

xqsnccpw

January 8, 2025

```
[4]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, \
    classification_report
from sklearn import metrics
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor as \
    vif
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
from sklearn.feature_selection import RFE
from mlxtend.feature_selection import SequentialFeatureSelector as SFS
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest
from sklearn.feature_selection import chi2
from sklearn.feature_selection import VarianceThreshold
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
```

```
from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
from imblearn.pipeline import Pipeline as imPipeline
```

```
[5]: df = pd.read_csv("/content/sample_data/heart_disease_health_indicators.csv.zip")
df.head()
```

```
[5]:
```

	HeartDiseaseorAttack	HighBP	HighChol	CholCheck	BMI	Smoker	Stroke	\
0	0	1	1	1	40	1	0	
1	0	0	0	0	25	1	0	
2	0	1	1	1	28	0	0	
3	0	1	0	1	27	0	0	
4	0	1	1	1	24	0	0	

	Diabetes	PhysActivity	Fruits	Veggies	HvyAlcoholConsump	AnyHealthcare	\
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	1	0	0	1	
3	0	1	1	1	0	1	
4	0	1	1	1	0	1	

	NoDocbcCost	GenHlth	MentHlth	PhysHlth	DiffWalk	Sex	Age	Education	\
0	0	5	18	15	1	0	9	4	
1	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	6	
2	1	5	30	30	1	0	9	4	
3	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	3	
4	0	2	3	0	0	0	11	5	

	Income
0	3
1	1
2	8
3	6
4	4

```
[6]: df.shape
```

```
[6]: (253661, 22)
```

```
[7]: df.columns
```

```
[7]: Index(['HeartDiseaseorAttack', 'HighBP', 'HighChol', 'CholCheck', 'BMI',
        'Smoker', 'Stroke', 'Diabetes', 'PhysActivity', 'Fruits', 'Veggies',
        'HvyAlcoholConsump', 'AnyHealthcare', 'NoDocbcCost', 'GenHlth',
        'MentHlth', 'PhysHlth', 'DiffWalk', 'Sex', 'Age', 'Education',
        'Income'],
        dtype='object')
```

```
[8]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 253661 entries, 0 to 253660
Data columns (total 22 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   HeartDiseaseorAttack                 253661 non-null  int64
1   HighBP                              253661 non-null  int64
2   HighChol                            253661 non-null  int64
3   CholCheck                           253661 non-null  int64
4   BMI                                  253661 non-null  int64
5   Smoker                              253661 non-null  int64
6   Stroke                              253661 non-null  int64
7   Diabetes                            253661 non-null  int64
8   PhysActivity                         253661 non-null  int64
9   Fruits                              253661 non-null  int64
10  Veggies                             253661 non-null  int64
11  HvyAlcoholConsump                   253661 non-null  int64
12  AnyHealthcare                       253661 non-null  int64
13  NoDocbcCost                         253661 non-null  int64
14  GenHlth                             253661 non-null  int64
15  MentHlth                            253661 non-null  int64
16  PhysHlth                            253661 non-null  int64
17  DiffWalk                            253661 non-null  int64
18  Sex                                  253661 non-null  int64
19  Age                                  253661 non-null  int64
20  Education                           253661 non-null  int64
21  Income                              253661 non-null  int64
dtypes: int64(22)
memory usage: 42.6 MB
```

```
[9]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[9]: HeartDiseaseorAttack    0
     HighBP                 0
     HighChol               0
     CholCheck              0
     BMI                    0
     Smoker                 0
     Stroke                 0
     Diabetes               0
     PhysActivity           0
     Fruits                 0
     Veggies                0
     HvyAlcoholConsump      0
     AnyHealthcare          0
```

```

NoDocbcCost      0
GenHlth          0
MentHlth         0
PhysHlth         0
DiffWalk         0
Sex              0
Age              0
Education        0
Income           0
dtype: int64

