

i2zjsb4hy

February 17, 2026

STEP:1 For the heart disease prediction project, I began by installing essential libraries and frameworks necessary for deep learning in Python. These included TensorFlow and Keras for building and training neural networks, as well as libraries like NumPy and Pandas for efficient data manipulation and preprocessing. Scikit-learn was instrumental for data splitting, feature scaling, and model evaluation. Matplotlib and Seaborn were used for visualizing data distributions and model performance metrics. The dataset used contained a variety of clinical parameters and medical history attributes, crucial for training a predictive model. The deep learning architecture employed involved sequential layers of dense and dropout layers to mitigate overfitting, with activation functions like ReLU for hidden layers and sigmoid for output layers to predict the probability of heart disease. After training the model on labeled data, I evaluated its performance using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, ensuring robustness and reliability in predicting heart disease outcomes

```
[1]: %pip install tensorflow
      #python -m pip install --upgrade pip
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages
(2.20.0rc0)Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=1.0.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (2.1.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: astunparse>=1.6.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (1.6.3)
```

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Requirement already satisfied: flatbuffers>=24.3.25 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (25.2.10)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: gast!=0.5.0,!0.5.1,!0.5.2,>=0.2.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (0.6.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: google_pasta>=0.1.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (0.2.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: libclang>=13.0.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (18.1.1)
```

Requirement already satisfied: opt_einsum>=2.3.2 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (3.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: packaging in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from tensorflow)
(24.2)

Requirement already satisfied: protobuf>=5.28.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (6.31.1)

Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.21.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (2.32.4)

Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (80.9.0)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.12.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from tensorflow)
(1.16.0)

Requirement already satisfied: termcolor>=1.1.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (3.1.0)

Requirement already satisfied: typing_extensions>=3.6.6 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (4.14.1)

Requirement already satisfied: wrapt>=1.11.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (1.17.2)

Requirement already satisfied: grpcio<2.0,>=1.24.3 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (1.74.0)

Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard~=2.20.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (2.20.0)

Requirement already satisfied: keras>=3.10.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (3.11.1)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.26.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (2.1.3)

Requirement already satisfied: h5py>=3.11.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (3.12.1)

Requirement already satisfied: ml_dtypes<1.0.0,>=0.5.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorflow) (0.5.3)

Requirement already satisfied: charset_normalizer<4,>=2 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorflow) (3.4.2)

Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorflow) (3.10)

Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorflow) (2.5.0)

Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorflow) (2025.8.3)

Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorboard~=2.20.0->tensorflow) (3.8.2)

Requirement already satisfied: pillow in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorboard~=2.20.0->tensorflow) (11.0.0)

Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-data-server<0.8.0,>=0.7.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorboard~=2.20.0->tensorflow) (0.7.2)

Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=1.0.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
tensorboard~=2.20.0->tensorflow) (3.1.3)

Requirement already satisfied: wheel<1.0,>=0.23.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
astunparse>=1.6.0->tensorflow) (0.45.1)

Requirement already satisfied: rich in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
keras>=3.10.0->tensorflow) (13.9.4)

Requirement already satisfied: namex in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
keras>=3.10.0->tensorflow) (0.0.8)

Requirement already satisfied: optree in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
keras>=3.10.0->tensorflow) (0.13.1)

Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.1.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
werkzeug>=1.0.1->tensorboard~=2.20.0->tensorflow) (3.0.2)

Requirement already satisfied: markdown-it-py>=2.2.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
rich->keras>=3.10.0->tensorflow) (3.0.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pygments<3.0.0,>=2.13.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from
rich->keras>=3.10.0->tensorflow) (2.18.0)

Requirement already satisfied: mdurl~=0.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
markdown-it-py>=2.2.0->rich->keras>=3.10.0->tensorflow) (0.1.2)

```
[2]: %pip install pandas
      %pip install seaborn
      %pip install statsmodels
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (2.2.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.26.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
pandas) (2.1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from pandas)
(2.9.0.post0)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
pandas) (2024.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
pandas) (2024.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from python-
dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas) (1.16.0)
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages
(0.13.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy!=1.24.0,>=1.20 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
seaborn) (2.1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.2 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
seaborn) (2.2.3)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
seaborn) (3.9.2)
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4->seaborn) (1.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4->seaborn) (0.12.1)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4->seaborn) (4.55.0)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.3.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from
matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4->seaborn) (1.4.7)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in
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c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4->seaborn) (24.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=8 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4->seaborn) (11.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4->seaborn) (3.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4->seaborn) (2.9.0.post0)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=1.2->seaborn) (2024.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=1.2->seaborn) (2024.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4->seaborn) (1.16.0)
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
Requirement already satisfied: statsmodels in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (0.14.4)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<3,>=1.22.3 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from statsmodels) (2.1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy!=1.9.2,>=1.8 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from statsmodels) (1.14.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas!=2.1.0,>=1.4 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from statsmodels) (2.2.3)
Requirement already satisfied: patsy>=0.5.6 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from statsmodels) (1.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=21.3 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from statsmodels) (24.2)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from pandas!=2.1.0,>=1.4->statsmodels) (2.9.0.post0)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from pandas!=2.1.0,>=1.4->statsmodels) (2024.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in
c:\users\zaigh\appdata\local\programs\python\python313\lib\site-packages (from pandas!=2.1.0,>=1.4->statsmodels) (2024.2)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in
 c:\users\zaigh\appdata\roaming\python\python313\site-packages (from python-
 dateutil>=2.8.2->pandas!=2.1.0,>=1.4->statsmodels) (1.16.0)

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

Step:2 These imports cover essential functionalities such as data handling with NumPy and Pandas, data splitting with train_test_split from Scikit-learn, feature scaling with StandardScaler, and deep learning capabilities through TensorFlow.

```
[3]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statsmodels.api as s
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

STEP:2I read the heart disease dataset using Pandas, stored in a DataFrame named heart_data.

```
[4]: df=pd.read_csv('heart_disease.csv')
df
```

```
[4]:
```

	age	anaemia	creatinine_phosphokinase	diabetes	ejection_fraction	\
0	75.0	0	582	0	20	
1	55.0	0	7861	0	38	
2	65.0	0	146	0	20	
3	50.0	1	111	0	20	
4	65.0	1	160	1	20	
..	
294	62.0	0	61	1	38	
295	55.0	0	1820	0	38	
296	45.0	0	2060	1	60	
297	45.0	0	2413	0	38	
298	50.0	0	196	0	45	

	high_blood_pressure	platelets	serum_creatinine	serum_sodium	sex	\
0	1	265000.00	1.9	130	1	
1	0	263358.03	1.1	136	1	
2	0	162000.00	1.3	129	1	
3	0	210000.00	1.9	137	1	
4	0	327000.00	2.7	116	0	
..	
294	1	155000.00	1.1	143	1	
295	0	270000.00	1.2	139	0	
296	0	742000.00	0.8	138	0	
297	0	140000.00	1.4	140	1	
298	0	395000.00	1.6	136	1	

	smoking	time	DEATH_EVENT
--	---------	------	-------------

