Documentation:

About the datasets

The following explanations are based on the heart-disease.NAMES file.

# of Instances:

Cleveland: 303

Hungarian: 294

Switzerland: 123

Long Beach VA: 200

Number of Attributes: 76 (including the predicted attribute) See appendix for complete list. (Missing Attribute Values: Several. Distinguished with value -9.0.)

“This database contains 76 attributes, but all published experiments refer to using a subset of 14 of them. In particular, the Cleveland database is the only one that has been used by ML researchers to this date.”

Class distribution: (Classtype (domain [0,4]) is referring to feature 58 “num”, diagnosis of heart disease (angiographic disease status). This indicates, how severe the disease is (0: no disease, 4: most severe disease)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Database | Class = 0 | Class = 1 | Class = 2 | Class = 3 | Class = 4 | Total |
| Cleveland | 164 | 55 | 36 | 35 | 13 | 303 |
| Hungarian | 188 | 37 | 26 | 28 | 15 | 294 |
| Switzerland | 8 | 48 | 32 | 30 | 5 | 123 |
| Long Beach VA: | 51 | 56 | 41 | 42 | 10 | 200 |

Python Version: 3.8.5 (64-bit)

R Version:

Description of the process-pipeline

**General:**

Note: For this data science project, only the following .data files were used:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Filename | Md5-Hash |
| cleveland.data | 2388e97e27676171aa0a1c61bb4a3670 |
| hungarian.data | ce4a62b8de90d93d616ede3253239851 |
| long-beach-va.data | 381cee4b51b786623402929e2cc1ccf9 |
| switzerland.data | b2a3e9cc9c82dc0f8fa19bb851db495d |

These .data files were not used:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Filename | Md5-Hash |
| new.data | 046bd9f619c20148b261b3e392c02591 |
| processed.cleveland.data | 2d91a8ff69cfd9616aa47b59d6f843db |
| processed.hungarian.data | 22e96bee155b5973568101c93b3705f6 |
| processed.switzerland.data | 9a87f7577310b3917730d06ba9349e20 |
| processed.va.data | 4249d03ca7711e84f4444768c9426170 |
| reprocessed.hungarian | 3698a53d41cccc2e4499e1273c055378 |

For the sake of completeness, nonetheless we did include the whole folder.

Preparing the datasets:

First step: rename .data files (0 raw .data) to .csv (1 raw .csv) via simple editor

Second step: format the .csv files via python script “formatter” (2 formatted .csv)

Third step: adding a header for the 76 features (data)

We finally get 4 files in our data folder:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Filename | Md5-Hash |
| cleveland\_76\_header.csv | a67792681f83998d97e332bfb41efee0 |
| hungarian\_76\_header.csv | 6c86829818559cfb434126c61d5cb25c |
| long-beach-va\_76\_header.csv | 4dde4782acbbdac7b2198bb676fea13f |
| switzerland\_76\_header.csv | d4a1d37007107ee2fb73be8a4122bf32 |

Important note: At this moment, no entries were modified.

**Process of Visualization and Analyse**

The processing in the data was done in the following order. Preprocessing and (general) visualisation, feature selection, reduction and finally classification. It is general a good idea to start with some visualisations get a rough overview and kind of an intuition of the (abstract) data. In a second step doing a feature selection is crucial, because 76 features go beyond the constraints of a reasonable analysis. Using the RandoForestClassifier found 25 features that have the most impact on the data. The to other approaches were t-SNE and UMAP and in addition to this using autoencoders with R. Several different classification algorithms were processed before finally a conclusion was drawn from the results and plots.

1. **PREPROCESSING & DATA VISUALIZATION**
2. Visualize Max heart rate vs age with the target variable “num” (1-4) : Scatter Plot
3. Visualize cholesterol level vs age with the target variable “num” (1-4) : Scatter Plot
4. Visualize blood pressure vs chest pain : Box Plot
5. Visualize correlation between features and target variable “num” (1-4) : Bar Plot (.corrwith)
6. Visualize correlation between features and target variable “num” (1-4) : Heatmap (.corr)
7. Visualize blood pressure vs age with the target variable : LMplot (.lmplot : scatterplot with an optional overlaid regression line)
8. Visualize heart rate vs age with the target variable : LMplot (.lmplot : scatterplot with an optional overlaid regression line)
9. Visualize distribution of age according to the presence of heart disease : KDEplot (.kdeplot : represents the data using a continuous probability density curve)
10. Visualize comparison between the distribution of the disease according to age and sex : Bar Plot (.groupby)
11. **FEATURE SELECTION**
12. Visualize feature importance : Bar Plot (RandomForestClassifier)
13. **REDUCTION & VISUALISATION**
14. Visualize feature reduction for different perplexities : Scatter Plot (TSNE)
15. Visualize feature reduction : Scatter Plot (UMAP)
16. **CLASSIFICATION**
17. Visualize logistic regression : Heatmap (LogisticRegression)
18. Visualize performance of logistic regression : ROC plot + AUC result ; Print accuracy : (metrices.accuracy\_score)
19. Visualize naïve Bayes : Heatmap (GaussianNB)
20. Visualize performance of naïve Bayes : ROC plot + AUC result ; Print accuracy : (metrices.roc\_auc\_score)
21. Visualize performance of SVM (linear kernel) : ROC plot + AUC result ; Print accuracy : (metrices.accuracy\_score)
22. Visualize performance of SVM (poly (d=3) kernel) : ROC plot + AUC result ; Print accuracy : (metrices.accuracy\_score)
23. Visualize performance of SVM (rbf kernel) : ROC plot + AUC result ; Print accuracy : (metrices.accuracy\_score)
24. Visualize SVM (linear, poly (d=3) and rbf kernel) : Heatmap (svm.SVC(kernel = TYPE))
25. Visualize KNN : KNeighborsClassifier(n\_neighbors = 5, algo = “ball\_tree”) ; Print accuracy : (accuracy\_score)
26. Visualize performance of KNN : ROC + plot ; Print cross validation : (cross\_val\_score)
27. Visualize performance of simple neural Network : model = Sequential(), model.fit()
28. **CONCLUSION (not in the scripts)**

