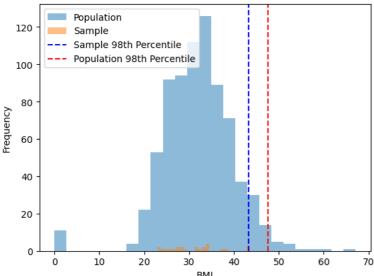
New Section

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from \ sklearn.preprocessing \ import \ StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, roc_curve, auc
df = pd.read csv("/content/diabetes.csv")
# Set the seed for reproducibility
np.random.seed(526)
# Randomly select 25 observations
sample = df.sample(n=25, random_state=0)
# Compute the sample statistics
sample_mean_glucose = sample['Glucose'].mean()
sample_max_glucose = sample['Glucose'].max()
# Compute the population statistics
population_mean_glucose = df['Glucose'].mean()
population_max_glucose = df['Glucose'].max()
# Display the sample and population statistics
print(f"Sample Mean Glucose: {sample_mean_glucose}")
print(f"Sample Max Glucose: {sample_max_glucose}")
print(f"Population Mean Glucose: {population_mean_glucose}")
print(f"Population Max Glucose: {population_max_glucose}")
     Sample Mean Glucose: 120.08
     Sample Max Glucose: 199
     Population Mean Glucose: 120.89453125
     Population Max Glucose: 199
\# \cdot \mathsf{Plot} \cdot \mathsf{the} \cdot \mathsf{sample} \cdot \mathsf{and} \cdot \mathsf{population} \cdot \mathsf{statistics}
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.hist(df['Glucose'], bins=25, alpha=0.5, label='Population')
ax.hist(sample['Glucose'], bins=25, alpha=0.5, label='Sample')
ax.set_xlabel('Glucose')
ax.set_ylabel('Frequency')
ax.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
04/15/24, 11:07 AM
                                                                       Untitled0.ipynb - Colaboratory
    import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
    # Randomly select 25 observations
    sample = df.sample(n=25, random_state=0)
    # Compute the 98th percentile of BMI for the sample and the population
    sample_percentile_bmi = np.percentile(sample['BMI'], 98)
    population_percentile_bmi = np.percentile(df['BMI'], 98)
    # Display the 98th percentile of BMI for the sample and the population
    print(f"Sample 98th Percentile BMI: {sample_percentile_bmi}")
    print(f"Population 98th Percentile BMI: {population_percentile_bmi}")
         Sample 98th Percentile BMI: 43.264
         Population 98th Percentile BMI: 47.5259999999996
    # Plot the 98th percentile of BMI for the sample and the population
    fig, ax = plt.subplots()
    ax.hist(df['BMI'], bins=25, alpha=0.5, label='Population')
    ax.hist(sample['BMI'], bins=25, alpha=0.5, label='Sample')
    ax.axvline(x=sample_percentile_bmi, color='b', linestyle='--', label='Sample 98th Percentile')
    ax.axvline (x=population\_percentile\_bmi, `color='r', `linestyle='--', `label='Population'98th' Percentile') \\
    ax.set_xlabel('BMI')
    ax.set_ylabel('Frequency')
    ax.legend()
    plt.show()
                        Population
             120
                        Sample
                   --- Sample 98th Percentile
                   --- Population 98th Percentile
             100
```



```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.utils import resample
# Bootstrap resampling with replacement
sample_bootstrapped = resample(df, replace=True, n_samples=500, random_state=0)
# Function to compute average mean, standard deviation, and percentile
def compute_statistics(df, percentile=98):
    average_mean = df.mean().mean()
   average std = df.std().mean()
   average_percentile = np.percentile(df, percentile).mean()
   return average_mean, average_std, average_percentile
```

```
# Compute average mean, standard deviation, and percentile for BloodPressure in the population
average_mean_population, average_std_population, average_percentile_population = compute_statistics(df[['BloodPressure']])
# Compute average mean, standard deviation, and percentile for BloodPressure in the bootstrap samples
average\_mean\_samples, \ average\_std\_samples, \ average\_percentile\_samples = compute\_statistics(sample\_bootstrapped[['BloodPressure']])
# Display the computed statistics
print(f"Population Average Mean BloodPressure: {average_mean_population}")
print(f"Population Average Standard Deviation BloodPressure: {average_std_population}")
print(f"Population Average 98th Percentile BloodPressure: {average_percentile_population}")
\verb|print(f"Bootstrap-Samples-Average-Mean-BloodPressure:-{average\_mean\_samples}")| \\
print(f"Bootstrap Samples Average Standard Deviation BloodPressure: {average_std_samples}")
print(f"Bootstrap Samples Average 98th Percentile BloodPressure: {average_percentile_samples}")
     Population Average Mean BloodPressure: 69.10546875
     Population Average Standard Deviation BloodPressure: 19.355807170644777
     Population Average 98th Percentile BloodPressure: 99.319999999994
     Bootstrap Samples Average Mean BloodPressure: 71.19
     Bootstrap Samples Average Standard Deviation BloodPressure: 17.60744001516903
     Bootstrap Samples Average 98th Percentile BloodPressure: 102.0399999999999
# Plot the histogram comparison of BloodPressure for the population and the bootstrap samples
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.hist(df['BloodPressure'], bins=30, alpha=0.5, label='Population')
ax.hist(sample_bootstrapped['BloodPressure'], bins=30, alpha=0.5, label='Bootstrap Samples')
ax.set_xlabel('BloodPressure')
ax.set_ylabel('Frequency')
ax.legend()
```

