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Introduction



What is it?



Why does it matter?



What are we going to do?



Methodology

Methodology









Build a model

Data set

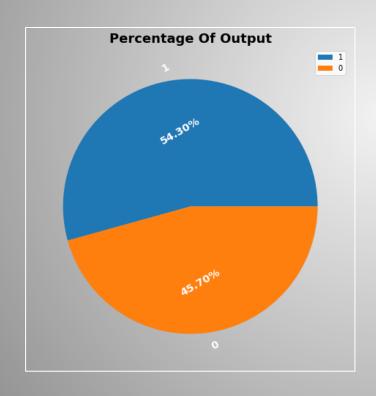
Heart.csv description

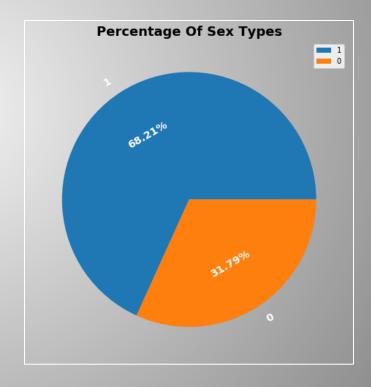


Data set

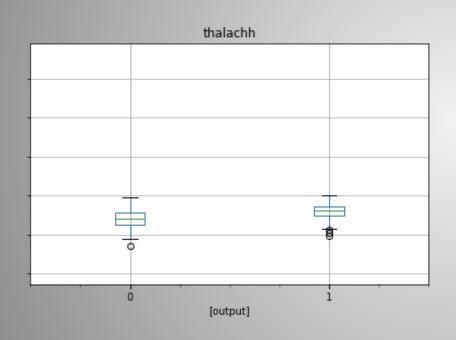
Variables	Discretion
age	Age of the patient
Sex	Sex of the patient
	(1 = male; 0 = female)
exang	exercise induced angina (1 = yes; 0 = no)
са	number of major vessels (0-3)
ср	Chest Pain type chest pain type Value 1: typical angina
	Value 2: atypical angina
	Value 3: non-anginal pain
	Value 4: asymptomatic
trtbps	resting blood pressure (in mm Hg)
chol	cholesterol in mg/dl fetched via BMI sensor
fbs	fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dl) (1 = true; 0 = false)
rest_ecg	resting electrocardiographic results
	Value 0: normal
	Value 1: having ST-T wave abnormality (T wave inversions and/or ST elevation or depression of
	> 0.05 mV)
	Value 2: showing probable or definite left ventricular hypertrophy by Estes' criteria
thalachh	maximum heart rate achieved
target	0= less chance of heart attack 1= more chance of heart attack

