

# heart2svm

April 22, 2023

Heart Disease Prediction Machine Learning Project with the implentation of the Support Vector Machine learning model.

Importing all the neccessary libraries and packages

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from pandas import *
from numpy import *
from matplotlib.pyplot import *
```

Reading the data and creating the dataframe

```
[3]: data=read_csv("Heart_Disease_Prediction.csv")
data.head()
```

```
[3]:   Age  Sex  Chest pain type  BP  Cholesterol  FBS over 120  EKG results  \
0    70    1                4  130          322            0            2
1    67    0                3  115          564            0            2
2    57    1                2  124          261            0            0
3    64    1                4  128          263            0            0
4    74    0                2  120          269            0            2
```

```
   Max HR  Exercise angina  ST depression  Slope of ST  \
0     109                0            2.4            2
1     160                0            1.6            2
2     141                0            0.3            1
3     105                1            0.2            2
4     121                1            0.2            1
```

```
   Number of vessels fluro  Thallium Heart Disease
0                3          3      Presence
1                0          7      Absence
2                0          7      Presence
3                1          7      Absence
4                1          3      Absence
```

Checking the statistics of the dataset

```
[4]: data.describe()
```

```
[4]:
```

	Age	Sex	Chest pain type	BP	Cholesterol	\
count	270.000000	270.000000	270.000000	270.000000	270.000000	
mean	54.433333	0.677778	3.174074	131.344444	249.659259	
std	9.109067	0.468195	0.950090	17.861608	51.686237	
min	29.000000	0.000000	1.000000	94.000000	126.000000	
25%	48.000000	0.000000	3.000000	120.000000	213.000000	
50%	55.000000	1.000000	3.000000	130.000000	245.000000	
75%	61.000000	1.000000	4.000000	140.000000	280.000000	
max	77.000000	1.000000	4.000000	200.000000	564.000000	

	FBS over 120	EKG results	Max HR	Exercise angina	ST depression	\
count	270.000000	270.000000	270.000000	270.000000	270.000000	
mean	0.148148	1.022222	149.677778	0.329630	1.050000	
std	0.355906	0.997891	23.165717	0.470952	1.145210	
min	0.000000	0.000000	71.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	0.000000	133.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.000000	2.000000	153.500000	0.000000	0.800000	
75%	0.000000	2.000000	166.000000	1.000000	1.600000	
max	1.000000	2.000000	202.000000	1.000000	6.200000	

	Slope of ST	Number of vessels fluro	Thallium
count	270.000000	270.000000	270.000000
mean	1.585185	0.670370	4.696296
std	0.614390	0.943896	1.940659
min	1.000000	0.000000	3.000000
25%	1.000000	0.000000	3.000000
50%	2.000000	0.000000	3.000000
75%	2.000000	1.000000	7.000000
max	3.000000	3.000000	7.000000

Checking if there is any missing value/ blank data in the dataset.. In case of null values we have to clean and filter the data

```
[5]: data.isnull().sum()
```

```
[5]: Age                0
     Sex                0
     Chest pain type    0
     BP                 0
     Cholesterol         0
     FBS over 120       0
     EKG results        0
     Max HR             0
     Exercise angina    0
     ST depression      0
     Slope of ST        0
```

```
Number of vessels fluro    0
Thallium                   0
Heart Disease              0
dtype: int64
```

Checking the distribution of the target variable

