

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd

In [18]: df=pd.read_csv("heart.csv")

In [20]: df.head()

Out[20]:
```

	age	sex	cp	trtbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalachh	exng	oldpeak	slp	caa	thall	output
0	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0	2.3	0	0	1	1
1	37	1	2	130	250	0	1	187	0	3.5	0	0	2	1
2	41	0	1	130	204	0	0	172	0	1.4	2	0	2	1
3	56	1	1	120	236	0	1	178	0	0.8	2	0	2	1
4	57	0	0	120	354	0	1	163	1	0.6	2	0	2	1

```
In [21]: df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 303 entries, 0 to 302
Data columns (total 14 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  --
 0   age         303 non-null    int64
 1   sex         303 non-null    int64
 2   cp          303 non-null    int64
 3   trtbps      303 non-null    int64
 4   chol        303 non-null    int64
 5   fbs         303 non-null    int64
 6   restecg     303 non-null    int64
 7   thalachh    303 non-null    int64
 8   exng        303 non-null    int64
 9   oldpeak     303 non-null    float64
10   slp         303 non-null    int64
11   caa         303 non-null    int64
12   thall       303 non-null    int64
13   output      303 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(13)
memory usage: 33.3 KB
```

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

```
In [3]: print("Mean:\n", df.mean())
print("\nMedian:\n", df.median())
print("\nMode:\n", df.mode().iloc[0])
print("\nStandard Deviation:\n", df.std())
print("\nVariance:\n", df.var())
print("\nRange:\n", df.max() - df.min())
print("\nSkewness:\n", df.skew())
print("\nKurtosis:\n", df.kurt())

Mean:
age          54.366337
sex          0.683168
cp           0.966997
trtbps      131.623762
chol        246.264026
fbs          0.148515
restecg      0.528053
thalachh    149.646865
exng         0.326733
oldpeak      1.039604
slp          1.399340
caa          0.729373
thall       2.313531
output       0.544554
dtype: float64

Median:
age          55.0
sex          1.0
cp           1.0
trtbps      130.0
chol        240.0
fbs          0.0
restecg      1.0
thalachh    153.0
exng         0.0
oldpeak      0.8
slp          1.0
caa          0.0
thall       2.0
output       1.0
dtype: float64

Mode:
age          58.0
sex          1.0
cp           0.0
trtbps      120.0
chol        197.0
fbs          0.0
restecg      1.0
thalachh    162.0
exng         0.0
oldpeak      0.0
slp          2.0
caa          0.0
thall       2.0
output       1.0
dtype: float64
Name: 0, dtype: float64

Standard Deviation:
age          9.082101
sex          0.466011
cp           1.032052
trtbps      17.538143
chol        51.830751
fbs          0.356198
restecg      0.525660
thalachh    22.905161
exng         0.469794
oldpeak      1.161075
slp          0.616226
caa          1.022606
thall       0.612277
output       0.498835
dtype: float64

Variance:
age          82.484558
sex          0.217166
cp           1.065132
trtbps      307.586453
chol       2686.426748
fbs          0.126877
restecg      0.276528
thalachh    524.646406
exng         0.220707
oldpeak      1.348095
slp          0.379735
caa          1.045724
thall       0.374883
output       0.248836
dtype: float64

Range:
age          48.0
sex          1.0
cp           3.0
trtbps      106.0
chol        438.0
fbs          1.0
restecg      2.0
thalachh    131.0
exng         1.0
oldpeak      6.2
slp          2.0
caa          4.0
thall       3.0
output       1.0
dtype: float64

Skewness:
age         -0.202463
sex         -0.791335
cp          0.484732
trtbps      0.713768
chol        1.143401
fbs         1.986652
restecg     0.162522
thalachh   -0.537410
exng        0.742532
oldpeak     1.269720
slp        -0.508316
caa         1.310422
thall       -0.476722
output      -0.179821
dtype: float64

Kurtosis:
age         -0.542167
sex        -1.382961
cp         -1.193071
trtbps      0.929054
chol        4.505423
fbs         1.959678
restecg    -1.362673
thalachh   -0.061970
exng       -1.459317
oldpeak     1.575813
slp        -0.627521
caa         0.839253
thall       0.297915
output     -1.980783
dtype: float64
```

INFERENCEAL STATISTICS

```
In [24]: from scipy import stats

trtbps_values = df['trtbps']

population_mean = 130

t_stat, p_value = stats.ttest_lsamp(trtbps_values, population_mean)

print(f"t-Statistic: {t_stat}")
print(f"p-Value: {p_value}")

T-Statistic: 1.6116108638133604
P-Value: 0.10809121014912249
```

INTERPRETATION

- t-statistic represents that sample mean is 1.61 standard errors below the population mean
- p-value is larger than 0.05 so,we fail to reject the null hypothesis

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

