

## Importing the Dependencies

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

## Data Collection and Processing

```
# loading the csv data to a Pandas DataFrame
heart_data = pd.read_csv('/content/heart.csv')
```

```
# print first 5 rows of the dataset
heart_data.head()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	th
<b>0</b>	52	1	0	125	212	0	1	168	0	1.0	2	2	
<b>1</b>	53	1	0	140	203	1	0	155	1	3.1	0	0	
<b>2</b>	70	1	0	145	174	0	1	125	1	2.6	0	0	
<b>3</b>	61	1	0	148	203	0	1	161	0	0.0	2	1	
<b>4</b>	62	0	0	138	294	1	1	106	0	1.9	1	3	

```
# print last 5 rows of the dataset
heart_data.tail()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	th
<b>1020</b>	59	1	1	140	221	0	1	164	1	0.0	2	0	
<b>1021</b>	60	1	0	125	258	0	0	141	1	2.8	1	1	
<b>1022</b>	47	1	0	110	275	0	0	118	1	1.0	1	1	
<b>1023</b>	50	0	0	110	254	0	0	159	0	0.0	2	0	
<b>1024</b>	54	1	0	120	188	0	1	113	0	1.4	1	1	

```
# number of rows and columns in the dataset
heart_data.shape
```

```
(1025, 14)
```

```
# getting some info about the data
heart_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1025 entries, 0 to 1024
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   age         1025 non-null   int64
1   sex         1025 non-null   int64
2   cp          1025 non-null   int64
3   trestbps    1025 non-null   int64
4   chol        1025 non-null   int64
5   fbs         1025 non-null   int64
6   restecg     1025 non-null   int64
7   thalach     1025 non-null   int64
8   exang       1025 non-null   int64
9   oldpeak     1025 non-null   float64
10  slope       1025 non-null   int64
11  ca          1025 non-null   int64
12  thal        1025 non-null   int64
13  target      1025 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(13)
memory usage: 112.2 KB
```

```
# checking for missing values
heart_data.isnull().sum()
```

```
age         0
sex         0
cp          0
trestbps    0
chol        0
fbs         0
restecg     0
thalach     0
exang       0
oldpeak     0
slope       0
ca          0
thal        0
target      0
dtype: int64
```

```
# statistical measures about the data
heart_data.describe()
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	
count	1025.000000	1025.000000	1025.000000	1025.000000	1025.000000	1025.000000	1025.000000
mean	54.434146	0.695610	0.942439	131.611707	246.000000	0.149268	

```
# checking the distribution of Target Variable
heart_data['target'].value_counts()
```

```
1    526
0    499
Name: target, dtype: int64
```

1 --> Defective Heart

0 --> Healthy Heart

Splitting the Features and Target

```
X = heart_data.drop(columns='target', axis=1)
Y = heart_data['target']
```

```
print(X)
```

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	\
0	52	1	0	125	212	0	1	168	0	1.0	
1	53	1	0	140	203	1	0	155	1	3.1	
2	70	1	0	145	174	0	1	125	1	2.6	
3	61	1	0	148	203	0	1	161	0	0.0	
4	62	0	0	138	294	1	1	106	0	1.9	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1020	59	1	1	140	221	0	1	164	1	0.0	
1021	60	1	0	125	258	0	0	141	1	2.8	
1022	47	1	0	110	275	0	0	118	1	1.0	
1023	50	0	0	110	254	0	0	159	0	0.0	
1024	54	1	0	120	188	0	1	113	0	1.4	
	slope	ca	thal								
0	2	2	3								
1	0	0	3								
2	0	0	3								
3	2	1	3								
4	1	3	2								
...	...	..	...								
1020	2	0	2								
1021	1	1	3								
1022	1	1	2								
1023	2	0	2								
1024	1	1	3								

[1025 rows x 13 columns]

```
print(Y)
```

```

0      0
1      0
2      0
3      0
4      0
..
1020    1
1021    0
1022    0
1023    1
1024    0
Name: target, Length: 1025, dtype: int64

```

## Splitting the Data into Training data & Test Data

```

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, stratify=Y, random_state=42)

print(X.shape, X_train.shape, X_test.shape)

(1025, 13) (820, 13) (205, 13)

```

## Model Training

### Logistic Regression

```

model = LogisticRegression()

# training the LogisticRegression model with Training data
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:818: ConvergenceWarning:
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
extra_warning_msg=_LOGISTIC_SOLVER_CONVERGENCE_MSG,
LogisticRegression()

```

## Model Evaluation

### Accuracy Score

```

# accuracy on training data
X_train_prediction = model.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train)

```

```
print('Accuracy on Training data : ', training_data_accuracy)
```

```
Accuracy on Training data : 0.8524390243902439
```

```
# accuracy on test data
```

```
X_test_prediction = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction, Y_test)
```

```
print('Accuracy on Test data : ', test_data_accuracy)
```

```
Accuracy on Test data : 0.8048780487804879
```

## Building a Predictive System

```
input_data = (62,0,0,140,268,0,0,160,0,3.6,0,2,2)
```

```
# change the input data to a numpy array
```

```
input_data_as_numpy_array= np.asarray(input_data)
```

```
# reshape the numpy array as we are predicting for only on instance
```

```
input_data_reshaped = input_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1,-1)
```

```
prediction = model.predict(input_data_reshaped)
```

```
print(prediction)
```

```
if (prediction[0]== 0):
```

```
    print('The Person does not have a Heart Disease')
```

```
else:
```

```
    print('The Person has Heart Disease')
```

```
[0]
```

```
The Person does not have a Heart Disease
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:451: UserWarning: X does not  
"X does not have valid feature names, but"
```



