

Heart Disease Machine Learning Prediction

```
# libraries set up
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
```

```
## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr  0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.6      v dplyr  1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.4      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.1.1      v forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
```

```
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
```

```
library(explore)
```

```
## Warning: package 'explore' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
library(ggplot2)
library(ggfortify)
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggfortify' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
library(caret)
```

```
## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
## Warning: package 'lattice' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'caret'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
```

```
##
```

```
## lift
```

```
library(rpart)
library(e1071)
```

```
## Warning: package 'e1071' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
library(rattle)
```

```
## Warning: package 'rattle' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
## Loading required package: bitops
```

```
## Rattle: A free graphical interface for data science with R.
## Version 5.5.1 Copyright (c) 2006-2021 Togaware Pty Ltd.
## Type 'rattle()' to shake, rattle, and roll your data.
```

```
library(mlbench)
```

```
## Warning: package 'mlbench' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
library(dplyr)
library(stats)
library(factoextra)
```

```
## Warning: package 'factoextra' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
## Welcome! Want to learn more? See two factoextra-related books at https://goo.gl/ve3WBa
```

```
library(kknn)
```

```
## Warning: package 'kknn' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'kknn'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:caret':
```

```
##
```

```
##      contr.dummy
```

```
library(cluster)
library(vegan)
```

```
## Loading required package: permute
```

```
## This is vegan 2.5-7
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'vegan'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:caret':
```

```
##
```

```
##      tolerance
```

```
library(pROC)
```

```
## Type 'citation("pROC")' for a citation.
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'pROC'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
##      cov, smooth, var
```

Part a

```
##### Part a -- Data gathering and integration #####
```

```
# Name: Heart Attack Analysis & Prediction Dataset
```

```
# Category: Health, Classification, Binary Classification
```

```
# Link1: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rashikrahmanpritom/heart-attack-analysis-prediction-dataset
```

```
# Link2: http://rstudio-pubs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/24341\_184a58191486470cab97acdbbfe78ed5.html
```

```
# Data: 303 observations and 14 columns
```

```
# Varibales:
```

```
# age - age in years
```

```
# sex - sex (1 = male; 0 = female)
```

```
# cp - chest pain type (0 = typical angina; 1 = atypical angina; 2 = non-anginal pain; 3 = asymptomatic)
```

```
# trtbps - resting blood pressure (in mm Hg on admission to the hospital)
```

```
# chol - serum cholesterol in mg/dl
```

```
# fbs - fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dl (1 = true; 0 = false)
```

```
# restecg - resting electrocardiographic results (0 = normal; 1 = having ST-T; 2 = hypertrophy)
```

```
# thalach - 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 (0 = upsloping; 1 = flat; 2 = downsloping)
```

```
# caa - number of major vessels (0-3) colored by fluoroscope
```

```
# thall - 1 = normal; 2 = fixed defect; 3 = reversible defect
```

```
# output - the predicted attribute - diagnosis of heart disease (Value 0 = < 50% diameter narrowing; 1 = > 50% diameter narrowing)
```

```
heart = read.csv("heart.csv")
```

```
head(heart)
```

```
##   age sex cp trtbps chol fbs restecg thalachh exng oldpeak slp caa thall output
## 1  63  1  3   145  233   1      0    150    0    2.3  0  0    1    1
## 2  37  1  2   130  250   0      1    187    0    3.5  0  0    2    1
## 3  41  0  1   130  204   0      0    172    0    1.4  2  0    2    1
## 4  56  1  1   120  236   0      1    178    0    0.8  2  0    2    1
## 5  57  0  0   120  354   0      1    163    1    0.6  2  0    2    1
## 6  57  1  0   140  192   0      1    148    0    0.4  1  0    1    1
```

Part b

```
##### Part b -- Data Exploration #####
```

```
# b1) summary
```

```
# check the data summary
```

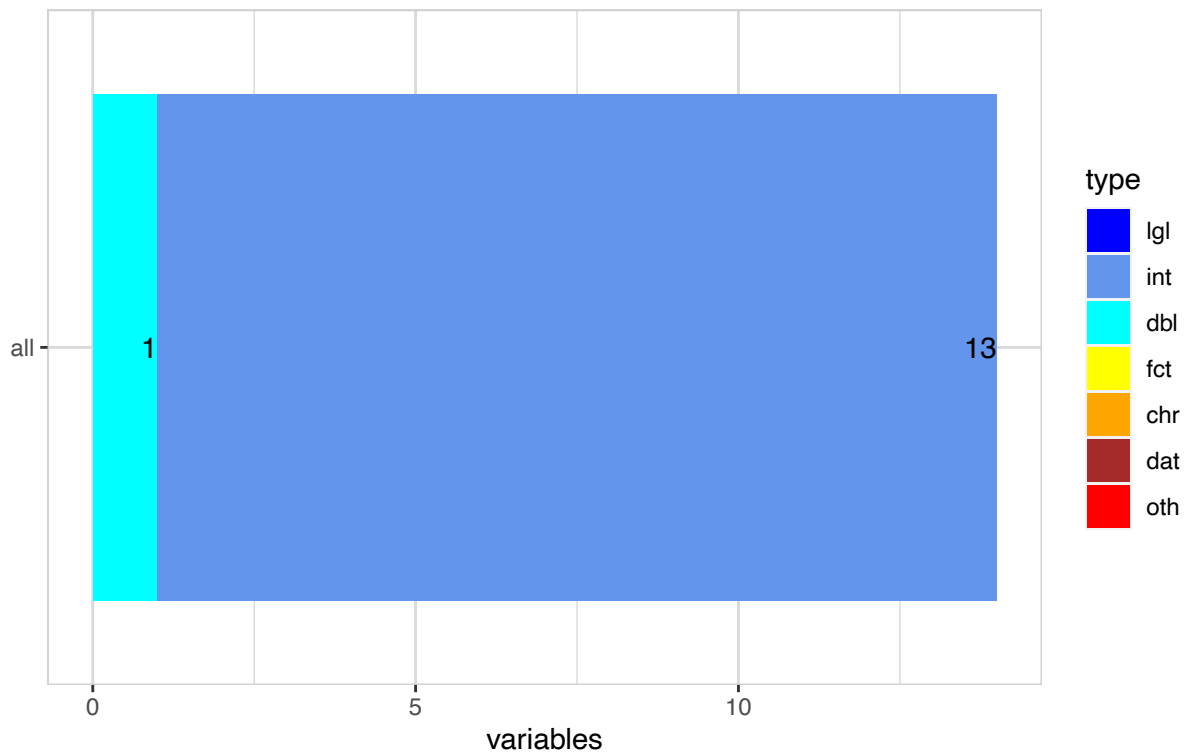
```
summary(heart)
```

```
##      age      sex      cp      trtbps
## Min.   :29.00  Min.   :0.0000  Min.   :0.000  Min.   : 94.0
## 1st Qu.:47.50  1st Qu.:0.0000  1st Qu.:0.000  1st Qu.:120.0
## Median :55.00  Median :1.0000  Median :1.000  Median :130.0
## Mean   :54.37  Mean   :0.6832  Mean   :0.967  Mean   :131.6
## 3rd Qu.:61.00  3rd Qu.:1.0000  3rd Qu.:2.000  3rd Qu.:140.0
## Max.   :77.00  Max.   :1.0000  Max.   :3.000  Max.   :200.0
##      chol      fbs      restecg      thalachh
## Min.   :126.0  Min.   :0.0000  Min.   :0.0000  Min.   : 71.0
## 1st Qu.:211.0  1st Qu.:0.0000  1st Qu.:0.0000  1st Qu.:133.5
## Median :240.0  Median :0.0000  Median :1.0000  Median :153.0
## Mean   :246.3  Mean   :0.1485  Mean   :0.5281  Mean   :149.6
## 3rd Qu.:274.5  3rd Qu.:0.0000  3rd Qu.:1.0000  3rd Qu.:166.0
## Max.   :564.0  Max.   :1.0000  Max.   :2.0000  Max.   :202.0
##      exng      oldpeak      slp      caa
## Min.   :0.0000  Min.   :0.00  Min.   :0.000  Min.   :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:0.0000  1st Qu.:0.00  1st Qu.:1.000  1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :0.0000  Median :0.80  Median :1.000  Median :0.0000
## Mean   :0.3267  Mean   :1.04  Mean   :1.399  Mean   :0.7294
## 3rd Qu.:1.0000  3rd Qu.:1.60  3rd Qu.:2.000  3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max.   :1.0000  Max.   :6.20  Max.   :2.000  Max.   :4.0000
##      thall      output
## Min.   :0.000  Min.   :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:2.000  1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :2.000  Median :1.0000
## Mean   :2.314  Mean   :0.5446
## 3rd Qu.:3.000  3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max.   :3.000  Max.   :1.0000
```

```
# explore dataset
```

```
heart %>% explore_tbl()
```

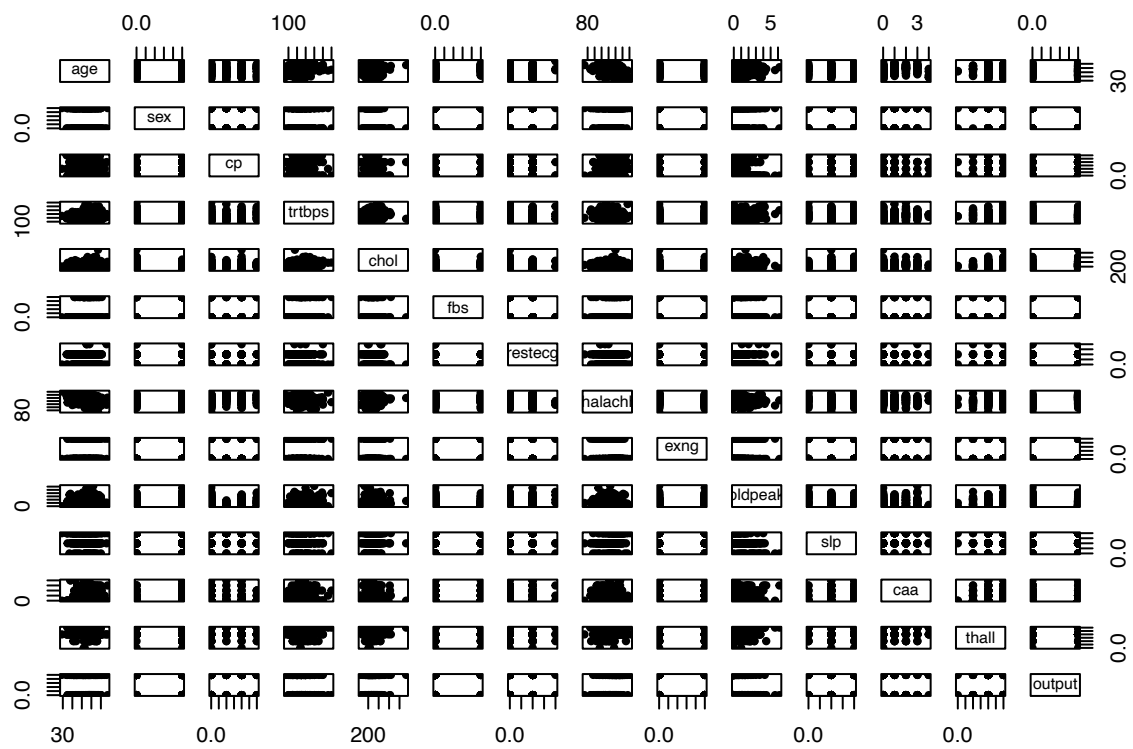
14 variables
with 303 observations



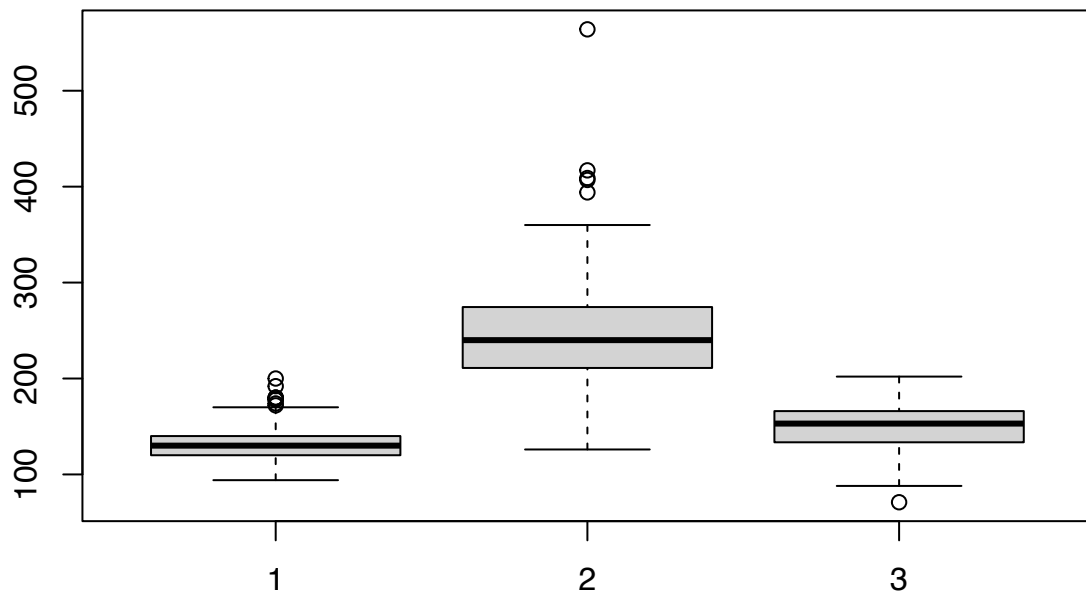
```
heart %>% describe()
```

```
## # A tibble: 14 x 8
##   variable type      na na_pct unique  min  mean  max
##   <chr>    <chr> <int>  <dbl> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 age      int       0     0    41    29  54.4   77
## 2 sex      int       0     0     2     0   0.68    1
## 3 cp       int       0     0     4     0   0.97    3
## 4 trtbps   int       0     0    49    94  132.   200
## 5 chol     int       0     0   152   126  246.   564
## 6 fbs      int       0     0     2     0   0.15    1
## 7 restecg  int       0     0     3     0   0.53    2
## 8 thalachh int       0     0    91    71  150.   202
## 9 exng     int       0     0     2     0   0.33    1
## 10 oldpeak dbl       0     0    40     0   1.04   6.2
## 11 slp     int       0     0     3     0   1.4     2
## 12 caa     int       0     0     5     0   0.73    4
## 13 thall   int       0     0     4     0   2.31    3
## 14 output  int       0     0     2     0   0.54    1
```

```
# create a scatter plot
pairs(heart[,1:14], pch = 20)
```



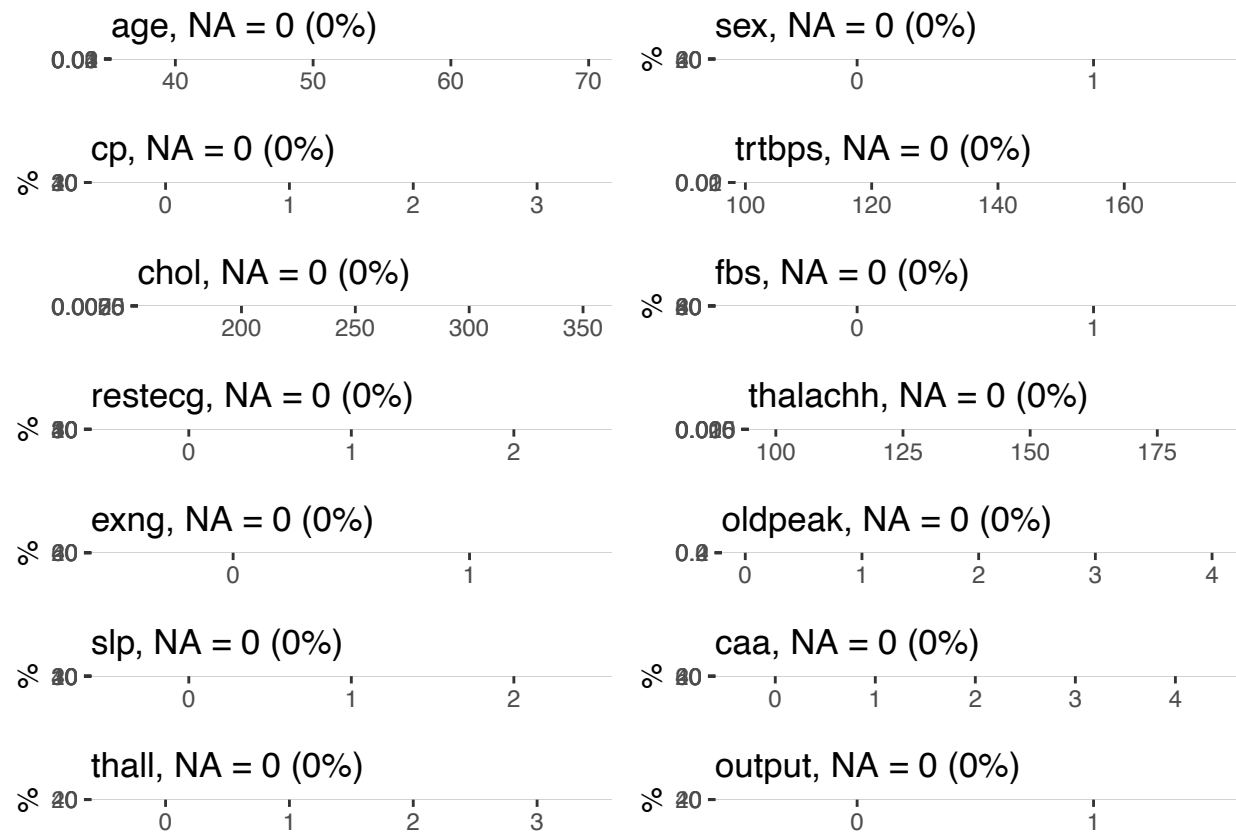
```
# create box plots
boxplot(heart$trtbps, heart$chol, heart$thalachh)
```