```
In [5]: import numpy as np
from scipy import stats

# Sample mean and standard error for TRTBPS
sample_mean = np.mean(trtbps_values)
standard_error = stats.sem(trtbps_values)

# Compute 95% confidence interval for TRTBPS
confidence_interval = stats.norm.interval(0.95, loc=sample_mean, scale=standard_error)

print(f"95% Confidence Interval for TRTBPS: {confidence_interval}")

95% Confidence Interval for TRTBPS: (129.64902030398173, 133.59850444849354)
```

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

```
In [7]: import statsmodels.api as sm

# Define independent variable (add constant for intercept)
X = sm.add_constant(df['trtbps'])

# Define dependent variable
y = df['age']

# Fit linear regression model
model = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()

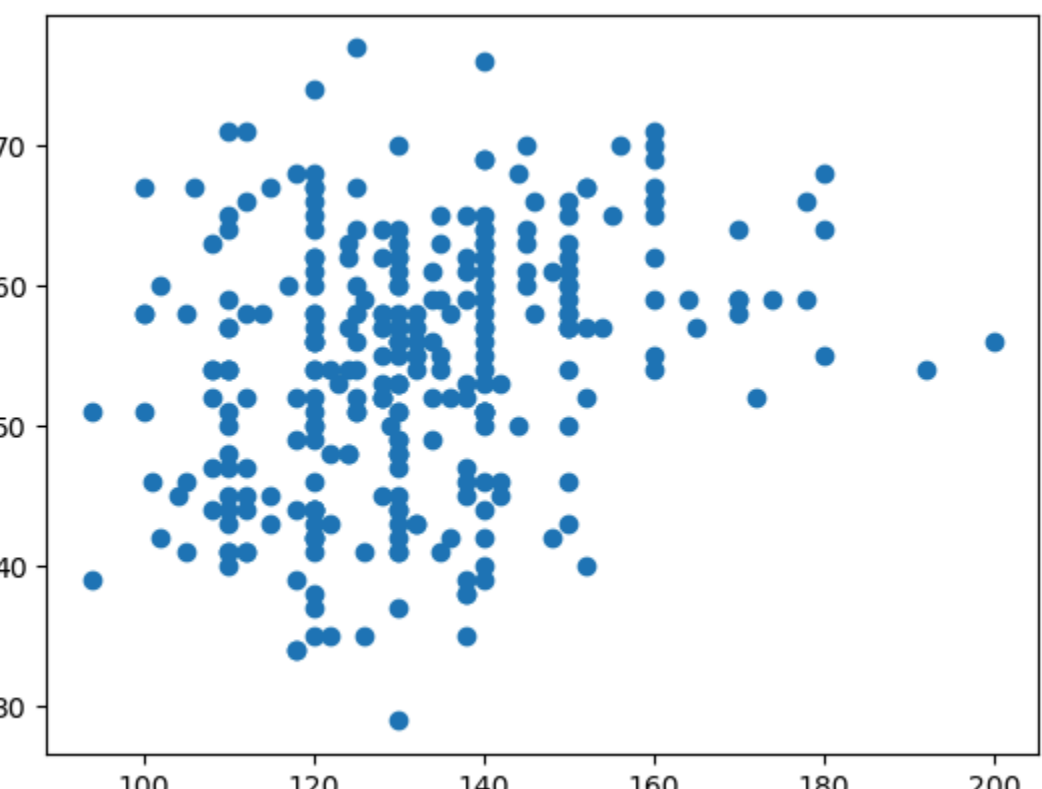
# Print model summary
print(model.summary())

=====
OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:      age      R-squared:      0.078
Model:              OLS      Adj. R-squared:    0.075
Method:              Least Squares      F-statistic:    25.48
Date:                Mon, 16 Sep 2024      Prob (F-statistic):    7.76e-07
Time:                17:23:26      Log-Likelihood:    -1085.6
No. Observations:    303      AIC:              2175.
Df Residuals:        301      BIC:              2183.
Df Models:            1
Covariance Type:     nonrobust
=====
               coef      std err      t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          35.3585         3.806     9.283     0.000     27.837     42.814
trtbps         0.1447         0.029     5.048     0.000     0.088     0.201
=====
Omnibus:            1.865      Durbin-Watson:    2.015
Prob(Omnibus):      0.394      Jarque-Bera (JB):    1.782
Skew:               -0.108      Prob(JB):          0.410
Kurtosis:           2.693      Cond. No.          1.01e+03
=====

Notes:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
[2] The condition number is large, 1.01e+03. This might indicate that there are
strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.
```

```
In [10]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [22]: plt.scatter(df['trtbps'],y)
plt.show()
```



CONCLUSION

we have R-SQUARED = 0.078

it means that only 0.78% of the variance in age is defined by the TRTBPS

In []:

