

```
# Let's start by loading the data and inspecting the first few rows to understand its structure.
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Load the dataset
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('Heart_Disease_data.csv')
```

```
# Display the first few rows of the dataframe
```

```
print(df.head())
```

```
# Display the summary statistics of the dataframe
```

```
print(df.describe())
```

```
# Display the information about the dataframe
```

```
print(df.info())
```

```

age  sex  cp  trestbps  chol  fbs  restecg  thalach  exang  oldpeak  slope  \
0    52   1   0      125   212    0         1     168     0       1.0     2
1    53   1   0      140   203    1         0     155     1       3.1     0
2    70   1   0      145   174    0         1     125     1       2.6     0
3    61   1   0      148   203    0         1     161     0       0.0     2
4    62   0   0      138   294    1         1     106     0       1.9     1

```

```

ca  thal  target
0    2    3       0
1    0    3       0
2    0    3       0
3    1    3       0
4    3    2       0

```

```

age      sex      cp      trestbps      chol  \
count  1025.000000  1025.000000  1025.000000  1025.000000  1025.000000
mean     54.434146    0.695610    0.942439   131.611707   246.000000
std      9.072290    0.460373    1.029641    17.516718    51.59251
min     29.000000    0.000000    0.000000    94.000000   126.000000
25%     48.000000    0.000000    0.000000   120.000000   211.000000
50%     56.000000    1.000000    1.000000   130.000000   240.000000
75%     61.000000    1.000000    2.000000   140.000000   275.000000
max     77.000000    1.000000    3.000000   200.000000   564.000000

```

```

fbs      restecg      thalach      exang      oldpeak  \
count  1025.000000  1025.000000  1025.000000  1025.000000  1025.000000
mean     0.149268    0.529756   149.114146    0.336585    1.071512
std      0.356527    0.527878    23.005724    0.472772    1.175053
min      0.000000    0.000000    71.000000    0.000000    0.000000
25%      0.000000    0.000000   132.000000    0.000000    0.000000
50%      0.000000    1.000000   152.000000    0.000000    0.800000
75%      0.000000    1.000000   166.000000    1.000000    1.800000
max      1.000000    2.000000   202.000000    1.000000    6.200000

```

```

slope      ca      thal      target
count  1025.000000  1025.000000  1025.000000  1025.000000
mean     1.385366    0.754146    2.323902    0.513171
std      0.617755    1.030798    0.620660    0.500070
min      0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    0.000000
25%      1.000000    0.000000    2.000000    0.000000
50%      1.000000    0.000000    2.000000    1.000000
75%      2.000000    1.000000    3.000000    1.000000
max      2.000000    4.000000    3.000000    1.000000

```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 1025 entries, 0 to 1024
```

```
Data columns (total 14 columns):
```

```

#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -----  -
0   age      1025 non-null    int64
1   sex      1025 non-null    int64
2   cp       1025 non-null    int64
3   trestbps  1025 non-null    int64
4   chol     1025 non-null    int64
5   fbs      1025 non-null    int64
6   restecg  1025 non-null    int64

```

```
# Check for missing values
```

```
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

```
# Since there are no missing values, we can proceed to the next step
```

```

age      0
sex      0
cp       0
trestbps 0
chol     0
fbs      0
restecg  0
thalach  0
exang    0
oldpeak  0
slope    0
ca       0
thal     0
target   0
dtype: int64

