

# DELIVERY SPRINT 3

## ML Model and Backend

Date	7 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID53144
Project Name	Visualizing and Predicting Heart Diseases with an Interactive Dash Board

### Loading dataset:

The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook environment with the following content:

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold, StratifiedKFold, cross_val_score, train_test_split
from sklearn import linear_model, tree, ensemble
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, plot_confusion_matrix, classification_report
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
```

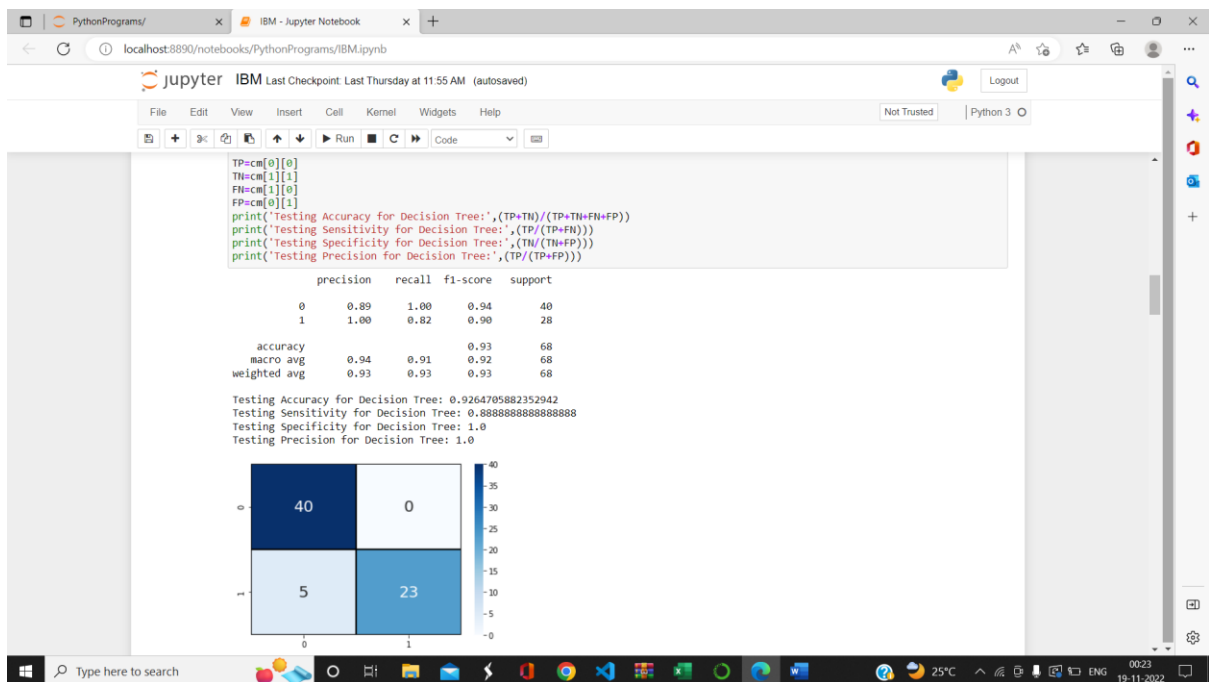
```
In [2]: dataframe = pd.read_csv("../Heart_Disease_Prediction.csv")