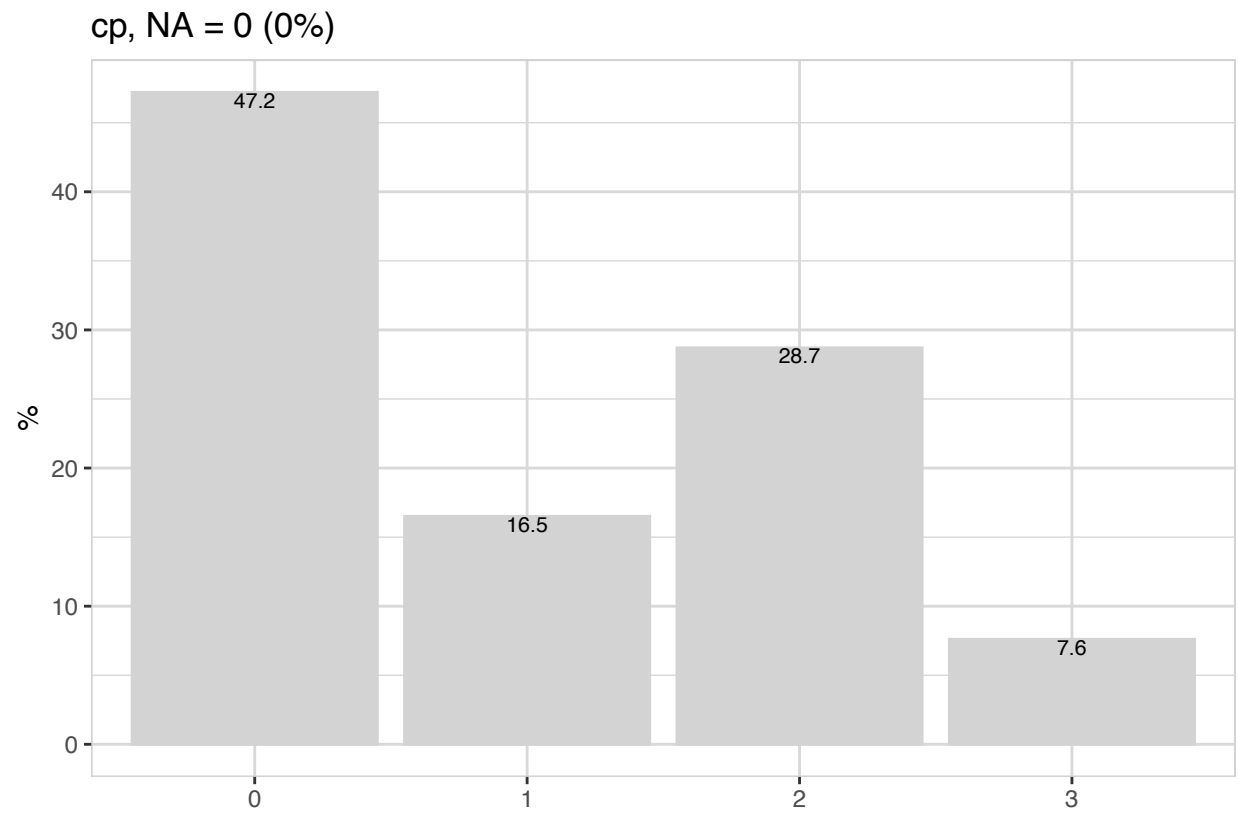
```
# b2) visualization
```

```
# explore variables
```

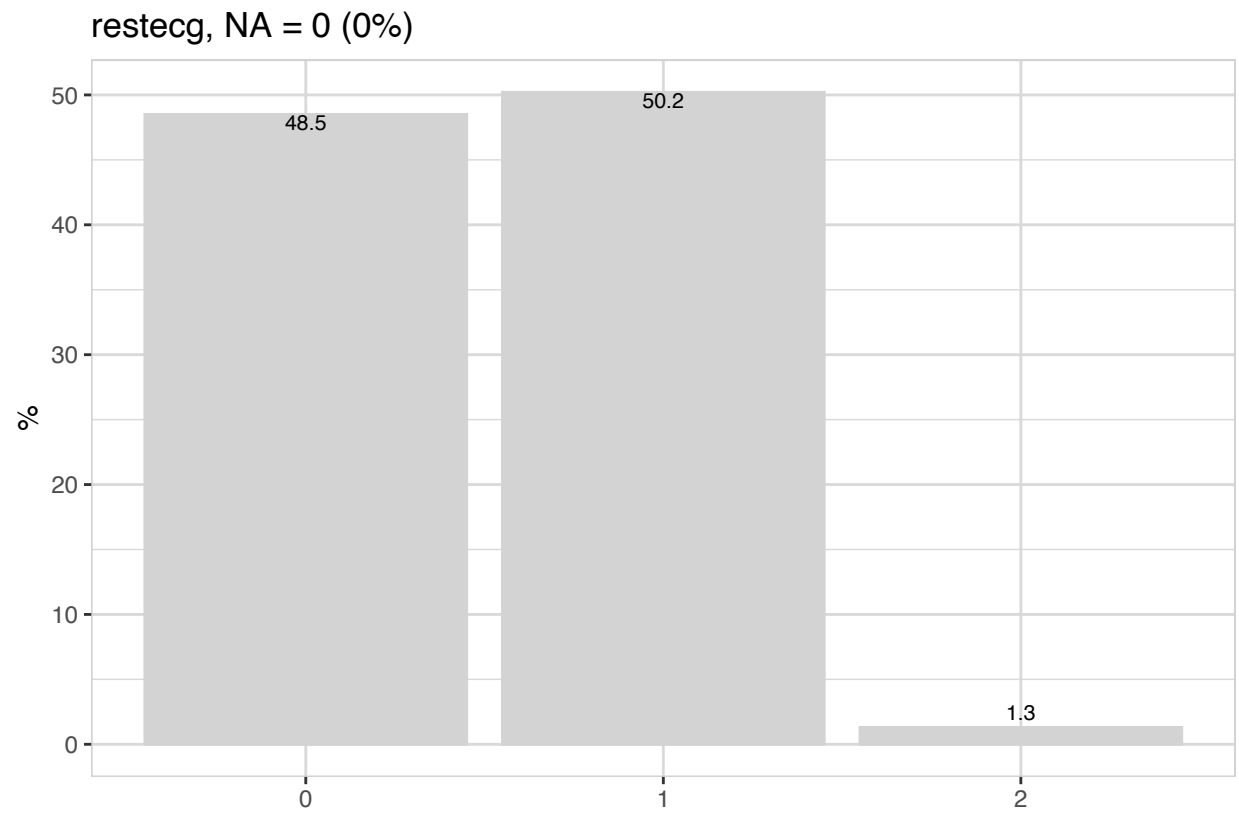
```
heart %>% explore_all()
```



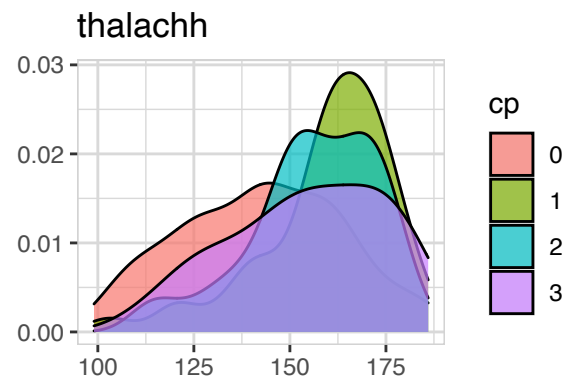
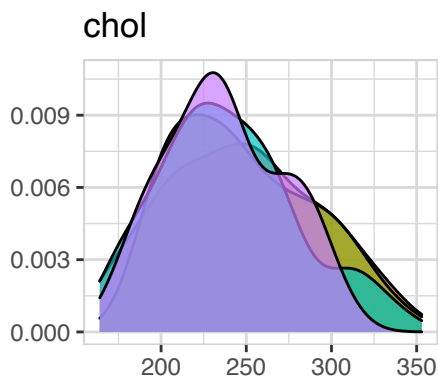
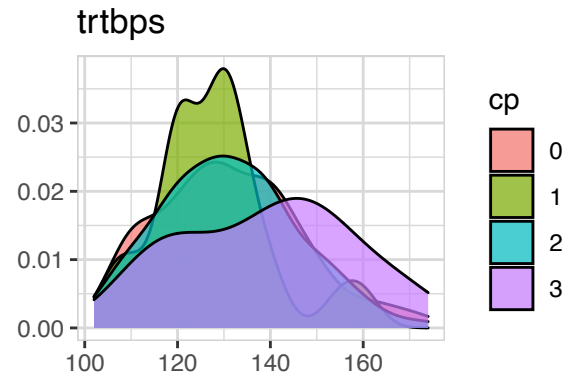
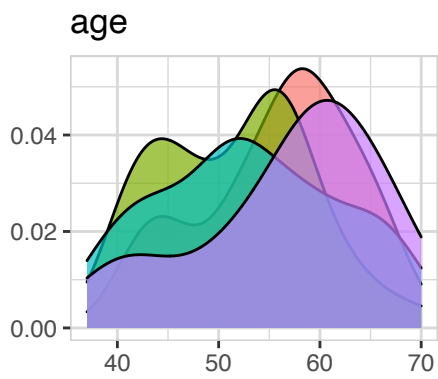
```
# explore chest pain types
heart %>% explore(cp)
```

```
# explore resting electroencephalographic results  
heart %>% explore(restecg)
```

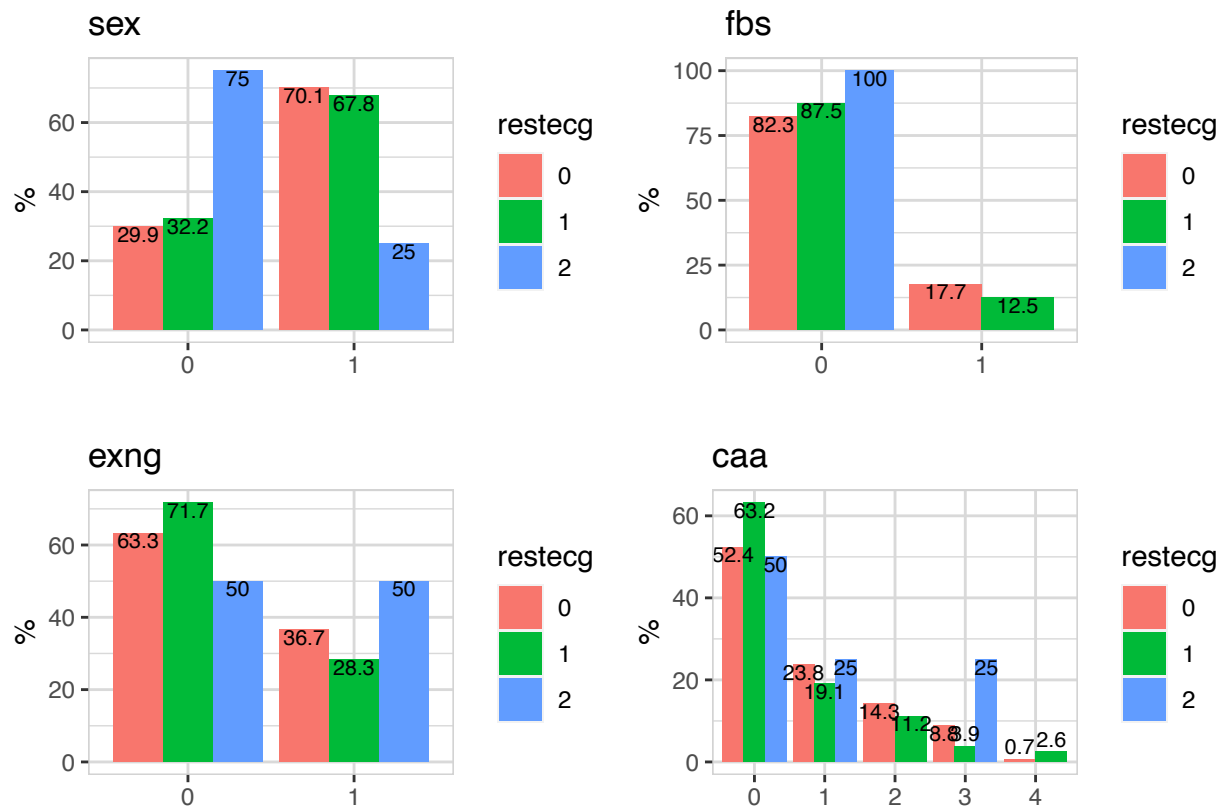


```
# check relation between cp types and four features  
heart %>%  
  select(cp, age, trtbps, chol, thalachh) %>%  
  explore_all(target = cp)
```



check relation between cp types and four features

```
heart %>%
  select(restecg, sex, fbs, exng, caa) %>%
  explore_all(target = restecg)
```

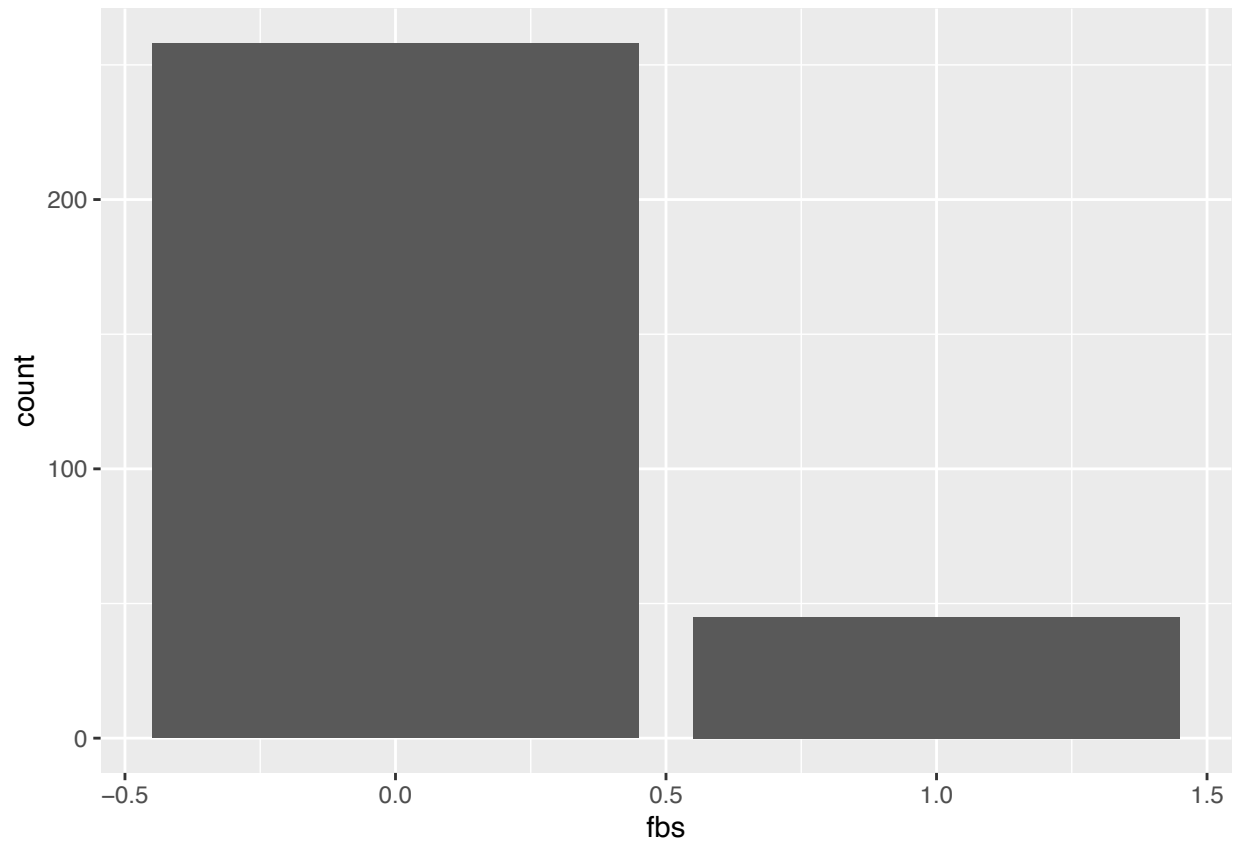


```
# b3) plots
```

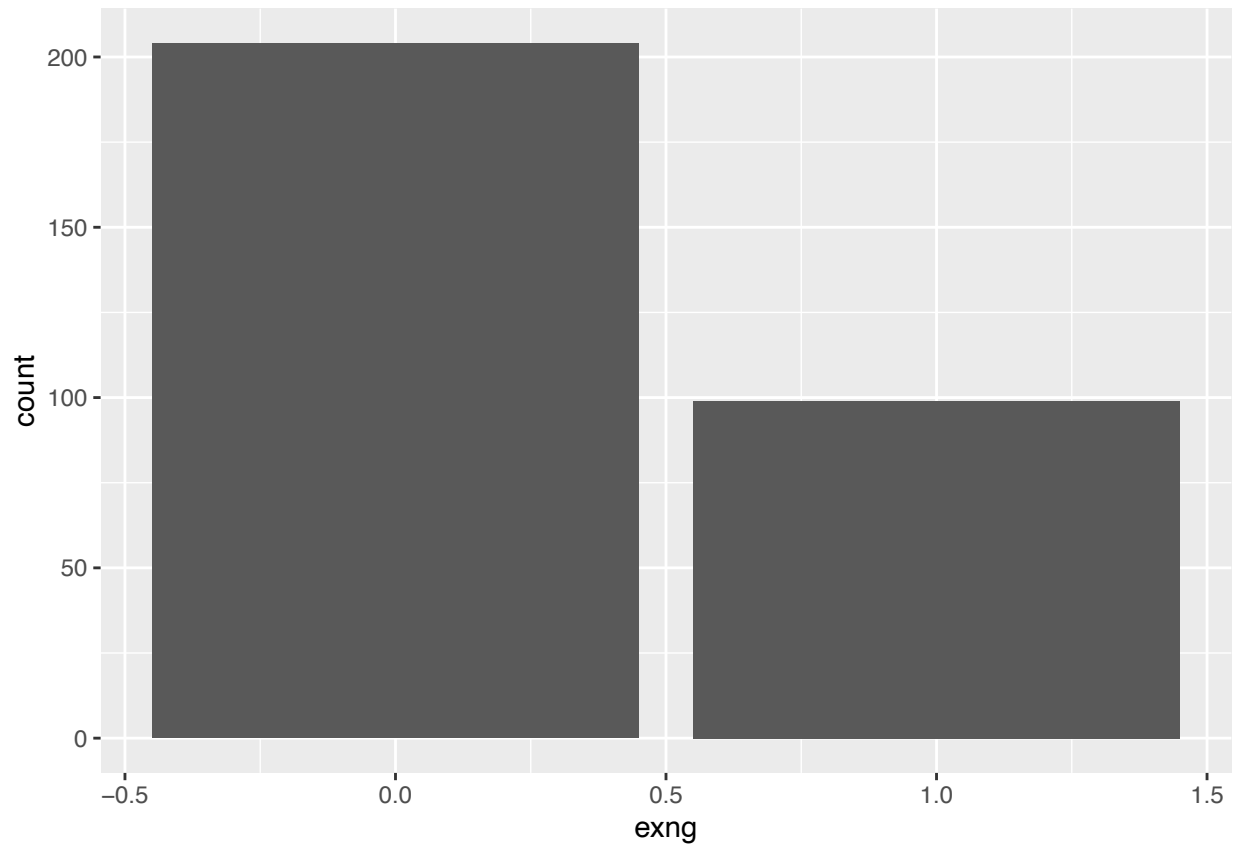
```
# feature comparison
```

```
# geom_bar for binary variable fbs and exng
```