```
[6]: data["Heart Disease"].value_counts()
```

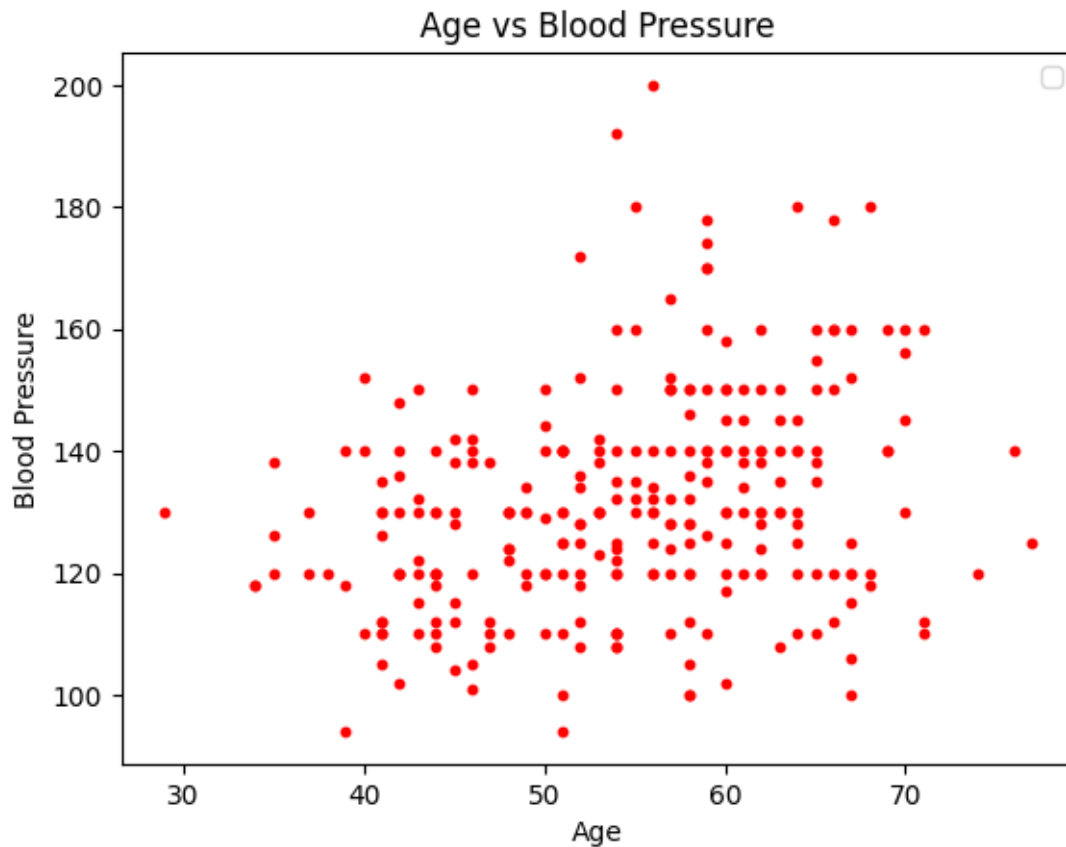
```
[6]: Absence    150
     Presence   120
     Name: Heart Disease, dtype: int64
```

Plotting the Age vs Blood Pressure Graph

```
[21]: plt.figure()
     plt.scatter(data["Age"],data["BP"],c="red",s=10)
     plt.title("Age vs Blood Pressure")
     plt.xlabel("Age")
     plt.ylabel("Blood Pressure")
     plt.legend()
```

No artists with labels found to put in legend. Note that artists whose label start with an underscore are ignored when legend() is called with no argument.

```
[21]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x20a42df67d0>
```



Separating the independent and the dependent variable ie splitting the dataframe into target dataframe and features dataframe

```
[8]: X=data.drop("Heart Disease",axis=1) #this will have the independent features
      ↪variable
      X
```

```
[8]:
```

	Age	Sex	Chest pain type	BP	Cholesterol	FBS over 120	EKG results	\
0	70	1	4	130	322	0	2	
1	67	0	3	115	564	0	2	
2	57	1	2	124	261	0	0	
3	64	1	4	128	263	0	0	
4	74	0	2	120	269	0	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
265	52	1	3	172	199	1	0	
266	44	1	2	120	263	0	0	
267	56	0	2	140	294	0	2	
268	57	1	4	140	192	0	0	
269	67	1	4	160	286	0	2	

	Max HR	Exercise	angina	ST depression	Slope of ST	\
0	109		0	2.4	2	
1	160		0	1.6	2	
2	141		0	0.3	1	
3	105		1	0.2	2	
4	121		1	0.2	1	
..	...		...	...	...	
265	162		0	0.5	1	
266	173		0	0.0	1	
267	153		0	1.3	2	
268	148		0	0.4	2	
269	108		1	1.5	2	

	Number of vessels	fluro	Thallium
0		3	3
1		0	7
2		0	7
3		1	7
4		1	3
..		...	...
265		0	7
266		0	7
267		0	3
268		0	6
269		3	3

[270 rows x 13 columns]

```
[9]: y=data["Heart Disease"] #this will have the dependent target variable
y
```

```
[9]: 0      Presence
      1      Absence
      2      Presence
      3      Absence
      4      Absence
      ...
      265    Absence
      266    Absence
      267    Absence
      268    Absence
      269    Presence
      Name: Heart Disease, Length: 270, dtype: object
```

Importing the train\_test\_split module from the model selection package of the sklearn library

```
[22]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

Splitting the data into training data and the testing data using the train test split module

```
[23]: X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2)
```

Checking the Split data

```
[25]: print("The X training data \n",X_train)
      print("The X testing data \n",X_test)
```

