

Low Level Design (LLD)

Heart Disease Diagnostic Analysis



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Document Control

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1. Introduction

1.1 What is Low Level Design Document?

The goal of the Low-level design document (LLDD) is to give the internal logic design of the actual program code for the Heart Disease Diagnostic Analysis dashboard. LLDD describes the class diagrams with the methods and relations between classes and programs specs. It describes the modules so that the programmer can directly code the program from the document.

1.2 What is Scope?

Low-level design (LLD) is a component-level design process that follows a step- by-step refinement process. The process can be used for designing data structures, required software architecture, source code and ultimately, performance algorithms. Overall, the data organization may be defined during requirement analysis and then refined during data design work.

1.3 Project Introduction

Heart disease (HD) is one of the most common diseases nowadays, and an early diagnosis of such a disease is a crucial task for many health care providers to prevent their patients for such a disease and to save lives.

The health care industries collect huge amounts of data that contain some hidden information, which is useful for making effective decisions. For providing appropriate results and making effective decisions on data, some data science techniques need to be used. The data analysis predicts the likelihood of patients getting heart disease. It enables significant knowledge. E.g. Relationships between medical factors related to heart disease and patterns, to be established. The obtained results have illustrated that the designed diagnostic system can effectively predict the risk level of heart diseases.

2. Problem Statement

Health is real wealth in the pandemic time we all realized the brute effects of covid-19 on all irrespective of any status. You are required to analyse this health and medical data for better future preparation. A dataset is formed by taking into consideration some of the information of 303 individuals.

3. Dataset Information

age: The person's age in years

sex: The person's sex (1 = male, 0 = female)

cp: The chest pain experienced (Value 1: typical angina, Value 2: atypical angina, Value 3: non-anginal pain, Value 4: asymptomatic)

trestbps: The person's resting blood pressure (mm Hg on admission to the hospital)

chol: The person's cholesterol measurement in mg/dl

fbs: The person's fasting blood sugar (> 120 mg/dl, 1 = true; 0 = false)

restecg: Resting electrocardiographic measurement (0 = normal, 1 = having ST-T wave abnormality, 2 = showing probable or definite left ventricular hypertrophy by Estes' criteria)

thalach: The person's maximum heart rate achieved

exang: Exercise induced angina (1 = yes; 0 = no)

oldpeak: ST depression induced by exercise relative to rest

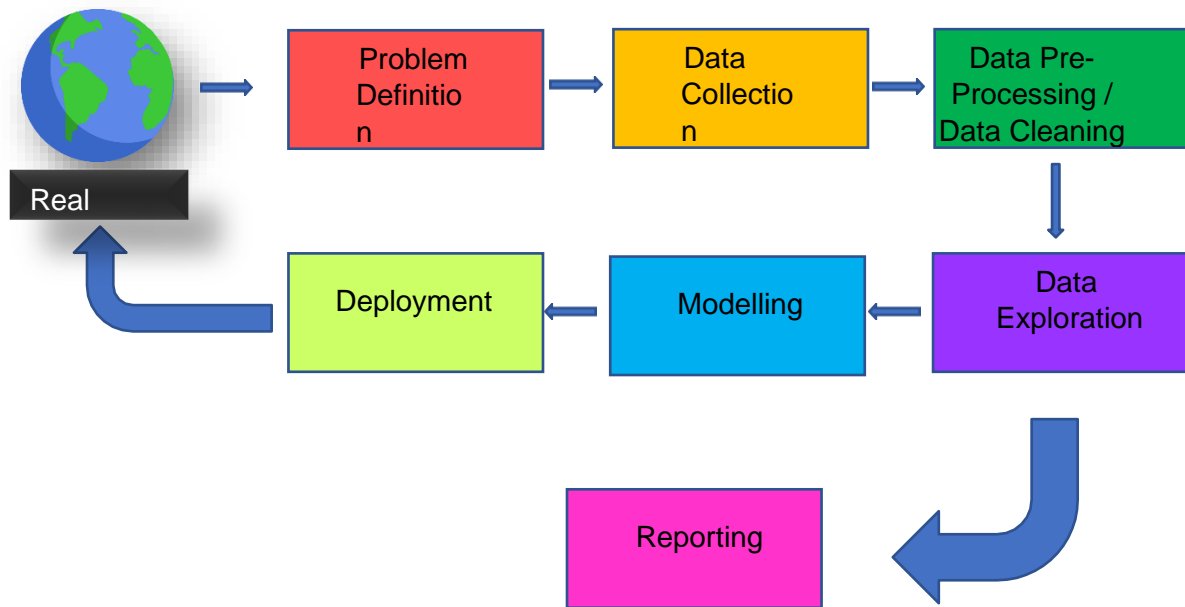
slope: the slope of the peak exercise ST segment (Value 1: upsloping, Value 2: flat, Value 3: downsloping)

ca: The number of major vessels (0-3)

thal: A blood disorder called thalassemia (3 = normal; 6 = fixed defect; 7 = reversable defect)

num: Heart disease (0 = no, 1 = yes)

4. Architecture



4.1 Architecture Description

1. Raw Data Collection

The Dataset was taken from iNeuron's Provided Project Description Document.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/165Pjmf9W9PGy0rZiHEA22LW0Lt3Y-Q8>

2. Data Pre-Processing

Before building any model, it is crucial to perform data pre-processing to feed the correct data to the model to learn and predict. Model performance depends on the quality of data feeded to the model to train.

This Process includes-

- a) Handling Null/Missing Values
- b) Handling Skewed Data
- c) Outliers Detection and Removal

Data Cleaning

Data cleaning is the process of fixing or removing incorrect, corrupted, incorrectly formatted, duplicate, or incomplete data within a dataset.

- d) Remove duplicate or irrelevant observations
- e) Filter unwanted outliers
- f) Renaming required attributes

3. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Exploratory Data Analysis refers to the critical process of performing initial investigations on data to discover patterns, spot anomalies, test hypothesis and to check assumptions with the help of summary statistics and graphical representations.

4. Reporting

Reporting is a most important and underrated skill of a data analytics field. Because being a Data Analyst you should be good in easy and self-explanatory report because your model will be used by many stakeholders who are not from technical background.

- High Level Design Document (HLD)
- Low Level Design Document (LLD)
- Architecture
- Wireframe
- Detailed Project Report
- Power Point Presentation

5. Modelling

Data Modelling is the process of analysing the data objects and their relationship to the other objects. It is used to analyse the data requirements that are required for the business processes. The data models are created for the data to be stored in a database. The Data Model's main focus is on what data is needed and how we have to organize data rather than what operations we have to perform.

6. Deployment

We created a Power BI & Tableau Dashboard.

