries")
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[78]: df.dropna(subset=["Support_System"], inplace=True)

# Plot the distribution of Support System
df["Support_System"].value_counts().plot(kind="bar", color="skyblue",
    ↳figsize=(8, 6))
plt.title("Support System Distribution")
plt.xlabel("Support System")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[7]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\athul\Downloads\mental_health_analysis.csv") #_
    ↳ Make sure this CSV is in your working directory

# Count frequency of Gender and Academic Performance
gender_counts = df['Gender'].value_counts()
performance_counts = df['Academic_Performance'].value_counts()

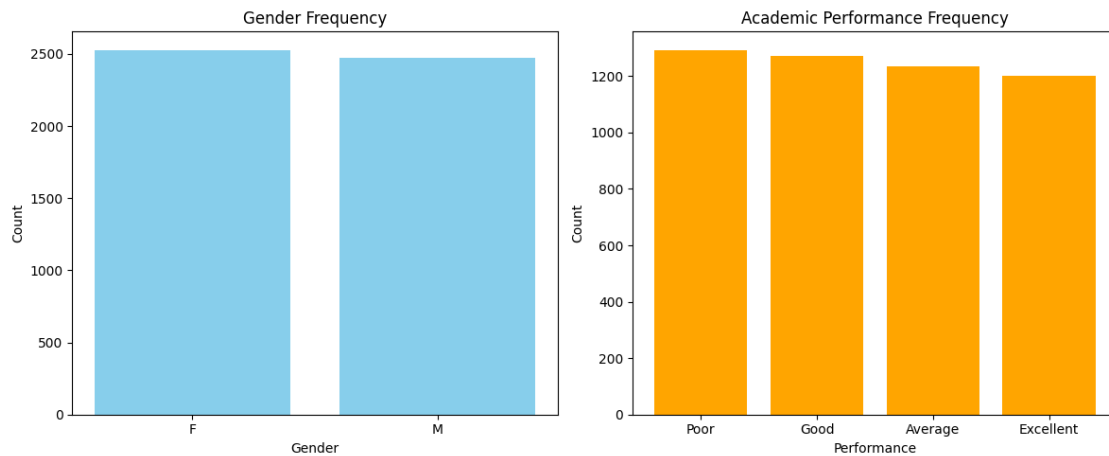
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))

# Gender frequency
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.bar(gender_counts.index, gender_counts.values, color='skyblue')
plt.title("Gender Frequency")
plt.xlabel("Gender")
plt.ylabel("Count")

# Academic Performance frequency
```

```
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.bar(performance_counts.index, performance_counts.values, color='orange')
plt.title("Academic Performance Frequency")
plt.xlabel("Performance")
plt.ylabel("Count")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[9]: # Step 2: Min-Max Normalization Function
def min_max_normalization(column):
    X_min = min(column)
    X_max = max(column)
    return [(x - X_min) / (X_max - X_min) for x in column]

# Step 3: Select numeric columns and create normalized DataFrame
numerical_columns = df.select_dtypes(include=['number']).columns
normalized_df = df.copy()

# Step 4: Normalize and show original + normalized values
for col in numerical_columns:
    data = df[col].tolist()
    normalized_data = min_max_normalization(data)
    normalized_df[col] = normalized_data
    print(f"Original Data for '{col}':", data[:5])
    print(f"Min-Max Normalized Data for '{col}':", normalized_data[:5])
    print()

