### **DASHBOARD**

#### **WORKING WITH DATASET:**

- Understand Dataset
- Load the Dataset
- Explore the Data
- Visualize the Data.

# **Understanding the Dataset**

This database contains of 14 fields. The "goal" field refers to the presence of heart disease in the patient. It is integer valued from 0 (no presence) to 4.

The data can be downloaded from the following:

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rishidamarla/heart-disease-prediction

The data dictionary is as follows:

Sno	Field	
5110	Name	
1	Age	
2	Sex	
3	Chest pain	
3	type	
4	BP	
5	Cholesterol	
6	FBS over	
O	120	
7	EKG	
1	results	
8	Max HR	
9	Exercise	
7	angina	

10 11	ST depression Slope of ST
12	Number of vessels fluro
13	Thallium
14	Heart Disease

### **Loading the Dataset:**

Before you can build a view and analyze your data, you must first connect the data to IBM Cognos. Cognos supports connecting to a wide variety of data, stored in a variety of places.

The data might be stored on your computer in a spreadsheet or a text file, or in a big data, relational, or cube (multidimensional) database on a server in your enterprise.

In our case, we will be using a spreadsheet or text file for making our analysis.

Load data from **Heart\_Disease\_Prediction.csv** file which consist of **14 Columns**.

# **Exploration of Data:**

Exploration of Data relationships among the values is presented along with plotting of Average Age for different Chest Pain Types. For visualizing it, we will require the following data:

- \* Sex
- \* Age
- \* Chest Pain Type.

# **Exploration of BP vs Chest Pain Type And Gender:**

#### Average BP during the Chest Pain

We are going to plot average BP recorded for Male and Female based on Gender during the Chest pain recorded.

# **Exploration of Max Heart Rate During the Chest Pain**

#### Average Max Heart Beat Achieved during Chest Pain

Here we are plotting the average Max Heartbeats recorded for a person based on Gender and Chest Pain Type.

# **Exploration of BP By Age**

### **Blood Pressure exploration by Age.**

Here we need to consider the age as a dimension, because we want to plot the BP values against it. Changing the age from a measure to dimension will allow us to plot all values from BP present in the dataset corresponding to their age.

# **Exploration of Cholesterol by Age and Gender**

Here we will be exploring the Serum Cholesterol of people recorded with respect to their age.