```

0      0      4      1
1      0      6      1
2      1      7      1
3      0      7      1
4      0      8      1
..      ...      ...
294    1    270      0
295    0    271      0
296    0    278      0
297    1    280      0
298    1    285      0

```

[299 rows x 13 columns]

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

```

[5]:   age  anaemia  creatinine_phosphokinase  diabetes  ejection_fraction  \
0  75.0        0                      582          0                20
1  55.0        0                      7861         0                38
2  65.0        0                      146          0                20
3  50.0        1                      111          0                20
4  65.0        1                      160          1                20

      high_blood_pressure  platelets  serum_creatinine  serum_sodium  sex  \
0                1  265000.00          1.9          130      1
1                0  263358.03          1.1          136      1
2                0  162000.00          1.3          129      1
3                0  210000.00          1.9          137      1
4                0  327000.00          2.7          116      0

      smoking  time  DEATH_EVENT
0          0     4             1
1          0     6             1
2          1     7             1
3          0     7             1
4          0     8             1

```

```
[6]: df.shape
```

```
[6]: (299, 13)
```

Step:4 The heart disease dataset contains a total of 14 attributes, including both clinical and demographic features such as age, sex, cholesterol levels, and various electrocardiographic measurements. The target variable indicates the presence or absence of heart disease, classified into binary outcomes. Each instance in the dataset represents a patient, providing a comprehensive set of factors that may influence heart health.

```
[7]: describe=df.describe()
describe.T
```

```
[7]:
```

	count	mean	std	min	\
age	299.0	60.833893	11.894809	40.0	
anaemia	299.0	0.431438	0.496107	0.0	
creatinine_phosphokinase	299.0	581.839465	970.287881	23.0	
diabetes	299.0	0.418060	0.494067	0.0	
ejection_fraction	299.0	38.083612	11.834841	14.0	
high_blood_pressure	299.0	0.351171	0.478136	0.0	
platelets	299.0	263358.029264	97804.236869	25100.0	
serum_creatinine	299.0	1.393880	1.034510	0.5	
serum_sodium	299.0	136.625418	4.412477	113.0	
sex	299.0	0.648829	0.478136	0.0	
smoking	299.0	0.321070	0.467670	0.0	
time	299.0	130.260870	77.614208	4.0	
DEATH_EVENT	299.0	0.321070	0.467670	0.0	

	25%	50%	75%	max
age	51.0	60.0	70.0	95.0
anaemia	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
creatinine_phosphokinase	116.5	250.0	582.0	7861.0
diabetes	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
ejection_fraction	30.0	38.0	45.0	80.0
high_blood_pressure	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
platelets	212500.0	262000.0	303500.0	850000.0
serum_creatinine	0.9	1.1	1.4	9.4
serum_sodium	134.0	137.0	140.0	148.0
sex	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
smoking	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
time	73.0	115.0	203.0	285.0
DEATH_EVENT	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0

Filling missing valueTo address missing values in the heart disease dataset,

```
[8]: columns_to_fill = ['age',
    ↪ 'anaemia', 'creatinine_phosphokinase', 'diabetes', 'ejection_fraction', 'high_blood_pressure', '
    # Replace missing values in the specified columns with the average of each
    ↪ respective column
for column in columns_to_fill:
    df[column] = df[column].fillna(df[column].mean())
# Display the DataFrame after filling missing values
print("DataFrame after filling missing values with the average of the specified
    ↪ columns:")
print(df)
```

DataFrame after filling missing values with the average of the specified columns:

	age	anaemia	creatinine_phosphokinase	diabetes	ejection_fraction	\
0	75.0	0	582	0	20	
1	55.0	0	7861	0	38	
2	65.0	0	146	0	20	
3	50.0	1	111	0	20	
4	65.0	1	160	1	20	
..	
294	62.0	0	61	1	38	
295	55.0	0	1820	0	38	
296	45.0	0	2060	1	60	
297	45.0	0	2413	0	38	
298	50.0	0	196	0	45	

	high_blood_pressure	platelets	serum_creatinine	serum_sodium	sex	\
0		1 265000.00	1.9	130	1	
1		0 263358.03	1.1	136	1	
2		0 162000.00	1.3	129	1	
3		0 210000.00	1.9	137	1	
4		0 327000.00	2.7	116	0	
..		
294		1 155000.00	1.1	143	1	
295		0 270000.00	1.2	139	0	
296		0 742000.00	0.8	138	0	
297		0 140000.00	1.4	140	1	
298		0 395000.00	1.6	136	1	

	smoking	time	DEATH_EVENT
0	0	4	1
1	0	6	1
2	1	7	1
3	0	7	1
4	0	8	1
..
294	1	270	0
295	0	271	0
296	0	278	0
297	1	280	0
298	1	285	0

[299 rows x 13 columns]

step:4: Scaling Scaling values is crucial to ensure that features with different ranges or units contribute equally to model training. In the heart disease dataset, I used StandardScaler from Scikit-learn to standardize numerical features such as age, cholesterol levels, and blood pressure.

```
[9]: from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
df = pd.DataFrame(df)
scaler = StandardScaler()
```

```
df_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(df)
df_scaled = pd.DataFrame(df_scaled, columns=df.columns)
print(df_scaled)
```

	age	anaemia	creatinine_phosphokinase	diabetes	\
0	1.192945	-0.871105	0.000166	-0.847579	
1	-0.491279	-0.871105	7.514640	-0.847579	
2	0.350833	-0.871105	-0.449939	-0.847579	
3	-0.912335	1.147968	-0.486071	-0.847579	
4	0.350833	1.147968	-0.435486	1.179830	
..	
294	0.098199	-0.871105	-0.537688	1.179830	
295	-0.491279	-0.871105	1.278215	-0.847579	
296	-1.333392	-0.871105	1.525979	1.179830	
297	-1.333392	-0.871105	1.890398	-0.847579	
298	-0.912335	-0.871105	-0.398321	-0.847579	

	ejection_fraction	high_blood_pressure	platelets	serum_creatinine	\
0	-1.530560	1.359272	1.681648e-02	0.490057	
1	-0.007077	-0.735688	7.535660e-09	-0.284552	
2	-1.530560	-0.735688	-1.038073e+00	-0.090900	
3	-1.530560	-0.735688	-5.464741e-01	0.490057	
4	-1.530560	-0.735688	6.517986e-01	1.264666	
..	
294	-0.007077	1.359272	-1.109765e+00	-0.284552	
295	-0.007077	-0.735688	6.802472e-02	-0.187726	
296	1.854958	-0.735688	4.902082e+00	-0.575031	
297	-0.007077	-0.735688	-1.263389e+00	0.005926	
298	0.585389	-0.735688	1.348231e+00	0.199578	

	serum_sodium	sex	smoking	time	DEATH_EVENT
0	-1.504036	0.735688	-0.687682	-1.629502	1.454161
1	-0.141976	0.735688	-0.687682	-1.603691	1.454161
2	-1.731046	0.735688	1.454161	-1.590785	1.454161
3	0.085034	0.735688	-0.687682	-1.590785	1.454161
4	-4.682176	-1.359272	-0.687682	-1.577879	1.454161
..
294	1.447094	0.735688	1.454161	1.803451	-0.687682
295	0.539054	-1.359272	-0.687682	1.816357	-0.687682
296	0.312044	-1.359272	-0.687682	1.906697	-0.687682
297	0.766064	0.735688	1.454161	1.932509	-0.687682
298	-0.141976	0.735688	1.454161	1.997038	-0.687682

[299 rows x 13 columns]