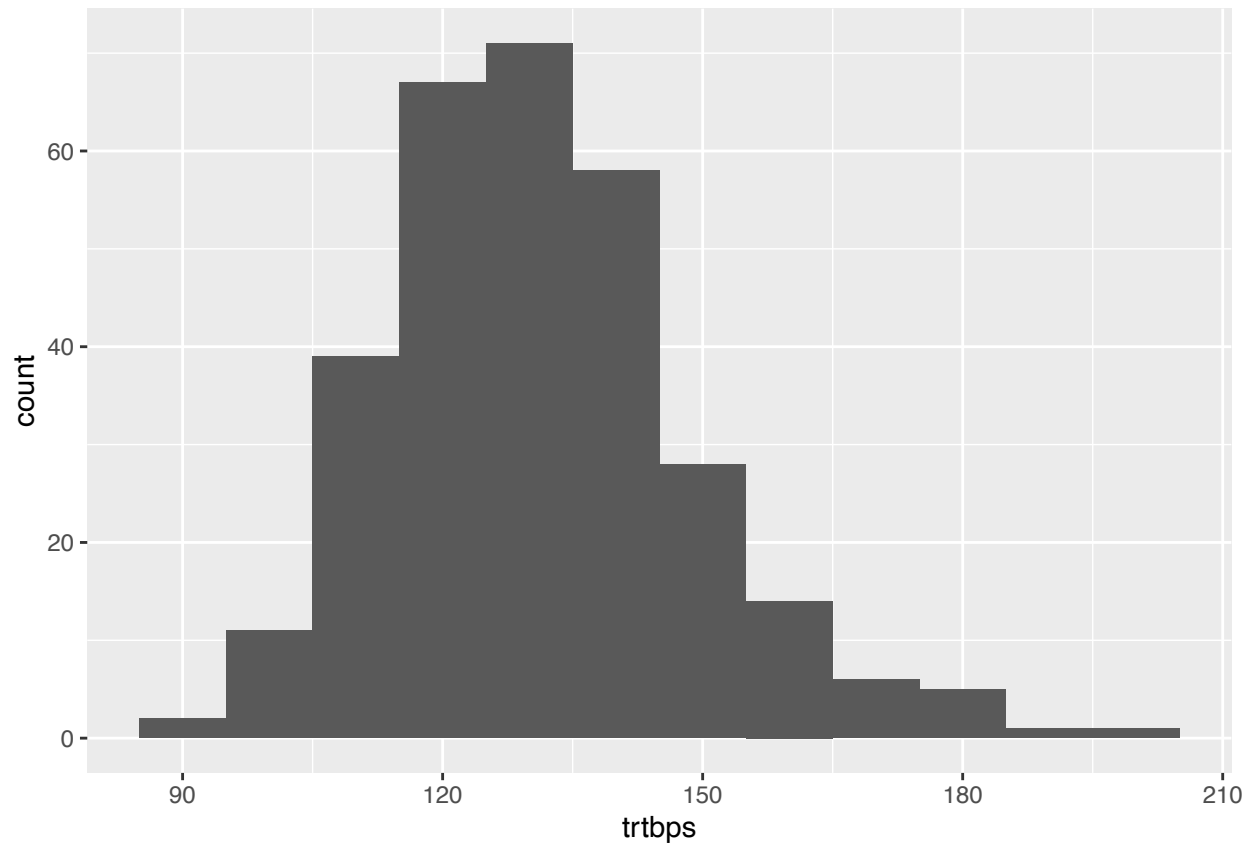
```
ggplot(heart, aes(x = fbs)) + geom_bar()
```



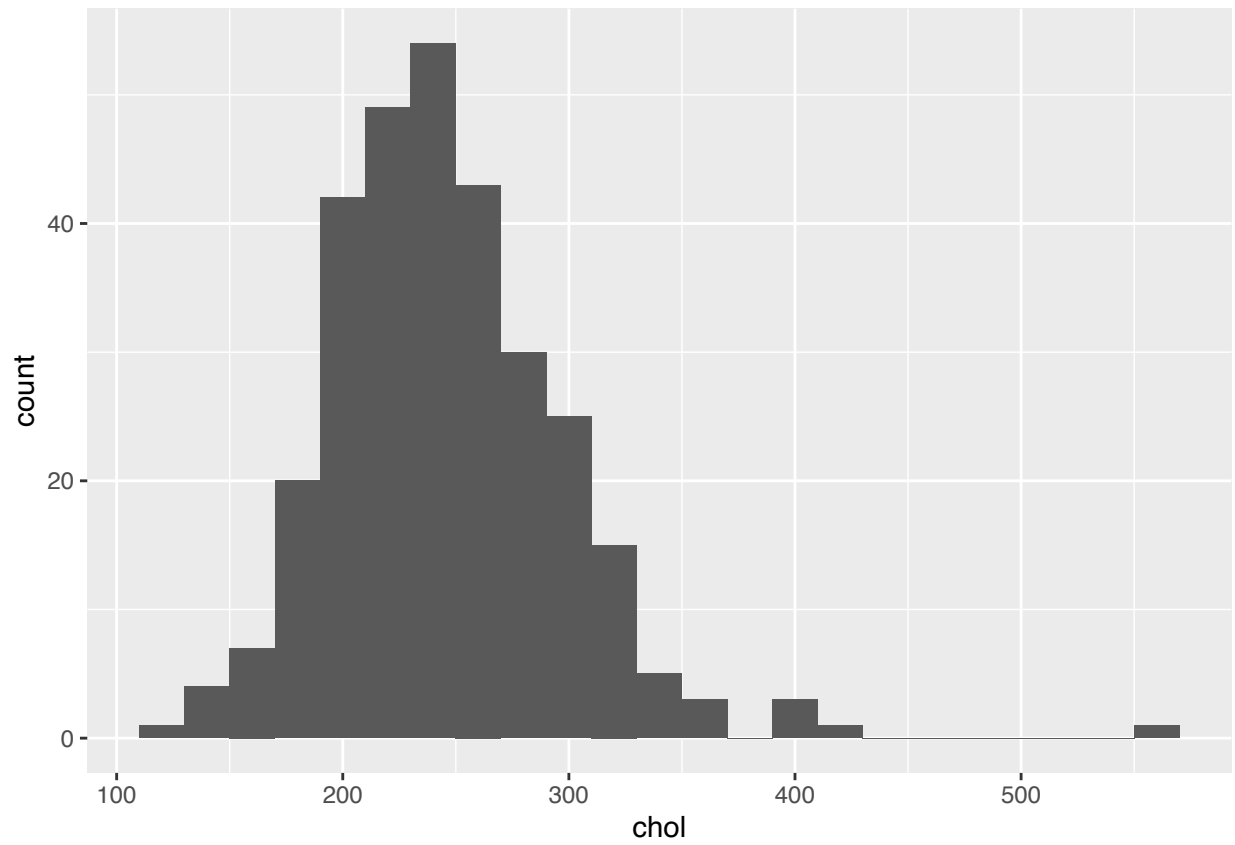
```
ggplot(heart, aes(x = exng)) + geom_bar()
```



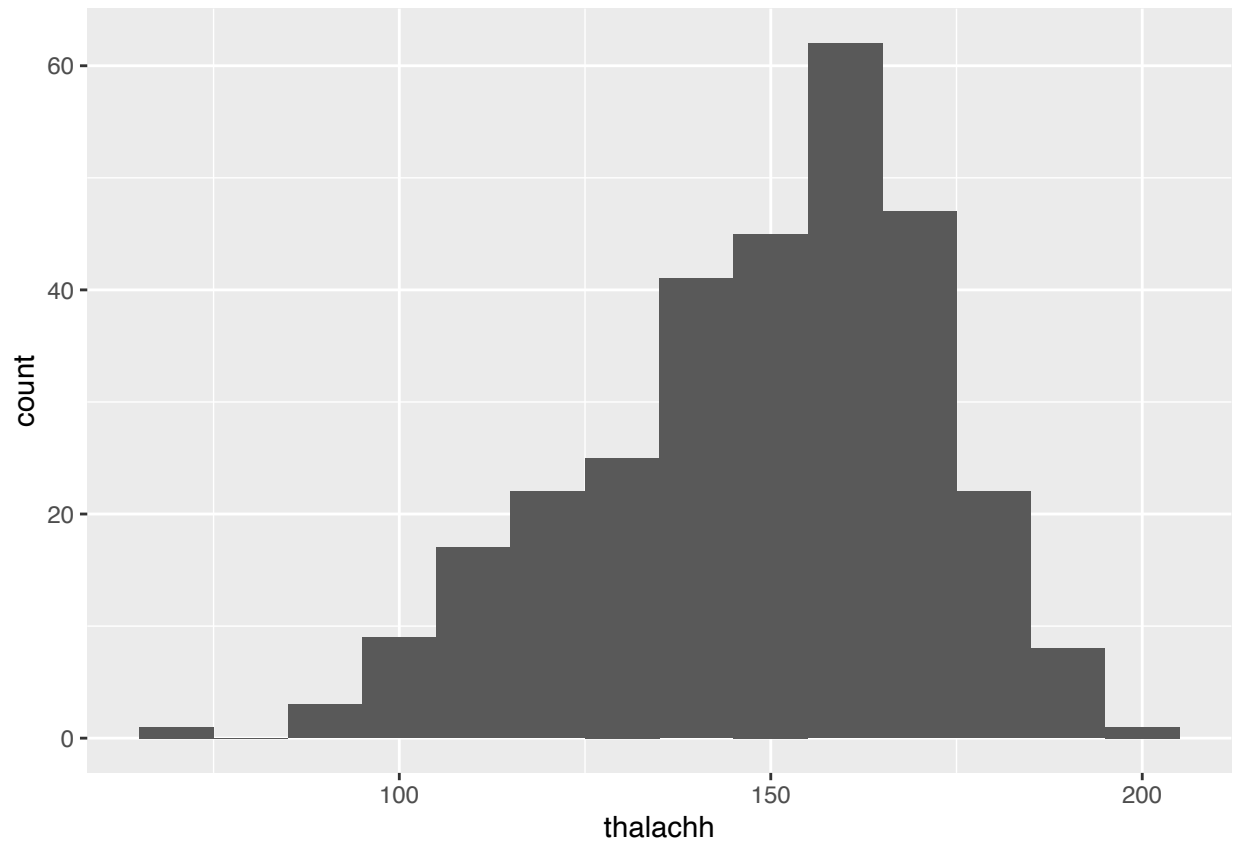
```
# geom_histogram for numerical variable trtbps, chol and thalachh  
ggplot(heart, aes(x = trtbps)) + geom_histogram(binwidth = 10)
```



```
ggplot(heart, aes(x = chol)) + geom_histogram(binwidth = 20)
```

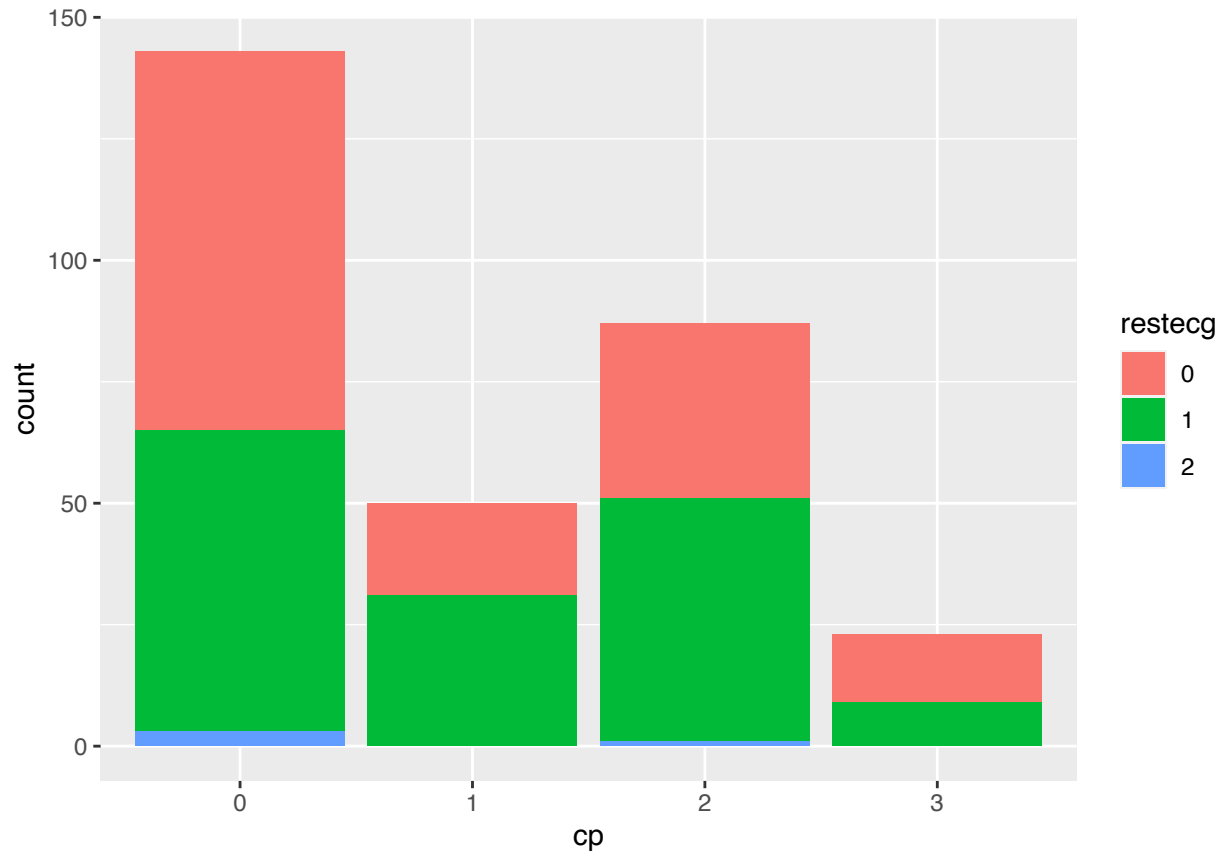


```
ggplot(heart, aes(x = thalachh)) + geom_histogram(binwidth = 10)
```

```
# convert cp and restecg to factors
heart$cp <- factor(heart$cp)
heart$restecg <- factor(heart$restecg)

# chest pain type filled with electrocardiograph results
ggplot(heart, aes(x = cp, fill = restecg)) +
  geom_bar(position="stack")
```



Part c

```
##### Part c -- Data Cleaning #####
```

```
# c1) detect and clean NAs
```

```
# create a new data frame d
```

```
d = read.csv("heart.csv")
```

```
# check NAs in each column
```

```
which(is.na(d))
```

```
## integer(0)
```

```
# check NAs in dataset
```

```
sum(is.na(d))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
# c2) change variable types
```

```
# convert level variables to factors
```

```
d$sex <- factor(d$sex)
```

```
levels(d$sex) <- c("female", "male")
```

```

d$cp <- factor(d$cp)
levels(d$cp) <- c("typical", "atypical", "non-anginal", "asymptomatic")

d$fbs <- factor(d$fbs)
levels(d$fbs) <- c("false", "true")

d$restecg <- factor(d$restecg)
levels(d$restecg) <- c("normal", "stt", "hypertrophy")

d$exng <- factor(d$exng)
levels(d$exng) <- c("no", "yes")

d$slp <- factor(d$slp)
levels(d$slp) <- c("down", "flat", "up")

d$caa <- factor(d$caa)

d$thall <- factor(d$thall)
levels(d$thall) <- c("none", "normal", "fixed", "reversible")

d$output <- factor(d$output)

# c3) remove meaningless columns

# no columns are removed at this phase
# 14 columns are well explained with domain knowledge

```

Part d

```

##### Part d -- Data Pre-processing #####

# d1) normalization on numerical variables

# z-score standardization
preproc1 <- preProcess(d, method=c("center", "scale"))
norm1 <- predict(preproc1, d)
summary(norm1)

