Heart Disease Prediction

* By observing this dataset comprises 160 individuals with heart disease and 140 without.
* Gender distribution shows 30% female and 80% male.
* Among females, 70% have heart disease, while 30% do not.
* Males exhibit a higher incidence, with 90% not having heart disease.
* The majority of individuals have resting blood pressure in the 120-140 range.
* During exercise, blood pressure tends to be in the range of 150-175.
* Microvascular chest pain is the most prevalent among the four types.
* Age distribution analysis indicates a higher risk of heart disease in the 50-60 age range.
* Chol (serum cholesterol) in the range of 200-300 is prevalent and appears to be a significant risk factor.
* Outliers in cholesterol levels are present in the dataset.
* There are 21 false negatives, indicating instances where heart disease was not predicted but is present.
* The analysis suggests that FBS (fasting blood sugar) has lower importance compared to other features.
* Thall feature is highlighted as having high importance in predicting heart disease.
* These points provide a comprehensive overview of key insights from the dataset, including demographic details, gender-specific trends, health metrics like blood pressure and cholesterol, and the significance of certain features in predicting heart disease.