**Problem Statement:**

How can fried food consumption be related to mortality rates & help in reduction of mortality rates by at least 20% within one year based on an individual’s age & lifestyle?

**Context:**

More than 25% of adults in North America eat at fast-food restaurants every day. Many foods from these establishments are fried, which alters the composition of the food. During the frying process, foods lose water and absorb fats—which are often oxidized or hydrogenated by high heat. Frying also increases the formation of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and acrylamide, which contribute to oxidative stress and inflammation when consumed. Through this analysis, we will visualize how fried food consumption relates to mortality rates. Along with the relation, we can also draw conclusions on how to reduce the mortality rate due to fried food consumption.

**Criteria of Success:**

Determining major factors which increase the risk of fried food consumption & thereby reduction in mortality rates due to the same

**Scope of Solution Space:**

1. ‘Fried food consumption & mortality rate’ data set from Kaggle.com

**Constraint of Solution Space:**

The data set is a collection of data of women. It does not contain data for other genders. The results might be effective only for women.

**ISSUE TREE:**

Ideal weight

Underweight

Overweight

Frequency of consuming fried food

Quantity consumed per meal

Other eating habits

Physical Activities

Diabetes/Cardio disease/Any health issue

BMI of individual

Age of individual

Body Structure

Healthy Lifestyle

Smoking habits

Drinking habits

Caffeine Intake

Unhealthy Lifestyle

Amount of consumption

Lifestyle

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