```

```

##      age      sex      cp      trtbps
##  Min.   :-2.79300  female: 96  typical   :143  Min.    :-2.14525
##  1st Qu.: -0.75603  male   :207  atypical   : 50  1st Qu.: -0.66277
##  Median :  0.06977          non-anginal : 87  Median  :-0.09259
##  Mean    :  0.00000          asymptomatic: 23  Mean    :  0.00000
##  3rd Qu.:  0.73041                          3rd Qu.:  0.47760
##  Max.    :  2.49212                          Max.    :  3.89872
##      chol      fbs      restecg      thalachh      exng
##  Min.   :-2.3203  false:258  normal    :147  Min.    :-3.4336  no :204
##  1st Qu.: -0.6804  true : 45   stt        :152  1st Qu.: -0.7049  yes: 99
##  Median : -0.1209          hypertrophy: 4  Median  :  0.1464
##  Mean    :  0.0000                          Mean    :  0.0000
##  3rd Qu.:  0.5448                          3rd Qu.:  0.7139
##  Max.    :  6.1303                          Max.    :  2.2856
##      oldpeak      slp      caa      thall      output

```

```
## Min.      :-0.8954   down: 21   0:175   none      : 2   0:138
## 1st Qu.: -0.8954   flat:140   1: 65   normal    : 18   1:165
## Median : -0.2064   up :142   2: 38   fixed     :166
## Mean    : 0.0000                3: 20   reversible:117
## 3rd Qu.: 0.4827                4: 5
## Max.     : 4.4445
```

```
# min-max
preproc2 <- preProcess(d, method=c("range"))
norm2 <- predict(preproc2, d)
summary(norm2)
```

```
##      age      sex      cp      trtbps
## Min.   :0.0000  female: 96  typical   :143  Min.   :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:0.3854  male  :207  atypical   : 50  1st Qu.:0.2453
## Median :0.5417                non-anginal : 87  Median :0.3396
## Mean   :0.5285                asymptomatic: 23  Mean   :0.3549
## 3rd Qu.:0.6667                3rd Qu.:0.4340
## Max.   :1.0000                Max.   :1.0000
##      chol      fbs      restecg      thalachh      exng
## Min.   :0.0000  false:258  normal    :147  Min.   :0.0000  no :204
## 1st Qu.:0.1941  true : 45  stt       :152  1st Qu.:0.4771  yes: 99
## Median :0.2603                hypertrophy: 4  Median :0.6260
## Mean   :0.2746                Mean   :0.6004
## 3rd Qu.:0.3390                3rd Qu.:0.7252
## Max.   :1.0000                Max.   :1.0000
##      oldpeak      slp      caa      thall      output
## Min.   :0.0000  down: 21   0:175   none      : 2   0:138
## 1st Qu.:0.0000  flat:140   1: 65   normal    : 18   1:165
## Median :0.1290  up :142   2: 38   fixed     :166
## Mean   :0.1677                3: 20   reversible:117
## 3rd Qu.:0.2581                4: 5
## Max.   :1.0000
```

```
# d2) binning 3 important numerical features: trtbps, chol and thalachh
```

```
summary(d)
```

```
##      age      sex      cp      trtbps
## Min.   :29.00  female: 96  typical   :143  Min.   : 94.0
## 1st Qu.:47.50  male  :207  atypical   : 50  1st Qu.:120.0
## Median :55.00                non-anginal : 87  Median :130.0
## Mean   :54.37                asymptomatic: 23  Mean   :131.6
## 3rd Qu.:61.00                3rd Qu.:140.0
## Max.   :77.00                Max.   :200.0
##      chol      fbs      restecg      thalachh      exng
## Min.   :126.0  false:258  normal    :147  Min.   : 71.0  no :204
## 1st Qu.:211.0  true : 45  stt       :152  1st Qu.:133.5  yes: 99
## Median :240.0                hypertrophy: 4  Median :153.0
## Mean   :246.3                Mean   :149.6
## 3rd Qu.:274.5                3rd Qu.:166.0
## Max.   :564.0                Max.   :202.0
##      oldpeak      slp      caa      thall      output
```

```
## Min.    :0.00   down: 21   0:175   none      : 2   0:138
## 1st Qu.:0.00   flat:140   1: 65   normal    : 18  1:165
## Median :0.80   up   :142   2: 38   fixed     :166
## Mean    :1.04                   3: 20   reversible:117
## 3rd Qu.:1.60                   4:  5
## Max.    :6.20
```

```
df <- d %>%
  mutate(trtbps_bin = cut(trtbps,
                          breaks=c(90, 120, 140, 200),
                          labels=c("low","medium","high")))

df <- df %>%
  mutate(chol_bin = cut(chol,
                       breaks=c(120, 220, 260, 580),
                       labels=c("low","medium","high")))

df <- df %>%
  mutate(thalachh_bin = cut(thalachh,
                           breaks=3,
                           labels=c("low","medium","high")))

# d3) smoothing binned features

# smoothing trtbps_bin and replace values
low_trtbps <- df %>%
  filter(trtbps_bin == "low") %>%
  mutate(trtbps = mean(trtbps))
medium_trtbps <- df %>%
  filter(trtbps_bin == "medium") %>%
  mutate(trtbps = mean(trtbps))
high_trtbps <- df %>%
  filter(trtbps_bin == "high") %>%
  mutate(trtbps = mean(trtbps))
# Tidyverse to combine these separate sets
new_trtbps <- bind_rows(list(low_trtbps, medium_trtbps, high_trtbps))

# smoothing chol_bin and replace values
low_chol <- df %>%
  filter(chol_bin == "low") %>%
  mutate(chol = mean(chol))
medium_chol <- df %>%
  filter(chol_bin == "medium") %>%
  mutate(chol = mean(chol))
high_chol <- df %>%
  filter(chol_bin == "high") %>%
  mutate(chol = mean(chol))
# Tidyverse to combine these separate sets
new_chol <- bind_rows(list(low_chol, medium_chol, high_chol))

# smoothing thalachh_bin and replace values
low_thalachh <- df %>%
  filter(thalachh_bin == "low") %>%
  mutate(thalachh = mean(thalachh))
```

```

medium_thalachh <- df %>%
  filter(thalachh_bin == "medium") %>%
  mutate(thalachh = mean(thalachh))
high_thalachh <- df %>%
  filter(thalachh_bin == "high") %>%
  mutate(thalachh = mean(thalachh))
# Tidyverse to combine these separate sets
new_thalachh <- bind_rows(list(low_thalachh, medium_thalachh, high_thalachh))

# d4) replace smoothed columns to form the final pre-processed data frame

df_heart <- df
# replace trtbps column
df_heart$trtbps <- new_trtbps$trtbps
# replace chol column
df_heart$chol <- new_chol$chol
# replace thalachh column
df_heart$thalachh <- new_thalachh$thalachh
# present updated df_heart
df_heart

```

##	age	sex	cp	trtbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalachh	exng
## 1	63	male	asymptomatic	113.4639	194.6061	true	normal	103.8889	no
## 2	37	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 3	41	female	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	103.8889	no
## 4	56	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 5	57	female	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	yes
## 6	57	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 7	56	female	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	103.8889	no
## 8	44	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 9	52	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	true	stt	103.8889	no
## 10	57	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 11	54	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 12	48	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 13	49	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 14	64	male	asymptomatic	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	103.8889	yes
## 15	58	female	asymptomatic	113.4639	194.6061	true	normal	103.8889	no
## 16	50	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 17	58	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 18	66	female	asymptomatic	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 19	43	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 20	69	female	asymptomatic	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 21	59	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 22	44	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	yes
## 23	42	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 24	61	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	true	stt	103.8889	yes
## 25	40	male	asymptomatic	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	yes
## 26	71	female	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	103.8889	no
## 27	59	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	true	stt	103.8889	no
## 28	51	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 29	65	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	true	normal	140.7582	no
## 30	53	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	true	normal	140.7582	no

## 31	41	female	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 32	65	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 33	44	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 34	54	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 35	51	male	asymptomatic	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	yes
## 36	46	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	yes
## 37	54	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	true	stt	140.7582	no
## 38	54	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 39	65	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 40	65	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 41	51	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 42	48	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 43	45	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	yes
## 44	53	female	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 45	39	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 46	52	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 47	44	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 48	47	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 49	53	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 50	53	female	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 51	51	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 52	66	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 53	62	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 54	44	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 55	63	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 56	52	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 57	48	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 58	45	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 59	34	male	asymptomatic	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 60	57	female	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 61	71	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	true	normal	140.7582	no
## 62	54	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 63	52	male	asymptomatic	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 64	41	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 65	58	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	true	normal	140.7582	no
## 66	35	female	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 67	51	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	yes
## 68	45	female	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 69	44	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 70	62	female	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 71	54	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 72	51	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	yes
## 73	29	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 74	51	male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	yes
## 75	43	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 76	55	female	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 77	51	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	true	normal	140.7582	no
## 78	59	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	yes
## 79	52	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	true	stt	140.7582	no
## 80	58	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	yes
## 81	41	male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 82	45	male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 83	60	female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 84	52	male	asymptomatic	113.4639	194.6061	true	stt	140.7582	no

## 85	42 female	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 86	67 female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 87	68 male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 88	46 male	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	true	stt	140.7582	no
## 89	54 female	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 90	58 female	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 91	48 male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	true	stt	140.7582	no
## 92	57 male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	yes
## 93	52 male	non-anginal	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 94	54 female	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	true	normal	140.7582	yes
## 95	45 female	atypical	113.4639	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 96	53 male	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	yes
## 97	62 female	typical	113.4639	194.6061	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 98	52 male	typical	132.4184	194.6061	true	stt	140.7582	no
## 99	43 male	non-anginal	132.4184	194.6061	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 100	53 male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	true	normal	140.7582	no
## 101	42 male	asymptomatic	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 102	59 male	asymptomatic	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 103	63 female	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 104	42 male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	true	stt	140.7582	no
## 105	50 male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 106	68 female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 107	69 male	asymptomatic	132.4184	239.8673	true	normal	140.7582	no
## 108	45 female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	yes
## 109	50 female	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 110	50 female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 111	64 female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	yes
## 112	57 male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	true	stt	140.7582	no
## 113	64 female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 114	43 male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 115	55 male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 116	37 female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 117	41 male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 118	56 male	asymptomatic	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 119	46 female	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 120	46 female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	yes
## 121	64 female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 122	59 male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 123	41 female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	yes
## 124	54 female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 125	39 female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 126	34 female	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 127	47 male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 128	67 female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 129	52 female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
## 130	74 female	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	yes
## 131	54 female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 132	49 female	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 133	42 male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 134	41 male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 135	41 female	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 136	49 female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
## 137	60 female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	true	stt	140.7582	no
## 138	62 male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	true	normal	140.7582	no

##	139	57	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	yes
##	140	64	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	yes
##	141	51	female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
##	142	43	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	143	42	female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	144	67	female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	145	76	female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	hypertrophy	140.7582	no
##	146	70	male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
##	147	44	female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	148	60	female	asymptomatic	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	149	44	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	150	42	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	151	66	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
##	152	71	female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	153	64	male	asymptomatic	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
##	154	66	female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
##	155	39	female	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	156	58	female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	157	47	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	158	35	male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	159	58	male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	160	56	male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
##	161	56	male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	162	55	female	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	163	41	male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	164	38	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	165	38	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	166	67	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	yes
##	167	67	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	yes
##	168	62	female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
##	169	63	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
##	170	53	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	true	normal	140.7582	yes
##	171	56	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	true	normal	140.7582	yes
##	172	48	male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	173	58	male	atypical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
##	174	58	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	no
##	175	60	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	yes
##	176	40	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	yes
##	177	60	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	true	stt	140.7582	yes
##	178	64	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	140.7582	no
##	179	43	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	yes
##	180	57	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	140.7582	yes
##	181	55	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	182	65	female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	183	61	female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	184	58	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	185	50	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	186	44	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	187	60	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	188	54	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	189	50	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	190	41	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	191	51	female	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	192	58	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	yes

##	193	54	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	194	60	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	195	60	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	196	59	male	typical	132.4184	239.8673	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	197	46	male	non-anginal	132.4184	239.8673	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	198	67	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	true	stt	170.7480	no
##	199	62	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	200	65	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	201	44	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	202	60	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	203	58	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	204	68	male	non-anginal	132.4184	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	yes
##	205	62	female	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	206	52	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	207	59	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	208	60	female	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	209	49	male	non-anginal	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	210	59	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	211	57	male	non-anginal	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	212	61	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	213	39	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	214	61	female	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	215	56	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	yes
##	216	43	female	typical	132.4184	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	yes
##	217	62	female	non-anginal	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	218	63	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	yes
##	219	65	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	220	48	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	yes
##	221	63	female	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	222	55	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	223	65	male	asymptomatic	132.4184	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	no
##	224	56	female	typical	132.4184	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	yes
##	225	54	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	226	70	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	227	62	male	atypical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	228	35	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	229	59	male	asymptomatic	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	230	64	male	non-anginal	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	231	47	male	non-anginal	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	232	57	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	no
##	233	55	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	234	64	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	235	70	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	236	51	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	237	58	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	238	60	male	typical	132.4184	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	239	77	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	240	35	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	241	70	male	non-anginal	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	242	59	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	243	64	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	244	57	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	245	56	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	246	48	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no

##	247	56	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	248	66	male	atypical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	249	54	male	atypical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	250	69	male	non-anginal	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	251	51	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	252	43	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	yes
##	253	62	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	true	stt	170.7480	no
##	254	67	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	255	59	male	asymptomatic	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	256	45	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	257	58	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	258	50	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	259	62	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	260	38	male	asymptomatic	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	261	66	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	true	stt	170.7480	yes
##	262	52	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	263	53	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	264	63	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	265	54	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	266	66	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	267	55	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	hypertrophy	170.7480	yes
##	268	49	male	non-anginal	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	269	54	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	270	56	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	yes
##	271	46	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	272	61	male	asymptomatic	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	273	67	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	274	58	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	275	47	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	276	52	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	277	58	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	278	57	male	atypical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	279	58	female	atypical	157.0000	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	no
##	280	61	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	281	42	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	282	52	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	true	stt	170.7480	yes
##	283	59	male	non-anginal	157.0000	300.4245	true	stt	170.7480	no
##	284	40	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	285	61	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	286	46	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	287	59	male	asymptomatic	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	288	57	male	atypical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	289	57	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	290	55	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	hypertrophy	170.7480	yes
##	291	61	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no
##	292	58	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	hypertrophy	170.7480	no
##	293	58	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	yes
##	294	67	male	non-anginal	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	no
##	295	44	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	296	63	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal	170.7480	yes
##	297	63	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	298	59	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	true	normal	170.7480	no
##	299	57	female	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	yes
##	300	45	male	asymptomatic	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt	170.7480	no

## 301	68	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	true	stt 170.7480	no
## 302	57	male	typical	157.0000	300.4245	false	stt 170.7480	yes
## 303	57	female	atypical	157.0000	300.4245	false	normal 170.7480	no
##	oldpeak	slp	caa	thall	output	trtbps_bin	chol_bin	thalachh_bin
## 1	2.3	down	0	normal	1	high	medium	medium
## 2	3.5	down	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 3	1.4	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 4	0.8	up	0	fixed	1	low	medium	high
## 5	0.6	up	0	fixed	1	low	high	high
## 6	0.4	flat	0	normal	1	medium	low	medium
## 7	1.3	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	high	medium
## 8	0.0	up	0	reversible	1	low	high	high
## 9	0.5	up	0	reversible	1	high	low	high
## 10	1.6	up	0	fixed	1	high	low	high
## 11	1.2	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 12	0.2	up	0	fixed	1	medium	high	medium
## 13	0.6	up	0	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 14	1.8	flat	0	fixed	1	low	low	medium
## 15	1.0	up	0	fixed	1	high	high	high
## 16	1.6	flat	0	fixed	1	low	low	medium
## 17	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	high	high
## 18	2.6	down	0	fixed	1	high	medium	low
## 19	1.5	up	0	fixed	1	high	medium	high
## 20	1.8	up	2	fixed	1	medium	medium	medium
## 21	0.5	flat	0	reversible	1	medium	medium	high
## 22	0.4	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 23	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 24	1.0	flat	0	fixed	1	high	medium	medium
## 25	1.4	up	0	reversible	1	medium	low	high
## 26	0.4	up	2	fixed	1	high	high	high
## 27	1.6	up	0	fixed	1	high	low	medium
## 28	0.6	up	0	fixed	1	low	low	medium
## 29	0.8	up	1	fixed	1	medium	high	medium
## 30	1.2	down	0	fixed	1	medium	low	medium
## 31	0.0	up	1	fixed	1	low	low	high
## 32	0.4	up	0	reversible	1	low	low	medium
## 33	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 34	0.5	down	1	fixed	1	medium	high	medium
## 35	1.4	up	1	fixed	1	medium	low	medium
## 36	1.4	down	0	fixed	1	high	low	high
## 37	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 38	1.6	up	0	reversible	1	high	medium	high
## 39	0.8	up	0	fixed	1	high	high	medium
## 40	0.8	up	0	fixed	1	high	high	medium
## 41	1.5	up	1	fixed	1	medium	high	medium
## 42	0.2	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 43	3.0	flat	0	fixed	1	low	low	medium
## 44	0.4	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	high	medium
## 45	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 46	0.2	up	0	fixed	1	low	high	high
## 47	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 48	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	medium
## 49	0.0	up	0	none	1	medium	low	medium
## 50	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high