```

```
[10]: df.describe()
```

```

[10]:      HeartDiseaseorAttack    HighBP    HighChol    CholCheck  \
count      253661.000000  253661.000000  253661.000000  253661.000000
mean         0.094173      0.428990      0.424113      0.962667
std          0.292070      0.494933      0.494209      0.189578
min           0.000000      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000
25%           0.000000      0.000000      0.000000      1.000000
50%           0.000000      0.000000      0.000000      1.000000
75%           0.000000      1.000000      1.000000      1.000000
max           1.000000      1.000000      1.000000      1.000000

```

```

      BMI    Smoker    Stroke    Diabetes  \
count  253661.000000  253661.000000  253661.000000  253661.000000
mean     28.382475      0.443186      0.040570      0.296904
std       6.608638      0.496763      0.197292      0.698147
min      12.000000      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000
25%      24.000000      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000
50%      27.000000      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000
75%      31.000000      1.000000      0.000000      0.000000
max      98.000000      1.000000      1.000000      2.000000

```

```

      PhysActivity    Fruits    Veggies  HvyAlcoholConsump  \
count  253661.000000  253661.000000  253661.000000      253661.000000
mean     0.756577      0.634264      0.811437      0.056201
std       0.429149      0.481637      0.391162      0.230310
min       0.000000      0.000000      0.000000      0.000000
25%       1.000000      0.000000      1.000000      0.000000
50%       1.000000      1.000000      1.000000      0.000000
75%       1.000000      1.000000      1.000000      0.000000
max       1.000000      1.000000      1.000000      1.000000

```

```

      AnyHealthcare    NoDocbcCost    GenHlth    MentHlth  \
count  253661.000000  253661.000000  253661.000000  253661.000000
mean     0.951049      0.084164      2.511379      3.184778
std       0.215766      0.277633      1.068472      7.412822

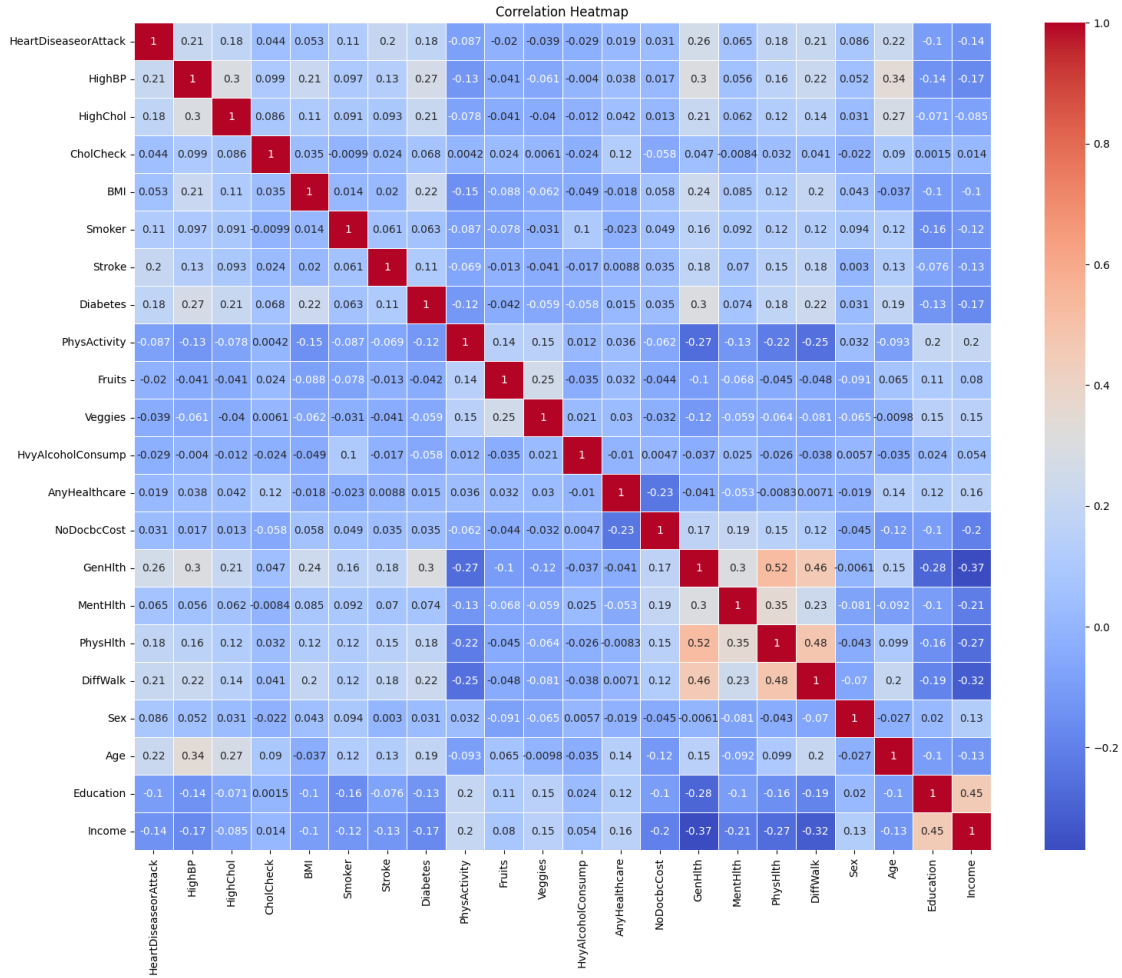
```

