knows about the data) for more.

The following are the features we'll use to predict our target variable (heart disease or no heart disease).

1. age - age in years
2. sex - (1 = male; 0 = female)
3. cp - chest pain type
    - 0: Typical angina: chest pain related decrease blood supply to the heart
    - 1: Atypical angina: chest pain not related to heart
    - 2: Non-anginal pain: typically esophageal spasms (non heart related)
    - 3: Asymptomatic: chest pain not showing signs of disease
4. trestbps - resting blood pressure (in mm Hg on admission to the hospital)
    - anything above 130-140 is typically cause for concern
5. chol - serum cholestoral in mg/dl
    - serum = LDL + HDL + .2 * triglycerides
    - above 200 is cause for concern
6. fbs - (fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dl) (1 = true; 0 = false)
    - '>126' mg/dL signals diabetes
7. restecg - resting electrocardiographic results
    - 0: Nothing to note
    - 1: ST-T Wave abnormality
        - can range from mild symptoms to severe problems
        - signals non-normal heart beat
    - 2: Possible or definite left ventricular hypertrophy
        - Enlarged heart's main pumping chamber
8. thalach - maximum heart rate achieved
9. exang - exercise induced angina (1 = yes; 0 = no)
10. oldpeak - ST depression induced by exercise relative to rest
    - looks at stress of heart during excercise
    - unhealthy heart will stress more
11. slope - the slope of the peak exercise ST segment
    - 0: Upsloping: better heart rate with excercise (uncommon)
    - 1: Flatsloping: minimal change (typical healthy heart)
    - 2: Downslopins: signs of unhealthy heart
12. ca - number of major vessels (0-3) colored by flourosopy
    - colored vessel means the doctor can see the blood passing through
    - the more blood movement the better (no clots)
13. thal - thalium stress result
    - 1,3: normal
    - 6: fixed defect: used to be defect but ok now
    - 7: reversable defect: no proper blood movement when excercising
14. target - have disease or not (1=yes, 0=no) (= the predicted attribute)