

HealthCareProject.ipynb

Health Care. Course-end Project 5

DESCRIPTION

Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death globally. It is therefore necessary to identify the causes and develop a system to predict heart attacks in an effective manner. The data below has the information about the factors that might have an impact on cardiovascular health.

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

[3]: Healthcare = pd.read_excel("1645792390_ces1_dataset.xlsx")

[5]: Healthcare.head()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbt	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
0	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0	2.3	0	0	1	1
1	37	1	2	130	250	0	1	187	0	3.5	0	0	2	1
2	41	0	1	130	204	0	0	172	0	1.4	2	0	2	1
3	56	1	1	120	236	0	1	178	0	0.8	2	0	2	1
4	57	0	0	120	354	0	1	163	1	0.6	2	0	2	1

```
[6]: Healthcare.tail()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbt	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
298	57	0	0	140	241	0	1	123	1	0.2	1	0	3	0
299	45	1	3	110	264	0	1	132	0	1.2	1	0	3	0
300	68	1	0	144	183	1	1	141	0	3.4	1	2	3	0

Simple 0 5 No Kernel Idle Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 HealthCareProject.ipynb

Mercedes-Benz Project.ipynb

My Book Rental Recommendation

```
[51]: item_prediction = predict(train_data_matrix, item_similarity, type='item')
user_prediction = predict(train_data_matrix, user_similarity, type='user')

[52]: print(item_prediction)
```

[0.	0.00062112	0.00062112	...	0.00062177	0.00062112	0.00062112]
[0.	0.	0.	...	0.	0.	0.]
[0.06857143	0.06857143	0.06857143	...	0.06864295	0.06857143	0.06857143]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[0.	0.	0.	...	0.	0.	0.]
[0.	0.	0.	...	0.	0.	0.]
[0.	0.	0.	...	0.	0.	0.]

```
[53]: print(user_prediction)
```

[[-0.0014112	-0.0014112	0.00221637	...	0.00947151	-0.0014112	-0.0014112]
[-0.0014112	...	...	...	...	...	...
[ 0.00401296	-0.00203299	0.00159458	...	0.00884972	-0.00203299	-0.00203299]
[ 0.00401296	-0.00203299	0.00159458	...	0.00884972	-0.00203299	-0.00203299]
[ 0.07255964	0.06661372	0.07024139	...	0.07749674	0.06661372	0.06661372]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[ 0.00401296	-0.00203299	0.00159458	...	0.00884972	-0.00203299	-0.00203299]
[ 0.00401296	-0.00203299	0.00159458	...	0.00884972	-0.00203299	-0.00203299]
[ 0.00401296	-0.00203299	0.00159458	...	0.00884972	-0.00203299	-0.00203299]

Use RMSE to evaluate the predictions

```
[54]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from math import sqrt

def rmse(prediction, ground_truth):
    prediction = prediction[ground_truth.nonzero()].flatten()
    ground_truth = ground_truth[ground_truth.nonzero()].flatten()
```

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- BX-Users.csv 7 days ago
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- HealthCare... 8 days ago
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- My Book R... 7 days ago
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- phishing\_s... 11 days ago
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Simple 0 3 No Kernel Idle

Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 My Book Rental Recommendation, Course-end Project 6.ipynb

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My Book Rental Recommenc X

Use RSME to evaluate the predictions

```
[54]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
      from math import sqrt

      def rmse(prediction, ground_truth):
          prediction = prediction[ground_truth.nonzero()].flatten()
          ground_truth = ground_truth[ground_truth.nonzero()].flatten()
          return sqrt(mean_squared_error(prediction, ground_truth))

[55]: print('User-based CF RMSE: ' + str(rmse(user_prediction, test_data_matrix)))
      print('Item-based CF RMSE: ' + str(rmse(item_prediction, test_data_matrix)))

User-based CF RMSE: 7.617889952025281
Item-based CF RMSE: 7.61751858679484
```

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Simple 0 4 Python 3 Idle

Mode: Command Ln 1, Col 1 HealthCareProject.ipynb

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Health Care, Course-end Project 5

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300	68	1	0	144	193	1	1	141	0	3.4	1	2	3	0
301	57	1	0	130	131	0	1	115	1	1.2	1	1	3	0
302	57	0	1	130	236	0	0	174	0	0.0	1	1	2	0

```
[7]: Healthcare.shape

[7]: (303, 14)