```
[10]: X=df[ ['age',
↪ 'anaemia', 'creatinine_phosphokinase', 'diabetes', 'ejection_fraction', 'high_blood_pressure', '

```

```
X.head()
```

```
[10]:   age  anaemia  creatinine_phosphokinase  diabetes  ejection_fraction  \
0   75.0        0                582            0                20
1   55.0        0                7861           0                38
2   65.0        0                146            0                20
3   50.0        1                111            0                20
4   65.0        1                160            1                20

      high_blood_pressure  platelets  serum_creatinine  serum_sodium  sex  \
0                   1  265000.00            1.9            130      1
1                   0  263358.03            1.1            136      1
2                   0  162000.00            1.3            129      1
3                   0  210000.00            1.9            137      1
4                   0  327000.00            2.7            116      0

      smoking  time
0           0     4
1           0     6
2           1     7
3           0     7
4           0     8
```

```
[11]: y=df[['DEATH_EVENT']]
      y.head()
```

```
[11]:  DEATH_EVENT
0           1
1           1
2           1
3           1
4           1
```

Step:5 Applying Classifier The KNeighborsClassifier is a simple yet effective classification algorithm in machine learning. It belongs to the family of instance-based or lazy learning algorithms where it memorizes the entire training dataset during training. Here are five key points about KNeighborsClassifier

```
[12]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=4)
      from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
      neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
      knn=neigh.fit(X_train, y_train)
      y_pred=knn.predict(X_test)
      from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
      accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-

```
packages\sklearn\neighbors\_classification.py:238: DataConversionWarning: A
column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape
of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().
    return self._fit(X, y)
```

```
[12]: 0.6333333333333333
```

```
[13]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.3,random_state=4)
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=4)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
prediction = model.predict(X_test)
```

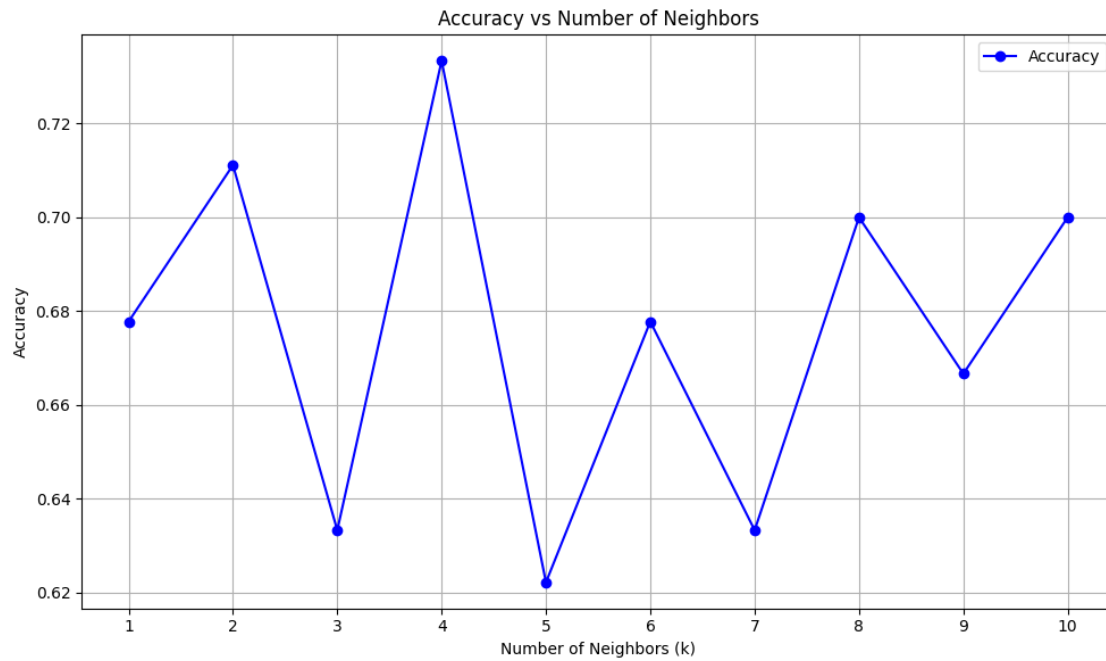
```
[14]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, prediction)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy}')
```

```
Accuracy: 0.7555555555555555
```