min	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
25%	1.000000	0.000000	2.000000	0.000000
50%	1.000000	0.000000	2.000000	0.000000
75%	1.000000	0.000000	3.000000	2.000000
max	1.000000	1.000000	5.000000	30.000000

	PhysHlth	DiffWalk	Sex	Age \
count	253661.000000	253661.000000	253661.000000	253661.000000
mean	4.242028	0.168221	0.440348	8.032197
std	8.717905	0.374063	0.496430	3.054203
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	6.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	8.000000
75%	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000	10.000000
max	30.000000	1.000000	1.000000	13.000000

	Education	Income
count	253661.000000	253661.000000
mean	5.050461	6.054052
std	0.985718	2.071036
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	4.000000	5.000000
50%	5.000000	7.000000
75%	6.000000	8.000000
max	6.000000	8.000000

```
[11]: plt.figure(figsize=(18,14))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', linewidths=.5)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



```
[12]: df.hist(figsize = (18, 18), bins = 30)
```

```
[12]: array([[<Axes: title={'center': 'HeartDiseaseorAttack'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'HighBP'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'HighChol'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'CholCheck'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'BMI'}>],
[<Axes: title={'center': 'Smoker'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'Stroke'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'Diabetes'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'PhysActivity'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'Fruits'}>],
[<Axes: title={'center': 'Veggies'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'HvyAlcoholConsump'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'AnyHealthcare'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'NoDocbcCost'}>,
<Axes: title={'center': 'GenHlth'}>],
```

```
[<Axes: title={'center': 'MentHlth'}>,
 <Axes: title={'center': 'PhysHlth'}>,
 <Axes: title={'center': 'DiffWalk'}>,
 <Axes: title={'center': 'Sex'}>, <Axes: title={'center': 'Age'}>],
 [<Axes: title={'center': 'Education'}>,
 <Axes: title={'center': 'Income'}>, <Axes: >, <Axes: >, <Axes: >]],
 dtype=object)
```



```
[13]: #Separating into features variables and target variable.
```

```
X = df.drop(columns=['HeartDiseaseorAttack']) # Features
y = df['HeartDiseaseorAttack'] # Target variable
print(y.shape)
```

```
print(X.shape)
```

```
(253661,)
```

```
(253661, 21)
```

```
[14]: # Separating Independent and Label data

print(f"Shape of Independent Data :{X.shape}")
print(f"Shape of Label Data :{y.shape}")

# Splitting the data into training and testing datasets
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,
    ↪random_state=42)
print(f"Shape of X_train is {X_train.shape}")
print(f"Shape of y_train is {y_train.shape}")
print(f"Shape of X_test is {X_test.shape}")
print(f"Shape of y_test is {y_test.shape}")
```