## 51	0.5	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	medium
## 52	0.4	flat	0	fixed	1	low	high	medium
## 53	1.8	flat	3	reversible	1	medium	medium	medium
## 54	0.6	flat	0	fixed	1	low	low	high
## 55	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 56	0.8	up	1	fixed	1	medium	low	medium
## 57	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 58	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	medium	high
## 59	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	low	high
## 60	0.0	up	1	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 61	0.0	up	1	fixed	1	low	high	medium
## 62	0.0	up	0	reversible	1	low	high	medium
## 63	0.0	flat	0	normal	1	low	low	high
## 64	0.0	flat	0	normal	1	medium	low	medium
## 65	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 66	1.4	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 67	1.2	flat	0	fixed	1	low	medium	medium
## 68	0.6	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 69	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	low	high
## 70	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 71	0.4	flat	0	reversible	1	low	medium	medium
## 72	0.0	up	1	reversible	1	low	medium	medium
## 73	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 74	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 75	0.2	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 76	1.4	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 77	2.4	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 78	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 79	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 80	0.6	flat	0	reversible	1	low	medium	medium
## 81	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	medium	high
## 82	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 83	0.0	up	1	fixed	1	low	high	high
## 84	1.2	flat	0	reversible	1	high	high	high
## 85	0.6	flat	0	fixed	1	low	high	medium
## 86	1.6	flat	0	reversible	1	low	high	high
## 87	1.0	up	1	reversible	1	low	high	medium
## 88	0.0	up	0	reversible	1	low	low	medium
## 89	1.6	flat	0	fixed	1	low	low	medium
## 90	1.0	flat	0	fixed	1	low	medium	medium
## 91	0.0	up	2	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 92	0.0	up	0	reversible	1	medium	low	high
## 93	0.0	up	4	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 94	0.0	up	1	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 95	0.0	flat	0	fixed	1	low	low	medium
## 96	0.0	up	0	reversible	1	high	medium	low
## 97	1.2	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	high	medium
## 98	0.1	up	3	reversible	1	low	medium	medium
## 99	1.9	up	1	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 100	0.0	up	3	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 101	0.8	up	2	fixed	1	high	medium	high
## 102	4.2	down	0	reversible	1	high	high	medium
## 103	0.0	up	2	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 104	0.8	down	0	reversible	1	low	medium	high

## 105	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 106	1.5	flat	0	fixed	1	low	low	medium
## 107	0.1	flat	1	fixed	1	high	medium	medium
## 108	0.2	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	medium
## 109	1.1	up	0	fixed	1	low	medium	high
## 110	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	medium	high
## 111	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	high	high	medium
## 112	0.2	up	1	reversible	1	high	low	high
## 113	0.2	up	0	reversible	1	medium	high	medium
## 114	0.0	up	0	reversible	1	low	low	high
## 115	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	high	medium
## 116	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	low	high
## 117	2.0	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 118	1.9	flat	0	reversible	1	low	low	high
## 119	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	low	high
## 120	0.0	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	medium
## 121	2.0	flat	2	fixed	1	medium	high	medium
## 122	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 123	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	high	high
## 124	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	high	high
## 125	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	low	high
## 126	0.7	up	0	fixed	1	low	low	high
## 127	0.1	up	0	fixed	1	low	low	medium
## 128	0.0	up	1	fixed	1	high	high	high
## 129	0.1	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 130	0.2	up	1	fixed	1	low	high	medium
## 131	0.0	up	1	fixed	1	high	low	high
## 132	0.0	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 133	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	high	high
## 134	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	medium	medium
## 135	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 136	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 137	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	low	low
## 138	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	medium
## 139	1.5	flat	0	normal	1	low	low	medium
## 140	0.2	flat	1	reversible	1	medium	high	low
## 141	0.6	up	0	fixed	1	low	high	medium
## 142	1.2	flat	0	fixed	1	low	high	high
## 143	0.0	flat	0	fixed	1	low	low	high
## 144	0.3	up	2	fixed	1	low	medium	medium
## 145	1.1	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	low	medium
## 146	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	high	medium	medium
## 147	0.3	flat	1	fixed	1	low	medium	medium
## 148	0.9	up	0	fixed	1	high	medium	high
## 149	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	low	medium	high
## 150	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	medium
## 151	2.3	up	0	normal	1	high	medium	medium
## 152	1.6	flat	0	fixed	1	low	low	medium
## 153	0.6	flat	0	reversible	1	high	medium	medium
## 154	0.0	flat	1	fixed	1	high	high	medium
## 155	0.0	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	low	medium
## 156	0.6	flat	0	fixed	1	medium	low	medium
## 157	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	medium	high
## 158	0.0	up	0	fixed	1	medium	low	high

## 159	0.4 flat	4 reversible	1	medium	low	medium
## 160	0.0 up	0 reversible	1	medium	medium	high
## 161	0.0 down	0 fixed	1	low	medium	high
## 162	1.2 up	0 fixed	1	medium	high	high
## 163	0.0 up	0 fixed	1	low	low	high
## 164	0.0 up	4 fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 165	0.0 up	4 fixed	1	medium	low	high
## 166	1.5 flat	3 fixed	0	high	high	low
## 167	2.6 flat	2 reversible	0	low	medium	medium
## 168	3.6 down	2 fixed	0	medium	high	high
## 169	1.4 flat	1 reversible	0	medium	medium	medium
## 170	3.1 down	0 reversible	0	medium	low	medium
## 171	0.6 flat	1 normal	0	medium	medium	medium
## 172	1.0 down	0 reversible	0	low	medium	high
## 173	1.8 flat	0 fixed	0	low	high	high
## 174	3.2 up	2 reversible	0	medium	medium	high
## 175	2.4 flat	2 reversible	0	medium	low	medium
## 176	2.0 flat	0 reversible	0	low	low	low
## 177	1.4 up	2 reversible	0	low	medium	high
## 178	0.0 up	0 fixed	0	medium	high	medium
## 179	2.5 flat	0 reversible	0	low	low	medium
## 180	0.6 flat	1 normal	0	high	high	low
## 181	1.2 flat	1 reversible	0	medium	high	medium
## 182	1.0 flat	3 reversible	0	high	medium	low
## 183	0.0 up	0 fixed	0	medium	high	high
## 184	2.5 flat	1 reversible	0	low	medium	high
## 185	2.6 flat	0 reversible	0	high	medium	medium
## 186	0.0 up	1 fixed	0	low	high	medium
## 187	1.4 up	1 reversible	0	medium	medium	medium
## 188	2.2 flat	1 reversible	0	medium	high	low
## 189	0.6 flat	1 reversible	0	medium	medium	high
## 190	0.0 up	0 reversible	0	low	low	medium
## 191	1.2 flat	0 reversible	0	medium	high	medium
## 192	2.2 flat	3 reversible	0	medium	low	medium
## 193	1.4 flat	1 reversible	0	low	low	low
## 194	2.8 flat	2 reversible	0	high	high	medium
## 195	3.0 flat	0 fixed	0	medium	low	medium
## 196	3.4 down	0 reversible	0	high	high	medium
## 197	3.6 flat	0 fixed	0	high	medium	medium
## 198	0.2 flat	2 reversible	0	medium	medium	high
## 199	1.8 flat	2 reversible	0	low	high	low
## 200	0.6 up	2 normal	0	low	medium	medium
## 201	0.0 up	1 fixed	0	low	low	high
## 202	2.8 flat	1 reversible	0	medium	medium	medium
## 203	0.8 up	0 reversible	0	high	high	low
## 204	1.6 flat	0 reversible	0	high	high	medium
## 205	6.2 down	3 reversible	0	high	low	medium
## 206	0.0 up	1 reversible	0	medium	medium	high
## 207	1.2 flat	1 reversible	0	low	medium	medium
## 208	2.6 flat	2 reversible	0	high	medium	medium
## 209	2.0 flat	3 reversible	0	low	low	medium
## 210	0.0 up	1 reversible	0	medium	low	high
## 211	0.4 flat	1 reversible	0	medium	medium	medium
## 212	3.6 flat	1 reversible	0	low	medium	medium

## 213	1.2 flat	0 reversible	0	low	low	medium
## 214	1.0 flat	0 reversible	0	high	high	medium
## 215	1.2 flat	1 fixed	0	medium	medium	medium
## 216	3.0 flat	0 reversible	0	medium	high	medium
## 217	1.2 flat	1 reversible	0	medium	high	low
## 218	1.8 up	3 reversible	0	medium	high	medium
## 219	2.8 flat	1 reversible	0	medium	medium	medium
## 220	0.0 up	2 reversible	0	medium	medium	medium
## 221	4.0 flat	3 reversible	0	high	high	medium
## 222	5.6 down	0 reversible	0	medium	low	low
## 223	1.4 flat	1 fixed	0	medium	high	high
## 224	4.0 down	2 reversible	0	high	high	medium
## 225	2.8 flat	1 reversible	0	low	medium	medium
## 226	2.6 down	0 reversible	0	high	low	medium
## 227	1.4 flat	1 reversible	0	low	high	low
## 228	1.6 flat	0 reversible	0	low	low	medium
## 229	0.2 flat	0 reversible	0	high	high	high
## 230	1.8 flat	0 reversible	0	medium	high	medium
## 231	0.0 up	0 fixed	0	low	medium	medium
## 232	1.0 flat	3 reversible	0	high	high	medium
## 233	0.8 flat	1 reversible	0	high	high	medium
## 234	2.2 down	1 fixed	0	low	medium	low
## 235	2.4 flat	3 fixed	0	medium	high	low
## 236	1.6 up	0 reversible	0	medium	high	high
## 237	0.0 up	2 reversible	0	medium	high	high
## 238	1.2 flat	2 reversible	0	medium	high	high
## 239	0.0 up	3 fixed	0	medium	high	high
## 240	0.0 up	0 reversible	0	medium	high	medium
## 241	2.9 flat	1 reversible	0	high	high	low
## 242	0.0 flat	0 fixed	0	high	medium	medium
## 243	2.0 flat	2 normal	0	high	low	medium
## 244	1.2 flat	1 reversible	0	high	high	low
## 245	2.1 flat	1 normal	0	medium	low	low
## 246	0.5 flat	0 reversible	0	medium	high	high
## 247	1.9 flat	2 reversible	0	medium	high	medium
## 248	0.0 flat	3 normal	0	high	medium	medium
## 249	0.0 up	1 reversible	0	high	high	high
## 250	2.0 flat	3 reversible	0	medium	medium	medium
## 251	4.2 flat	3 reversible	0	medium	high	medium
## 252	0.1 flat	4 reversible	0	medium	medium	medium
## 253	1.9 flat	3 fixed	0	medium	high	low
## 254	0.9 flat	2 fixed	0	low	high	medium
## 255	0.0 up	0 fixed	0	high	high	medium
## 256	0.0 flat	3 reversible	0	high	high	medium
## 257	3.0 flat	2 reversible	0	medium	medium	medium
## 258	0.9 flat	0 reversible	0	high	low	medium
## 259	1.4 flat	0 fixed	0	high	medium	medium
## 260	3.8 flat	0 reversible	0	low	medium	high
## 261	1.0 flat	2 reversible	0	high	medium	high
## 262	0.0 up	1 fixed	0	low	medium	high
## 263	2.0 flat	2 reversible	0	medium	high	low
## 264	1.8 flat	2 fixed	0	low	high	high
## 265	0.0 flat	1 fixed	0	low	low	low
## 266	0.1 up	1 fixed	0	low	low	medium

## 267	3.4	flat	0	fixed	0	high	high	medium
## 268	0.8	up	3	fixed	0	low	low	medium
## 269	3.2	flat	2	fixed	0	medium	high	medium
## 270	1.6	down	0	reversible	0	medium	high	low
## 271	0.8	up	0	reversible	0	low	medium	medium
## 272	2.6	flat	2	fixed	0	medium	medium	medium
## 273	1.0	flat	0	fixed	0	low	medium	low
## 274	0.1	up	1	reversible	0	low	medium	medium
## 275	1.0	flat	1	fixed	0	low	high	medium
## 276	1.0	up	2	reversible	0	medium	low	high
## 277	2.0	flat	1	reversible	0	high	low	low
## 278	0.3	up	0	reversible	0	medium	high	medium
## 279	0.0	up	2	fixed	0	medium	high	medium
## 280	3.6	flat	1	fixed	0	medium	low	medium
## 281	1.8	flat	0	normal	0	medium	high	medium
## 282	1.0	flat	0	none	0	medium	low	medium
## 283	2.2	flat	1	normal	0	medium	low	medium
## 284	0.0	up	0	reversible	0	high	medium	high
## 285	1.9	up	1	reversible	0	medium	low	medium
## 286	1.8	flat	2	reversible	0	medium	high	medium
## 287	0.8	up	2	fixed	0	medium	low	high
## 288	0.0	up	1	fixed	0	high	medium	high
## 289	3.0	flat	1	reversible	0	low	high	medium
## 290	2.0	flat	1	reversible	0	medium	low	medium
## 291	0.0	up	1	reversible	0	high	low	high
## 292	4.4	down	3	normal	0	low	high	medium
## 293	2.8	flat	2	normal	0	high	medium	medium
## 294	0.8	flat	0	reversible	0	high	low	medium
## 295	2.8	down	0	normal	0	low	low	medium
## 296	4.0	up	2	reversible	0	medium	low	medium
## 297	0.0	flat	0	fixed	0	medium	low	medium
## 298	1.0	flat	2	normal	0	high	low	low
## 299	0.2	flat	0	reversible	0	medium	medium	medium
## 300	1.2	flat	0	reversible	0	low	high	medium
## 301	3.4	flat	2	reversible	0	high	low	medium
## 302	1.2	flat	1	reversible	0	medium	low	medium
## 303	0.0	flat	1	fixed	0	medium	medium	high

Part e

```
##### Part e -- Clustering #####
```

```
# e1) subset df_heart by removing target and numerical features
```

```
clean_heart <- subset(df_heart, select = -c(output, trtbps, chol, thalachh))
head(clean_heart)
```

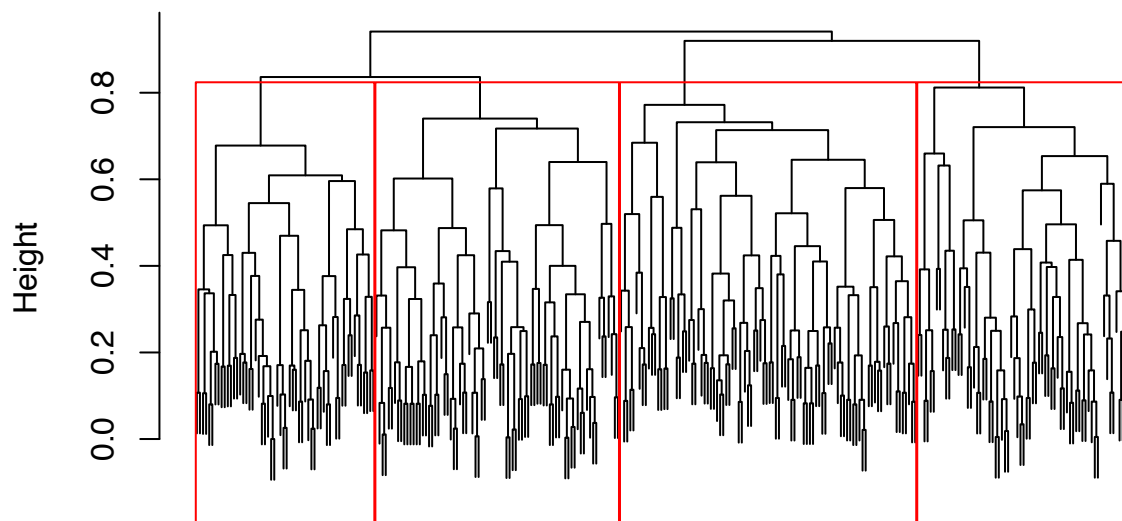
##	age	sex	cp	fbs	restecg	exng	oldpeak	slp	caa	thall	trtbps_bin
## 1	63	male	asymptomatic	true	normal	no	2.3	down	0	normal	high
## 2	37	male	non-anginal	false	stt	no	3.5	down	0	fixed	medium
## 3	41	female	atypical	false	normal	no	1.4	up	0	fixed	medium
## 4	56	male	atypical	false	stt	no	0.8	up	0	fixed	low
## 5	57	female	typical	false	stt	yes	0.6	up	0	fixed	low

```
## 6  57  male      typical false      stt  no      0.4 flat  0 normal      medium
##    chol_bin thalachh_bin
## 1   medium      medium
## 2   medium      high
## 3    low        high
## 4   medium      high
## 5    high       high
## 6    low        medium
```

```
# e2) Hierarchical clustering with Gower distance
```

```
# calculate distance
dist <- daisy(clean_heart, metric = "gower")
# hierarchical clustering
hc <- hclust(dist, method = "complete")
# plot dendrogram
plot(hc, labels = FALSE)
rect.hclust(hc, k = 4, border="red")
```

Cluster Dendrogram



dist
hclust (*, "complete")

```
# choose k, number of clusters
cluster <- cutree(hc, k = 4)

# e3) MDS clustering with Manhattan distance

dist2 <- dist(clean_heart, method = "manhattan")
```