The X training data

	Age	Sex	Chest pain type	BP	Cholesterol	FBS over 120	EKG results	\
264	48	1	2	110	229	0	0	
125	54	0	3	160	201	0	0	
40	40	1	4	152	223	0	0	
154	51	0	3	130	256	0	2	
30	57	1	3	128	229	0	2	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
130	63	0	4	108	269	0	0	
95	47	1	4	110	275	0	2	
253	51	1	3	110	175	0	0	
60	57	1	3	150	126	1	0	
155	46	0	2	105	204	0	0	

	Max HR	Exercise angina	ST depression	Slope of ST	\
264	168	0	1.0	3	
125	163	0	0.0	1	
40	181	0	0.0	1	
154	149	0	0.5	1	
30	150	0	0.4	2	
..	...	...	...	...	
130	169	1	1.8	2	
95	118	1	1.0	2	
253	123	0	0.6	1	
60	173	0	0.2	1	
155	172	0	0.0	1	

	Number of vessels fluro	Thallium
264	0	7
125	1	3
40	0	7
154	0	3
30	1	7
..	...	...
130	2	3
95	1	3
253	0	3
60	1	7
155	0	3

[216 rows x 13 columns]

The X testing data

	Age	Sex	Chest pain type	BP	Cholesterol	FBS over 120	EKG results \
102	49	0	4	130	269	0	0
115	49	0	2	134	271	0	0
233	52	1	4	128	255	0	0
235	62	0	4	160	164	0	2
141	59	1	4	138	271	0	2
127	52	0	3	136	196	0	2
200	68	1	3	118	277	0	0
51	52	1	2	128	205	1	0
47	44	1	4	110	197	0	2
118	66	0	1	150	226	0	0
169	65	1	1	138	282	1	2
52	65	0	3	140	417	1	2
114	42	1	2	120	295	0	0
136	67	0	3	152	277	0	0
215	41	0	2	130	204	0	2
227	43	0	4	132	341	1	2
134	54	1	3	150	232	0	2
71	57	0	4	120	354	0	0
76	45	1	4	104	208	0	2
245	60	1	4	130	253	0	0
231	39	1	4	118	219	0	0
252	44	1	4	112	290	0	2
57	60	0	3	120	178	1	0
191	70	1	4	145	174	0	0
26	46	0	4	138	243	0	2
251	44	1	2	130	219	0	2
39	48	1	4	122	222	0	2
24	54	0	2	132	288	1	2
201	58	1	4	125	300	0	2
128	52	1	2	134	201	0	0
260	58	0	3	120	340	0	0
268	57	1	4	140	192	0	0
214	29	1	2	130	204	0	2
226	62	0	3	130	263	0	0
11	53	1	4	142	226	0	2
135	46	0	3	142	177	0	2
144	54	1	2	192	283	0	2
220	54	1	4	110	239	0	0
43	46	1	2	101	197	1	0
256	61	1	3	150	243	1	0
218	54	1	3	120	258	0	2
133	64	1	4	120	246	0	2
180	42	1	3	120	240	1	0
239	52	1	2	120	325	0	0

240	68	1	3	180	274	1	2
185	43	1	3	130	315	0	0
221	65	1	4	135	254	0	2
1	67	0	3	115	564	0	2
197	54	0	3	110	214	0	0
126	62	1	4	120	267	0	0
59	62	1	2	120	281	0	2
216	63	0	3	135	252	0	2
42	44	1	3	130	233	0	0
139	57	1	4	132	207	0	0

	Max HR	Exercise angina	ST depression	Slope of ST \
102	163	0	0.0	1
115	162	0	0.0	2
233	161	1	0.0	1
235	145	0	6.2	3
141	182	0	0.0	1
127	169	0	0.1	2
200	151	0	1.0	1
51	184	0	0.0	1
47	177	0	0.0	1
118	114	0	2.6	3
169	174	0	1.4	2
52	157	0	0.8	1
114	162	0	0.0	1
136	172	0	0.0	1
215	172	0	1.4	1
227	136	1	3.0	2
134	165	0	1.6	1
71	163	1	0.6	1
76	148	1	3.0	2
245	144	1	1.4	1
231	140	0	1.2	2
252	153	0	0.0	1
57	96	0	0.0	1
191	125	1	2.6	3
26	152	1	0.0	2
251	188	0	0.0	1
39	186	0	0.0	1
24	159	1	0.0	1
201	171	0	0.0	1
128	158	0	0.8	1
260	172	0	0.0	1
268	148	0	0.4	2
214	202	0	0.0	1
226	97	0	1.2	2
11	111	1	0.0	1
135	160	1	1.4	3