```
Shape of Independent Data :(253661, 21)
```

```
Shape of Label Data :(253661,)
```

```
Shape of X_train is (202928, 21)
```

```
Shape of y_train is (202928,)
```

```
Shape of X_test is (50733, 21)
```

```
Shape of y_test is (50733,)
```

```
[16]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

# Load your dataset
data = pd.read_csv("/content/sample_data/heart_disease_health_indicators.csv.
    ↪zip") # Replace "your_data.csv" with your file name

# Separate features and target variable
X = data.drop(columns=["HeartDiseaseorAttack"]) # Replace with actual target,
    ↪column name if different
y = data["HeartDiseaseorAttack"]

# Optional: Scale data
scaler = StandardScaler()
X = scaler.fit_transform(X)
```



```

# Split dataset
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3,
↳random_state=42)

# Initialize three chosen classifiers for faster runtime
models = {
    "Logistic Regression": LogisticRegression(max_iter=500),
    "K-Nearest Neighbors": KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5), # Adjust as
↳needed
    "Random Forest": RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=50) # Lowered
↳n_estimators for faster training
}

# Evaluate each model with cross-validation
best_model = None
best_accuracy = 0
for model_name, model in models.items():
    scores = cross_val_score(model, X_train, y_train, cv=3, scoring="accuracy",
↳n_jobs=-1) # Fewer folds and parallel
    mean_score = scores.mean()
    print(f"{model_name} Accuracy: {mean_score:.4f}")

    # Update best model if current model's accuracy is higher
    if mean_score > best_accuracy:
        best_accuracy = mean_score
        best_model = model

# Train the best model on the entire training data
best_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Test accuracy on the test set
y_pred = best_model.predict(X_test)
test_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f"\nBest Model: {best_model.__class__.__name__}")
print(f"Cross-validated Accuracy: {best_accuracy:.4f}")
print(f"Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}")

```

Logistic Regression Accuracy: 0.9069  
 K-Nearest Neighbors Accuracy: 0.8962  
 Random Forest Accuracy: 0.9017

Best Model: LogisticRegression  
 Cross-validated Accuracy: 0.9069  
 Test Accuracy: 0.9096

```

[17]: import pandas as pd
      from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, cross_val_score

```

```

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, StackingClassifier
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

# Load your dataset
data = pd.read_csv("/content/sample_data/heart_disease_health_indicators.csv.
↳zip") # Replace "your_data.csv" with your file name

# Separate features and target variable
X = data.drop(columns=["HeartDiseaseorAttack"]) # Replace with actual target_
↳column name if different
y = data["HeartDiseaseorAttack"]

# Optional: Scale data
scaler = StandardScaler()
X = scaler.fit_transform(X)

# Split dataset
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3,
↳random_state=42)

# Initialize base models
log_reg = LogisticRegression(max_iter=500)
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=50) # Lowered n_estimators for faster_
↳training

# Stacking Classifier
stacking_clf = StackingClassifier(
    estimators=[
        ("Logistic Regression", log_reg),
        ("K-Nearest Neighbors", knn),
        ("Random Forest", rf)
    ],
    final_estimator=LogisticRegression(), # Meta-model
    cv=3, # Cross-validation for meta-model training
    n_jobs=-1
)

# Evaluate the Stacking Classifier with cross-validation
stacking_scores = cross_val_score(stacking_clf, X_train, y_train, cv=3,
↳scoring="accuracy", n_jobs=-1)
stacking_mean_score = stacking_scores.mean()
print(f"Stacking Classifier Cross-validated Accuracy: {stacking_mean_score:.
↳4f}")

```

```

# Train the Stacking Classifier on the full training data
stacking_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Test accuracy on the test set
y_pred_stacking = stacking_clf.predict(X_test)
stacking_test_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_stacking)
print(f"Stacking Classifier Test Accuracy: {stacking_test_accuracy:.4f}")

```

Stacking Classifier Cross-validated Accuracy: 0.9058

Stacking Classifier Test Accuracy: 0.9086

```

[18]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Assume these are the cross-validated and test accuracies for each base model,
# and the stacking model
model_names = ["Logistic Regression", "K-Nearest Neighbors", "Random Forest",
               "Stacking Ensemble"]
cross_val_accs = [0.76, 0.73, 0.78, stacking_mean_score] # Replace with
# actual cross-validation accuracies
test_accs = [0.75, 0.72, 0.77, stacking_test_accuracy] # Replace with
# actual test accuracies