[8]: Healthcare.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 303 entries, 0 to 302  
Data columns (total 14 columns):  
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype  
--  
0 age 303 non-null int64  
1 sex 303 non-null int64  
2 cp 303 non-null int64  
3 trestbps 303 non-null int64  
4 chol 303 non-null int64  
5 fbs 303 non-null int64  
6 restecg 303 non-null int64  
7 thalach 303 non-null int64  
8 exang 303 non-null int64  
9 oldpeak 303 non-null float64  
10 slope 303 non-null int64  
11 ca 303 non-null int64  
12 thal 303 non-null int64  
13 target 303 non-null int64

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Simple 0 4 Python 3 Idle

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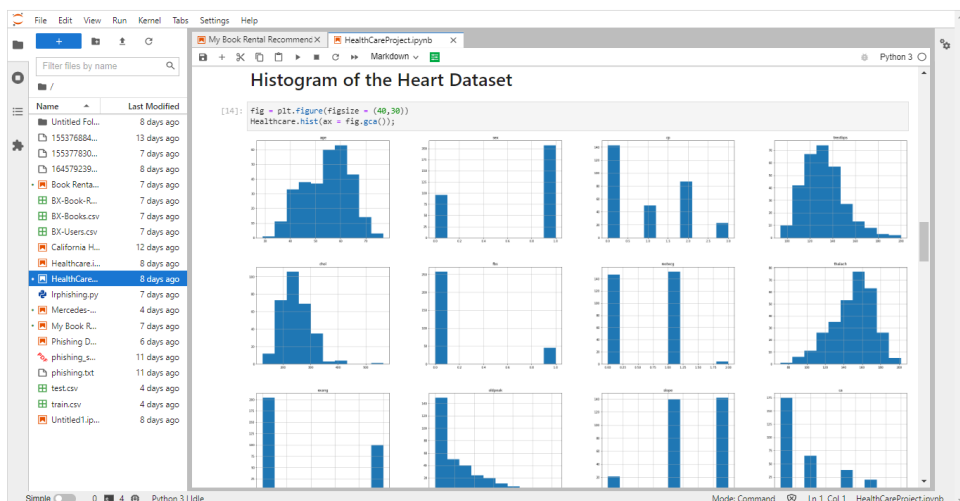
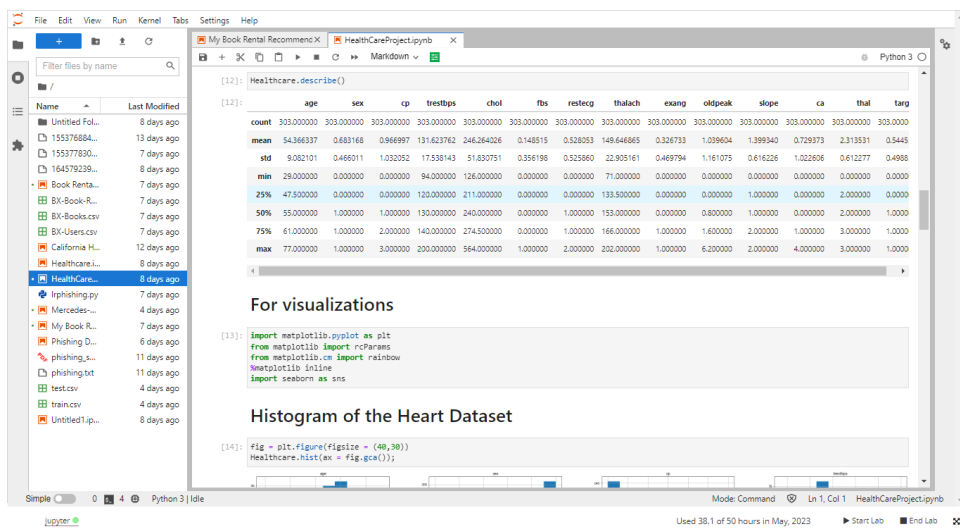
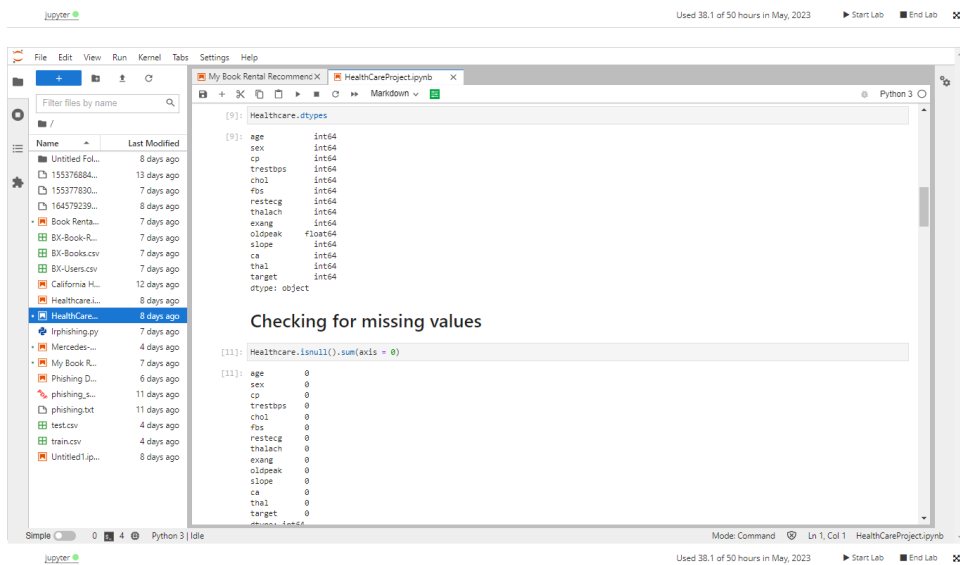
	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
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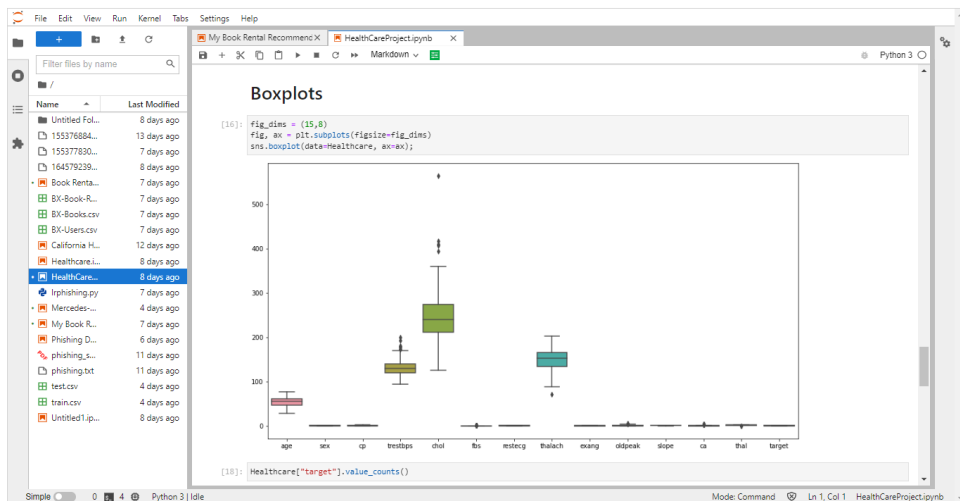
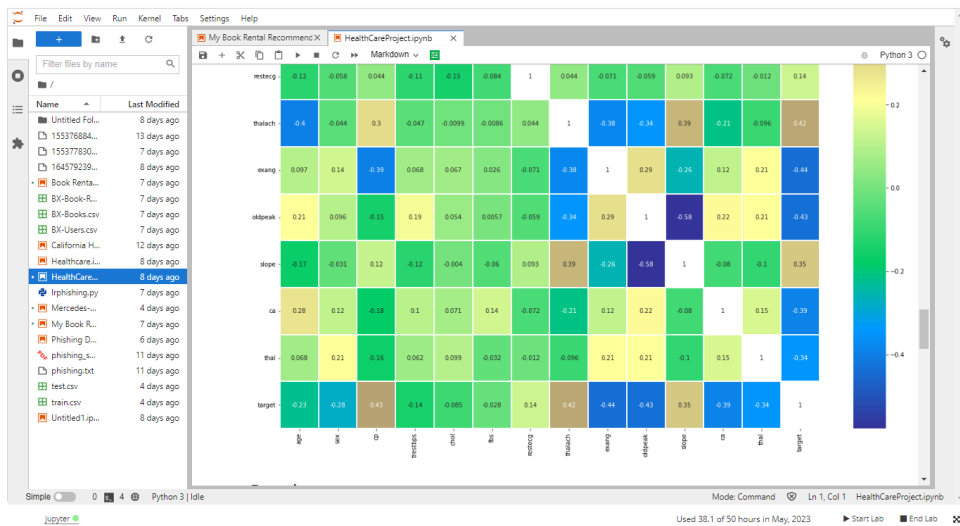
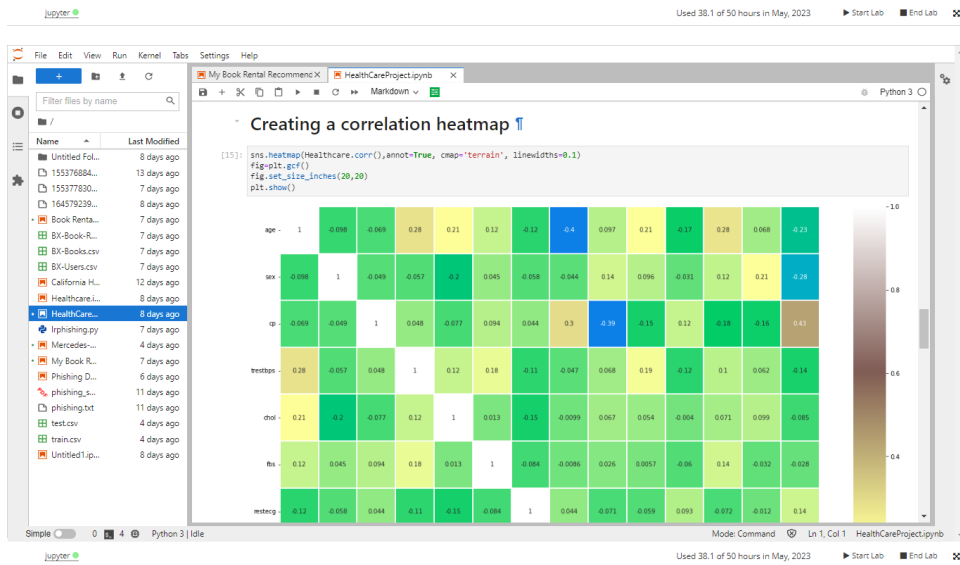
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6 restecg 303 non-null int64  
7 thalach 303 non-null int64  
8 exang 303 non-null int64  
9 oldpeak 303 non-null float64  
10 slope 303 non-null int64  
11 ca 303 non-null int64  
12 thal 303 non-null int64  
13 target 303 non-null int64





