hands-on-activity-6-1-2

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1 Hands-on Activity 6.1 Introduction to Data Analysis and Tools

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#6.1 Intended Learning Outcome • Use pandas and numpy data analysis tools. • Demonstrate how to analyze data using numpy and pandas.

2 6.2 Resources

• Personal Computer • Jupyter Notebook • Internet Connection

#6.3 Supplementary Activities: ##Exercise 1 • Run the given code below for exercises 1 and 2, perform the given tasks without using any Python modules.

[ ]:
```
import random
random.seed(0)
salaries = [round(random.random()*1000000, -3) for _ in range(100)]
salaries
```

[ ]:
```
[844000.0,
 758000.0,
 421000.0,
 259000.0,
 511000.0,
 405000.0,
 784000.0,
 303000.0,
 477000.0,
 583000.0,
 908000.0,
 505000.0,
 282000.0,
 756000.0,
 618000.0,
 251000.0,
 910000.0,
 983000.0,
```

```
810000.0,
902000.0,
310000.0,
730000.0,
899000.0,
684000.0,
472000.0,
101000.0,
434000.0,
611000.0,
913000.0,
967000.0,
477000.0,
865000.0,
260000.0,
805000.0,
549000.0,
14000.0,
720000.0,
399000.0,
825000.0,
668000.0,
1000.0,
494000.0,
868000.0,
244000.0,
325000.0,
870000.0,
191000.0,
568000.0,
239000.0,
968000.0,
803000.0,
448000.0,
80000.0,
320000.0,
508000.0,
933000.0,
109000.0,
551000.0,
707000.0,
547000.0,
814000.0,
540000.0,
964000.0,
603000.0,
588000.0,
```

```
445000.0,
596000.0,
385000.0,
576000.0,
290000.0,
189000.0,
187000.0,
613000.0,
657000.0,
477000.0,
90000.0,
758000.0,
877000.0,
923000.0,
842000.0,
898000.0,
923000.0,
541000.0,
391000.0,
705000.0,
276000.0,
812000.0,
849000.0,
895000.0,
590000.0,
950000.0,
580000.0,
451000.0,
660000.0,
996000.0,
917000.0,
793000.0,
82000.0,
613000.0,
486000.0]
```

#Mean

[ ]:
```
def mean(): # Define a function called mean
    total = 0
    for salary in salaries:  # Iterate
        total += salary
    salary_mean = total/len(salaries) # Calculating the mean by dividing the␣
 ↪total by the number of salaries
    print("Mean salary:", salary_mean) # Display
```

[ ]:
```
mean() # Calling the function
```

```
Mean salary: 585690.0
```

#Median

[ ]:
```python
def median():
    sort = sorted(salaries)  # Sort the salaries
    n = len(sort) # Find the total number of salaries
    m = n // 2 # Calculate the middle

    if n % 2:   # If odd, the median is the middle salary
        median = sort[m]
        print("Median salary is odd:", median)
    else:  # If even, calculate the median by averaging the two middle salaries
        median = (sort[m - 1] + sort[m]) / 2
        print("Median salary is even:", median)
```

[ ]:
```python
median() # Calling the function
```

```
Median salary is even: 589000.0
```

3 Mode

[ ]:
```python
def mode(salaries):
    salary_count = {}
    # Checking if the salary is already inside the dictionary
    # if not, set its count to 0
    # If it exists, increase its count by 1
    for num in salaries:
        salary_count[num] = salary_count.get(num, 0) + 1

    max_count = max(salary_count.values()) # Find the maximum count of among␣
↪all salaries
    mode_salaries = ', '.join(str(salary) for salary, count in salary_count.
↪items() if count == max_count) # Creating a list to store the salaries that␣
↪found with maximum counts
    print("The mode:", mode_salaries)
```

[ ]:
```python
mode(salaries) # Calling the function
```

```
The mode: 477000.0
```

#Sample Variance

[ ]:
```python
def sv():
    mean = sum(salaries)/len(salaries) # Calculate the mean (average) of the␣
↪salaries.
    sum_ = 0 # store the sum of squared differences from the mean.
    for salary in salaries:
```

```
        sum_ += (salary - mean) ** 2 # Add the squared difference between each␣
↪salary, mean to the sum.

    sample_var = sum_/(len(salaries) - 1) # Calculate the sample variance
    print("Sample Variance: ", sample_var)
```