dataframe.head(10)
```

Out[2]:

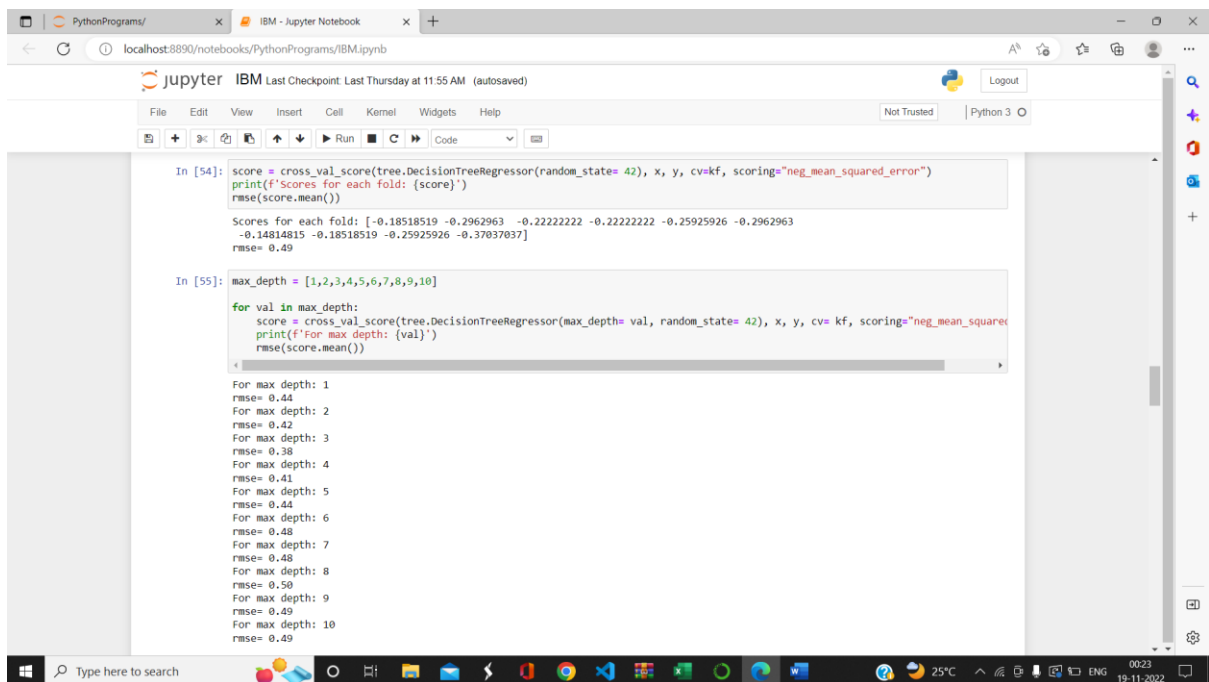
	Age	Sex	Chest pain type	BP	Cholesterol	FBS over 120	EKG results	Max HR	Exercise angina	ST depression	Slope of ST	Number of vessels fluoro	Thallium	Heart Disease
0	70	1	4	130	322	0	2	109	0	2.4	2	3	3	Presence
1	67	0	3	115	564	0	2	160	0	1.6	2	0	7	Absence
2	57	1	2	124	261	0	0	141	0	0.3	1	0	7	Presence
3	64	1	4	128	283	0	0	105	1	0.2	2	1	7	Absence
4	74	0	2	120	269	0	2	121	1	0.2	1	1	3	Absence
5	65	1	4	120	177	0	0	140	0	0.4	1	0	7	Absence
6	56	1	3	130	256	1	2	142	1	0.6	2	1	6	Presence
7	59	1	4	110	239	0	2	142	1	1.2	2	1	7	Presence
8	60	1	4	140	293	0	2	170	0	1.2	2	2	7	Presence
9	63	0	4	150	407	0	2	154	0	4.0	2	3	7	Presence