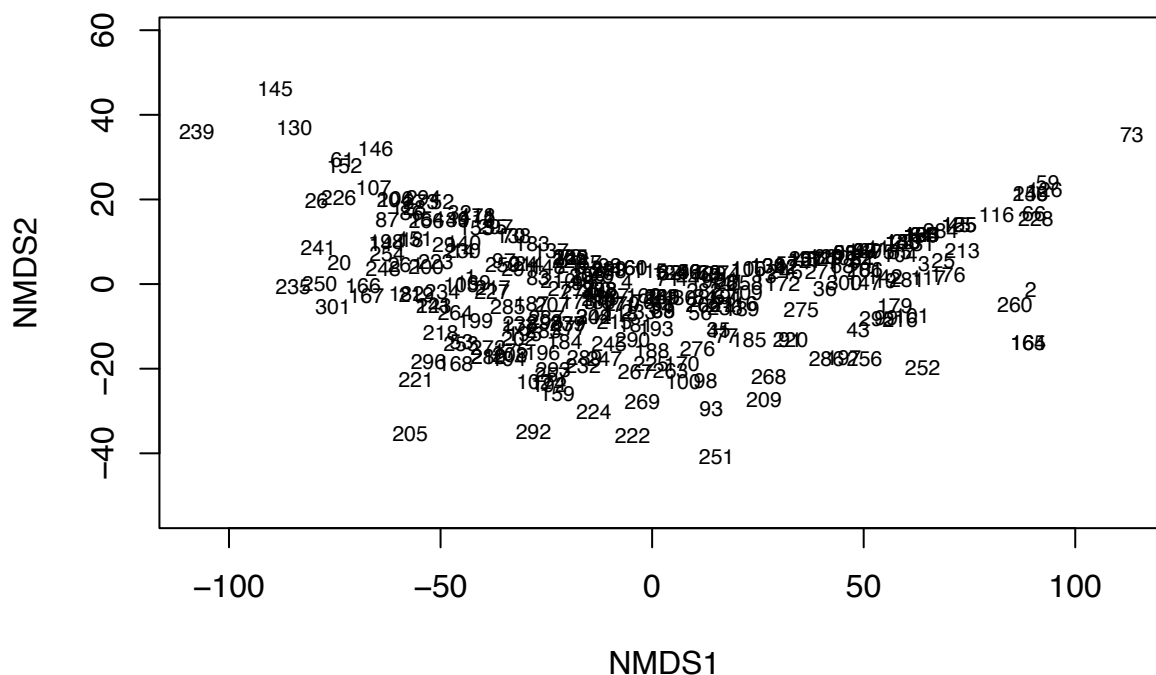
```
## Warning in dist(clean_heart, method = "manhattan"): NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
fit <- vegan::metaMDS(comm = dist2)
```

```
## Run 0 stress 0.05414163
## Run 1 stress 0.06033998
## Run 2 stress 0.05809318
## Run 3 stress 0.06441875
## Run 4 stress 0.05759696
## Run 5 stress 0.06076953
## Run 6 stress 0.06222502
## Run 7 stress 0.06699705
## Run 8 stress 0.07084782
## Run 9 stress 0.06375112
## Run 10 stress 0.05450698
## ... Procrustes: rmse 0.002298708  max resid 0.02711839
## Run 11 stress 0.06428604
## Run 12 stress 0.06565965
## Run 13 stress 0.0697716
## Run 14 stress 0.06468984
## Run 15 stress 0.07019834
## Run 16 stress 0.06331766
## Run 17 stress 0.06871108
## Run 18 stress 0.06789902
## Run 19 stress 0.07139322
## Run 20 stress 0.07047654
## *** No convergence -- monoMDS stopping criteria:
##      5: no. of iterations >= maxit
##      9: stress ratio > sratmax
##      6: scale factor of the gradient < sfgrmin
```

```
ordiplot(fit, type = "text")
```

```
## species scores not available
```



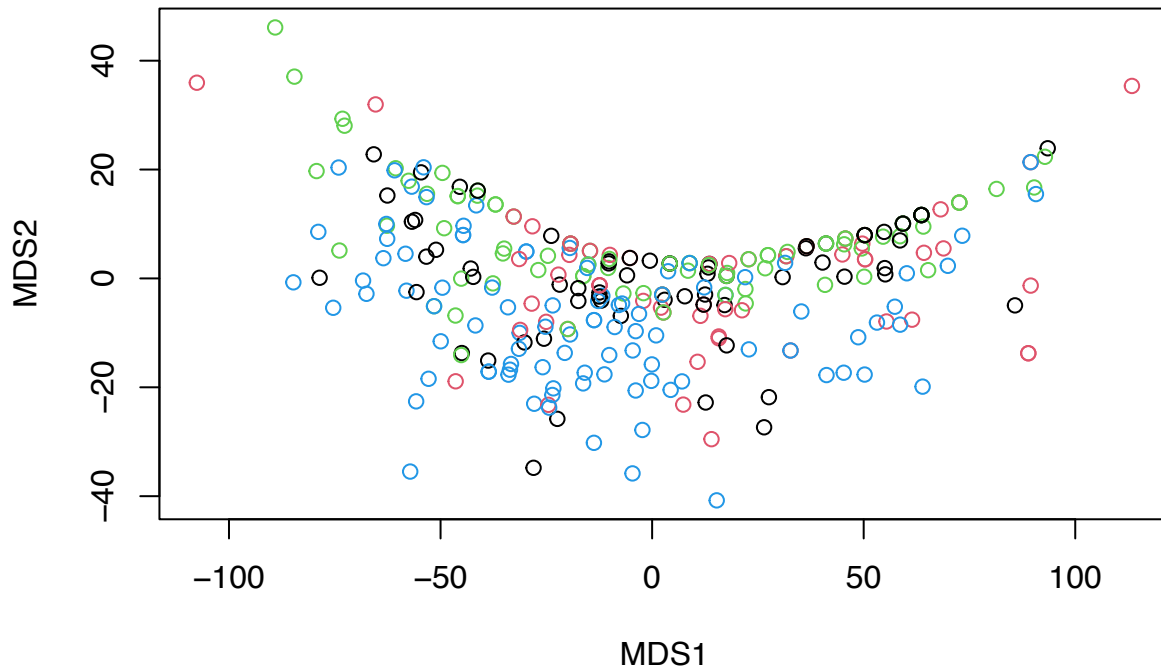
```
fit$stress
```

```
## [1] 0.05414163
```

```
# add cluster to original data
clean_heart <- cbind(clean_heart, cluster)
clean_heart$cluster <- factor(clean_heart$cluster)
head(clean_heart)
```

```
##   age   sex      cp   fbs restecg  exng oldpeak  slp  caa  thall trtbps_bin
## 1  63  male asymptomatic true  normal   no    2.3 down   0 normal      high
## 2  37  male non-anginal false   stt    no    3.5 down   0 fixed    medium
## 3  41 female   atypical false  normal   no    1.4 up    0 fixed    medium
## 4  56  male   atypical false   stt    no    0.8 up    0 fixed     low
## 5  57 female   typical false   stt   yes    0.6 up    0 fixed     low
## 6  57  male   typical false   stt    no    0.4 flat   0 normal    medium
##  chol_bin thalachh_bin cluster
## 1  medium      medium      1
## 2  medium      high      2
## 3   low      high      2
## 4  medium      high      1
## 5   high      high      3
## 6   low      medium      1
```

```
# plot the clustering result with MDS
plot(fit$points, col = (clean_heart$cluster))
```



Part f

```
##### Part f -- Classification #####
```

```
# f1) Decision Tree
```

```
# set seed and train control
```

```
set.seed(456)
```

```
train_control = trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10)
```

```
# prepare dataset for classification
```

```
lable_heart <- subset(df_heart, select = -c(trtbps, chol, thalachh))
```

```
head(lable_heart)
```

```
##   age   sex      cp   fbs restecg exng oldpeak slp  caa  thall output
## 1  63  male asymptomatic true  normal   no    2.3 down  0 normal     1
## 2  37  male non-anginal false   stt   no    3.5 down  0 fixed      1
## 3  41 female   atypical false  normal   no    1.4 up    0 fixed      1
## 4  56  male   atypical false   stt   no    0.8 up    0 fixed      1
## 5  57 female   typical false   stt  yes    0.6 up    0 fixed      1
## 6  57  male   typical false   stt   no    0.4 flat  0 normal     1
##  trtbps_bin chol_bin thalachh_bin
```

```
## 1      high  medium      medium
## 2      medium medium      high
## 3      medium low        high
## 4      low   medium      high
## 5      low   high        high
## 6      medium low        medium
```

```
# fit the model
```

```
tree0 <- train(output ~., data = lable_heart, method = "rpart1SE", trControl = train_control)
tree0
```

```
## CART
##
## 303 samples
## 13 predictor
## 2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 272, 274, 273, 274, 272, 273, ...
## Resampling results:
##
## Accuracy   Kappa
## 0.7188914  0.4306684
```

```
# evaluate the fit with a confusion matrix
```

```
pred_tree <- predict(tree0, lable_heart)
```

```
# confusion matrix
```

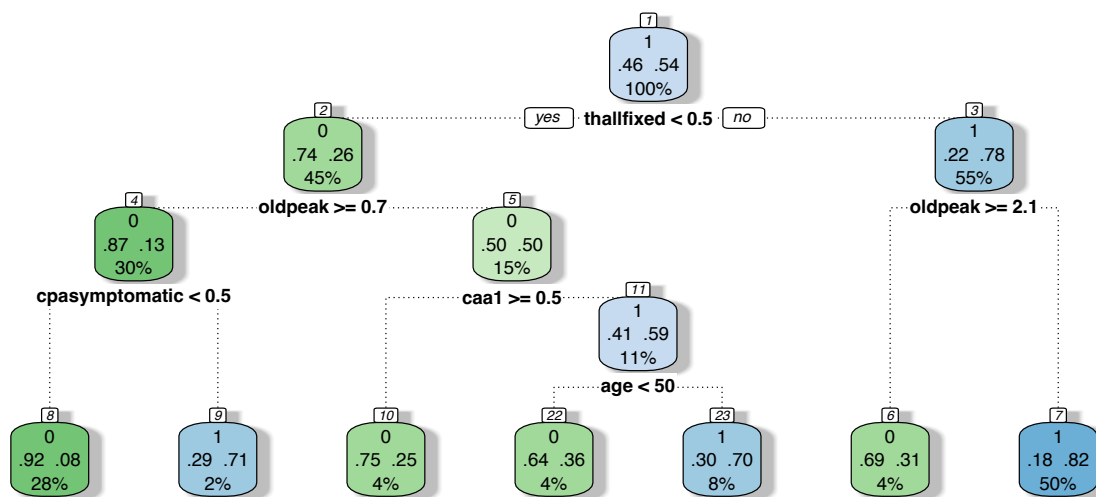
```
confusionMatrix(lable_heart$output, pred_tree)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
```

```
##
##           Reference
## Prediction  0    1
##           0 102  36
##           1  18 147
##
##           Accuracy : 0.8218
##           95% CI : (0.774, 0.8632)
##           No Information Rate : 0.604
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 2.35e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.6368
##
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.0207
##
##           Sensitivity : 0.8500
##           Specificity : 0.8033
##           Pos Pred Value : 0.7391
##           Neg Pred Value : 0.8909
##           Prevalence : 0.3960
##           Detection Rate : 0.3366
```

```
## Detection Prevalence : 0.4554
## Balanced Accuracy : 0.8266
##
## 'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

```
# visualize your decision tree0
fancyRpartPlot(tree0$finalModel, caption = "")
```



```
# validation (5 trees):
```

```
# partition the data
```

```
index = createDataPartition(y = lable_heart$output, p = 0.7, list = FALSE)
```

```
# everything in the generated index list
```

```
train_set = lable_heart[index,]
```

```
# everything except the generated indices
```

```
test_set = lable_heart[-index,]
```

```
# tree 1
```

```
hypers = rpart.control(minsplit = 2, maxdepth = 1, minbucket = 2)
```

```
tree1 <- train(output ~., data = train_set, control = hypers, trControl = train_control, method = "rpart")
```

```
# train set
```

```
pred_tree <- predict(tree1, train_set)
```

```
cfm_train <- confusionMatrix(train_set$output, pred_tree)
```

```
# test set
```

```

pred_tree <- predict(tree1, test_set)
cfm_test <- confusionMatrix(test_set$output, pred_tree)
# training accuracy
a_train <- cfm_train$overall[1]
# testing accuracy
a_test <- cfm_test$overall[1]
# number of nodes
nodes <- nrow(tree1$finalModel$frame)

# form the table
comp_tbl <- data.frame("Nodes" = nodes, "TrainAccuracy" = a_train, "TestAccuracy" = a_test,
                       "MaxDepth" = 1, "Minsplit" = 2, "Minbucket" = 2)

# tree 2
hypers = rpart.control(minsplit = 5, maxdepth = 2, minbucket = 5)
tree2 <- train(output ~., data = train_set, control = hypers, trControl = train_control, method = "rpa
# training set
pred_tree <- predict(tree2, train_set)
cfm_train <- confusionMatrix(train_set$output, pred_tree)
# test set
pred_tree <- predict(tree2, test_set)
cfm_test <- confusionMatrix(test_set$output, pred_tree)
# training accuracy
a_train <- cfm_train$overall[1]
# testing accuracy
a_test <- cfm_test$overall[1]
# number of nodes
nodes <- nrow(tree2$finalModel$frame)

# add rows to the table - Make sure the order is correct
comp_tbl <- comp_tbl %>% rbind(list(nodes, a_train, a_test, 2, 5, 5))

# tree 3
hypers = rpart.control(minsplit = 20, maxdepth = 2, minbucket = 20)
tree3 <- train(output ~., data = train_set, control = hypers, trControl = train_control, method = "rpa
# training set
pred_tree <- predict(tree3, train_set)
cfm_train <- confusionMatrix(train_set$output, pred_tree)
# test set
pred_tree <- predict(tree3, test_set)
cfm_test <- confusionMatrix(test_set$output, pred_tree)
# training accuracy
a_train <- cfm_train$overall[1]
# testing accuracy
a_test <- cfm_test$overall[1]
# number of nodes
nodes <- nrow(tree3$finalModel$frame)

# add rows to the table - Make sure the order is correct
comp_tbl <- comp_tbl %>% rbind(list(nodes, a_train, a_test, 2, 20, 20))

# tree 4
hypers = rpart.control(minsplit = 40, maxdepth = 4, minbucket = 40)

```



```

tree4 <- train(output ~., data = train_set, control = hypers, trControl = train_control, method = "rpa
# training set
pred_tree <- predict(tree4, train_set)
cfm_train <- confusionMatrix(train_set$output, pred_tree)
# test set
pred_tree <- predict(tree4, test_set)
cfm_test <- confusionMatrix(test_set$output, pred_tree)
# training accuracy
a_train <- cfm_train$overall[1]
# testing accuracy
a_test <- cfm_test$overall[1]
# number of nodes
nodes <- nrow(tree3$finalModel$frame)

# add rows to the table - Make sure the order is correct
comp_tbl <- comp_tbl %>% rbind(list(nodes, a_train, a_test, 4, 40, 40))

# tree 5
hypers = rpart.control(minsplit = 500, maxdepth = 8, minbucket = 500)
tree5 <- train(output ~., data = train_set, control = hypers, trControl = train_control, method = "rpa
# training set
pred_tree <- predict(tree5, train_set)
cfm_train <- confusionMatrix(train_set$output, pred_tree)
# test set
pred_tree <- predict(tree5, test_set)
cfm_test <- confusionMatrix(test_set$output, pred_tree)
# training accuracy
a_train <- cfm_train$overall[1]
# testing accuracy
a_test <- cfm_test$overall[1]
# number of nodes
nodes <- nrow(tree5$finalModel$frame)

# add rows to the table - Make sure the order is correct
comp_tbl <- comp_tbl %>% rbind(list(nodes, a_train, a_test, 8, 500, 500))

# present table for comparison
comp_tbl

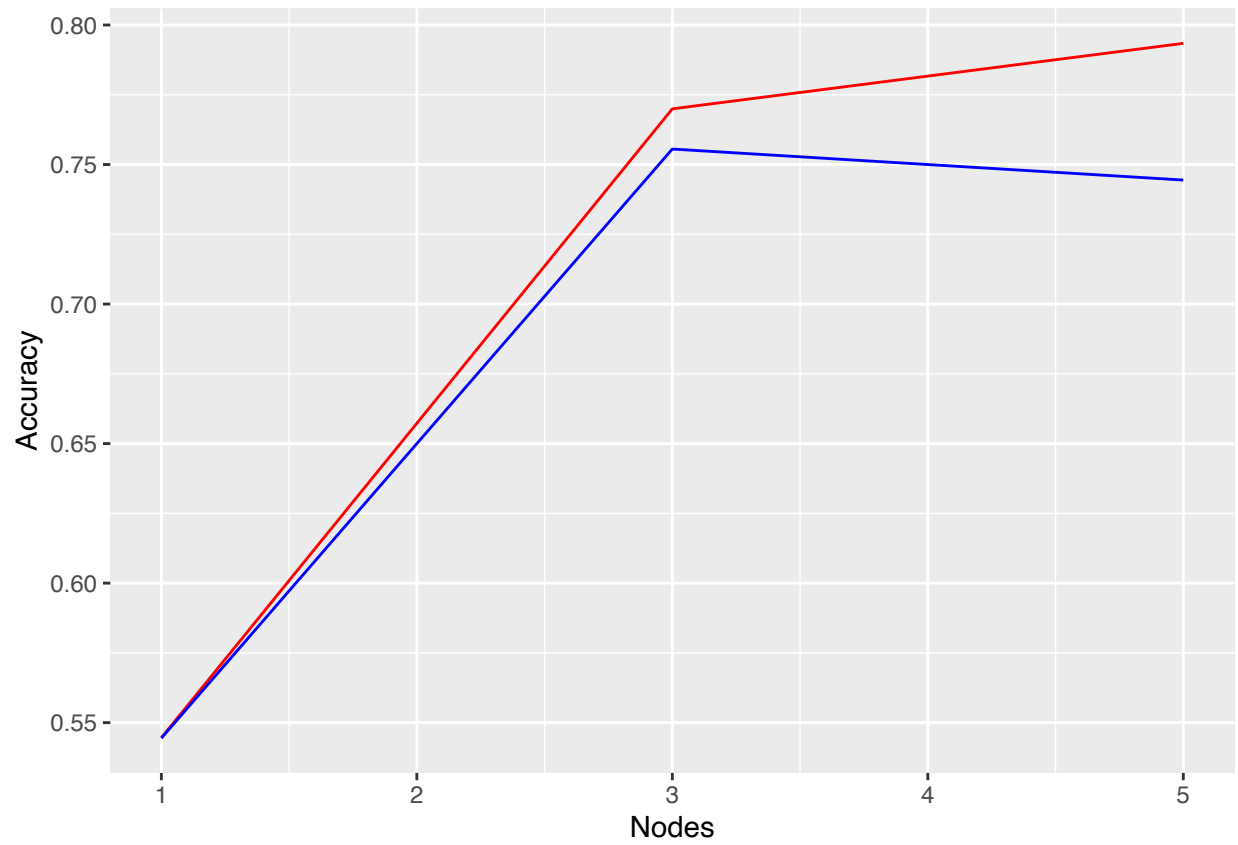
```

##	Nodes	TrainAccuracy	TestAccuracy	MaxDepth	Minsplit	Minbucket
## Accuracy	3	0.7699531	0.7555556	1	2	2
## 1	5	0.7934272	0.7444444	2	5	5
## 11	3	0.7699531	0.7555556	2	20	20
## 12	3	0.7699531	0.7555556	4	40	40
## 13	1	0.5446009	0.5444444	8	500	500

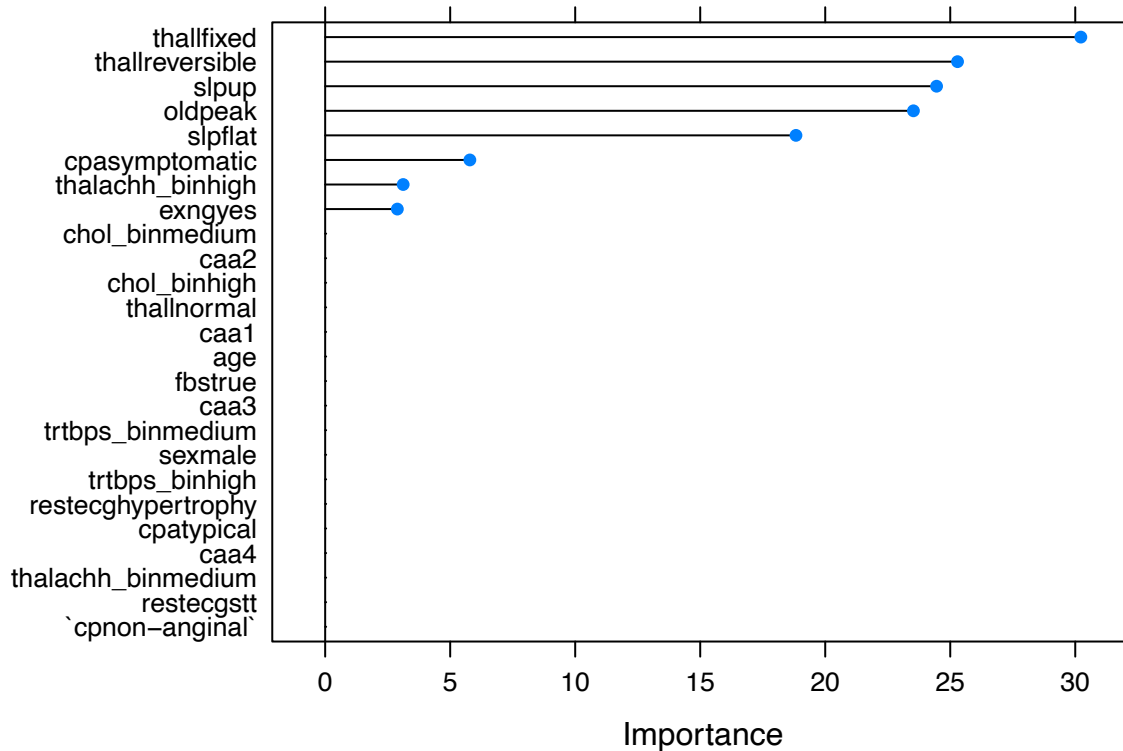
```