[ ]:
```
sv()
```

```
Sample Variance:  70664054444.44444
```

#Sample Standard Deviation

[ ]:
```
def ssd():
    mean = sum(salaries)/len(salaries) # Calculate the mean (average) of the␣
↪salaries.
    sum_ = 0 # store the sum of squared differences from the mean.
    for salary in salaries:
        sum_ += (salary - mean) ** 2 # Add the squared difference between each␣
↪salary, mean to the sum.

    sample_var = sum_/(len(salaries) - 1)
    std_deviation = sample_var ** 0.5 # Calculate the standard deviation
    print("Sample Standard Deviation:", std_deviation)
```

[ ]:
```
ssd()
```

```
Sample Standard Deviation: 265827.11382484
```

4 Code from the statistics module

[ ]:
```
from statistics import mean

mean(salaries)
```

[ ]:
```
585690.0
```

[ ]:
```
from statistics import median as mediann

mediann(salaries)
```

[ ]:
```
589000.0
```

[ ]:
```
from statistics import mode as mde

mde(salaries)
```

[ ]:
```
477000.0
```

[92]:
```
from statistics import variance

variance(salaries)
```

[92]:
```
70664054444.44444
```

[93]:
```
from statistics import stdev

stdev(salaries)
```

[93]:
```
265827.11382484
```

#Exercise 2 Using the same data, calculate the following statistics using the functions in the statistics module where appropriate: • Range • Coefficient of variation Interquartile range • Quartile coefficient of dispersion

#Range

[ ]:
```
def rangee():
    data_range = max(salaries) - min(salaries)
    print("range: ", data_range)

rangee()
```

```
range:  995000.0
```

#Coefficient of variation Interquartile range

[ ]:
```
def cv(salaries): # Function to calculate Coefficient of Variation (CV)
    return ssd(salaries) / mean(salaries)

def ir(salaries): # Function to Interquartile Range (CV)
    sorted_salaries = sorted(salaries)
    n = len(sorted_salaries)
    q1 = median(sorted_salaries[:n // 2])
    q3 = median(sorted_salaries[n // 2:])
    ir = q3 - q1
    return ir

cv_result = cv(salaries)
ir_result = ir(salaries)

print("Coefficient of Variation (CV):", cv_result)
print("Interquartile Range (IQR):", ir_result)
```

```
Coefficient of Variation (CV): 0.45386998894439035
Interquartile Range (IQR): 417500.0
```

#Quartile coefficient of dispersion

[ ]:
```
def qcd(salaries):
    return ir(salaries)/(2*median(salaries))
qcd_result = qcd(salaries)

print("Quartile coefficient of dispersion: ", qcd_result)
```

```
Quartile coefficient of dispersion:  0.35441426146010185
```

#Exercise 3: Pandas for Data Analysis • Load the diabetes.csv file. Convert the diabetes.csv into dataframe • Perform the following tasks in the diabetes dataframe: • Identify the column names • Identify the data types of the data • Display the total number of records • Display the first 20 records • Display the last 20 records • Change the Outcome column to DiagnosisIn [ ]: • Create a new column Classification that display "Diabetes" if the value of outcome is 1 , otherwise "No Diabetes" • Create a new dataframe "withDiabetes" that gathers data with diabetes • Create a new dataframe "noDiabetes" thats gathers data with no diabetes • Create a new dataframe "Pedia" that gathers data with age 0 to 19 • Create a new dataframe "Adult" that gathers data with age greater than 19 • Use numpy to get the average age and glucose value. • Use numpy to get the median age and glucose value. • Use numpy to get the middle values of glucose and age. • Use numpy to get the standard deviation of the skinthickness.