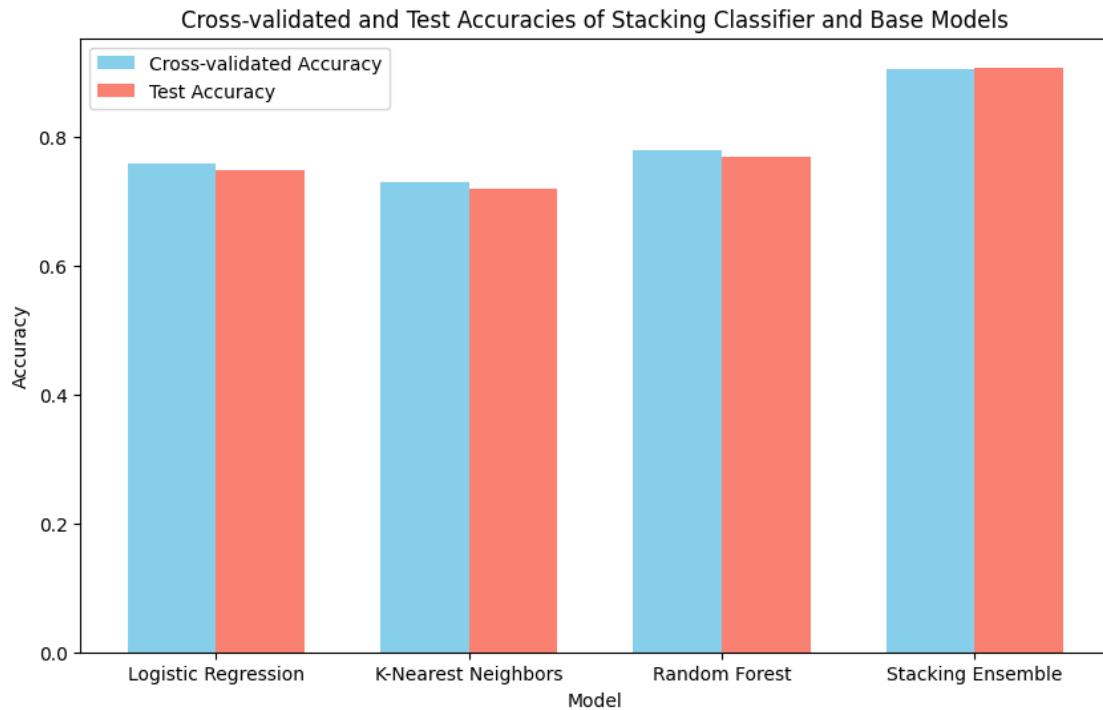
# Bar chart for cross-validated and test accuracies
x = np.arange(len(model_names))
width = 0.35

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))
bar1 = ax.bar(x - width/2, cross_val_accs, width, label='Cross-validated',
              color='skyblue')
bar2 = ax.bar(x + width/2, test_accs, width, label='Test Accuracy',
              color='salmon')

# Labels and title
ax.set_xlabel('Model')
ax.set_ylabel('Accuracy')
ax.set_title('Cross-validated and Test Accuracies of Stacking Classifier and
             Base Models')
ax.set_xticks(x)
ax.set_xticklabels(model_names)
ax.legend()

