

1875

Sum of Outcome

Average of Age

Average of BMI

Average of BloodPre...

Average of Glucose

Max of DiabetesPedigree

Count of BMI

0 10 20

0 50 100 150 200

5 1 17 14 14 14 5 1

6 5 5

The bar chart displays the distribution of the sum of outcomes for 100 trials of the Monty Hall problem. The x-axis represents the sum of outcomes, ranging from 20 to 90. The y-axis represents the sum of outcomes, ranging from 0 to 10. Blue bars represent the 'Always Switch' strategy, and red bars represent the 'Always Stay' strategy. The 'Always Switch' strategy shows a higher frequency of higher sums (around 40-50), while the 'Always Stay' strategy shows a higher frequency of lower sums (around 20-30).

x	Sum of Outcome
0	38
1	29
2	19
3	27
4	23
5	21
6	16
7	25
8	22
9	18
10	10
11	7
12	4
13	5
14	2
15	1
16	1

1. **Age and Diabetes Risk:** Older patients in this dataset are more likely to have diabetes. This suggests that age is a significant risk factor for diabetes in this population.
2. **BMI and Diabetes Risk:** Higher BMI values are associated with a greater likelihood of diabetes, implying that obesity plays a crucial role in diabetes risk among Pima Indian women.
3. **Glucose Levels and Diagnosis:** Elevated glucose levels are a strong indicator of diabetes diagnosis, aligning with diagnostic criteria.
4. **Family History:** Patients with a family history of diabetes, as indicated by the pedigree function, may be more susceptible to the disease.
5. **Insulin Levels:** Some patients with high insulin levels have diabetes, possibly indicating insulin resistance as a factor.

BloodPressure

Value	Percentage
57	7.42%
52	6.7...
44	...
40	5.21%
37	4.82%
30	3.9...
25	...
4	0...

Legend values: 70, 74, 68, 78, 72, 64

BMI	Count of Outcome
32.00	13
31.20	12
31.60	12
0.00	11
32.40	10
33.30	10
30.10	9
30.80	9
Total	768