[ ]:
```
import pandas
import numpy

diab_data = pandas.read_csv('diabetes.csv')
diab_data
```

[ ]:

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	\
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	
..	…	…	…	…	…	…	
763	10	101	76	48	180	32.9	
764	2	122	70	27	0	36.8	
765	5	121	72	23	112	26.2	
766	1	126	60	0	0	30.1	
767	1	93	70	31	0	30.4	

	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
0	0.627	50	1
1	0.351	31	0
2	0.672	32	1
3	0.167	21	0
4	2.288	33	1
..	…	…	…
763	0.171	63	0
764	0.340	27	0

```
765                       0.245   30         0
766                       0.349   47         1
767                       0.315   23         0

[768 rows x 9 columns]
```

#Identify the column names

[ ]:
```
diab_data.columns
```

[ ]:
```
Index(['Pregnancies', 'Glucose', 'BloodPressure', 'SkinThickness', 'Insulin',
       'BMI', 'DiabetesPedigreeFunction', 'Age', 'Outcome'],
      dtype='object')
```

#Identify the data types of the data

[ ]:
```
diab_data.dtypes
```

[ ]:
```
Pregnancies                 int64
Glucose                     int64
BloodPressure               int64
SkinThickness               int64
Insulin                     int64
BMI                       float64
DiabetesPedigreeFunction  float64
Age                         int64
Outcome                     int64
dtype: object
```

5 Display the total number of records

[ ]:
```
print("total records of diabetes: ", len(diab_data))
```

```
total records of diabetes:  768
```

6 Display the first 20 records

[ ]:
```
diab_data.head(20)
```

[ ]:
```
    Pregnancies  Glucose  BloodPressure  SkinThickness  Insulin   BMI  \
0             6      148             72             35        0  33.6
1             1       85             66             29        0  26.6
2             8      183             64              0        0  23.3
3             1       89             66             23       94  28.1
4             0      137             40             35      168  43.1
5             5      116             74              0        0  25.6
```

6	3	78	50	32	88	31.0
7	10	115	0	0	0	35.3
8	2	197	70	45	543	30.5
9	8	125	96	0	0	0.0
10	4	110	92	0	0	37.6
11	10	168	74	0	0	38.0
12	10	139	80	0	0	27.1
13	1	189	60	23	846	30.1
14	5	166	72	19	175	25.8
15	7	100	0	0	0	30.0
16	0	118	84	47	230	45.8
17	7	107	74	0	0	29.6
18	1	103	30	38	83	43.3
19	1	115	70	30	96	34.6

	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
0	0.627	50	1
1	0.351	31	0
2	0.672	32	1
3	0.167	21	0
4	2.288	33	1
5	0.201	30	0
6	0.248	26	1
7	0.134	29	0
8	0.158	53	1
9	0.232	54	1
10	0.191	30	0
11	0.537	34	1
12	1.441	57	0
13	0.398	59	1
14	0.587	51	1
15	0.484	32	1
16	0.551	31	1
17	0.254	31	1
18	0.183	33	0
19	0.529	32	1

#Display the last 20 records

[ ]:
```
diab_data.tail(20)
```

[ ]:

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	\
748	3	187	70	22	200	36.4	
749	6	162	62	0	0	24.3	
750	4	136	70	0	0	31.2	
751	1	121	78	39	74	39.0	
752	3	108	62	24	0	26.0	

753	0	181	88	44	510	43.3
754	8	154	78	32	0	32.4
755	1	128	88	39	110	36.5
756	7	137	90	41	0	32.0
757	0	123	72	0	0	36.3
758	1	106	76	0	0	37.5
759	6	190	92	0	0	35.5
760	2	88	58	26	16	28.4
761	9	170	74	31	0	44.0
762	9	89	62	0	0	22.5
763	10	101	76	48	180	32.9
764	2	122	70	27	0	36.8
765	5	121	72	23	112	26.2
766	1	126	60	0	0	30.1
767	1	93	70	31	0	30.4

	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age	Outcome
748	0.408	36	1
749	0.178	50	1
750	1.182	22	1
751	0.261	28	0
752	0.223	25	0
753	0.222	26	1
754	0.443	45	1
755	1.057	37	1
756	0.391	39	0
757	0.258	52	1
758	0.197	26	0
759	0.278	66	1
760	0.766	22	0
761	0.403	43	1
762	0.142	33	0
763	0.171	63	0
764	0.340	27	0
765	0.245	30	0
766	0.349	47	1
767	0.315	23	0

7 Change the Outcome column to DiagnosisIn [ ]:

[ ]:
```
diab_data.rename(columns = {'Outcome': 'Diagnosis'}, inplace = True)
diab_data
```

[ ]:

