**Use case 5** : heart disease dataset

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| **Name of Features** | **Description** | **Type** | **Relevance (w.r.t. other features)** |
| Age | Age of patient | Quantitative,continuous | Relevant : age is key risk factor |
| Sex | Gender of patient(1 : male, 0 : female) | Quantitative,binary | Relevant : risk profiles differ by sex |
| Cp | Chest pain type (0-3) | Qualitative,ordinal | Highly relevant : indicates symptom severity |
| Trestbps | Resting blood pressure(mm Hg) | Quantitative,continous | Relevant : elevated BP is a risk factor |
| Chol | Serum cholesterol (mg/dl) | Quantitative,continous | Relevant : high cholesterol increases risk |
| Fbs | Fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dl (1 : true, 0 : false) | Quantitative,binary | Relevant : indicates diabetes risk |
| Restecg | Resting ECG results (0-2) | Qualitative,ordinal | Relevant : reflects heart rhythm abnormalities |
| Thalach | Max. heart rate achieved | Quantitative,continous | Highly relevant : lower values may indicate heart issues |
| Exang | Exercise-induced angina (1: yes, 0 : no) | Quantitative,binary | Highly relevant : indicates stress-related symptoms |
| Oldpeak | ST depression induced by exercise | Quantitative,continous | Highly relevant : reflects ischemia severity |
| Slope | Slope of peak exercise ST segment (0-2) | Qualitative,ordinal | Relevant : indicates heart response to exercise |
| Ca | No. of major vessels colored by fluoroscopy (0-3) | Quantitative,discrete | Highly relevant : shows arterial blockage |
| Thal | Thalassemia status (1 : normal, 2 : fixed defect, 3 : reversible defect) | Qualitative,nominal | Highly relevant : indicates heart tissue condition |
| Target | Target : presence of heart disease (1 : yes, 0 : no) | Quantitative,binary | Target variable : to be predicted |