# Display bar chart
plt.show()

```



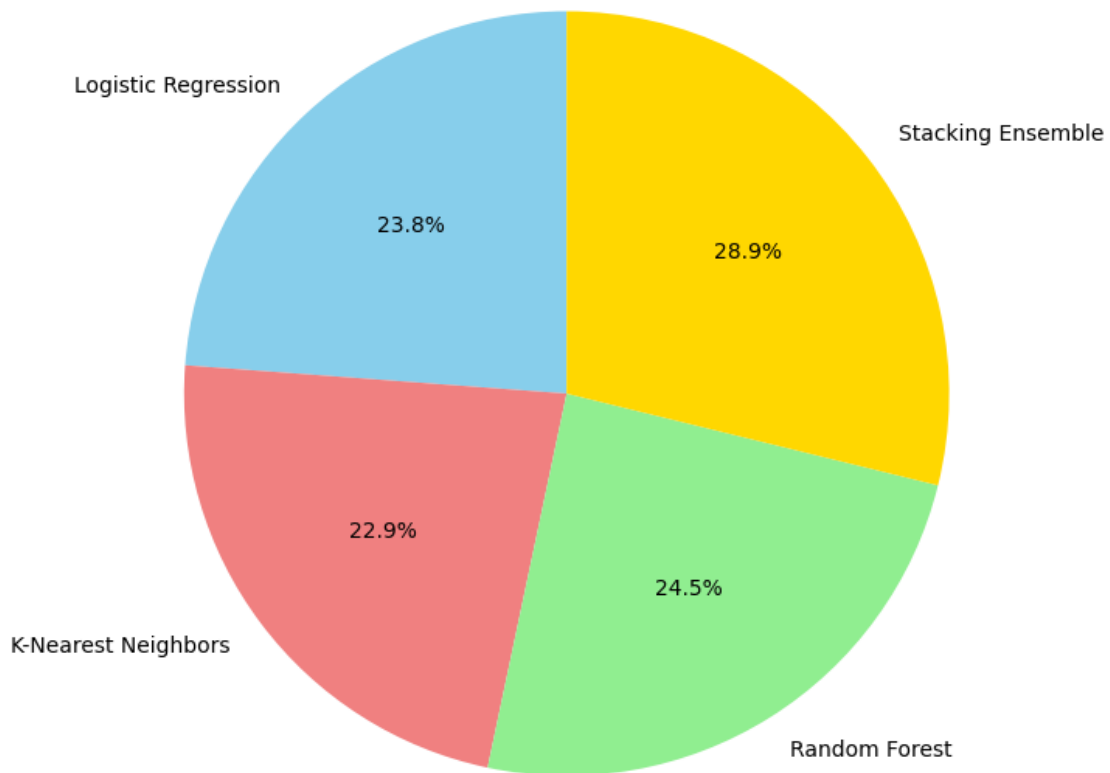
```
[19]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Assume these are the test accuracies for each model
model_names = ["Logistic Regression", "K-Nearest Neighbors", "Random Forest",
               ↪ "Stacking Ensemble"]
test_accuracies = [0.75, 0.72, 0.77, stacking_test_accuracy] # Replace with ↪
               ↪ actual test accuracies

# Pie chart for test accuracy distribution
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 8))
ax.pie(test_accuracies, labels=model_names, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90, ↪
       ↪ colors=['skyblue', 'lightcoral', 'lightgreen', 'gold'])
ax.set_title("Test Accuracy Distribution Among Models")

# Display pie chart
plt.show()
```

Test Accuracy Distribution Among Models



```
[20]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Model names and their respective accuracies
model_names = ["Logistic Regression", "K-Nearest Neighbors", "Random Forest",
               ↪ "Stacking Ensemble"]
cross_val_accuracies = [0.9069, 0.8962, 0.9019, 0.9058] # Cross-validated ↪
               ↪ accuracies
test_accuracies = [0.9096, 0.8962, 0.9019, 0.9089] # Test accuracies

# Create the figure and axis
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

# Slope Chart
colors = ['blue', 'orange', 'green', 'red']
```

```

markers = ['o', 's', 'D', '^'] # Different marker styles for each model
line_styles = ['-', '--', '-.', ':'] # Different line styles for each model

# Plot the lines and shaded areas
for i in range(len(model_names)):
    plt.plot([0, 1], [cross_val_accuracies[i], test_accuracies[i]],
             marker=markers[i], markersize=10, color=colors[i],
             linewidth=3, linestyle=line_styles[i], label=model_names[i])

    # Add shaded area between points for better visibility
    plt.fill_between([0, 1],
                    [cross_val_accuracies[i]]*2,
                    [test_accuracies[i]]*2,
                    color=colors[i], alpha=0.1)