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	\
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	

```
2              8      183             64              0        0  23.3
3              1       89             66             23       94  28.1
4              0      137             40             35      168  43.1
..           ...      ...            ...            ...      ...  ...
763           10      101             76             48      180  32.9
764            2      122             70             27        0  36.8
765            5      121             72             23      112  26.2
766            1      126             60              0        0  30.1
767            1       93             70             31        0  30.4

     DiabetesPedigreeFunction  Age  Diagnosis
0                       0.627   50          1
1                       0.351   31          0
2                       0.672   32          1
3                       0.167   21          0
4                       2.288   33          1
..                        ...  ...        ...
763                     0.171   63          0
764                     0.340   27          0
765                     0.245   30          0
766                     0.349   47          1
767                     0.315   23          0

[768 rows x 9 columns]
```

#Create a new column Classification that display “Diabetes” if the value of outcome is 1 , otherwise “No Diabetes”

[ ]:
```
diab_data["Classification"] = numpy.where(diab_data["Diagnosis"] == 1,␣
 ↪"Diabetes", "No Diabetes")
diab_data
```

[ ]:
```
     Pregnancies  Glucose  BloodPressure  SkinThickness  Insulin   BMI  \
0              6      148             72             35        0  33.6
1              1       85             66             29        0  26.6
2              8      183             64              0        0  23.3
3              1       89             66             23       94  28.1
4              0      137             40             35      168  43.1
..           ...      ...            ...            ...      ...  ...
763           10      101             76             48      180  32.9
764            2      122             70             27        0  36.8
765            5      121             72             23      112  26.2
766            1      126             60              0        0  30.1
767            1       93             70             31        0  30.4

     DiabetesPedigreeFunction  Age  Diagnosis Classification
0                       0.627   50          1       Diabetes
```

```
1                         0.351   31           0    No Diabetes
2                         0.672   32           1       Diabetes
3                         0.167   21           0    No Diabetes
4                         2.288   33           1       Diabetes
..                          …  …         …             …
763                       0.171   63           0    No Diabetes
764                       0.340   27           0    No Diabetes
765                       0.245   30           0    No Diabetes
766                       0.349   47           1       Diabetes
767                       0.315   23           0    No Diabetes

[768 rows x 10 columns]
```

#Create a new dataframe “withDiabetes” that gathers data with diabetes

[ ]:
```
diab_data = pandas.DataFrame(diab_data)
withDiabetes = diab_data[diab_data['Diagnosis'] == 1].copy()

withDiabetes
```

[ ]:
```
     Pregnancies  Glucose  BloodPressure  SkinThickness  Insulin   BMI  \
0              6      148             72             35        0  33.6
2              8      183             64              0        0  23.3
4              0      137             40             35      168  43.1
6              3       78             50             32       88  31.0
8              2      197             70             45      543  30.5
..           …      …              …              …       …   …
755            1      128             88             39      110  36.5
757            0      123             72              0        0  36.3
759            6      190             92              0        0  35.5
761            9      170             74             31        0  44.0
766            1      126             60              0        0  30.1

     DiabetesPedigreeFunction  Age  Diagnosis Classification
0                       0.627   50          1       Diabetes
2                       0.672   32          1       Diabetes
4                       2.288   33          1       Diabetes
6                       0.248   26          1       Diabetes
8                       0.158   53          1       Diabetes
..                        …  …         …             …
755                     1.057   37          1       Diabetes
757                     0.258   52          1       Diabetes
759                     0.278   66          1       Diabetes
761                     0.403   43          1       Diabetes
766                     0.349   47          1       Diabetes

[268 rows x 10 columns]
```

8 Create a new dataframe “noDiabetes” thats gathers data with no diabetes

[ ]:
```
diab_data = pandas.DataFrame(diab_data)
Nodiab = diab_data[diab_data['Diagnosis'] == 0].copy()

Nodiab
```