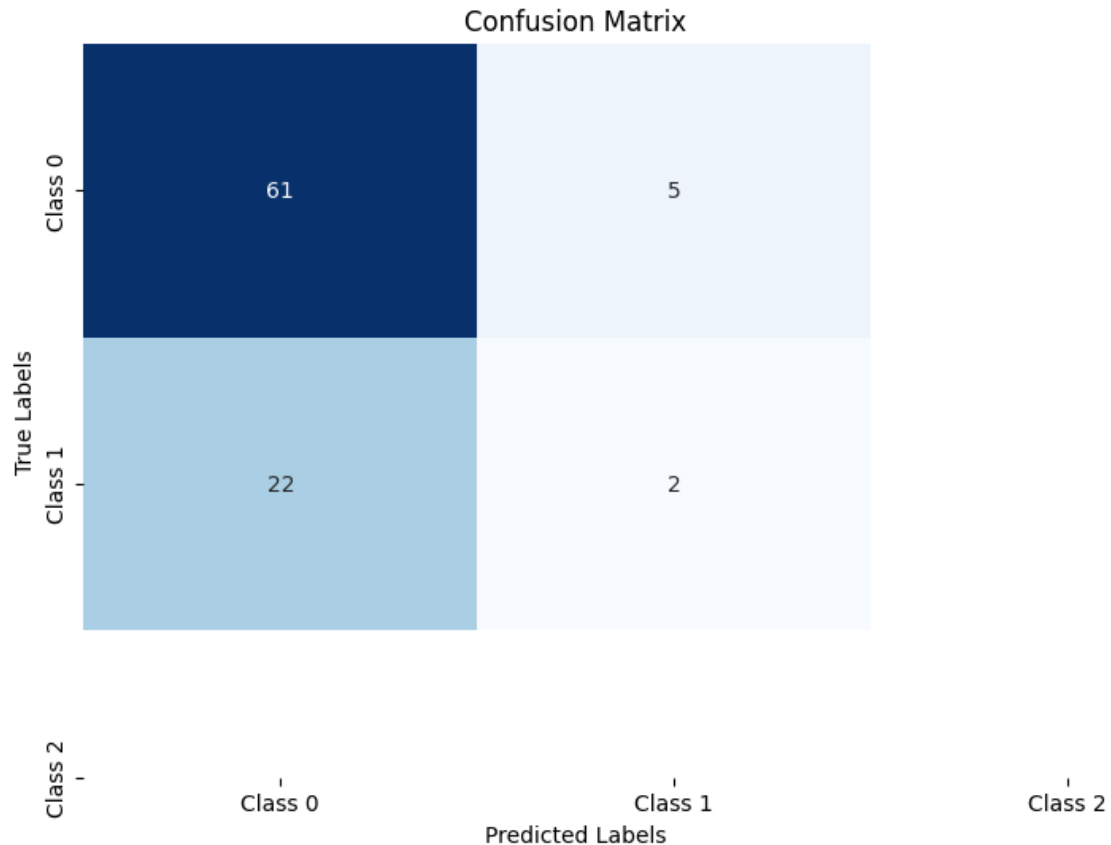
```
[15]: # Splitting the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3,
    ↪random_state=4)
# Varying number of neighbors
neighbors = range(1, 11) # Change range as needed
accuracy_scores = []
for k in neighbors:
    # Creating KNN classifier
    neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)
    knn = neigh.fit(X_train, y_train)
    # Predicting on the test set
    y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
    # Calculating accuracy and storing the score
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    accuracy_scores.append(accuracy)
# Plotting the results
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(neighbors, accuracy_scores, marker='o', linestyle='--', color='b',
    ↪label='Accuracy')
plt.title('Accuracy vs Number of Neighbors')
plt.xlabel('Number of Neighbors (k)')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xticks(neighbors)
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-  
packages\sklearn\nighbors\_classification.py:238: DataConversionWarning: A  
column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape  
of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().  
    return self._fit(X, y)  
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-  
packages\sklearn\nighbors\_classification.py:238: DataConversionWarning: A  
column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape  
of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().  
    return self._fit(X, y)  
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-  
packages\sklearn\nighbors\_classification.py:238: DataConversionWarning: A  
column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape  
of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().  
    return self._fit(X, y)  
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-  
packages\sklearn\nighbors\_classification.py:238: DataConversionWarning: A  
column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape  
of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().  
    return self._fit(X, y)  
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-  
packages\sklearn\nighbors\_classification.py:238: DataConversionWarning: A  
column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape  
of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().  
    return self._fit(X, y)  
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-  
packages\sklearn\nighbors\_classification.py:238: DataConversionWarning: A  
column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape  
of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().  
    return self._fit(X, y)  
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-  
packages\sklearn\nighbors\_classification.py:238: DataConversionWarning: A  
column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape  
of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().  
    return self._fit(X, y)  
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-  
packages\sklearn\nighbors\_classification.py:238: DataConversionWarning: A  
column-vector y was passed when a 1d array was expected. Please change the shape  
of y to (n_samples,), for example using ravel().  
    return self._fit(X, y)
```

of `y` to `(n_samples,)`, for example using `ravel()`.
return `self._fit(X, y)`



```
[16]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
# Plot confusion matrix as a heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, cmap='Blues', fmt='d', cbar=False,
            xticklabels=['Class 0', 'Class 1', 'Class 2'],
            yticklabels=['Class 0', 'Class 1', 'Class 2'])
plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
plt.ylabel('True Labels')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
```



Step6:Classification Report:

```
[17]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, \
    confusion_matrix
import statsmodels.api as sm
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Assuming df is your dataset
# Extract features and target variable
X = df.drop('DEATH_EVENT', axis=1)
y = df['DEATH_EVENT']
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, \
    random_state=42)
# Train your model (replace LogisticRegression with your specific model)
model = LogisticRegression()
```

```

model.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Make predictions
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
# Quality and Performance Metrics
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
classification_report_result = classification_report(y_test, y_pred)
confusion_matrix_result = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy}')
print(f'Classification Report:\n{classification_report_result}')
print(f'Confusion Matrix:\n{confusion_matrix_result}')
# Variable Significance (for Logistic Regression)
X_train_const = sm.add_constant(X_train)
logit_model = sm.Logit(y_train, X_train_const).fit()
# Get the summary of the logistic regression model
print(logit_model.summary())
# Residual Analysis (for Logistic Regression)
residuals = y_test - y_pred
# Residual Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.scatterplot(x=y_pred, y=residuals)
plt.title('Residual Plot')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Values')
plt.ylabel('Residuals')
plt.show()
# Normality of Residuals (Q-Q Plot)
residuals_normalized = (residuals - residuals.mean()) / residuals.std()
sm.qqplot(residuals_normalized, line='45')
plt.title('Q-Q Plot of Residuals')
plt.show()

```

c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model_logistic.py:469: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression

```
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
```

Accuracy: 0.8166666666666667

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.77	0.97	0.86	35
1	0.94	0.60	0.73	25