“Are some parameters more likely to be associated with heart disease?”

“Can we predict heart disease while using statistical methods?”

“Can we find any differences between the different regions in terms of predicted risk factors?”

Appendix:

Complete attribute documentation:

1. id: patient identification number
2. ccf: social security number (I replaced this with a dummy value of 0)
3. age: age in years
4. sex: sex (1 = male; 0 = female)
5. painloc: chest pain location (1 = substernal; 0 = otherwise)
6. painexer (1 = provoked by exertion; 0 = otherwise)
7. relrest (1 = relieved after rest; 0 = otherwise)
8. pncaden (sum of 5, 6, and 7)
9. cp: chest pain type
   * Value 1: typical angina
   * Value 2: atypical angina
   * Value 3: non-anginal pain
   * Value 4: asymptomatic
10. trestbps: resting blood pressure (in mm Hg on admission to the hospital)
11. htn
12. chol: serum cholestoral in mg/dl
13. smoke: I believe this is 1 = yes; 0 = no (is or is not a smoker)
14. cigs (cigarettes per day)
15. years (number of years as a smoker)
16. fbs: (fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dl) (1 = true; 0 = false)
17. dm (1 = history of diabetes; 0 = no such history)
18. famhist: family history of coronary artery disease (1 = yes; 0 = no)
19. restecg: 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
20. ekgmo (month of exercise ECG reading)
21. ekgday(day of exercise ECG reading)
22. ekgyr (year of exercise ECG reading)
23. dig (digitalis used furing exercise ECG: 1 = yes; 0 = no)
24. prop (Beta blocker used during exercise ECG: 1 = yes; 0 = no)
25. nitr (nitrates used during exercise ECG: 1 = yes; 0 = no)
26. pro (calcium channel blocker used during exercise ECG: 1 = yes; 0 = no)
27. diuretic (diuretic used used during exercise ECG: 1 = yes; 0 = no)
28. proto: exercise protocol
    * 1 = Bruce
    * 2 = Kottus
    * 3 = McHenry
    * 4 = fast Balke
    * 5 = Balke
    * 6 = Noughton
    * 7 = bike 150 kpa min/min (Not sure if "kpa min/min" is what was written!)
    * 8 = bike 125 kpa min/min
    * 9 = bike 100 kpa min/min
    * 10 = bike 75 kpa min/min
    * 11 = bike 50 kpa min/min
    * 12 = arm ergometer
29. thaldur: duration of exercise test in minutes
30. thaltime: time when ST measure depression was noted
31. met: mets achieved
32. thalach: maximum heart rate achieved
33. thalrest: resting heart rate
34. tpeakbps: peak exercise blood pressure (first of 2 parts)
35. tpeakbpd: peak exercise blood pressure (second of 2 parts)
36. dummy
37. trestbpd: resting blood pressure
38. exang: exercise induced angina (1 = yes; 0 = no)
39. xhypo: (1 = yes; 0 = no)
40. oldpeak = ST depression induced by exercise relative to rest
41. slope: the slope of the peak exercise ST segment
    * Value 1: upsloping
    * Value 2: flat
    * Value 3: downsloping
42. rldv5: height at rest
43. rldv5e: height at peak exercise
44. ca: number of major vessels (0-3) colored by flourosopy
45. restckm: irrelevant
46. exerckm: irrelevant
47. restef: rest raidonuclid (sp?) ejection fraction
48. restwm: rest wall (sp?) motion abnormality
    * 0 = none
    * 1 = mild or moderate
    * 2 = moderate or severe
    * 3 = akinesis or dyskmem (sp?)
49. exeref: exercise radinalid (sp?) ejection fraction
50. exerwm: exercise wall (sp?) motion
51. thal: 3 = normal; 6 = fixed defect; 7 = reversable defect
52. thalsev: not used
53. thalpul: not used
54. earlobe: not used
55. cmo: month of cardiac cath (sp?) (perhaps "call")
56. cday: day of cardiac cath (sp?)
57. cyr: year of cardiac cath (sp?)
58. num: diagnosis of heart disease (angiographic disease status)
    * Value 0: < 50% diameter narrowing
    * Value 1: > 50% diameter narrowing

(in any major vessel: attributes 59 through 68 are vessels)

1. lmt
2. ladprox
3. laddist
4. diag
5. cxmain
6. ramus
7. om1
8. om2
9. rcaprox
10. rcadist
11. lvx1: not used
12. lvx2: not used
13. lvx3: not used
14. lvx4: not used
15. lvf: not used
16. cathef: not used
17. junk: not used
18. name: last name of patient (I replaced this with the dummy string "name")