

Name - Ningaraddi Raddi

SapId -500110910

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In [4]: # Import necessary Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from scipy import stats
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [5]: # Google Colab file upload
from google.colab import files

# Upload the CSV file
uploaded = files.upload()
```

Choose Files No file chosen

Upload widget is only available when the cell has

been executed in the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable.

Saving bodyPerformance.csv to bodyPerformance (3).csv

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In [6]: # Assuming the file name is bodyPerformance.csv after upload, adjust if needed
data = pd.read_csv('bodyPerformance.csv')

# Convert all columns to numeric, coercing errors to NaN
data = data.apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce')
```

```
In [7]: ### 1.1 Measure of Central Tendency
# Mean
mean = data.mean()

# Geometric Mean
geometric_mean = stats.gmean(data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]), axis=0)

# Select only numeric columns and filter out non-positive values for harmonic mean
numeric_data = data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])
positive_data = numeric_data[numeric_data > 0].dropna()

# Calculate the harmonic mean
harmonic_mean = stats.hmean(positive_data, axis=0)

# Mode
mode = data.mode().iloc[0]

# Median
median = data.median()

# Print central tendency measures
print(f"Mean:\n{mean}\n")
print(f"Geometric Mean:\n{geometric_mean}\n")
print(f"Harmonic Mean:\n{harmonic_mean}\n")
print(f"Mode:\n{mode}\n")
print(f"Median:\n{median}\n")
```

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Mean:
age                36.775106
gender              NaN
height_cm          168.559807
weight_kg          67.447316
body fat_%         23.240165
diastolic          78.796842
systolic           130.234817
gripForce          36.963877
sit and bend forward_cm  15.209268
sit-ups counts     39.771224
broad jump_cm      190.129627
class              NaN
dtype: float64

```

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Geometric Mean:
[ 34.4243199      nan 168.34732191  66.39359291  22.05345026
   0.          0.          0.          nan    0.
   0.          nan]

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Harmonic Mean:
[nan nan nan nan nan nan nan nan nan nan nan]

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Mode:
age                21.0
gender              NaN
height_cm          170.0
weight_kg          70.5
body fat_%         23.1
diastolic          80.0
systolic           120.0
gripForce          43.1
sit and bend forward_cm  20.0
sit-ups counts     45.0
broad jump_cm      211.0
class              NaN
Name: 0, dtype: float64

```

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Median:
age                32.0
gender              NaN
height_cm          169.2
weight_kg          67.4
body fat_%         22.8
diastolic          79.0
systolic           130.0
gripForce          37.9
sit and bend forward_cm  16.2
sit-ups counts     41.0
broad jump_cm      193.0
class              NaN
dtype: float64

```

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/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/scipy/stats/_stats_py.py:197: RuntimeWarning:
invalid value encountered in log
  log_a = np.log(a)

```

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In [8]: ### 1.2 Measure of Dispersion
        # Variance
        variance = data.var()

        # Standard Deviation
        std_dev = data.std()

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# Skewness
skewness = data.skew()

# Inter Quartile Range (IQR)
iqr = data.quantile(0.75) - data.quantile(0.25)

# Range
data_range = data.max() - data.min()

# Calculate Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) manually
mad_values = data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]).apply(lambda x: np.mean(np.abs

# Print dispersion measures
print(f"Variance:\n{variance}\n")
print(f"Standard Deviation:\n{std_dev}\n")
print(f"Skewness:\n{skewness}\n")
print(f"IQR:\n{iqr}\n")
print(f"Range:\n{data_range}\n")
print(f"MAD:\n{mad_values}\n")
```

Variance:

age	185.658051
gender	NaN
height_cm	71.007293
weight_kg	142.794526
body fat_%	52.661786
diastolic	115.391275
systolic	216.500428
gripForce	112.887736
sit and bend forward_cm	71.515386
sit-ups counts	203.824115
broad jump_cm	1589.457435
class	NaN

dtype: float64

Standard Deviation:

age	13.625639
gender	NaN
height_cm	8.426583
weight_kg	11.949666
body fat_%	7.256844
diastolic	10.742033
systolic	14.713954
gripForce	10.624864
sit and bend forward_cm	8.456677
sit-ups counts	14.276698
broad jump_cm	39.868000
class	NaN

dtype: float64

Skewness:

age	0.599896
gender	NaN
height_cm	-0.186882
weight_kg	0.349805
body fat_%	0.361132
diastolic	-0.159637
systolic	-0.048654
gripForce	0.018456
sit and bend forward_cm	0.785492
sit-ups counts	-0.467830
broad jump_cm	-0.422623
class	NaN

dtype: float64

IQR:

age	23.0
gender	NaN
height_cm	12.4
weight_kg	17.1
body fat_%	10.0
diastolic	15.0
systolic	21.0
gripForce	17.7
sit and bend forward_cm	9.8
sit-ups counts	20.0
broad jump_cm	59.0
class	NaN

dtype: float64

Range:

age	43.0
gender	NaN
height_cm	68.8

```

weight_kg          111.8
body fat_%         75.4
diastolic          156.2
systolic           201.0
gripForce          70.5
sit and bend forward_cm  238.0
sit-ups counts     80.0
broad jump_cm      303.0
class              NaN
dtype: float64

```

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MAD:
age                11.844362
gender             NaN
height_cm          6.919084
weight_kg          9.680199
body fat_%         5.833442
diastolic           8.651310
systolic           12.026424
gripForce          9.068306
sit and bend forward_cm  6.268510
sit-ups counts     11.571289
broad jump_cm      32.726099
class              NaN
dtype: float64