```

```

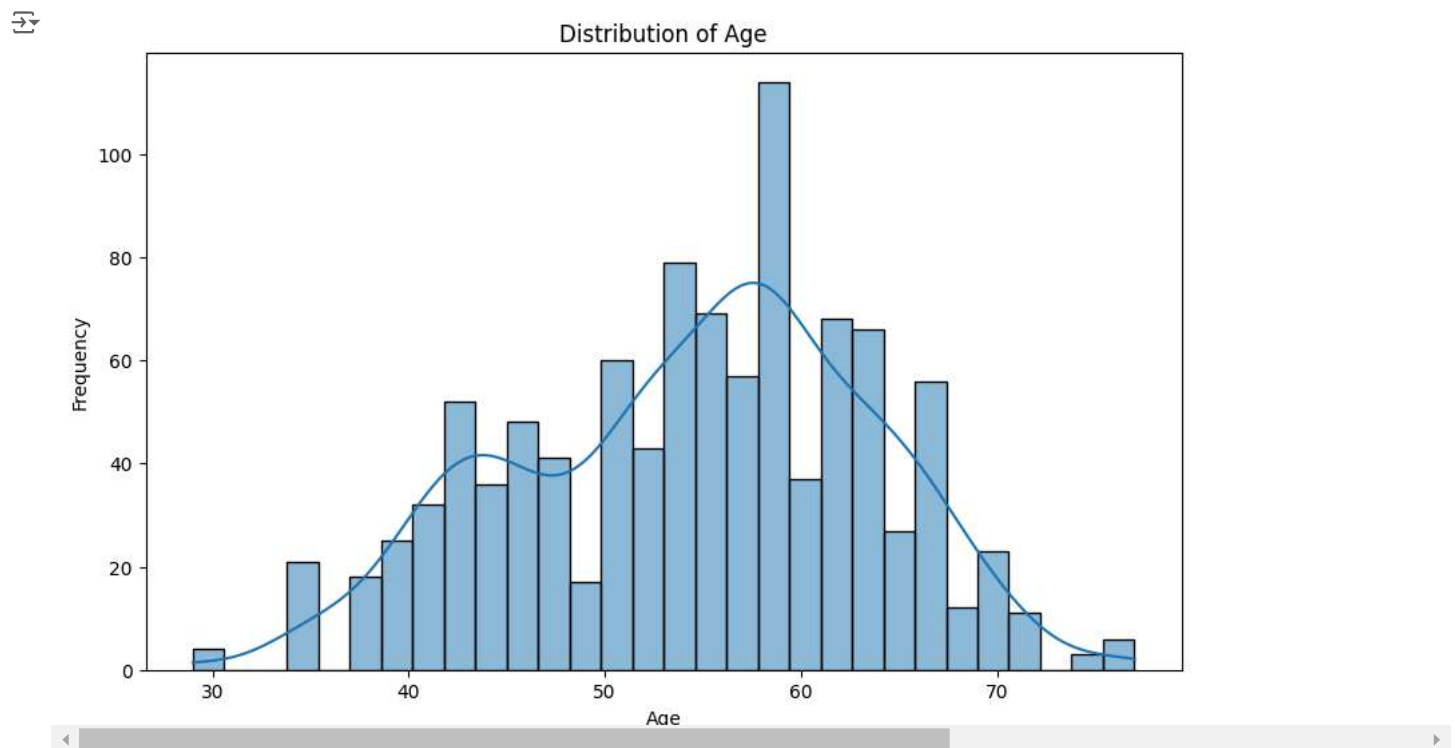
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

```

```

# Distribution of Age
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.histplot(df['age'], bins=30, kde=True)
plt.title('Distribution of Age')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

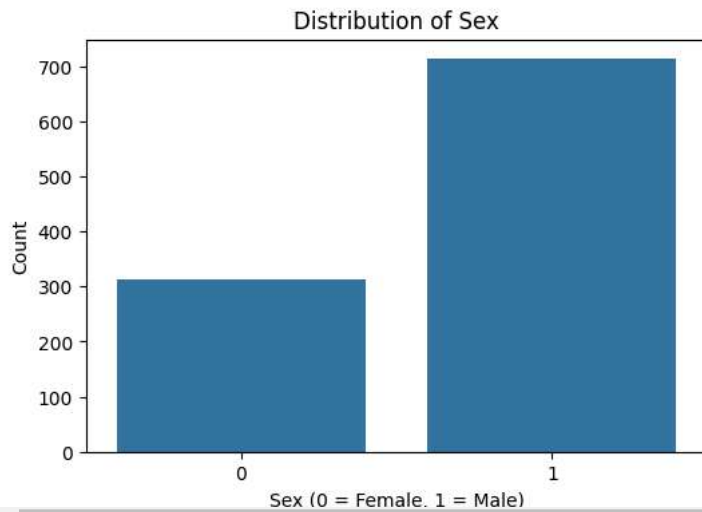
```