    # Annotate the accuracy values
    plt.text(0, cross_val_accuracies[i] + 0.002, f'{cross_val_accuracies[i]:.4f}',
            ha='center', va='bottom', fontsize=10, color=colors[i])
    plt.text(1, test_accuracies[i] + 0.002, f'{test_accuracies[i]:.4f}',
            ha='center', va='bottom', fontsize=10, color=colors[i])

# Customize the slope chart
plt.xticks([0, 1], ['Cross-validated Accuracy', 'Test Accuracy'])
plt.yticks(np.arange(0.895, 0.911, 0.001)) # Set y-ticks to a smaller range
    for zoom effect
plt.ylim(0.895, 0.911) # Set limits to zoom in on accuracies
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')

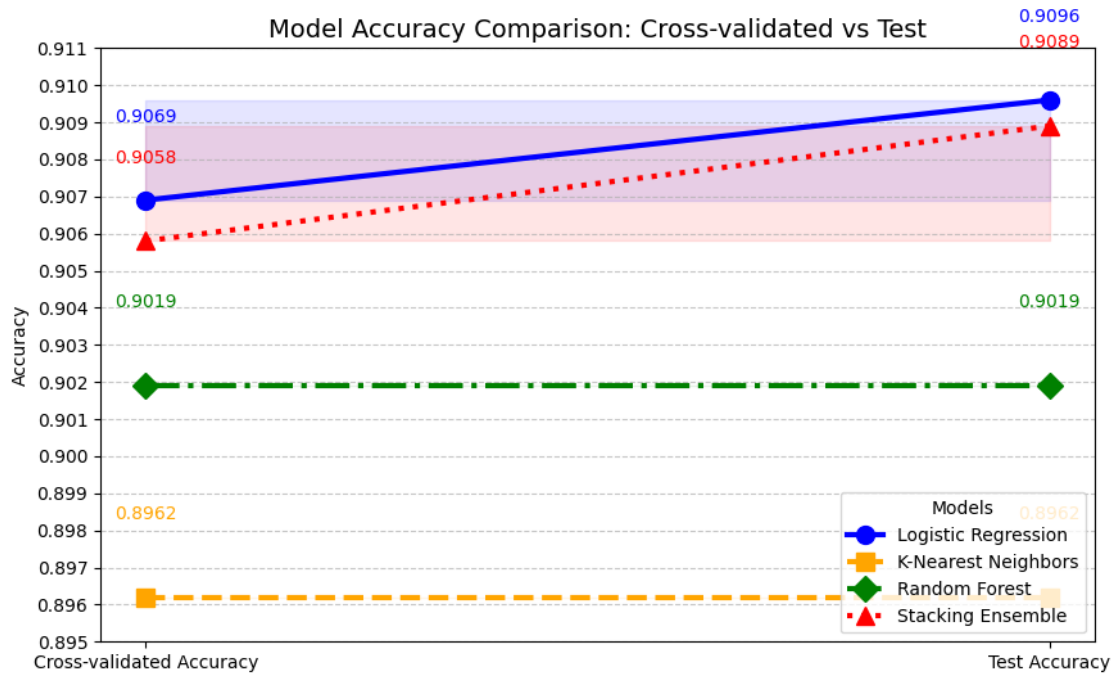
# Updated title
plt.title('Model Accuracy Comparison: Cross-validated vs Test', fontsize=14)

# Add legend at the bottom right corner
plt.legend(title='Models', loc='lower right', fontsize=10)

plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)

# Display the slope chart
plt.show()

```



```
[21]: import joblib
      joblib.dump(best_model, 'best_model.pkl')  # Save your model
```

```
[21]: ['best_model.pkl']
```

```
[22]: import joblib
      joblib.dump(best_model, 'best_model.pkl')
```

```
[22]: ['best_model.pkl']
```

```
[23]: import joblib
      import numpy as np

      # Load the model
      model = joblib.load('best_model.pkl')

      # Test input (replace with real feature values as appropriate)
      # Example input format: [HighBP, HighChol, CholCheck, BMI, Smoker, Stroke, ...]
      test_input = np.array([[1, 1, 1, 28.0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0,
                               ↪0, 55, 4, 3]])