accuracy			0.82	60
macro avg	0.86	0.79	0.80	60
weighted avg	0.84	0.82	0.81	60

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[34  1]
 [10 15]]
```

Optimization terminated successfully.

Current function value: 0.326373

Iterations 8

Logit Regression Results

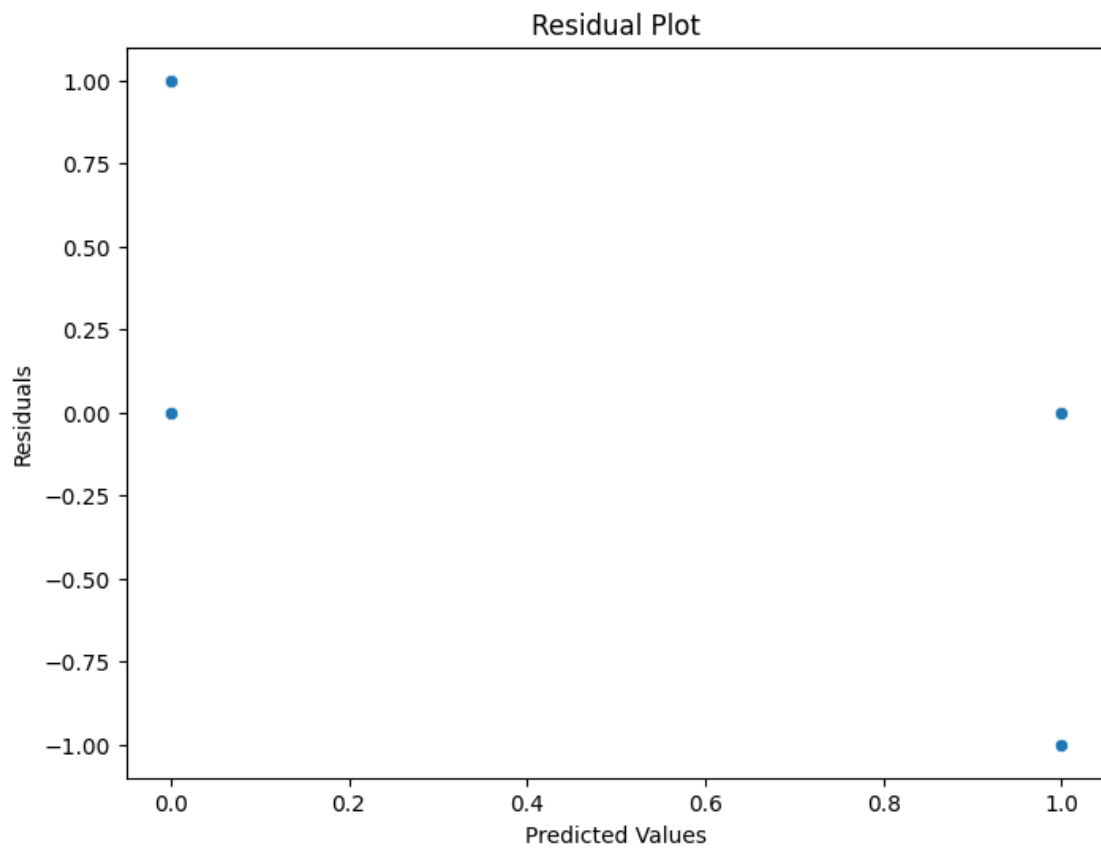
```
=====
Dep. Variable:          DEATH_EVENT    No. Observations:          239
Model:                  Logit          Df Residuals:              226
Method:                  MLE           Df Model:                  12
Date:                   Sun, 11 Jan 2026    Pseudo R-squ.:            0.4635
Time:                   12:12:27           Log-Likelihood:           -78.003
converged:               True             LL-Null:                  -145.40
Covariance Type:        nonrobust         LLR p-value:              6.722e-23
=====
```

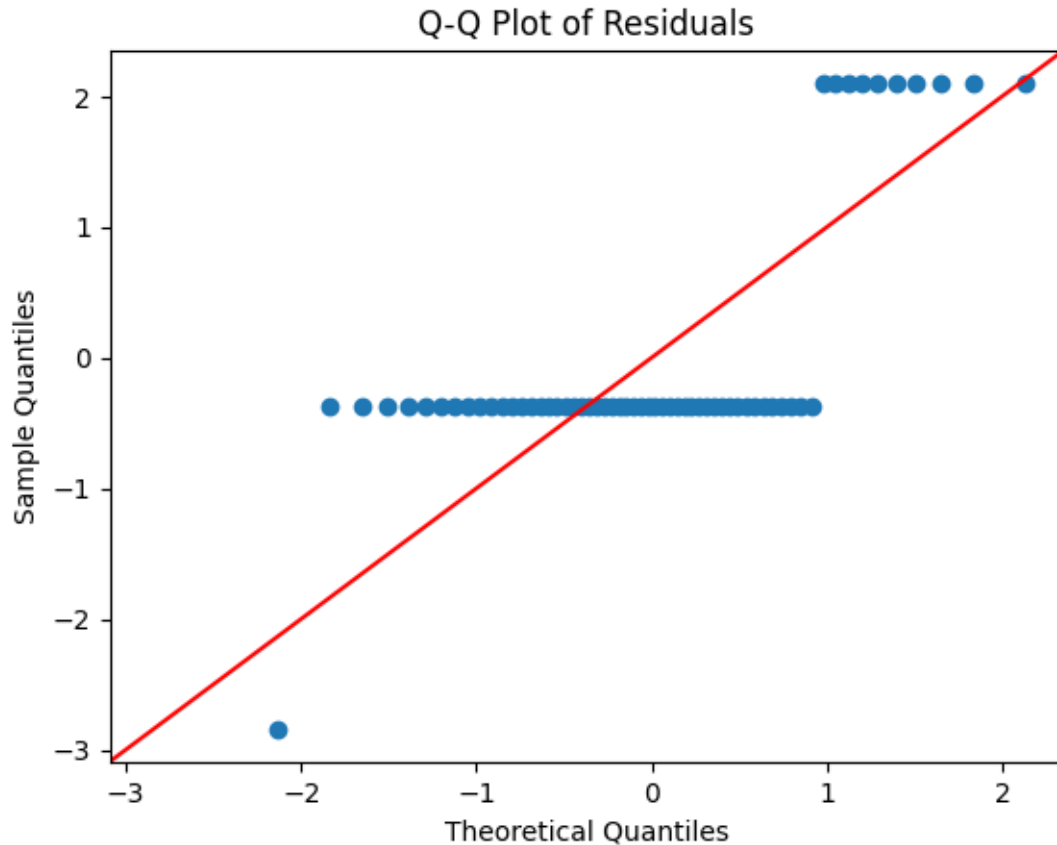
```
=====
                                coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025
0.975]
-----
const                9.2812         6.701         1.385     0.166     -3.853
22.415
age                   0.0600         0.019         3.169     0.002      0.023
0.097
anaemia              -0.1441         0.434        -0.332     0.740     -0.994
0.706
creatinine_phosphokinase  0.0001         0.000         0.603     0.546     -0.000
0.001
diabetes              0.3797         0.431         0.881     0.378     -0.465
1.224
ejection_fraction    -0.0828         0.020        -4.072     0.000     -0.123
-0.043
high_blood_pressure   -0.1623         0.431        -0.376     0.707     -1.008
0.683
platelets            -2.075e-06      2.29e-06        -0.908     0.364    -6.55e-06
2.41e-06
serum_creatinine      0.7643         0.203         3.758     0.000      0.366
1.163
serum_sodium          -0.0628         0.047        -1.337     0.181     -0.155
0.029
sex                   -0.8533         0.489        -1.744     0.081     -1.812
0.106
=====
```

smoking	0.1929	0.509	0.379	0.705	-0.805
1.191					
time	-0.0232	0.004	-6.168	0.000	-0.031
-0.016					

=====

=====





Naive_bayes Naive Bayes algorithm is a probabilistic classifier based on Bayes' theorem. It assumes independence among predictors (features) for simplicity. Calculate prior probabilities for each class based on training data. Assume features are conditionally independent given the class.