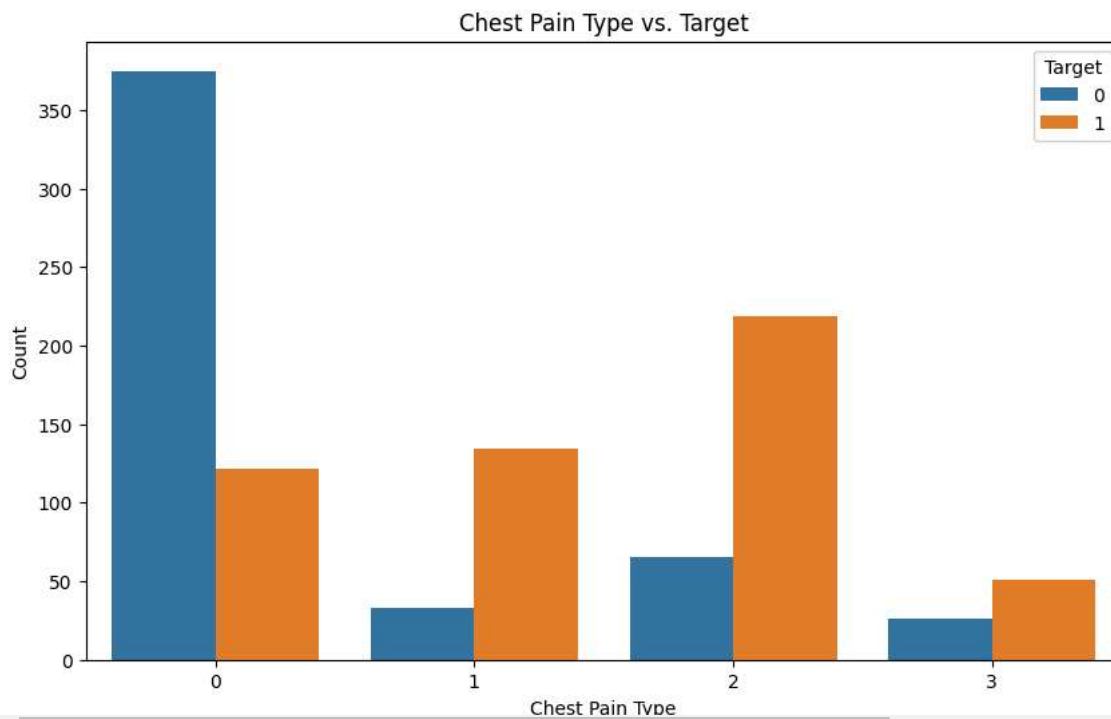
```

# Distribution of Sex
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
sns.countplot(x='sex', data=df)
plt.title('Distribution of Sex')
plt.xlabel('Sex (0 = Female, 1 = Male)')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()

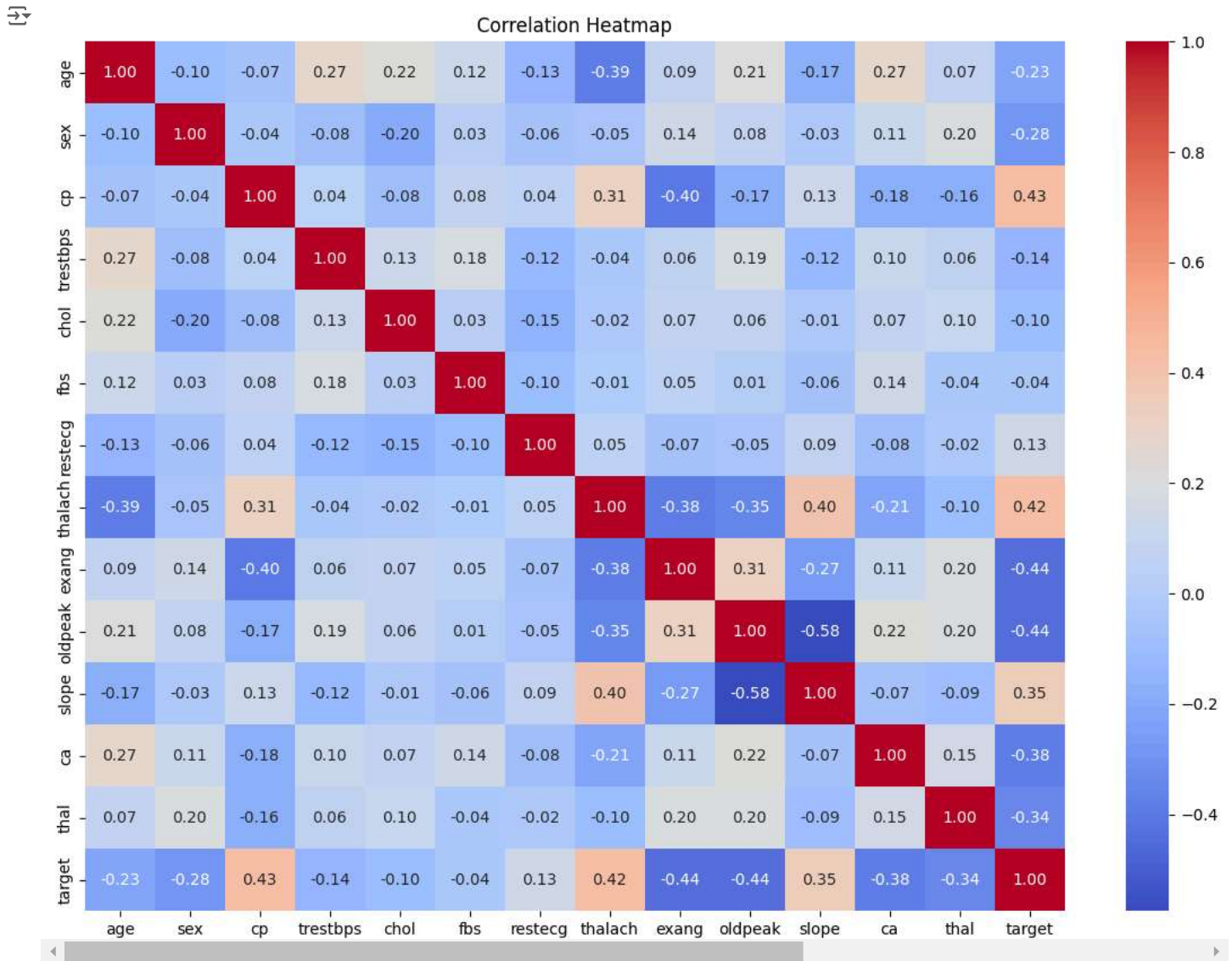
```



```
# Chest Pain Type vs. Target
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(x='cp', hue='target', data=df)
plt.title('Chest Pain Type vs. Target')
plt.xlabel('Chest Pain Type')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.legend(title='Target', loc='upper right')
plt.show()
```



```
# Correlation Heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 10))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

```
# Standardize the numerical features
scaler = StandardScaler()
numerical_features = ['age', 'trestbps', 'chol', 'thalach', 'oldpeak']
df[numerical_features] = scaler.fit_transform(df[numerical_features])
```

```
print("Numerical features standardized.")
```

```
Numerical features standardized.
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X = df.drop('target', axis=1)
y = df['target']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
print("Data split into training and testing sets.")
```

```
Data split into training and testing sets.
```

```

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report

# Train the model
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
class_report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)

print("Model trained and evaluated.")
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_matrix)
print("Classification Report:\n", class_report)

```

```

↗ Model trained and evaluated.
Accuracy: 0.7951219512195122
Confusion Matrix:
[[73 29]
 [13 90]]
Classification Report:

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.72	0.78	102
1	0.76	0.87	0.81	103
accuracy			0.80	205
macro avg	0.80	0.79	0.79	205
weighted avg	0.80	0.80	0.79	205