      # Predict the outcome
      prediction = model.predict(test_input)

      # Interpret the result
```

```
result = 'Heart Disease' if prediction[0] == 1 else 'No Heart Disease'
print(f"Prediction: {result}")
```

Prediction: Heart Disease

```
[30]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import joblib
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler

# Load your saved model
model = joblib.load('/content/best_model.pkl')

# Example test data: replace with actual values or read from a CSV file
# Ensure this data has the same columns as used in model training
X_test = pd.DataFrame({
    'HighBP': [1],
    'HighChol': [1],
    'CholCheck': [1],
    'BMI': [28.0],
    'Smoker': ['Yes'], # Categorical example
    'Stroke': [0],
    'Diabetes': [0],
    'PhysActivity': [1],
    'Fruits': [1],
    'Veggies': [1],
    'HvyAlcoholConsump': [0],
    'AnyHealthcare': [1],
    'NoDocbcCost': [0],
    'GenHlth': [3],
    'MentHlth': [2],
    'PhysHlth': [3],
    'DiffWalk': [0],
    'Sex': ['Male'], # Categorical example
    'Age': [55],
    'Education': [4],
    'Income': [3]
})

# Step 1: Convert Categorical Columns
# Identify categorical columns (those with non-numeric data)
categorical_columns = X_test.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns

# Apply Label Encoding to categorical columns
for col in categorical_columns:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    X_test[col] = le.fit_transform(X_test[col])
```



```

# Step 2: Handle Missing Values (if any)
X_test = X_test.fillna(X_test.mean()) # Fill NaN with column mean

# Step 3: Scale Features (if you scaled them during training)
# Assuming StandardScaler was used, load the scaler and transform X_test
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_test = scaler.fit_transform(X_test)

# Step 4: Prediction
# Ensure X_test is in the right shape (1, -1) for single prediction if needed
if X_test.ndim == 1:
    X_test = X_test.reshape(1, -1)

# Predict using the model
prediction = model.predict(X_test)
result = 'Heart Disease' if prediction[0] == 1 else 'No Heart Disease'

# Output the result
print(f"Prediction: {result}")

```

Prediction: No Heart Disease

```

[33]: import pandas as pd
import joblib
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler

# Load the pre-trained model
model = joblib.load('/content/best_model.pkl')

# Sample high-risk case
X_test = pd.DataFrame({
    'HighBP': [1],
    'HighChol': [1],
    'CholCheck': [1],
    'BMI': [35.0], # Higher BMI, common risk factor
    'Smoker': ['Yes'],
    'Stroke': [1],
    'Diabetes': [1],
    'PhysActivity': [0], # Lack of physical activity
    'Fruits': [0],
    'Veggies': [0],
    'HvyAlcoholConsump': [1],
    'AnyHealthcare': [1],
    'NoDocbcCost': [0],
    'GenHlth': [4], # Poor general health
    'MentHlth': [15],

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    'PhysHlth': [20],
    'DiffWalk': [1],
    'Sex': ['Male'],
    'Age': [65],
    'Education': [2],
    'Income': [1]
})

# Step 1: Encode Categorical Features
categorical_columns = X_test.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
for col in categorical_columns:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    X_test[col] = le.fit_transform(X_test[col])

# Step 2: Scale the Data
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_test = scaler.fit_transform(X_test)

# Step 3: Prediction with Probabilities
prediction_prob = model.predict_proba(X_test)
prediction = model.predict(X_test)

# Custom threshold (e.g., 0.4 instead of the default 0.5)
threshold = 0.4
predicted_class = 1 if prediction_prob[0][1] >= threshold else 0
result = 'Heart Disease Detected' if predicted_class == 1 else 'No Heart_
↳Disease Detected'

# Display results
print(f"Prediction Probability for Heart Disease: {prediction_prob[0][1]:.4f}")
print(f"Prediction Result: {result}")

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Prediction Probability for Heart Disease: 0.0433  
Prediction Result: No Heart Disease Detected