```

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In [9]: ### 1.3 Correlation Between Features
        # Correlation matrix
        correlation = data.corr()
        print(f"Correlation Matrix:\n{correlation}\n")

```

Correlation Matrix:

	age	gender	height_cm	weight_kg	body fat_%	\
age	1.000000	NaN	-0.293980	-0.099966	0.242302	
gender	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
height_cm	-0.293980	NaN	1.000000	0.734909	-0.515440	
weight_kg	-0.099966	NaN	0.734909	1.000000	-0.084065	
body fat_%	0.242302	NaN	-0.515440	-0.084065	1.000000	
diastolic	0.158508	NaN	0.145933	0.262317	0.048059	
systolic	0.211167	NaN	0.210186	0.338943	-0.030376	
gripForce	-0.179583	NaN	0.735024	0.700119	-0.541788	
sit and bend forward_cm	-0.070033	NaN	-0.221970	-0.296249	-0.071225	
sit-ups counts	-0.544581	NaN	0.500424	0.294899	-0.608912	
broad jump_cm	-0.435172	NaN	0.674589	0.479564	-0.673273	
class	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	diastolic	systolic	gripForce	\
age	0.158508	0.211167	-0.179583	
gender	NaN	NaN	NaN	
height_cm	0.145933	0.210186	0.735024	
weight_kg	0.262317	0.338943	0.700119	
body fat_%	0.048059	-0.030376	-0.541788	
diastolic	1.000000	0.676309	0.202062	
systolic	0.676309	1.000000	0.286012	
gripForce	0.202062	0.286012	1.000000	
sit and bend forward_cm	-0.072098	-0.082434	-0.112577	
sit-ups counts	0.016547	0.056276	0.576669	
broad jump_cm	0.097243	0.152894	0.746853	
class	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	sit and bend forward_cm	sit-ups counts	\
age	-0.070033	-0.544581	
gender	NaN	NaN	
height_cm	-0.221970	0.500424	
weight_kg	-0.296249	0.294899	
body fat_%	-0.071225	-0.608912	
diastolic	-0.072098	0.016547	
systolic	-0.082434	0.056276	
gripForce	-0.112577	0.576669	
sit and bend forward_cm	1.000000	0.177153	
sit-ups counts	0.177153	1.000000	
broad jump_cm	0.026487	0.748273	
class	NaN	NaN	

	broad jump_cm	class
age	-0.435172	NaN
gender	NaN	NaN
height_cm	0.674589	NaN
weight_kg	0.479564	NaN
body fat_%	-0.673273	NaN
diastolic	0.097243	NaN
systolic	0.152894	NaN
gripForce	0.746853	NaN
sit and bend forward_cm	0.026487	NaN
sit-ups counts	0.748273	NaN
broad jump_cm	1.000000	NaN
class	NaN	NaN

```
In [12]: # Convert all columns to numeric, coercing errors to NaN
data = data.apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce')

# Select only numeric columns
numeric_data = data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number])
```

```

# Drop columns with all NaN values
numeric_data = numeric_data.dropna(axis=1, how='all')

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 12))

# Boxplot
plt.subplot(2, 3, 1)
sns.boxplot(data=numeric_data.sample(n=100, random_state=1)) # Sample data for fast
plt.title('Boxplot of Features')

# Histograms
plt.subplot(2, 3, 2)
numeric_data.sample(n=100, random_state=1).hist(bins=20, figsize=(12, 6)) # Reduce
plt.title('Histograms of Features')

# Density Plots
for i, col in enumerate(numeric_data.columns[:3]): # Limit to first 3 columns
    plt.subplot(2, 3, 3 + i)
    if numeric_data[col].dropna().shape[0] > 1: # Ensure there are enough data points
        sns.kdeplot(numeric_data[col].dropna().sample(n=100, random_state=1), fill=True)
    plt.title(f'Density Plot of {col}')

# Scatterplot Example: Choose any two features to compare (Feature1 vs Feature2)
plt.subplot(2, 3, 4)
sns.scatterplot(x=numeric_data.iloc[:, 0].sample(n=100, random_state=1),
                y=numeric_data.iloc[:, 1].sample(n=100, random_state=1)) # Sample
plt.title('Scatterplot of Two Features')

# Bar chart of categorical data if applicable
plt.subplot(2, 3, 5)
if 'diastolic' in data.columns: # Replace with an actual categorical feature name
    sns.countplot(data=data['diastolic'].dropna().sample(n=100, random_state=1)) #
    plt.title('Bar Chart of diastolic')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

<ipython-input-12-a2da8589cdfb>:24: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: Auto-removal of overlapping axes is deprecated since 3.6 and will be removed two minor releases later; explicitly call ax.remove() as needed.

```
plt.subplot(2, 3, 3 + i)
```

<ipython-input-12-a2da8589cdfb>:24: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: Auto-removal of overlapping axes is deprecated since 3.6 and will be removed two minor releases later; explicitly call ax.remove() as needed.

```
plt.subplot(2, 3, 3 + i)
```

<ipython-input-12-a2da8589cdfb>:24: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: Auto-removal of overlapping axes is deprecated since 3.6 and will be removed two minor releases later; explicitly call ax.remove() as needed.

```
plt.subplot(2, 3, 3 + i)
```

