Aim: To perform and analysis for Normal Distribution on given dataset

In [6]:

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#Section : B
#Subject : PE-II

In [8]:

import os
import pandas as pd

In [10]:

os.getcwd()

Out[10]:

'C:\\Users\\USER'

In [12]:

os.chdir("C:\\Users\\USER\\Desktop")

In [14]:

data = pd.read\_csv("diabetes.csv")

In [16]:

data.head()

Out[16]:

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	BMI	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Age
0	6	148	72	35	0	33.6	0.627	50
1	1	85	66	29	0	26.6	0.351	31
2	8	183	64	0	0	23.3	0.672	32
3	1	89	66	23	94	28.1	0.167	21
4	0	137	40	35	168	43.1	2.288	33

In [18]:

data.tail()

Out[18]:

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	ВМІ	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	Ag
763	10	101	76	48	180	32.9	0.171	6
764	2	122	70	27	0	36.8	0.340	2
765	5	121	72	23	112	26.2	0.245	3
766	1	126	60	0	0	30.1	0.349	4
767	1	93	70	31	0	30.4	0.315	2

In [20]:

# data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 768 entries, 0 to 767
Data columns (total 9 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Pregnancies	768 non-null	int64
1	Glucose	768 non-null	int64
2	BloodPressure	768 non-null	int64
3	SkinThickness	768 non-null	int64
4	Insulin	768 non-null	int64
5	BMI	768 non-null	float64
6	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	768 non-null	float64
7	Age	768 non-null	int64
8	Outcome	768 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(2), int64(7)

memory usage: 54.1 KB

In [22]:

data.describe()

Out[22]:

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	ВМІ	DiabetesPedigr
count	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000	
mean	3.845052	120.894531	69.105469	20.536458	79.799479	31.992578	
std	3.369578	31.972618	19.355807	15.952218	115.244002	7.884160	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	1.000000	99.000000	62.000000	0.000000	0.000000	27.300000	
50%	3.000000	117.000000	72.000000	23.000000	30.500000	32.000000	
75%	6.000000	140.250000	80.000000	32.000000	127.250000	36.600000	
max	17.000000	199.000000	122.000000	99.000000	846.000000	67.100000	

In [24]:

data.shape

Out[24]:

(768, 9)

In [26]:

data.size

Out[26]:

6912

In [28]:

data.ndim

Out[28]:

2

In [30]:

data.columns

Out[30]:

Data pre-processing, data-cleaning, mising value treatment

In [33]:

data.isna()

Out[33]:

	Pregnancies	Glucose	BloodPressure	SkinThickness	Insulin	ВМІ	DiabetesPedigreeFunction	1 /
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	e Fa
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	e Fa
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	÷ Fa
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	e Fa
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	e Fa
763	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	∍ Fŧ
764	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	e Fa
765	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	e Fa
766	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	e Fa
767	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	e Fa

768 rows × 9 columns

In [35]:

```
data.isna().any()
```

Out[35]: Pregnancies False Glucose False BloodPressure False SkinThickness False Insulin False BMI False DiabetesPedigreeFunction False Age False Outcome False

dtype: bool

In [37]:

data.isna().sum()

Out[37]:

Pregnancies 0
Glucose 0
BloodPressure 0
SkinThickness 0
Insulin 0
BMI 0
DiabetesPedigreeFunction 0

Age 0
Outcome 0
dtype: int64

In [39]:

import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [41]:

sns.distplot(data,bins=20)
plt.show()

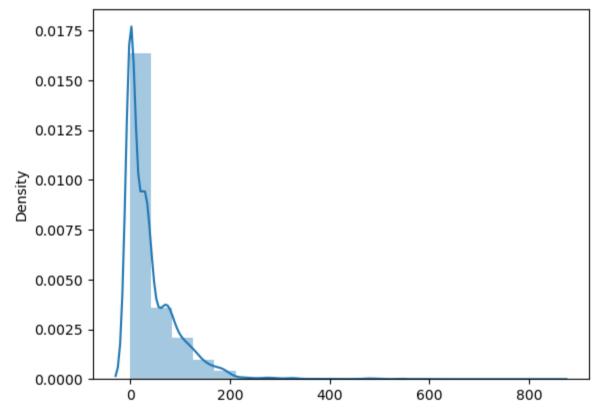
C:\Users\USER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_15968\1706651633.py:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751

sns.distplot(data,bins=20)



In [43]:

sns.distplot(data['Glucose'],bins=20)
plt.show()

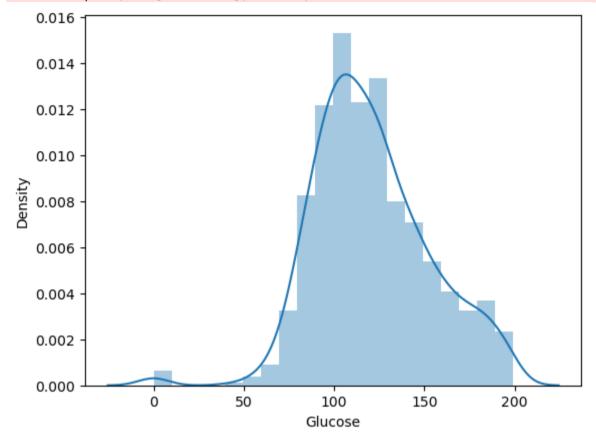
C:\Users\USER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_15968\1093375177.py:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751

sns.distplot(data['Glucose'],bins=20)