```
[18]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2)
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
logmodel=LogisticRegression()
logmodel.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred=logmodel.predict(X_test)
y_pred
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)
```

```
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\sklearn\linear_model\_logistic.py:469: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(

```
[18]: array([[37,  3],  
          [ 8, 12]])
```

```
[19]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score  
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
[19]: 0.8166666666666667
```

```
[20]: # Fit logistic regression model  
logmodel = LogisticRegression()  
logmodel.fit(X_train, y_train)  
# Predict on test set  
y_pred = logmodel.predict(X_test)  
# Calculate confusion matrix and accuracy score  
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)  
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)  
# Plotting the results  
labels = ['True Negative', 'False Positive', 'False Negative', 'True Positive']  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))  
# Confusion Matrix  
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)  
plt.bar(labels, cm.flatten(), color=['blue', 'orange', 'green', 'red'])  
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')  
plt.ylabel('Count')  
# Accuracy Score  
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)  
plt.bar(['Accuracy'], [accuracy], color='purple')  
plt.title('Accuracy Score')  
plt.ylim(0, 1) # Setting y-axis limit to 0-1 for accuracy score  
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model_logistic.py:469: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

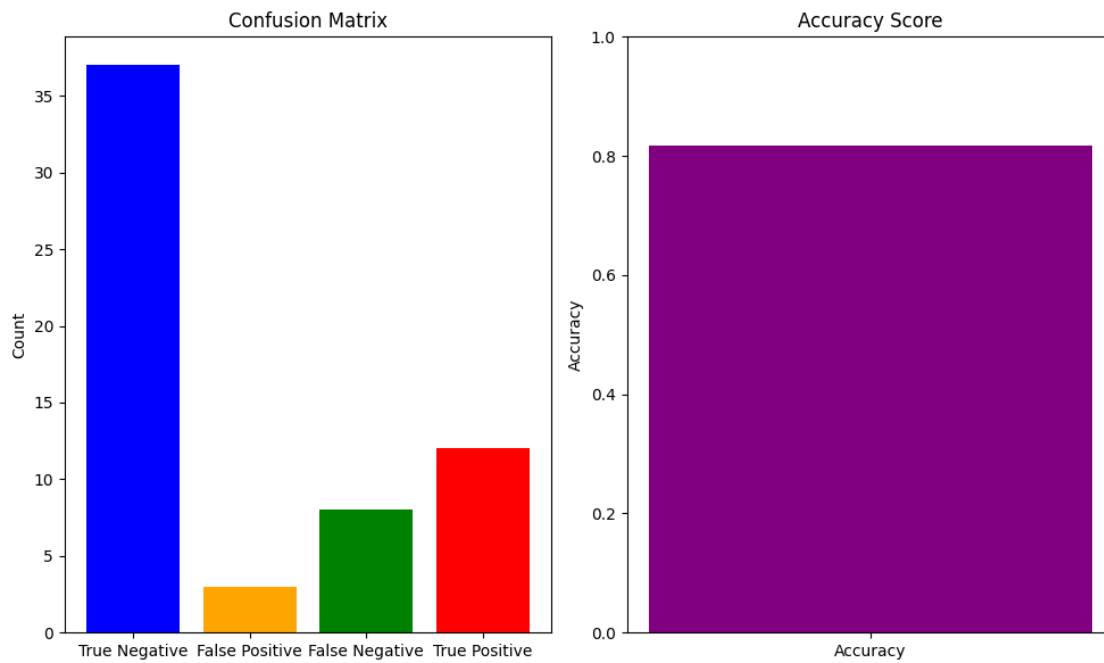
Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression

```

regression
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(

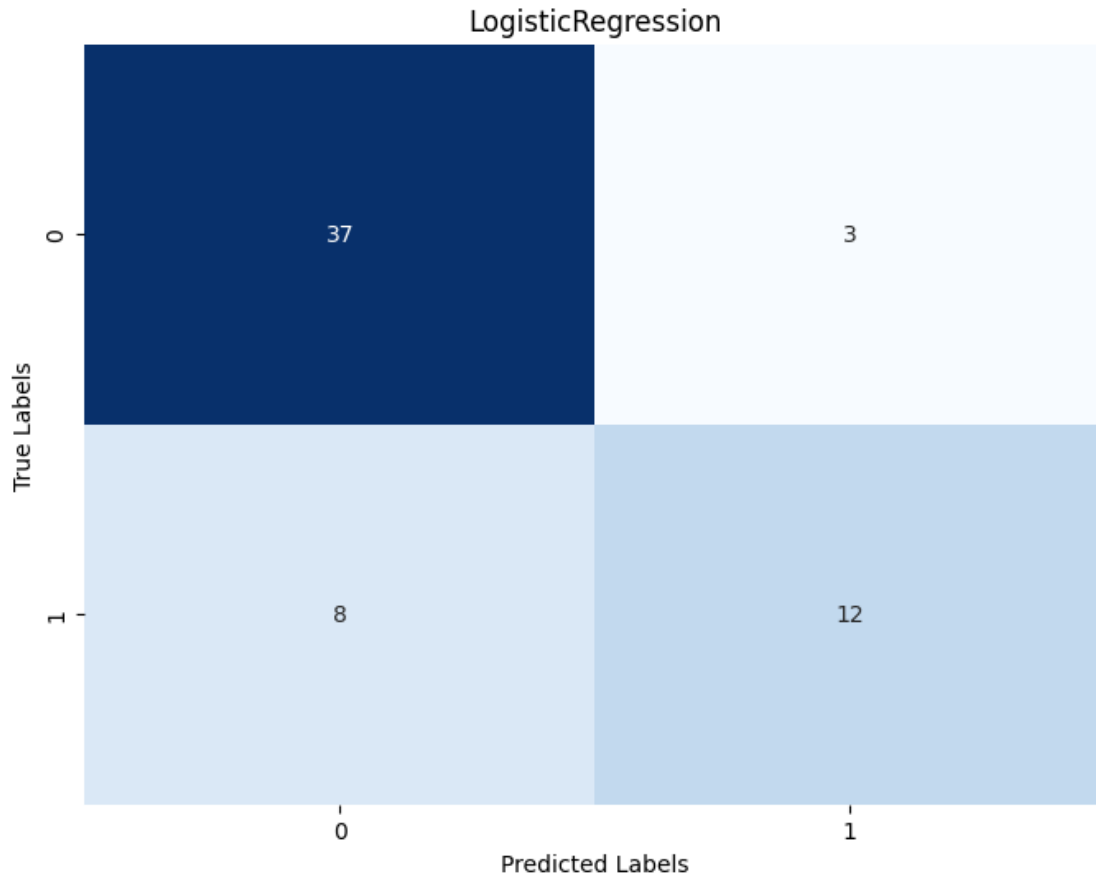
```



```

[21]: cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
# Plotting the confusion matrix as a heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', cbar=False)
plt.title('LogisticRegression')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
plt.ylabel('True Labels')
plt.show()
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}')

```



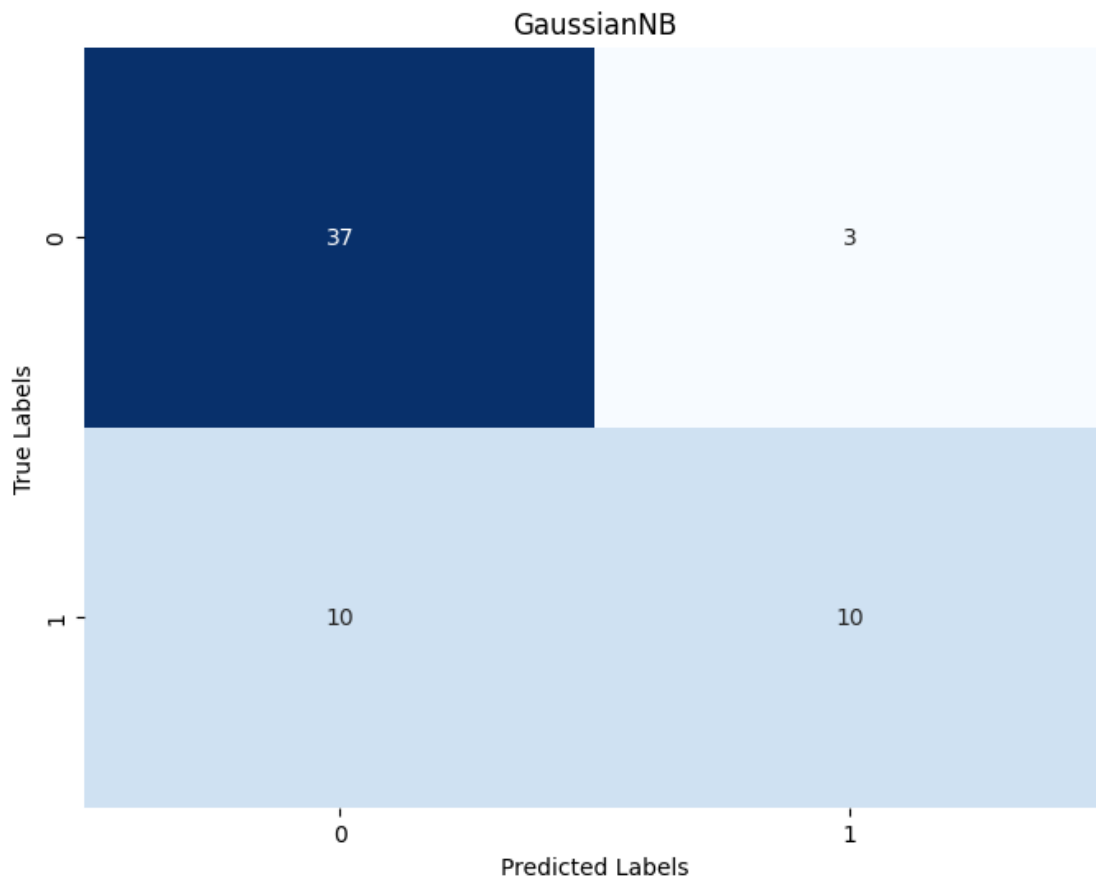
Accuracy: 0.82

GaussianNB Gaussian Naive Bayes is a probabilistic classifier based on applying Bayes' theorem with strong (naive) independence assumptions between the features. It is particularly useful when dealing with continuous data, assuming that features follow a Gaussian distribution. In practice, GaussianNB is often used for classification tasks where the assumption of feature independence holds reasonably well.

```
[22]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
classifier_nb=GaussianNB()
classifier_nb.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred=classifier_nb.predict(X_test)
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
```

[22]: 0.7833333333333333

```
[23]: cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
# Plotting the confusion matrix as a heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', cbar=False)
plt.title('GaussianNB')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
plt.ylabel('True Labels')
plt.show()
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}')
```



Accuracy: 0.78

make sure that the variables have the correct type

```
[24]: df = pd.DataFrame(df)
# Check if 'gender' column exists in the DataFrame
if 'gender' in df.columns:
    # Convert 'gender' to categorical type
    df['gender'] = df['gender'].astype('category')
```

```

else:
    print("Column 'gender' not found in the DataFrame.")
    # Check current data types after conversion
    print(df.dtypes)

```

Column 'gender' not found in the DataFrame.

```

age                                float64
anaemia                            int64
creatinine_phosphokinase           int64
diabetes                           int64
ejection_fraction                  int64
high_blood_pressure                int64
platelets                          float64
serum_creatinine                   float64
serum_sodium                       int64
sex                                int64
smoking                            int64
time                               int64
DEATH_EVENT                        int64
dtype: object

```

```

[25]: import tensorflow as tf
      from tensorflow import keras
      from keras import Sequential

```

c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version 6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/attr_value.proto. Please update the gencode to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.

warnings.warn(

c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version 6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/tensor.proto. Please update the gencode to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.

warnings.warn(

c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version 6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/resource_handle.proto. Please update the gencode to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.

warnings.warn(

c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version 6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/tensor_shape.proto. Please update the gencode to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.

```

warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/types.proto. Please update the gencode to
avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/full_type.proto. Please update the gencode
to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/function.proto. Please update the gencode to
avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/node_def.proto. Please update the gencode to
avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/op_def.proto. Please update the gencode to
avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/graph.proto. Please update the gencode to
avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/graph_debug_info.proto. Please update the
gencode to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/versions.proto. Please update the gencode to
avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.

```

```

warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/protobuf/config.proto. Please update the gencode to
avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at xla/tsl/protobuf/coordination_config.proto. Please update the gencode
to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/cost_graph.proto. Please update the gencode
to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/step_stats.proto. Please update the gencode
to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/allocation_description.proto. Please update
the gencode to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/framework/tensor_description.proto. Please update the
gencode to avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/protobuf/cluster.proto. Please update the gencode to
avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.
warnings.warn(
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\google\protobuf\runtime_version.py:98: UserWarning: Protobuf gencode
version 5.28.3 is exactly one major version older than the runtime version
6.31.1 at tensorflow/core/protobuf/debug.proto. Please update the gencode to
avoid compatibility violations in the next runtime release.

```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
[26]: from tensorflow import keras
      from keras.models import Sequential
      from keras.layers import Flatten, Dense
      model = Sequential()
      model.add(Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)))
      model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(52, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
      model.summary()
```

```
c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-
packages\keras\src\layers\reshaping\flatten.py:37: UserWarning: Do not pass an
`input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models,
prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
  super().__init__(**kwargs)
```

```
Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 784)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	100,480
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 52)	6,708
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	530

```
Total params: 107,718 (420.77 KB)
```

```
Trainable params: 107,718 (420.77 KB)
```

```
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)
```

```
[27]: model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='Adam')
```

```
[28]: from keras.models import Sequential
      from keras.layers import Dense, Flatten
      model = Sequential([
          Flatten(input_shape=(X_train.shape[1],)),
          Dense(128, activation='relu'),
```

```

        Dense(52, activation='relu'),
        Dense(1, activation='sigmoid') # Use 'sigmoid' for binary classification
    ])
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# Print model summary
model.summary()

```

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 12)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 128)	1,664
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 52)	6,708
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	53

Total params: 8,425 (32.91 KB)

Trainable params: 8,425 (32.91 KB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