[ ]:
```
     Pregnancies  Glucose  BloodPressure  SkinThickness  Insulin   BMI  \
1              1       85             66             29        0  26.6
3              1       89             66             23       94  28.1
5              5      116             74              0        0  25.6
7             10      115              0              0        0  35.3
10             4      110             92              0        0  37.6
..           …       …              …              …       …   …
762            9       89             62              0        0  22.5
763           10      101             76             48      180  32.9
764            2      122             70             27        0  36.8
765            5      121             72             23      112  26.2
767            1       93             70             31        0  30.4

     DiabetesPedigreeFunction  Age  Diagnosis Classification
1                       0.351   31          0    No Diabetes
3                       0.167   21          0    No Diabetes
5                       0.201   30          0    No Diabetes
7                       0.134   29          0    No Diabetes
10                      0.191   30          0    No Diabetes
..                        …  …         …            …
762                     0.142   33          0    No Diabetes
763                     0.171   63          0    No Diabetes
764                     0.340   27          0    No Diabetes
765                     0.245   30          0    No Diabetes
767                     0.315   23          0    No Diabetes

[500 rows x 10 columns]
```

#Create a new dataframe “Pedia” that gathers data with age 0 to 19

[ ]:
```
diab_data = pandas.DataFrame(diab_data)
pedia = diab_data[diab_data['Age'] <= 19].copy()

pedia
```

[ ]:
```
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Pregnancies, Glucose, BloodPressure, SkinThickness, Insulin, BMI,
DiabetesPedigreeFunction, Age, Diagnosis, Classification]
Index: []
```

#Create a new dataframe “Adult” that gathers data with age greater than 19

[ ]:
```
diab_data = pandas.DataFrame(diab_data)
Adult = diab_data[diab_data['Age'] > 19].copy()

Adult
```

[ ]:
```
     Pregnancies  Glucose  BloodPressure  SkinThickness  Insulin   BMI  \
0              6      148             72             35        0  33.6
1              1       85             66             29        0  26.6
2              8      183             64              0        0  23.3
3              1       89             66             23       94  28.1
4              0      137             40             35      168  43.1
..           ...      ...            ...            ...      ...  ...
763           10      101             76             48      180  32.9
764            2      122             70             27        0  36.8
765            5      121             72             23      112  26.2
766            1      126             60              0        0  30.1
767            1       93             70             31        0  30.4

     DiabetesPedigreeFunction  Age  Diagnosis Classification
0                       0.627   50          1       Diabetes
1                       0.351   31          0    No Diabetes
2                       0.672   32          1       Diabetes
3                       0.167   21          0    No Diabetes
4                       2.288   33          1       Diabetes
..                        ...  ...        ...            ...
763                     0.171   63          0    No Diabetes
764                     0.340   27          0    No Diabetes
765                     0.245   30          0    No Diabetes
766                     0.349   47          1       Diabetes
767                     0.315   23          0    No Diabetes

[768 rows x 10 columns]
```

#Use numpy to get the average age and glucose value.

[ ]:
```
mean_age = numpy.mean(diab_data['Age'])
mean_glucose = numpy.mean(diab_data['Glucose'])


print("Average Age:", mean_age)
print("Average Glucose Value:", mean_glucose)
```

```
Average Age: 33.240885416666664
Average Glucose Value: 120.89453125
```

#Use numpy to get the median age and glucose value.

[ ]:
```
median_age = numpy.median(diab_data['Age'])
median_glucose = numpy.median(diab_data['Glucose'])


print("Median Age:", median_age)
print("Median Glucose Value:", median_glucose)
```

```
Average Age: 29.0
Average Glucose Value: 117.0
```

#Use numpy to get the middle values of glucose and age.

[ ]:
```
median_age = numpy.median(diab_data['Age'])
median_glucose = numpy.median(diab_data['Glucose'])


print("Median Age:", median_age)
print("Median Glucose Value:", median_glucose)
```

#Use numpy to get the standard deviation of the skinthickness.

[ ]:
```
skinthickness_std = numpy.std(diab_data['SkinThickness'])

print("Standard deviation of the skinthickness: ", skinthickness_std)
```

```
Standard deviation of the skinthickness:  15.941828626496939
```

#6.4 Conclusion

In this HOA, I think i got a little hang of it now at coding because we tried doing things without using special tools or bringing in extra stuff. We looked at our own code and compared it to what's already built into Python. We also practiced bringing in data from csv and using helpful tools like numpy and pandas. Using these tools made our work quicker and simpler, especially when we had clear instructions. So basically, we learned some tricks and figured out how to use built-in features more effectively.