# visualize with line plot
ggplot(comp_tbl, aes(x=Nodes)) +
  geom_line(aes(y = TrainAccuracy), color = "red") +
  geom_line(aes(y = TestAccuracy), color="blue") +
  ylab("Accuracy")

```



```
# visualize the importance scores  
importance <- varImp(tree2, scale = FALSE)  
plot(importance)
```



```
# f2) KNN
```

```
# work with a new data frame knn_heart
```

```
knn_heart <- subset(df_heart, select = -c(trtbps_bin, chol_bin, thalachh_bin))
head(knn_heart)
```

```
##   age  sex      cp  trtbps    chol  fbs restecg thalachh exng oldpeak
## 1  63  male asymptomatic 113.4639 194.6061 true  normal 103.8889  no    2.3
## 2  37  male  non-anginal 113.4639 194.6061 false   stt 103.8889  no    3.5
## 3  41 female    atypical 113.4639 194.6061 false   normal 103.8889  no    1.4
## 4  56  male    atypical 113.4639 194.6061 false   stt 103.8889  no    0.8
## 5  57 female    typical 113.4639 194.6061 false   stt 103.8889  yes    0.6
## 6  57  male    typical 113.4639 194.6061 false   stt 103.8889  no    0.4
##   slp  caa  thall output
## 1 down  0 normal      1
## 2 down  0 fixed      1
## 3  up   0 fixed      1
## 4  up   0 fixed      1
## 5  up   0 fixed      1
## 6 flat  0 normal      1
```

```
# convert categorical variables to dummies
```

```
dummy <- dummyVars(output ~ ., data = knn_heart)
```

```
# using the dummy predictor we need to transform our set into the dummy variable version
```

```
# the result won't be a data frame, so we need to transform it into one
```

```
dummies <- as.data.frame(predict(dummy, newdata = knn_heart))
```

```
## Warning in model.frame.default(Terms, newdata, na.action = na.action, xlev =
## object$lvls): variable 'output' is not a factor
```

```
# plug output back in to dummies
dummies$output <- df_heart$output
head(dummies)
```

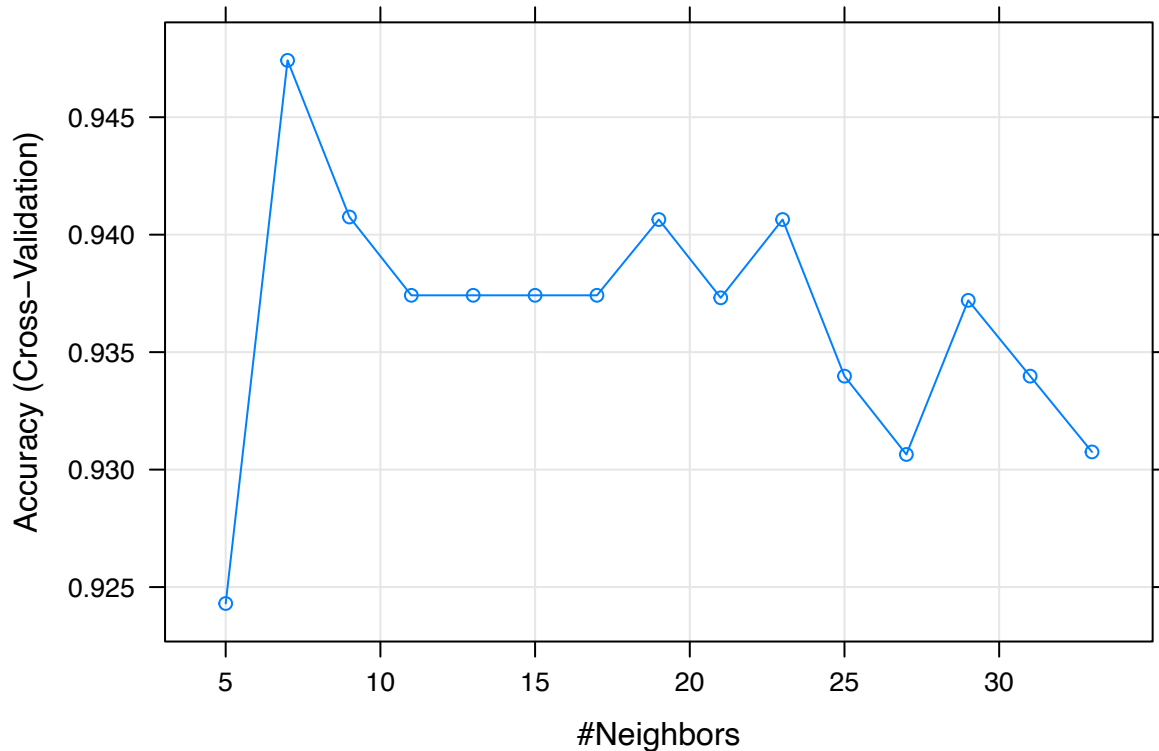
```
##   age sex.female sex.male cp.typical cp.atypical cp.non-anginal cp.asymptomatic
## 1  63          0         1          0          0          0          1
## 2  37          0         1          0          0          1          0
## 3  41          1         0          0          1          0          0
## 4  56          0         1          0          1          0          0
## 5  57          1         0          1          0          0          0
## 6  57          0         1          1          0          0          0
##   trtbps      chol fbs.false fbs.true restecg.normal restecg.stt
## 1 113.4639 194.6061          0         1          1          0
## 2 113.4639 194.6061          1         0          0          1
## 3 113.4639 194.6061          1         0          1          0
## 4 113.4639 194.6061          1         0          0          1
## 5 113.4639 194.6061          1         0          0          1
## 6 113.4639 194.6061          1         0          0          1
##   restecg.hypertrophy thalachh exng.no exng.yes oldpeak slp.down slp.flat
## 1                   0 103.8889         1         0     2.3         1         0
## 2                   0 103.8889         1         0     3.5         1         0
## 3                   0 103.8889         1         0     1.4         0         0
## 4                   0 103.8889         1         0     0.8         0         0
## 5                   0 103.8889         0         1     0.6         0         0
## 6                   0 103.8889         1         0     0.4         0         1
##   slp.up caa.0 caa.1 caa.2 caa.3 caa.4 thall.none thall.normal thall.fixed
## 1      0      1      0      0      0      0          0          1          0
## 2      0      1      0      0      0      0          0          0          1
## 3      1      1      0      0      0      0          0          0          1
## 4      1      1      0      0      0      0          0          0          1
## 5      1      1      0      0      0      0          0          0          1
## 6      0      1      0      0      0      0          0          1          0
##   thall.reversible output
## 1                   0      1
## 2                   0      1
## 3                   0      1
## 4                   0      1
## 5                   0      1
## 6                   0      1
```

```
# run the general knn
set.seed(123)
ctrl <- trainControl(method="cv", number = 10)
knnFit <- train(output ~ ., data = dummies,
                method = "knn",
                trControl = ctrl,
                preProcess = c("center","scale"),
                tuneLength = 15)
```

```
knnFit
```

```
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 303 samples
## 30 predictor
## 2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## Pre-processing: centered (30), scaled (30)
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 272, 273, 272, 273, 273, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##    k    Accuracy    Kappa
##    5  0.9243011  0.8470702
##    7  0.9474194  0.8931076
##    9  0.9407527  0.8794698
##   11  0.9374194  0.8728070
##   13  0.9374194  0.8729888
##   15  0.9374194  0.8727280
##   17  0.9374194  0.8727280
##   19  0.9406452  0.8796264
##   21  0.9373118  0.8730187
##   23  0.9406452  0.8795631
##   25  0.9339785  0.8661008
##   27  0.9306452  0.8594931
##   29  0.9372043  0.8728612
##   31  0.9339785  0.8662237
##   33  0.9307527  0.8594139
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was k = 7.
```

```
plot(knnFit)
```



```
# setup a tuneGrid with the tuning parameters
tuneGrid <- expand.grid(kmax = 3:7,
                        kernel = c("rectangular", "cos"),
                        distance = 1:3)
# test a range of k values 3 to 7
# regular and cosine-based distance functions
# powers of Minkowski 1 to 3

# tune and fit the model with 10-fold cross validation,
# standardization, and our specialized tune grid
kkn_fit <- train(output ~ .,
                 data = dummies,
                 method = 'kkn',
                 trControl = ctrl,
                 preProcess = c('center', 'scale'),
                 tuneGrid = tuneGrid)

# printing trained model provides report
kkn_fit
```

```
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 303 samples
## 30 predictor
## 2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## Pre-processing: centered (30), scaled (30)
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 273, 272, 273, 273, 272, 273, ...
```

```
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##   kmax  kernel    distance Accuracy  Kappa
##   3     rectangular 1         0.9374194 0.8732353
##   3     rectangular 2         0.8948387 0.7882205
##   3     rectangular 3         0.9047312 0.8077597
##   3     cos         1         0.9343011 0.8665642
##   3     cos         2         0.8880645 0.7726044
##   3     cos         3         0.8816129 0.7604443
##   4     rectangular 1         0.9374194 0.8732353
##   4     rectangular 2         0.9015054 0.8017340
##   4     rectangular 3         0.9047312 0.8077597
##   4     cos         1         0.9341935 0.8662436
##   4     cos         2         0.8946237 0.7867136
##   4     cos         3         0.8848387 0.7672380
##   5     rectangular 1         0.9408602 0.8797988
##   5     rectangular 2         0.9080645 0.8143204
##   5     rectangular 3         0.9113978 0.8211641
##   5     cos         1         0.9374194 0.8730534
##   5     cos         2         0.8947312 0.7875510
##   5     cos         3         0.8815054 0.7603912
##   6     rectangular 1         0.9408602 0.8797988
##   6     rectangular 2         0.9177419 0.8332540
##   6     rectangular 3         0.9113978 0.8211641
##   6     cos         1         0.9406452 0.8794436
##   6     cos         2         0.8880645 0.7741582
##   6     cos         3         0.8781720 0.7538436
##   7     rectangular 1         0.9440860 0.8866888
##   7     rectangular 2         0.9210753 0.8400397
##   7     rectangular 3         0.9179570 0.8337565
##   7     cos         1         0.9406452 0.8794436
##   7     cos         2         0.8947312 0.7876722
##   7     cos         3         0.8915054 0.7813043
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final values used for the model were kmax = 7, distance = 1 and kernel
## = rectangular.
```

```
# knn prediction
pred_knn <- predict(kknn_fit, dummies)
# generate confusion matrix
confusionMatrix(dummies$output, pred_knn)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction  0    1
##           0 130    8
##           1   3 162
##
##           Accuracy : 0.9637
##           95% CI : (0.936, 0.9817)
##           No Information Rate : 0.5611
##           P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <2e-16
```

```
##
##           Kappa : 0.9266
##
## Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.2278
##
##           Sensitivity : 0.9774
##           Specificity : 0.9529
##           Pos Pred Value : 0.9420
##           Neg Pred Value : 0.9818
##           Prevalence : 0.4389
##           Detection Rate : 0.4290
##           Detection Prevalence : 0.4554
##           Balanced Accuracy : 0.9652
##
##           'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

```
# gives just the table of results by parameter
```

```
knn_results <- kkn_fit$results
head(knn_results)
```

```
##   kmax   kernel distance Accuracy   Kappa AccuracySD   KappaSD
## 1    3 rectangular      1 0.9374194 0.8732353 0.02815298 0.05856935
## 4    3      cos      1 0.9343011 0.8665642 0.05083405 0.10415912
## 2    3 rectangular      2 0.8948387 0.7882205 0.06036804 0.12200058
## 5    3      cos      2 0.8880645 0.7726044 0.06583567 0.13461393
## 3    3 rectangular      3 0.9047312 0.8077597 0.06717768 0.13570763
## 6    3      cos      3 0.8816129 0.7604443 0.06343266 0.12849914
```

```
# group by k and distance function, create an aggregation by averaging
```

```
knn_results <- knn_results %>%
  group_by(kmax, kernel) %>%
  mutate(avgacc = mean(Accuracy))
head(knn_results)
```

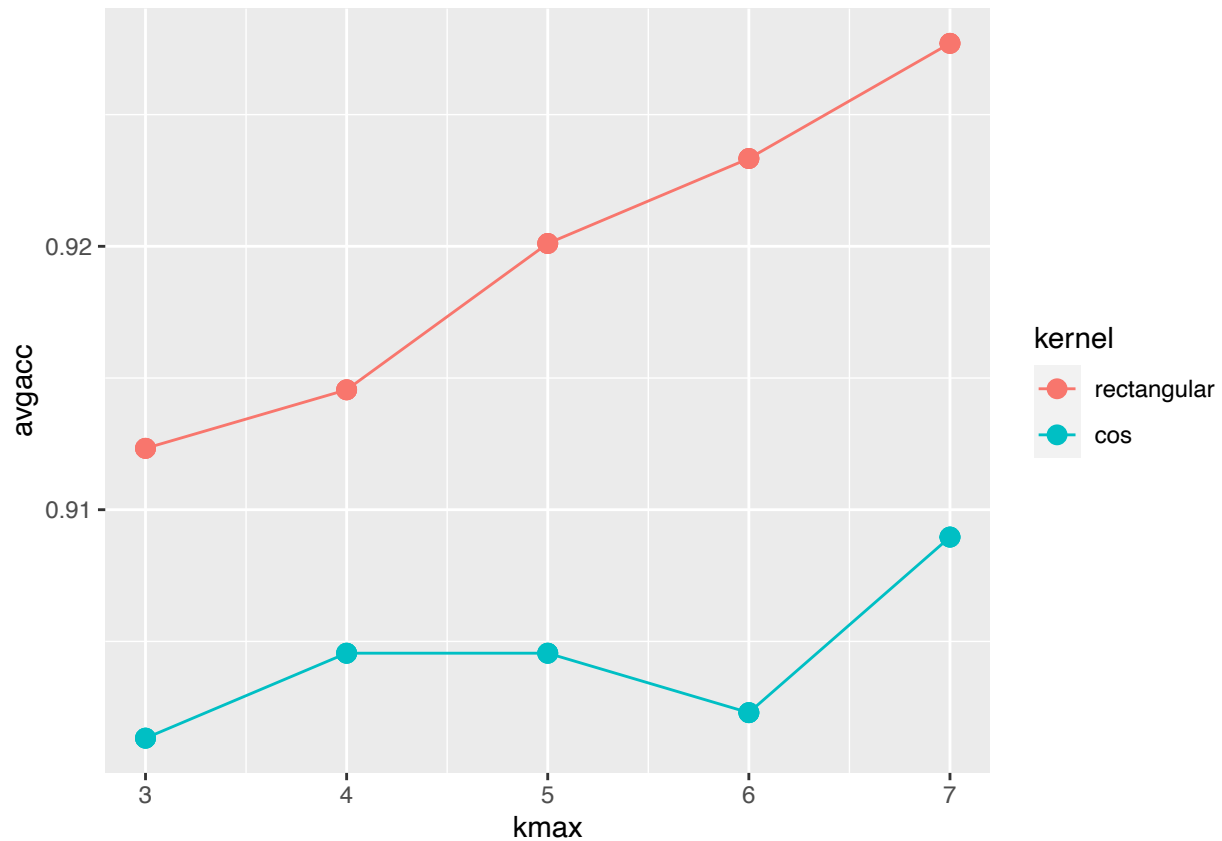
```
## # A tibble: 6 x 8
```

```
## # Groups:   kmax, kernel [2]
```

```
##   kmax kernel   distance Accuracy   Kappa AccuracySD   KappaSD avgacc
##   <int> <fct>     <int>     <dbl> <dbl>     <dbl>     <dbl> <dbl>
## 1     3 rectangular     1    0.937 0.873     0.0282 0.0586 0.912
## 2     3 cos           1    0.934 0.867     0.0508 0.104 0.901
## 3     3 rectangular     2    0.895 0.788     0.0604 0.122 0.912
## 4     3 cos           2    0.888 0.773     0.0658 0.135 0.901
## 5     3 rectangular     3    0.905 0.808     0.0672 0.136 0.912
## 6     3 cos           3    0.882 0.760     0.0634 0.128 0.901
```

```
# plot aggregated (over Minkowski power) accuracy per k, split by distance function
```

```
ggplot(knn_results, aes(x=kmax, y=avgacc, color=kernel)) +
  geom_point(size=3) + geom_line()
```

