This code does the following:

- 1. Creates a SQLite database called 'random\_numbers.db' and a table 'random\_data' to store random numbers.
- 2. Generates 100 random numbers between 0 and 1 and inserts them into the 'random\_data' table.
- 3. Reconnects to the database and fetches the random numbers for analysis.
- 4. Calculates and prints the mean, median, and standard deviation of the generated random numbers using the statistics module.

```
In [1]: import sqlite3
        import random
        import statistics
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        import seaborn as sns
        import pandas as pd # Add this import for DataFrame conversion
        # Create a SQLite database and connect to it
        conn = sqlite3.connect('random numbers.db')
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        # Create a table to store random numbers
        cursor.execute('''
            CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS random data (
                id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
                value REAL
        111)
        # Generate and insert random numbers into the database
        for _ in range(100):
            random value = random.uniform(0, 1)
            cursor.execute('INSERT INTO random_data (value) VALUES (?)', (random_value)
        # Commit the changes and close the database connection
        conn.commit()
        conn.close()
        # Reconnect to the database for data analysis
        conn = sqlite3.connect('random numbers.db')
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        # Fetch the random numbers from the database
        cursor.execute('SELECT value FROM random data')
        data = [row[0] for row in cursor.fetchall()]
        # Perform data analysis and calculate statistics
        mean value = statistics.mean(data)
        median value = statistics.median(data)
        std deviation = statistics.stdev(data)
        # Print the results
        print(f"Mean Value: {mean value}")
        print(f"Median Value: {median value}")
```

```
print(f"Standard Deviation: {std_deviation}")

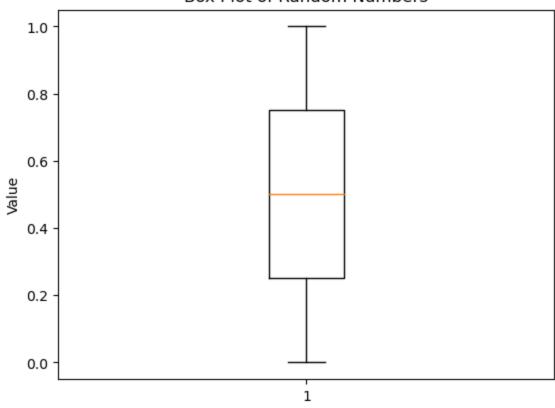
# Close the database connection
conn.close()
```

Mean Value: 0.5001455347641267
Median Value: 0.5000853076986957
Standard Deviation: 0.28872003667117857

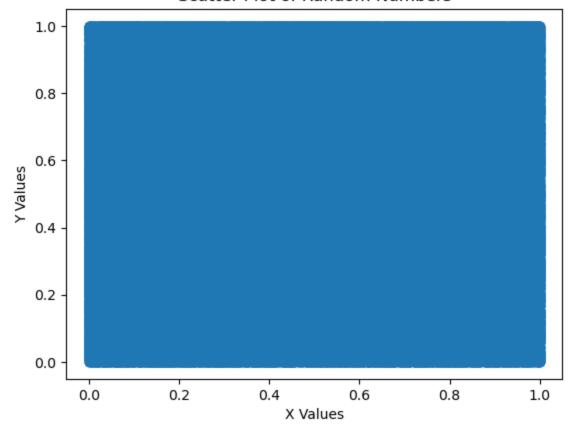
Here I added a box plot (whisker plot) and a scatter plot to visualize the data generated and analyzed in my code. I used the matplotlib library for creating these plots.

```
In [2]: # Create a SQLite database and connect to it
        conn = sqlite3.connect('random numbers.db')
        cursor = conn.cursor()
        # ... (Same code as before to generate and fetch random data) ...
        # Close the database connection
        conn.close()
        # Create a box plot (whisker plot)
        plt.boxplot(data)
        plt.title('Box Plot of Random Numbers')
        plt.ylabel('Value')
        plt.show()
        # Create a scatter plot with random x values
        x values = [random.uniform(0, 1) for in range(len(data))]
        plt.scatter(x_values, data)
        plt.title('Scatter Plot of Random Numbers')
        plt.xlabel('X Values')
        plt.ylabel('Y Values')
        plt.show()
        # Additional analysis and visualization can be added as needed.
```

## Box Plot of Random Numbers



## Scatter Plot of Random Numbers



In [3]: import sqlite3
import random
import statistics
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```
# Create a SQLite database and connect to it
conn = sqlite3.connect('random_numbers.db')
cursor = conn.cursor()

# ... (Same code as before to generate and fetch random data) ...

# Close the database connection
conn.close()

# Create a histogram
plt.hist(data, bins=20, edgecolor='k')
plt.title('Histogram of Random Numbers')
plt.xlabel('Value')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

## Histogram of Random Numbers