144	195	0	0.0	1
220	126	1	2.8	2
43	156	0	0.0	1
256	137	1	1.0	2
218	147	0	0.4	2
133	96	1	2.2	3
180	194	0	0.8	3
239	172	0	0.2	1
240	150	1	1.6	2
185	162	0	1.9	1
221	127	0	2.8	2
1	160	0	1.6	2
197	158	0	1.6	2
126	99	1	1.8	2
59	103	0	1.4	2
216	172	0	0.0	1
42	179	1	0.4	1
139	168	1	0.0	1

	Number of vessels fluro	Thallium
102	0	3
115	0	3
233	1	7
235	3	7
141	0	3
127	0	3
200	1	7
51	0	3
47	1	3
118	0	3
169	1	3
52	1	3
114	0	3
136	1	3
215	0	3
227	0	7
134	0	7
71	0	3
76	0	3
245	1	7
231	0	7
252	1	3
57	0	3
191	0	7
26	0	3
251	0	3
39	0	3
24	1	3

201	2	7
128	1	3
260	0	3
268	0	6
214	0	3
226	1	7
11	0	7
135	0	3
144	1	7
220	1	7
43	0	7
256	0	3
218	0	7
133	1	3
180	0	7
239	0	3
240	0	7
185	1	3
221	1	7
1	0	7
197	0	3
126	2	7
59	1	7
216	0	3
42	0	3
139	0	7

```
[26]: print("The Y training data \n",y_train)
      print("The Y testing data \n",y_test)
```

```
The Y training data
 264    Presence
 125    Absence
  40    Presence
 154    Absence
  30    Presence
...
 130    Presence
  95    Presence
 253    Absence
  60    Absence
 155    Absence
Name: Heart Disease, Length: 216, dtype: object
The Y testing data
 102    Absence
 115    Absence
 233    Presence
 235    Presence
```

141	Absence
127	Absence
200	Absence
51	Absence
47	Presence
118	Absence
169	Presence
52	Absence
114	Absence
136	Absence
215	Absence
227	Presence
134	Absence
71	Absence
76	Absence
245	Presence
231	Presence
252	Presence
57	Absence
191	Presence
26	Absence
251	Absence
39	Absence
24	Absence
201	Presence
128	Absence
260	Absence
268	Absence
214	Absence
226	Presence
11	Absence
135	Absence
144	Presence
220	Presence
43	Absence
256	Absence
218	Absence
133	Presence
180	Absence
239	Absence
240	Presence
185	Absence
221	Presence
1	Absence
197	Absence
126	Presence
59	Presence
216	Absence

```
42      Absence
139      Absence
Name: Heart Disease, dtype: object
```

Importing the learning model. In this case we are importing the Support Vector Classifier(SVC) module from the Support Vector Machine(SVM) package of the Sklearn Library.

```
[30]: from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

Fit the training data into the model

```
[35]: classifier = SVC(kernel="rbf")
      classifier.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
[35]: SVC()
```

Now make predictions on the testing set

```
[37]: y_pred=classifier.predict(X_test)
      print(y_pred)
```

```
['Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence'
 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Presence' 'Absence' 'Presence' 'Absence' 'Absence'
 'Absence' 'Presence' 'Absence' 'Presence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence'
 'Absence' 'Presence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence'
 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Presence' 'Presence'
 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Presence' 'Absence' 'Presence' 'Absence' 'Presence'
 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Presence' 'Absence' 'Presence' 'Presence' 'Absence'
 'Presence' 'Presence' 'Absence' 'Absence' 'Absence']
```

Making a dataframe to compare the actual data and the predicted data

```
[38]: df= DataFrame({"Actual":y_test,"Prediction":y_pred})
      df.head(10)
```

```
[38]:
```

	Actual	Prediction
102	Absence	Absence
115	Absence	Absence
233	Presence	Absence
235	Presence	Absence
141	Absence	Absence
127	Absence	Absence
200	Absence	Absence
51	Absence	Absence
47	Presence	Absence
118	Absence	Presence

Importing the accuracy score and the confusion matrix modules from the metrics package of sklearn library in order to evaluate the performance of the model.

```
[39]: from sklearn.metrics import
      accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
      accuracy=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
      print("Accuracy : ",accuracy)
```

Accuracy : 0.6851851851851852

```
[43]: cnfmatrix=confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
      print("The confusion matrix :\n",cnfmatrix)
```

The confusion matrix :  
[[29 7]  
[10 8]]

```
[44]: report=classification_report(y_test,y_pred)
      print("The classification report is :\n",report)
```

The classification report is :

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Absence	0.74	0.81	0.77	36
Presence	0.53	0.44	0.48	18
accuracy			0.69	54
macro avg	0.64	0.62	0.63	54
weighted avg	0.67	0.69	0.68	54

This model has been made by Aditya Kundu, Arnab Bera, Arnab Manna, Debojjo Talukdar, Biraj Naskar