# In [45]:

sns.distplot(data['Age'], bins=20)
plt.show()

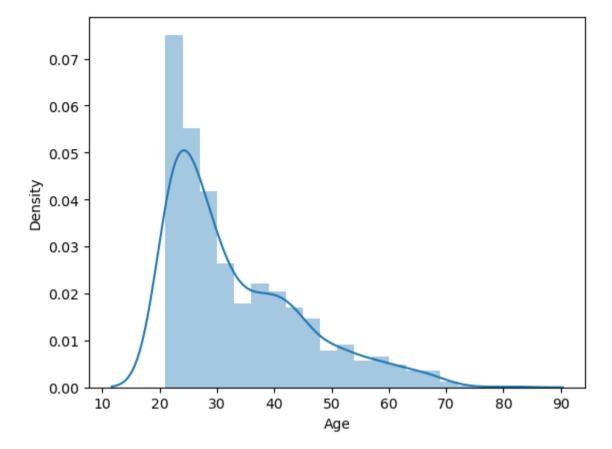
C:\Users\USER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_15968\713659080.py:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751

sns.distplot(data['Age'], bins=20)



### In [47]:

sns.distplot(data['BloodPressure'], bins = 20)
plt.show()

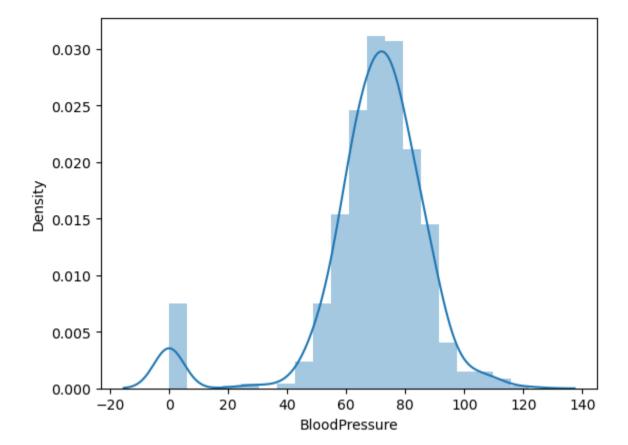
C:\Users\USER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_15968\1074119919.py:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751

sns.distplot(data['BloodPressure'], bins = 20)



### In [49]:

sns.distplot(data['SkinThickness'], bins = 20)
plt.show()

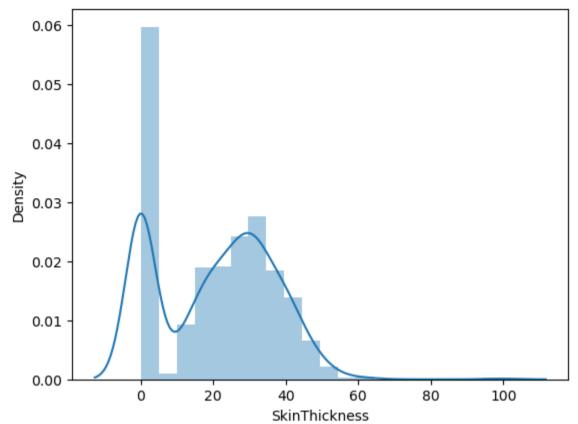
C:\Users\USER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_15968\3091487386.py:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

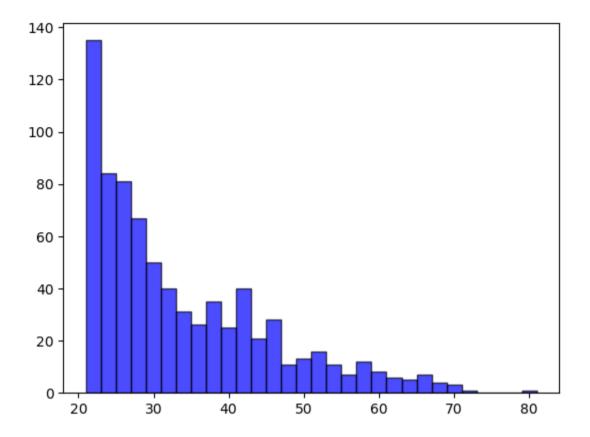
Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751

sns.distplot(data['SkinThickness'], bins = 20)



```
In [51]:
plt.hist(data['Age'], bins=30, color='blue', edgecolor='black', alpha=0.7)
Out[51]:
(array([135.,
              84., 81.,
                          67.,
                                50.,
                                      40.,
                                            31.,
                                                  26.,
                                                        35.,
                                                              25.,
                    11.,
                                16.,
                                      11.,
                                             7.,
                                                         8.,
        21.,
              28.,
                          13.,
                                                  12.,
               4., 3.,
                                             0.,
         7.,
                         1., 0.,
                                       0.,
                                                   1.]),
 array([21., 23., 25., 27., 29., 31., 33., 35., 37., 39., 41., 43., 45.,
       47., 49., 51., 53., 55., 57., 59., 61., 63., 65., 67., 69., 71.,
       73., 75., 77., 79., 81.]),
 <BarContainer object of 30 artists>)
```



Q-Q (Quantile-Quantile) plot is a graphical tool that compares the distribution of a dataset to a theoretical normal distribution to check if the data follows normality

# In [55]:

```
import scipy.stats as stats
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
stats.probplot(data['Age'], dist="norm", plot=plt)
plt.title("Q-Q Plot")
plt.show()
```