Jupyter Lab interface showing a file browser on the left and a code editor on the right. The file browser lists files like 'Healthcare...' and 'HealthCareProject.pyb'. The code editor displays Python code for a logistic regression model, including data loading, splitting, training, and evaluation. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Python 3 | Idle'.

```
[18]: Healthcare["target"].value_counts()
[18]: 1    165
      0    138
      Name: target, dtype: int64
[20]: X = Healthcare.drop("target",axis=1)
      y = Healthcare["target"]
[21]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.20,stratify=y,random_state=7)
[22]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
[23]: lr = LogisticRegression()
      lr.fit(X_train, y_train)
[23]: LogisticRegression()
[24]: pred = lr.predict(X_test)
[25]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
[26]: accuracy_score(y_test, pred)
[26]: 0.8032786885245902
[27]: accuracy_score(y_train, lr.predict(X_train))
[27]: 0.8471874380165289
[28]: import warnings
      in_data = (57,0,0,140,241,0,1,123,1,0,2,1,0,3)
      in_data_as_numpy_array = np.array(in_data)
```

Jupyter Lab interface showing the same file browser and code editor. The code editor now displays the output of the model, including the accuracy score and a prediction for a specific input. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Python 3 | Idle'.

```
[26]: 0.8032786885245902
[27]: accuracy_score(y_train, lr.predict(X_train))
[27]: 0.8471874380165289
[28]: import warnings
      in_data = (57,0,0,140,241,0,1,123,1,0,2,1,0,3)
      in_data_as_numpy_array = np.array(in_data)
      in_data_reshape = in_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1,-1)
      pred = lr.predict(in_data_reshape)
      print(pred)
      if(pred[0] == 0):
          print('The person does not have heart disease.')
      else:
          print('The person has heart disease.')
[28]: The person does not have heart disease.
```