# Step 5: Display first 5 rows of normalized data
print("Normalized DataFrame (first 5 rows):")
print(normalized_df[numerical_columns].head())
```

Original Data for 'User_ID': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Min-Max Normalized Data for 'User_ID': [0.0, 0.00020004000800160032, 0.00040008001600320064, 0.000600120024004801, 0.0008001600320064013]

Original Data for 'Age': [16, 17, 15, 17, 17]

Min-Max Normalized Data for 'Age': [0.6, 0.8, 0.4, 0.8, 0.8]

Original Data for 'Social_Media_Hours': [9.654486346, 9.158143482, 5.028755201, 7.951102825, 1.357458531]

Min-Max Normalized Data for 'Social_Media_Hours': [0.9659247840441446, 0.9162633011687148, 0.5030982084942248, 0.7954930972123768, 0.1357673774664471]

Original Data for 'Exercise_Hours': [2.458001257, 0.392094761, 0.52011947, 1.022629619, 1.225462167]

Min-Max Normalized Data for 'Exercise_Hours': [0.8193668529553232, 0.13057092131785153, 0.17325576638659526, 0.3407981730288655, 0.4084247738148008]

Original Data for 'Sleep_Hours': [5.198925522, 8.866096662, 4.94309483, 5.262773303, 6.196080351]

Min-Max Normalized Data for 'Sleep_Hours': [0.19964453362823228, 0.811072687639666, 0.15698983283097753, 0.21028988651311475, 0.36590035128256104]

Original Data for 'Screen_Time_Hours': [8.158188998, 5.151993467, 9.209325483, 9.823657952, 11.33898971]

Min-Max Normalized Data for 'Screen_Time_Hours': [0.6158613979955446, 0.3151976031501909, 0.7209905159193469, 0.7824328038615463, 0.9339882805801236]

Original Data for 'Survey_Stress_Score': [3, 5, 2, 5, 5]

Min-Max Normalized Data for 'Survey_Stress_Score': [0.5, 1.0, 0.25, 1.0, 1.0]

Original Data for 'Wearable_Stress_Score': [0.288962247, 0.409446165, 0.423837485, 0.666020828, 0.928060356]

Min-Max Normalized Data for 'Wearable_Stress_Score': [0.28894366332821025, 0.40946252999175964, 0.4238580244692257, 0.6661116173773651, 0.9282271549515286]

Normalized DataFrame (first 5 rows):

	User_ID	Age	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	Sleep_Hours	\
0	0.0000	0.6	0.965925	0.819367	0.199645	
1	0.0002	0.8	0.916263	0.130571	0.811073	
2	0.0004	0.4	0.503098	0.173256	0.156990	
3	0.0006	0.8	0.795493	0.340798	0.210290	
4	0.0008	0.8	0.135767	0.408425	0.365900	

	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score	Wearable_Stress_Score
0	0.615861	0.50	0.288944
1	0.315198	1.00	0.409463

2	0.720991	0.25	0.423858
3	0.782433	1.00	0.666112
4	0.933988	1.00	0.928227

```
[11]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\athul\Downloads\mental_health_analysis.csv")

# Select only numerical columns
numerical_columns = df.select_dtypes(include=['number']).columns
numerical_data = df[numerical_columns]

# Apply StandardScaler for z-score normalization
scaler = StandardScaler()
standardized_data = scaler.fit_transform(numerical_data)

# Create a new DataFrame with standardized values
standardized_df = pd.DataFrame(standardized_data, columns=numerical_columns)

# Display the original and standardized data
print("Original Data (first 5 rows):")
print(numerical_data.head())

print("\nStandardized Data (first 5 rows):")
print(standardized_df.head())
```

Original Data (first 5 rows):

	User_ID	Age	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	Sleep_Hours	\
0	1	16	9.654486	2.458001	5.198926	
1	2	17	9.158143	0.392095	8.866097	
2	3	15	5.028755	0.520119	4.943095	
3	4	17	7.951103	1.022630	5.262773	
4	5	17	1.357459	1.225462	6.196080	

	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score	Wearable_Stress_Score
0	8.158189	3	0.288962
1	5.151993	5	0.409446
2	9.209325	2	0.423837
3	9.823658	5	0.666021
4	11.338990	5	0.928060

Standardized Data (first 5 rows):

	User_ID	Age	Social_Media_Hours	Exercise_Hours	Sleep_Hours	\
0	-1.731704	0.295514	1.654869	1.098356	-1.079212	
1	-1.731012	0.878611	1.480936	-1.265659	1.050340	
2	-1.730319	-0.287584	0.033878	-1.119161	-1.227774	

3	-1.729626	0.878611	1.057954	-0.544139	-1.042135
4	-1.728933	0.878611	-1.252652	-0.312038	-0.500157

	Screen_Time_Hours	Survey_Stress_Score	Wearable_Stress_Score
0	0.377898	-0.011169	-0.716698
1	-0.664759	1.402638	-0.300863
2	0.742471	-0.718073	-0.251193
3	0.955543	1.402638	0.584673
4	1.481115	1.402638	1.489070

```
[25]: numerical_columns = df.select_dtypes(include=['number']).columns
```

```
# Create scatter plots for each numerical column
for col in numerical_columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
    plt.scatter(df.index, df[col], color='blue', alpha=0.5)
    plt.title(f'Scatter Plot: Index vs {col}')
    plt.xlabel('Index')
    plt.ylabel(col)
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

