 Pregn Glucos Bloodl SkinTl Insulir BMI: E Diaber Age: A Outco Q 1: In	Dictionary			
BMI: EDiabetAge: AOutco	Pressure: Diastolic blood pressure nickness: Triceps skin fold thickne : 2-Hour serum insulin (mu U/ml)	over 2 hours in an oral glucose tole e (mm Hg) ess (mm)	erance test	
	Body mass index (weight in kg/(he esPedigreeFunction: A function that age in years me: Class variable (0: a person is	eight in m)^2) nat scores the likelihood of diabetes not diabetic or 1: a person is diabe		nch library (3 Marks)
<pre>import se import ma %matplot1</pre>	aborn as sns #library used tplotlib.pyplot as plt #lib.ib inline	or data manipulation and anal	lysis	
1: write after following o	ar Answer here: oding Read the given data 1.read_csv("diabetes.csv")	set (1 Mark)		
in [8]: pima.tail	(10) # to know the label o.	f columns in the data: pima.c	How many columns are columns are elesPedigreeFunction Age Outcome 0.197 26 0	re there? (1 Mark)
759 760 761 762	6 190 92 2 88 58 9 170 74 9 89 62	20 79 35.5 26 16 28.4 31 79 44.0 20 79 22.5	0.278 66 1 0.766 22 0 0.403 43 1 0.142 33 0	
763 764 765 766 767	10 101 76 2 122 70 5 121 72 1 126 60 1 93 70	48 180 32.9 27 79 36.8 23 112 26.2 20 79 30.1 31 79 30.4	0.171 63 0 0.340 27 0 0.245 30 0 0.349 47 1 0.315 23 0	
3: 9	or Answer here:	ords of the dataset (1 Mark)	
0	6 148 72 1 85 66	35 79 33.600000 29 79 26.600000	0.351 31	1
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6 7 8 9	3 78 50 10 115 69 2 197 70 8 125 96	32 88 31.000000 20 79 35.300000 45 543 30.500000 20 79 31.992578		1 0 1
[13]: pima.ndir	That do you underst #return dimension of data. Ir Answer here:		n of the dataset? Find	the dimension of the pima dataframe. (1 Mark
Q6. W	'hat do you underst	and by the size of th		ze of the pima dataframe. (1 Mark)
Write you 6: 6912 Q7. W			es in the data set? (2	Marks)
pima.dtypat[19]: int64 float64 Name: co	he info() function to get all the infoes.value_counts() 7 2 ant, dtype: int64	ormation about the dataset.		
: 2 float data types and Q8. W	hat do we mean by	missing values? Are		alues in the pima dataframe? (2 Marks)
3: False Q9. W				summary statistics for all variables except tput table and explain all its statistical measures.
(3 Mai		sure SkinThickness Insulin	BMI DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age
mean std min	3.845052 121.675781 72.250 3.369578 30.436252 12.117 0.000000 44.000000 24.000 1.000000 99.750000 64.000	000 26.447917 118.270833 203 9.733872 93.243829 000 7.000000 14.000000		33.240885 11.760232 21.000000 24.000000
75% max 1	3.000000 117.000000 72.000 5.000000 140.250000 80.000 7.000000 199.000000 122.000 ar Answer here:	000 32.000000 127.250000	32.000000 0.372500 36.600000 0.626250 67.100000 2.420000	29.000000 41.000000 81.000000
Highest glucose levels Q 10.	is 199, pregnancies 17 and BMI 67. Plot the distribution ot (pima['BloodPressure'], 1		'BloodPressure'. Write	e detailed observations from the plot. (2 Marks)
0.035 - 0.030 -				
0.025 - - 020.0 Oensit. - 0.015 -				
0.010 - 0.005 - 0.000				
Write you	BloodPre or Answer here: ood pressure range from 60 to 80.		he biol	(1 Mark)
[31]: pima[pima [31]: 661 4 Name: BM	['Glucose']==pima['Glucose 2.9 I, dtype: float64 Ir Answer here:].max()]['BMI']	the highest 'Glucose'?	(vicit()
Q12. 12.1 W	nat is the mean of the	/ariable 'BMI'?		
12.3 W			?	
[34]: m1 = pima print(m1) m2 = pima print(m2)	<pre>['BMI'].mean() # mean ['BMI'].median() # median ['BMI'].mode()[0] # mode</pre>			
32.0 32.0 Write you 2: 12: 32.45, 32, 32 sep	Ir Answer here: erately Mean, median and mode (centra		above the mean leve	l of 'Glucose'? (1 Mark)
[37]: pima[pima [37]: 343 Write you	['Glucose']>pima['Glucose'] Ir Answer here:	.mean()].shape[0]		
the me	edian of 'BMI'? (2 M	Marks) BloodPressure'].median()) & (Ssure' equal to the me	dian of 'BloodPressure' and their 'BMI' less than
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615635644717	3 106 72 13 104 72 3 103 72 10 94 72	20 79 25.8 20 79 31.2 30 152 27.6 18 79 23.1	0.207 27 0 0.465 38 1 0.730 27 0 0.595 56 0	
: 22	5 121 72 Ir Answer here: Create a pairplot for	the variables 'Gluco	o.245 30 o	and 'DiabetesPedigreeFunction'. Write your
observ	vations from the plo	t. (4 Marks)	esPedigreeFunction'], hue='Out	
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Foundations of Data Science Project - Diabetes Analysis

genetic factors and environmental lifestyle play a major role in diabetes.

Diabetes is one of the most frequent diseases worldwide and the number of diabetic patients are growing over the years. The main cause of diabetes remains unknown, yet scientists believe that both

A few years ago research was done on a tribe in America which is called the Pima tribe (also known as the Pima Indians). In this tribe, it was found that the ladies are prone to diabetes very early.

Several constraints were placed on the selection of these instances from a larger database. In particular, all patients were females at least 21 years old of Pima Indian heritage.

Context

Objective