**ABSTRACT :**

Various classification methods are applied to predict different diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes, tuberculosis, and so on, in various fields. Heart disease can be predicted by checking the level of cp, trestbps, chol, fbs, restecg, thalach, exang, oldpeak, slope, ca, thal (chest pain type, resting blood pressure, serum cholesterol, fasting blood pressure, resting electrocardiographic result, maximum heart beat rate achieved, exercise induced angina, ST depression induces by exercise relative to rest, slope of peak exercise ST segment, number of major vessels, duration of exercise test in minutes, etc.). The disease can be predicted by obtaining the accuracy obtained by the various algorithms such as Support Vector Machine, kNearest Neighbor, Decision Tree, and Random forest. The dataset contains 14 attributes which contain the various levels of cholesterol, blood level, heart beat rate etc. The dataset is splitted into training data and testing data. The KNN classifier looks for the classes of K nearest neighbors of a given data point and based on the majority class, it assigns a class to this data point. The SVM classifier aims at forming a hyperplane that can separate the classes as much as possible by adjusting the distance between the data points and the hyperplane. The decision tree classifier creates a decision tree based on which, it assigns the class values to each data point. The Random Forest Classifier scores for different number of estimators. The KNN classifier achieved the higher accuracy for predicting the heart diseases. Various other algorithms can be used for prediction of various algorithm.