Part g

```
##### Part g -- Evaluation #####
```

```
# select KNN as the better classifier
```

```
# g1) 2*2 confusion matrix
```

```
cm <- confusionMatrix(dummies$output, pred_knn)
cm
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
```

```
##
```

```
##           Reference
```

```
## Prediction  0    1
```

```
##           0 130   8
```

```
##           1   3 162
```

```
##
```

```
##           Accuracy : 0.9637
```

```
##           95% CI : (0.936, 0.9817)
```

```
## No Information Rate : 0.5611
```

```
## P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <2e-16
```

```
##
```

```
##           Kappa : 0.9266
```

```
##
```

```
## McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.2278
```

```
##
##           Sensitivity : 0.9774
##           Specificity : 0.9529
##           Pos Pred Value : 0.9420
##           Neg Pred Value : 0.9818
##           Prevalence : 0.4389
##           Detection Rate : 0.4290
##           Detection Prevalence : 0.4554
##           Balanced Accuracy : 0.9652
##
##           'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

```
# scoring metrics
metrics <- as.data.frame(cm$byClass)
# view the object
metrics
```

```
##               cm$byClass
## Sensitivity      0.9774436
## Specificity      0.9529412
## Pos Pred Value   0.9420290
## Neg Pred Value   0.9818182
## Precision         0.9420290
## Recall           0.9774436
## F1                0.9594096
## Prevalence        0.4389439
## Detection Rate    0.4290429
## Detection Prevalence 0.4554455
## Balanced Accuracy 0.9651924
```

```
# g2) calculate the precision and recall manually
# precision: TP/(TP+FP) = 130/(130+8) = 0.942
# recall: TP/(TP + FN) = 130/(130+3) = 0.977

# g3) produce ROC plot

# check target class and make sure it has 2 levels
str(dummies$output)
```

```
## Factor w/ 2 levels "0","1": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
```

```
# partition the data
index = createDataPartition(y=dummies$output, p=0.7, list=FALSE)
# everything in the generated index list
train_pima = dummies[index,]
# everything except the generated indices
test_pima = dummies[-index,]

# set control parameter
train_control = trainControl(method = "cv", number = 10)
# fit the model
```

```
knn_pima <- train(output ~., data = train_pima, method = "knn", trControl = train_control, tuneLength
# evaluate fit
knn_pima
```

```
## k-Nearest Neighbors
##
## 213 samples
## 30 predictor
## 2 classes: '0', '1'
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold)
## Summary of sample sizes: 192, 191, 192, 192, 192, 193, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
## k Accuracy Kappa
## 5 0.9389394 0.8753587
## 7 0.9432468 0.8835357
## 9 0.9432468 0.8835357
## 11 0.9432468 0.8835357
## 13 0.9432468 0.8835357
## 15 0.9432468 0.8835357
## 17 0.9384848 0.8733949
## 19 0.9334848 0.8627634
## 21 0.9287229 0.8523287
## 23 0.9241775 0.8430850
## 25 0.9191775 0.8322297
## 27 0.9191775 0.8319123
## 29 0.9053247 0.8036792
## 31 0.9005628 0.7940022
## 33 0.9051082 0.8034026
## 35 0.9005628 0.7940022
## 37 0.8960173 0.7846018
## 39 0.8960173 0.7846018
## 41 0.8960173 0.7846018
## 43 0.8960173 0.7846018
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was k = 15.
```

```
# evaluate the fit with a confusion matrix
pred_pima <- predict(knn_pima, test_pima)
# confusion Matrix
confusionMatrix(test_pima$output, pred_pima)
```

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction 0  1
##           0 38  3
##           1  0 49
##
```

```
##           Accuracy : 0.9667
##           95% CI : (0.9057, 0.9931)
##      No Information Rate : 0.5778
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <2e-16
##
##           Kappa : 0.9324
##
##  McNemar's Test P-Value : 0.2482
##
##           Sensitivity : 1.0000
##           Specificity : 0.9423
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.9268
##      Neg Pred Value : 1.0000
##           Prevalence : 0.4222
##      Detection Rate : 0.4222
##      Detection Prevalence : 0.4556
##      Balanced Accuracy : 0.9712
##
##      'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

```
# get class probabilities for KNN
pred_prob <- predict(knn_pima, test_pima, type = "prob")
head(pred_prob)
```

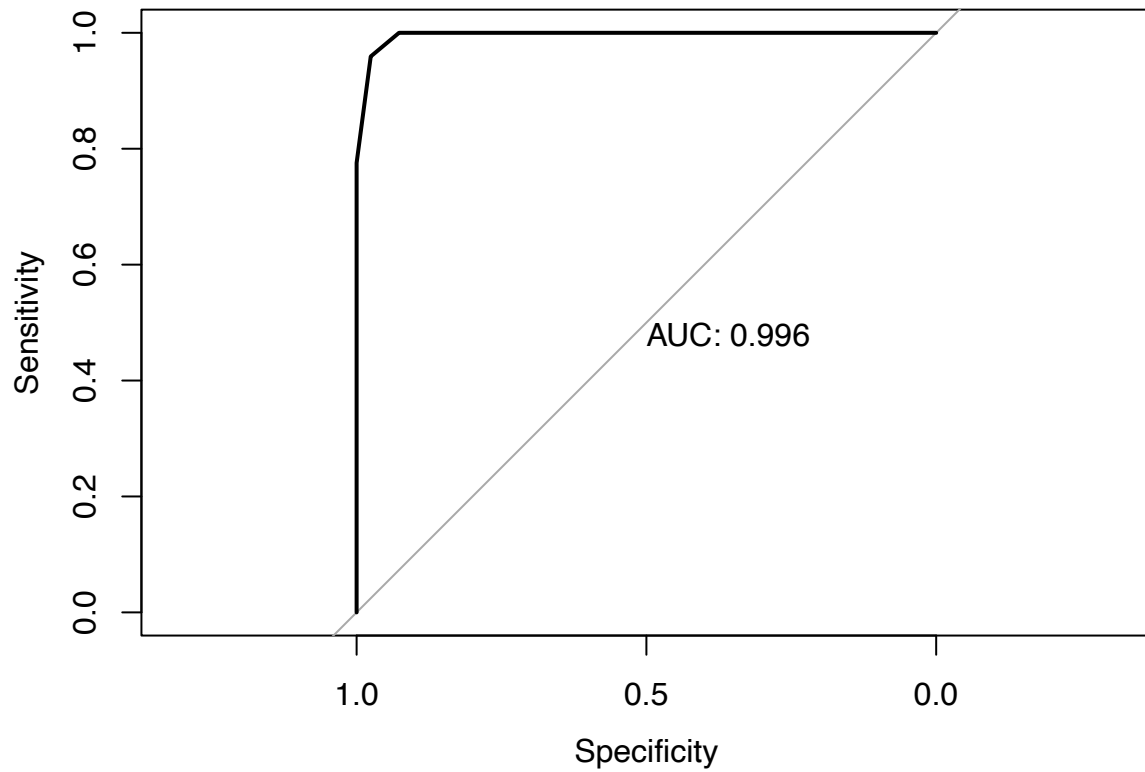
```
##  0 1
## 1 0 1
## 2 0 1
## 3 0 1
## 4 0 1
## 5 0 1
## 6 0 1
```

```
# create an ROC curve for our model.
roc_obj <- roc((test_pima$output), pred_prob[,1])
```

```
## Setting levels: control = 0, case = 1
```

```
## Setting direction: controls > cases
```

```
plot(roc_obj, print.auc=TRUE)
```

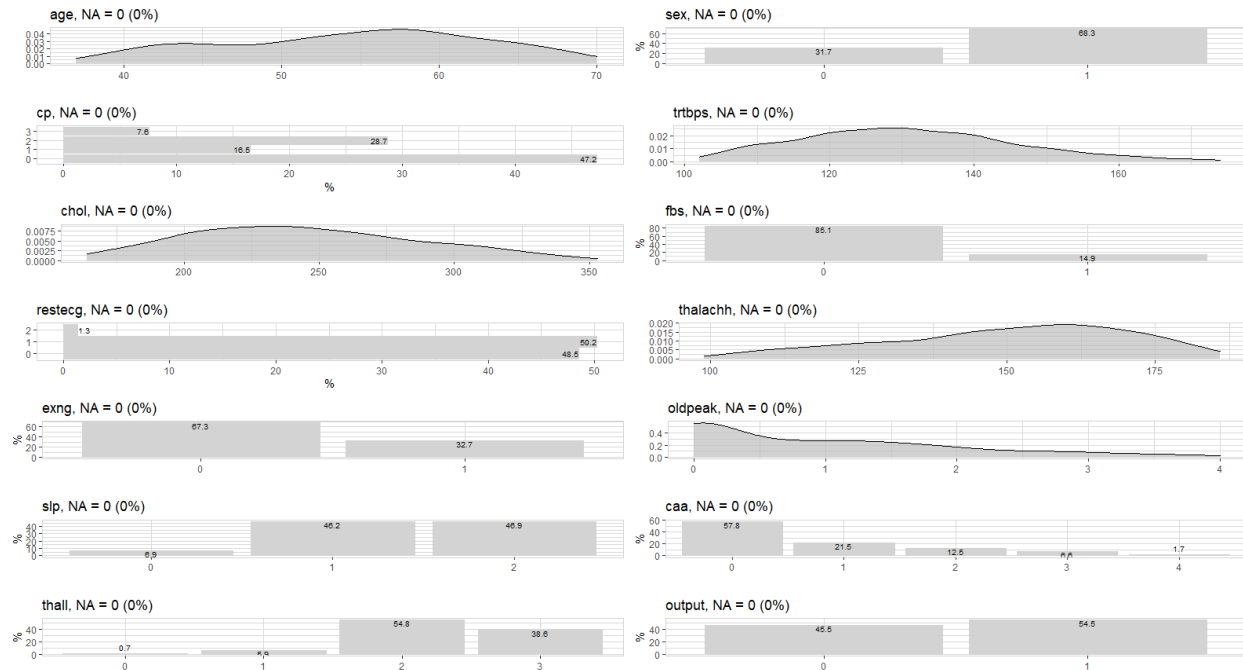


*# The AUC value reaches almost 1.0 in this cases.
The previous KNN model has 92.6% Kappa accuracy.
The previous KNN model has 0.9637 general accuracy.
Only 3 observations are miss-classified as FP.
The ROC plot proves that this model is almost 100% accurate.*

Heart Disease Report and Reflection

Addition

Before reporting the takeaways from heart disease data, it is important to add the missing part in section b2). Due to the size of the output, the overall exploration result was not generated completely in section b2) and the complete result is added here as a reference.



As an overview of this data, it is obvious to see that this dataset does not include any missing values and it contains mixed type of variables (categorical and numerical).

Report

As the dramatic growing of data science application in medical field, lots of valuable medical data are being studied in academia. This heart disease dataset is one of the disease data sets collected by UCI machine learning laboratory. By loading and exploring it, it presents relatively cleaned results such as 0 missing values, few influential and outlier points. It is always critical to acknowledge that having a relatively less messy data set saves a ton of time and improves analytics reliability in further study.

As a data set with mixed data types, converting them to the correct type plays an important role. Due to different analytical techniques, data type is one of the major step that would cause problem in analysis. PCA is one of the dimensionality reduction technique that only takes numerical values. However, due to the over all feature of heart data, PCA is not implemented since over 70% of the variables are categorical. However, it is still necessary to convert ordinal variables to factors and present necessary labels for those levels. For instance most of the categorical features are not only converted to factors but are also rewritten as factors with levels such as variable "chest pain" with leveled label typical angina, atypical angina, non-anginal pain and asymptomatic instead of only level numbers.

The pre-processing part took a lot of time in the whole process and this phase builds a valuable and concrete foundation for further machine learning output. The major work in this step is removing the

noise of numerical variables and also smoothing the data. Normalization, binning, and smoothing are all applied in this phase. The completed binning and smoothing result on variable trtbps, chol and thalachh are all added to the complete df_heart dataset. The df_heart data set includes a total of 17 variables which are the 14 original variables with smoothed and binned values for trtbps, chol and thalachh but also trtbps_bin, chol_bin and thalachh_bin added as the addition columns. Building such clean and modified version based on the original data set successfully helps to manipulate the data set such as sub-setting new data frames or converting new data frames to dummies. This complete version is the main data frame in this project that can be re-used and applied to classifiers conveniently.

The clustering process causes some problems in the beginning and the reason is because the data type problem. Due to the overall categorical data type in this data set, K-means clustering would not work and generate results. Thus, hierarchical clustering and MDS are used in this step. Based on the hierarchical dendrogram and MDS clustering plot, it presents 2 main branches in the dendrogram which indicates the target variable (no heart disease as 0 or heart disease as 1). With MDS, it also generates out an up side down bell shaped curve. The possible reason that it does not have separated clusters might be the distance used and MDS itself.

By applying decision tree and KNN, we learn that KNN performs a lot better than decision tree. With 5 different trees in part g, it shows that best results of Kappa Accuracy only reaches 76% overall, however, the Kappa Accuracy in KNN reaches 92%. The precision and recall value are calculated over 92%. The further evaluation step proves that the accuracy in the experiment is reliable. The ROC curve of with KNN has AUC with 0.996. By relating to the confusion matrix on test set, it only shows 3 misclassified observation as false positive. It strongly demonstrates that our heart disease prediction model might be 100% correct.

One of the most interesting findings can be the performance of our KNN model. It is unbelievable to see that KNN beats decision tree with extraordinary performance. The reason of choosing decision tree as is because it presents tree plots and handles qualitative data as well. However, the result shows that KNN outperforms decision tree on this heart dataset. The reason might be because trees do not handle data as robustly as KNN can which causes problem in prediction. The other reason might be that KNN is better at handling rare cases especially in medical fields. In cancer research case studies, even though that many cancer cases are rare, but KNN generates better predictions than decision tree since decision trees usually prune important classes out of the model if there exists minority groups.

Reflection

Key terms such as data science, data mining and data analysis have grown as a prevalent topic that people always talk about nowadays. Before diving into the topic of data mining, I used to believe that data mining is a course about using techniques retrieve data just like “mining” bitcoin. However, I was absolutely wrong after I took this course. I realized that it is a huge topic that contains tons of topics from various fields. Data science was never an independent subject before, but it is now becoming an independent and interdisciplinary field.

By looking through, it is obvious to acknowledge how much data impacts the world. From simple linear regression model to complex classification algorithms, these are the fundamental tools for problem-solving. Advanced pre-processing skills such as normalization, binning and smoothing are found to be necessary steps for analysis. My knowledge stayed at the level of detecting outliers and influential

points before taking this class but now I do have an understanding of using techniques to manipulate the given data. The major two areas in this course are supervised learning and unsupervised learning and I do believe that they are not only the important in this course but also plays an important role in data science foundation. Projecting data with PCA and then using K-means to cluster is such a creative way of visualizing and presenting data. Besides this, applying metrics to evaluate our classification results is also valuable. There is a ton of things that I have learned but the most important thing I have learned about this course is the impact of data science.

Three months ago, I read the paper published by Google's Deep Mind about its official 1.0 version of automatic code generator. I was extremely shocked by this technology because I couldn't believe how much such data science technology could change the world. My first impression of machine learning stayed at the time when AlphaGo dominated the "go" world and I had no idea how that even worked and now I am confident to hold a belief to demonstrate how much this is going to change the world. In last September, it was a great chance of joining Dr. Raicu's seminar to preview advanced research such as their cancer detection topic. By relating it to what I have done to this heart project, it is critical to understand the tremendous impact of data science to medical field. A model with 100% detection accuracy meaning no need for any additional human annotation and detection. In severe and common human diseases, such technology has an infinite potential. Obstacles such as limited information of data becomes a problem. Patients' lung nodule CT scans with not enough observation was also presented in Raicu's seminar. This is just one of the numerous challenges that people face which makes this field with such a huge potential for us to explore.

By comparing the traditional software development field and data science field, it shows that even though traditional computer science field still has a high demanding in market, this demand has now become over-saturated and hiring freeze in Silicon Valley becomes normal. The big difference is that SDE has reached its limit of developing "vertically" and now it is developing "horizontally" where new subjects such as AI, robotics, and DS become independent fields. Programming is a strong ability that people should acquire in work, but it might soon be replaced advanced technology. It is said from Chinese ministry of education that python has become a required course in all primary schools. This means programming will only be considered as a must-have ability and independent fields like data science will soon take over many new fields in the future. I am glad that I have started my journey of learning this valuable subject and I also believe I should always be learning data tools to solve problems regardless their specific fields.