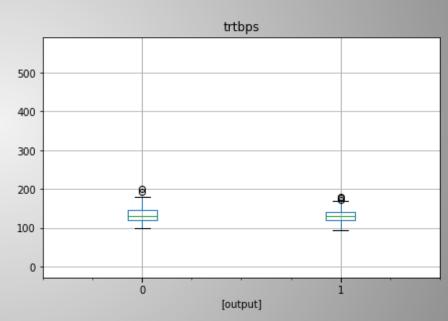




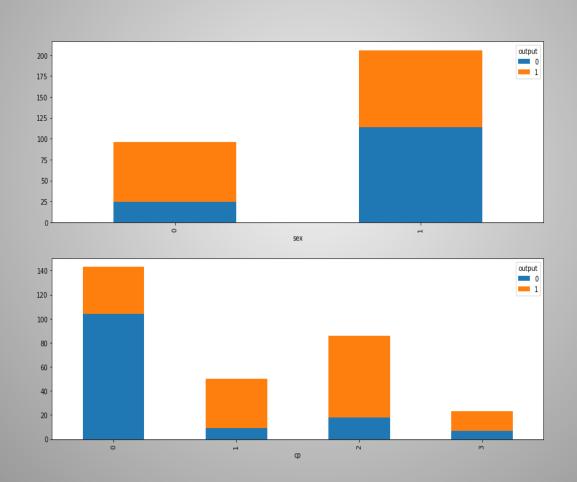




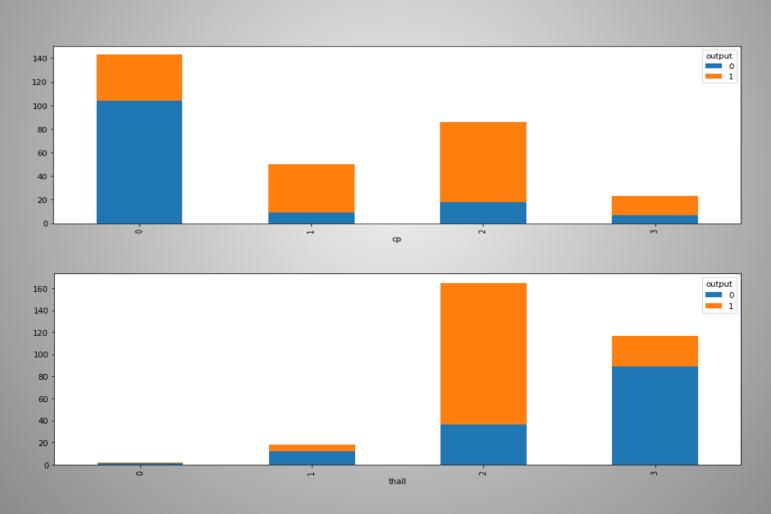










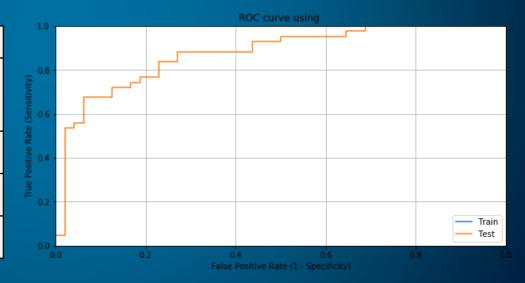






1. GBM (Gradient Boosting)

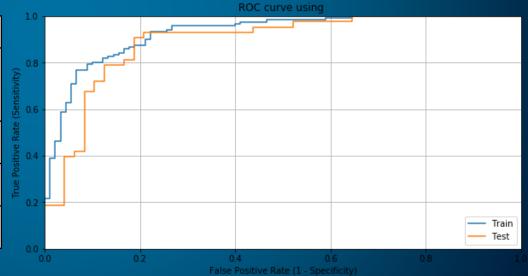
Classification report				
	precision	recall	f1-score	Accuracy
0	0.83	0.73	0.78	
1	0.73	0.84	0.78	
				0.78





2. Logistic Regression Model

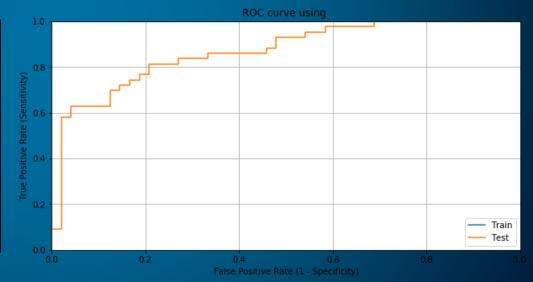
Classification report				
	precision	recall	f1-score	Accuracy
0	0.93	0.79	0.85	
1	0.80	0.93	0.86	
				0.86





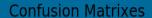
3. Random Forest Classifier

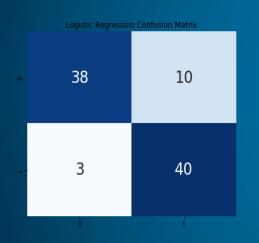
Classification report				
	precision	recall	f1-score	Accuracy
0	0.81	0.73	0.77	
1	0.73	0.81	0.77	
				0.77

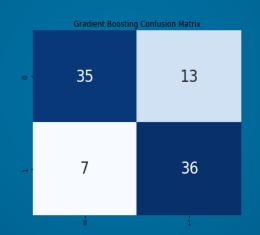


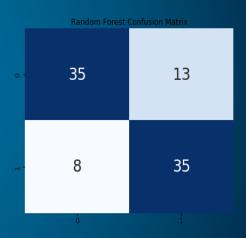












	Model	Accuracy
0	Logistic Regression	78.021978
1	Random Forest	78.021978
2	Gradient Boost	85.714286

conclusion

Conclusion

- The best model preformed well in our data is Gradient Boost with 85.71%.
- Experiment on more data and test our model.

Thank you....