```

[29]: import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split #y=df[['DEATH_EVENT']]
y.head()
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
# Assuming your DataFrame is named df
X = df[['age', 'anaemia', 'creatinine_phosphokinase', 'diabetes',
        ↪ 'ejection_fraction', 'high_blood_pressure', 'platelets', 'serum_creatinine',
        ↪ 'serum_sodium', 'sex', 'smoking', 'time']]
y = df['DEATH_EVENT'] # Replace 'target' with your actual target column name
# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,
        ↪ random_state=42)
# Standardize the features
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)

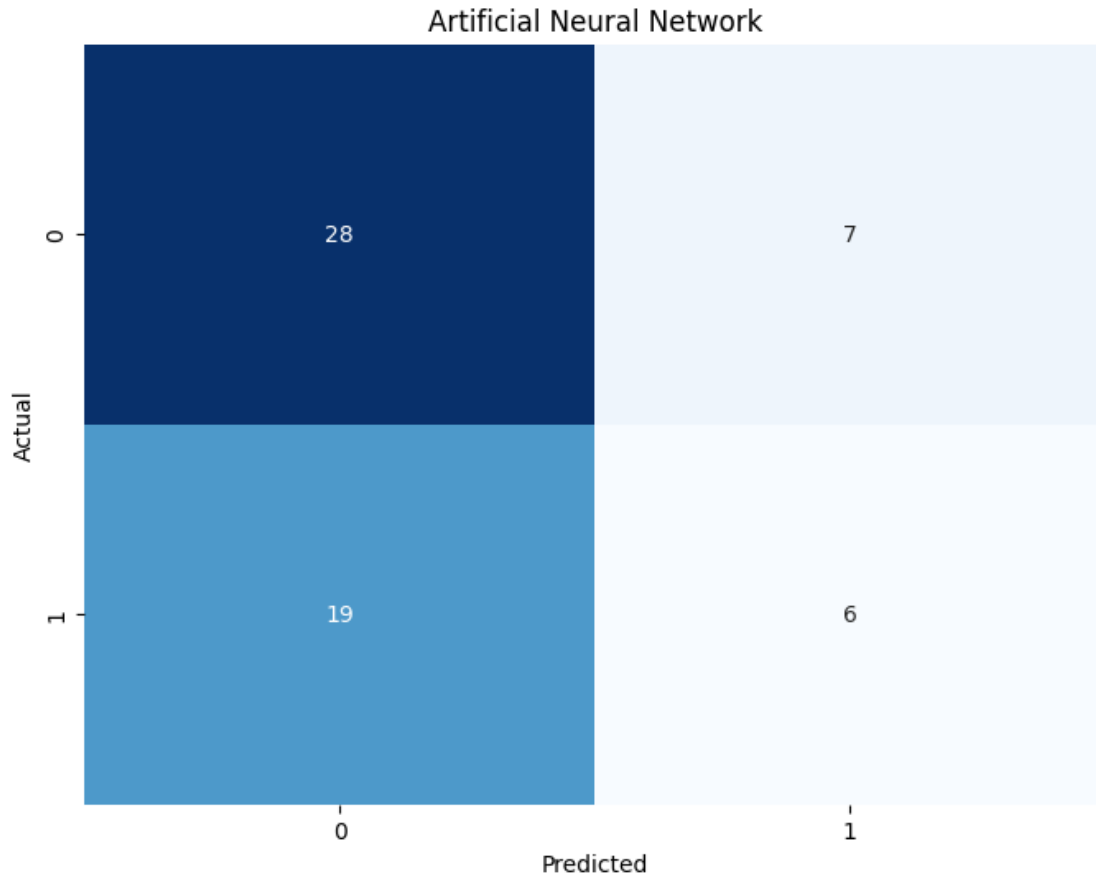
```

```
[30]: model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(64, input_dim=X_train.shape[1], activation='relu')) # Input
    ↪ layer and first hidden layer
model.add(Dense(32, activation='relu')) # Second hidden layer
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # Output layer (for binary
    ↪ classification)
# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy',
    ↪ metrics=['accuracy'])
```

c:\Users\zaigh\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\layers\core\dense.py:92: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
 super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer, **kwargs)

```
[31]: import numpy as np
# Convert y_train to a NumPy array
y_train = np.array(y_train)
```

```
[32]: cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', cbar=False)
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Actual')
plt.title('Artificial Neural Network')
plt.show()
```



```
[33]: # Train the model
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_split=0.2, epochs=15,
                    batch_size=32, verbose=1)
```

```
Epoch 1/15
6/6          11s 198ms/step -
accuracy: 0.6754 - loss: 0.6498 - val_accuracy: 0.7708 - val_loss: 0.6324
Epoch 2/15
6/6          0s 71ms/step -
accuracy: 0.7592 - loss: 0.5989 - val_accuracy: 0.7917 - val_loss: 0.5946
Epoch 3/15
6/6          0s 32ms/step -
accuracy: 0.7592 - loss: 0.5541 - val_accuracy: 0.7917 - val_loss: 0.5708
Epoch 4/15
6/6          0s 31ms/step -
accuracy: 0.7592 - loss: 0.5253 - val_accuracy: 0.7917 - val_loss: 0.5532
Epoch 5/15
6/6          0s 32ms/step -
accuracy: 0.7749 - loss: 0.4945 - val_accuracy: 0.7917 - val_loss: 0.5391
```

```

Epoch 6/15
6/6          1s 66ms/step -
accuracy: 0.7906 - loss: 0.4674 - val_accuracy: 0.7917 - val_loss: 0.5270
Epoch 7/15
6/6          0s 39ms/step -
accuracy: 0.8063 - loss: 0.4415 - val_accuracy: 0.7708 - val_loss: 0.5165
Epoch 8/15
6/6          0s 29ms/step -
accuracy: 0.8272 - loss: 0.4168 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.5078
Epoch 9/15
6/6          0s 29ms/step -
accuracy: 0.8743 - loss: 0.3949 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.4998
Epoch 10/15
6/6          0s 31ms/step -
accuracy: 0.8743 - loss: 0.3736 - val_accuracy: 0.7292 - val_loss: 0.4952
Epoch 11/15
6/6          0s 39ms/step -
accuracy: 0.8901 - loss: 0.3535 - val_accuracy: 0.7292 - val_loss: 0.4895
Epoch 12/15
6/6          0s 49ms/step -
accuracy: 0.8901 - loss: 0.3364 - val_accuracy: 0.7292 - val_loss: 0.4860
Epoch 13/15
6/6          0s 30ms/step -
accuracy: 0.8953 - loss: 0.3214 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.4845
Epoch 14/15
6/6          0s 29ms/step -
accuracy: 0.8953 - loss: 0.3070 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.4826
Epoch 15/15
6/6          0s 29ms/step -
accuracy: 0.9005 - loss: 0.2946 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.4810

```

```

[34]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper left')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper left')

```

```
plt.show()
```