```
In [3]: x = dataframe.iloc[ : , :-1].values
y = dataframe.iloc[ : , -1].values
print(x)
```

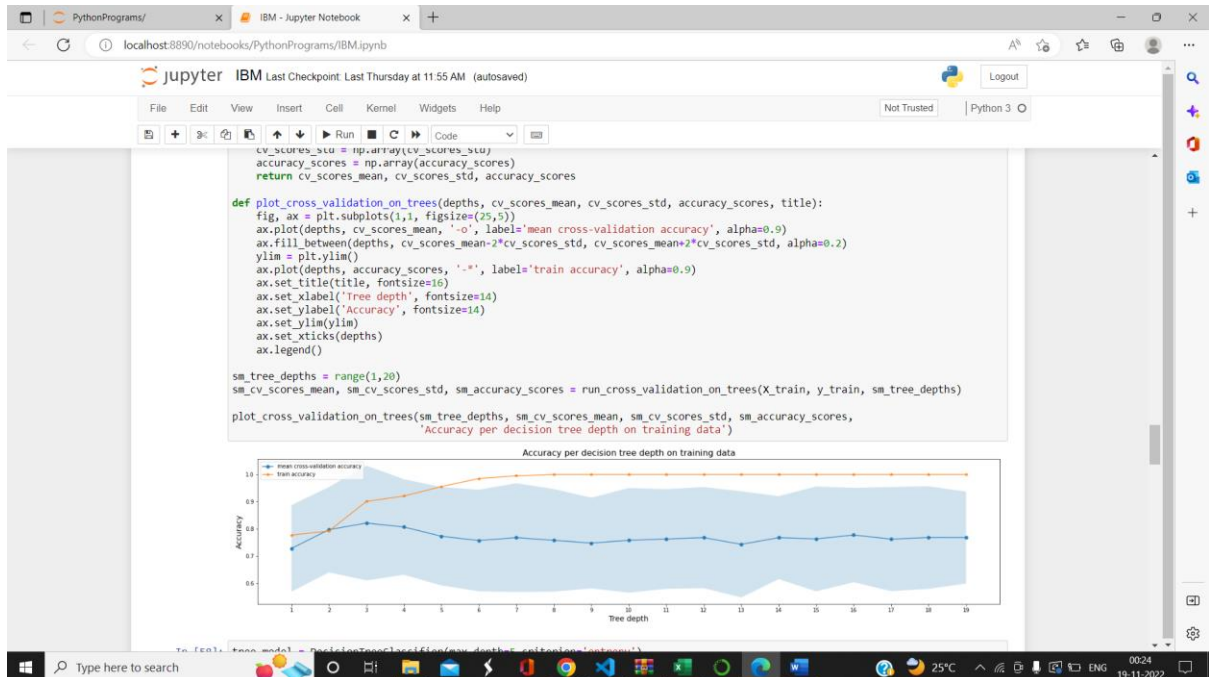
## Decision Tree Classifier:



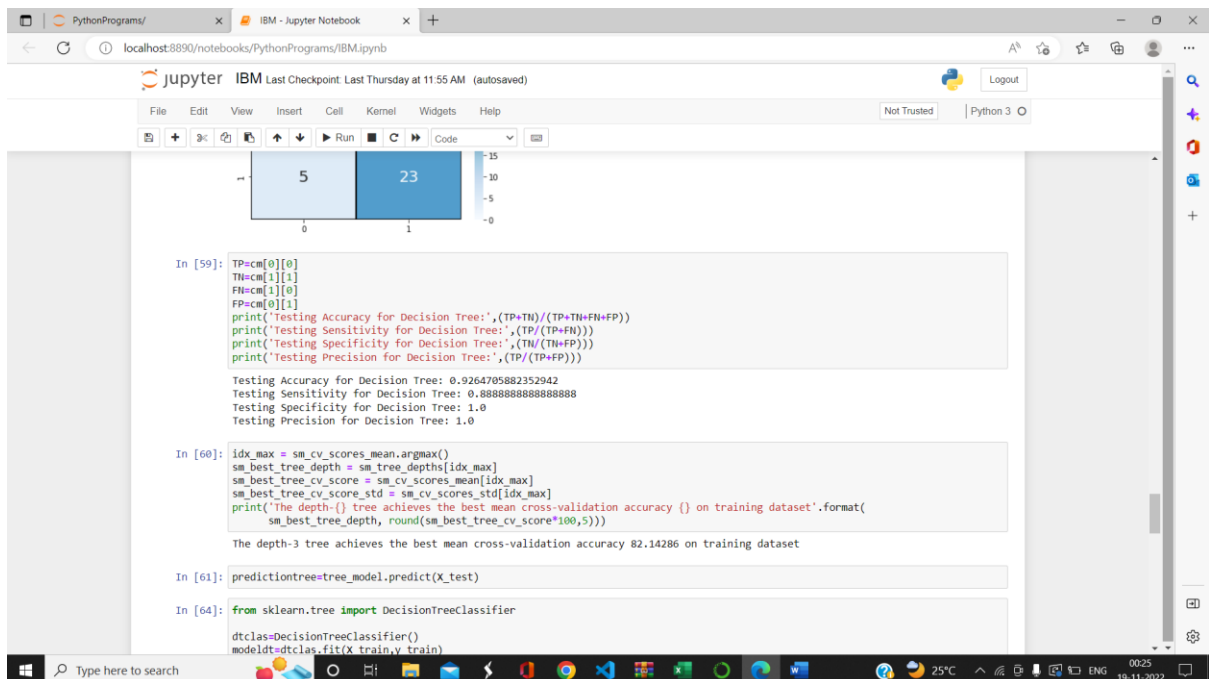
## RMSE score:



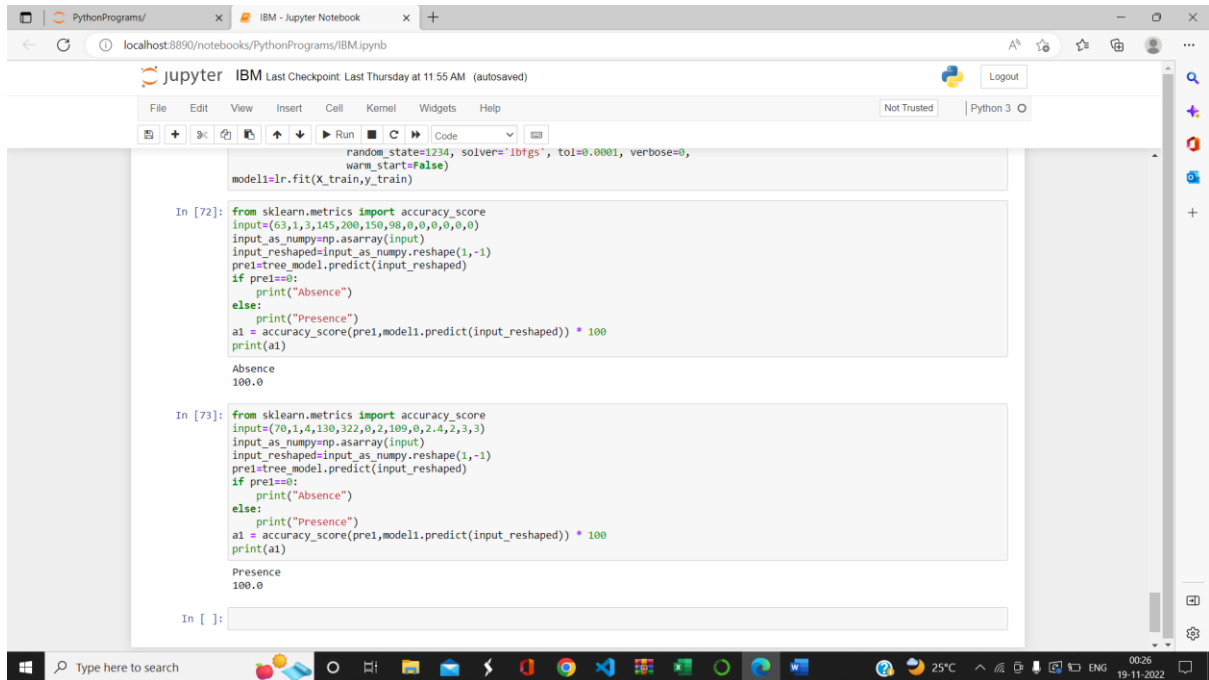
## Accuracy Vs Depth graph:



## Performance Measure:



## Prediction & Test:



The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook interface with two code cells. The first cell shows the training of a Logistic Regression model. The second cell shows the prediction of a new input and the calculation of accuracy.

```
random_state=1234, solver='lbfgs', tol=0.0001, verbose=0,
warm_start=False)
model1=lr.fit(X_train,y_train)

In [72]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
input=(63,1,3,145,200,150,90,0,0,0,0,0)
input_as_numpy=np.asarray(input)
input_resaped=input_as_numpy.reshape(1,-1)
pre1=tree_model.predict(input_resaped)
if pre1==0:
    print("Absence")
else:
    print("Presence")
a1 = accuracy_score(pre1,model1.predict(input_resaped)) * 100
print(a1)

Absence
100.0

In [73]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
input=(70,1,4,130,322,0,2,109,0,2,4,2,3)
input_as_numpy=np.asarray(input)
input_resaped=input_as_numpy.reshape(1,-1)
pre1=tree_model.predict(input_resaped)
if pre1==0:
    print("Absence")
else:
    print("Presence")
a1 = accuracy_score(pre1,model1.predict(input_resaped)) * 100
print(a1)

Presence
100.0

In [ ]:
```