

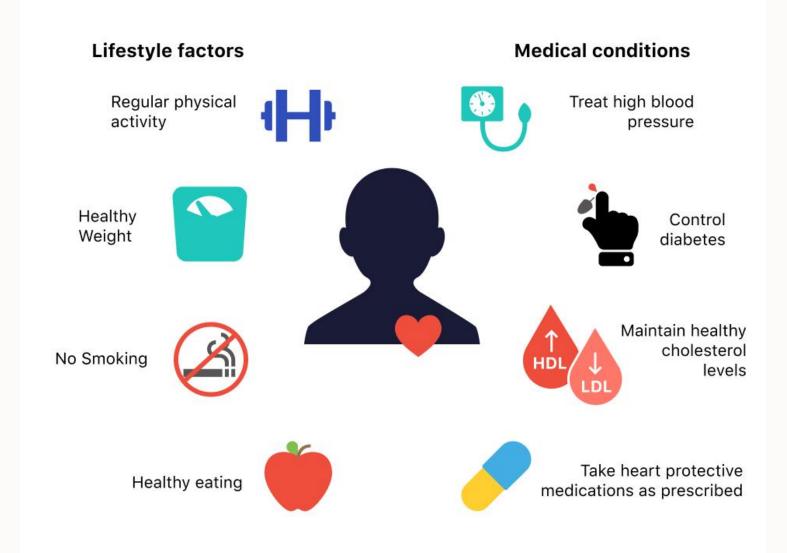
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Ways to Reduce Risk of Developing Heart Failure



. LIBRARIES USED

Pandas

Numpy

Matplotlib

seaborn

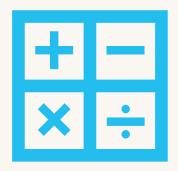
Pandas

Pandas is an open-source
Python package that is
most widely used for data
science/data analysis and
machine learning tasks.

Pandas makes it simple to do many of the time consuming, repetitive tasks associated with working with data.

Numpy





NumPy is a Python library used for working with arrays.

It also has functions for working in domain of linear algebra, fourier transform, and matrices.

Matplotlib

• Matplotlib is a comprehensive library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations in Python. Matplotlib makes easy things easy and hard things possible.



Create publication quality plots.



Make interactive figures that can zoom, pan, update.



Customize visual style and layout.



Export to many file formats.



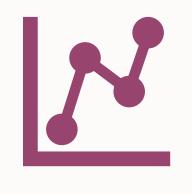
Embed in JupyterLab and Graphical User Interfaces.



Use a rich array of thirdparty packages built on Matplotlib.

Seaborn

• Seaborn is an open-source Python library built on top of matplotlib. It is used for data visualization and exploratory data analysis. Seaborn works easily with data frames and the Pandas library. The graphs created can also be customized easily





Graphs make it easier to explain your data to non-technical people.

Visually attractive graphs can make presentations and reports much more appealing to the reader.

. Code

• https://www.kaggle.com/kaushikchaudhari/heart-failure-anayalsis

Heart Failure Anayalsis

Python · Heart Failure Prediction

Notebook Data Logs Comments (0)

Run

30.8s

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
# Lets import the data first
df=pd.read_csv('/kaggle/input/heart-failure-clinical-data/heart_failure_clinical_records_dataset.csv')
df.head()
```

RangeIndex: 299 entries, 0 to 298

Data columns (total 13 columns):

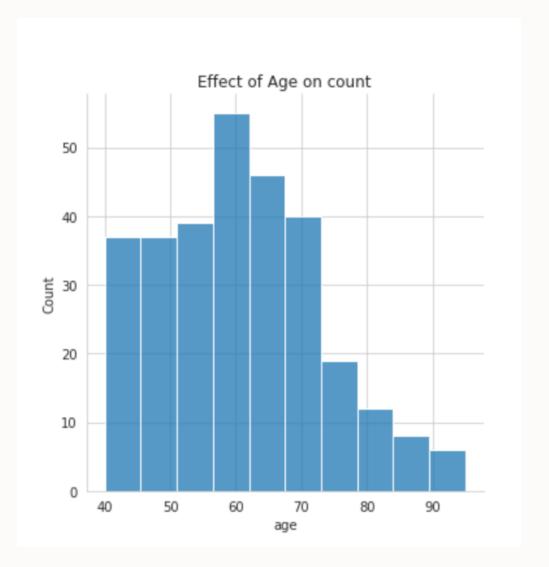
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype	
0	age	299 non-null	float64	
1	anaemia	299 non-null	int64	
2	creatinine_phosphokinase	299 non-null	int64	
3	diabetes	299 non-null	int64	
4	ejection_fraction	299 non-null	int64	
5	high_blood_pressure	299 non-null	int64	
6	platelets	299 non-null	float64	
7	serum_creatinine	299 non-null	float64	
8	serum_sodium	299 non-null	int64	
9	sex	299 non-null	int64	
10	smoking	299 non-null	int64	
11	time	299 non-null	int64	
12	DEATH_EVENT	299 non-null	int64	

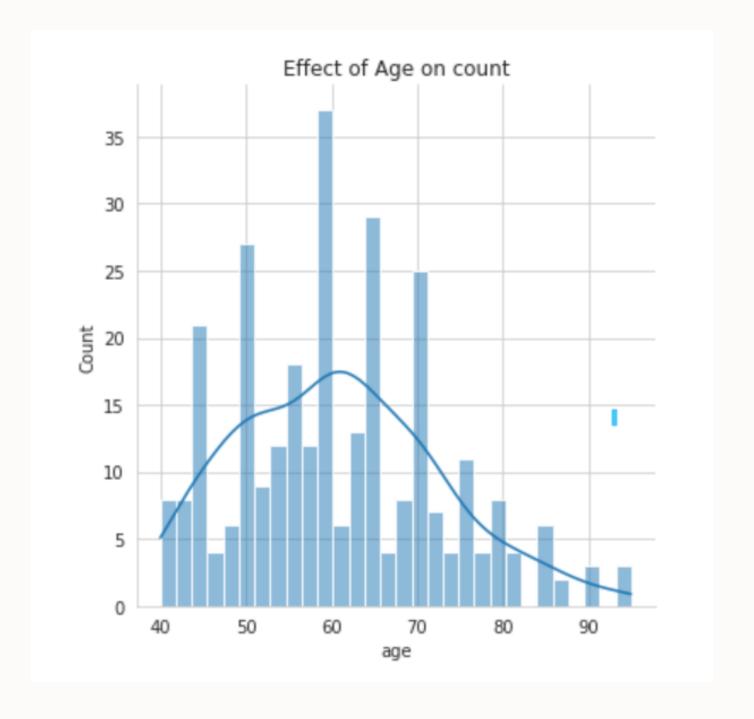
```
df_eda = pd.DataFrame()
df_eda["Age"] = df["age"]
df_eda["Anaemia"] = np.where(df["anaemia"] < 1, "No", "Yes")</pre>
df_eda["Creatinine_phosphokinase"] = df["creatinine_phosphokinase"]
df_eda["Diabetes"] = np.where(df["diabetes"] < 1, "No", "Yes")</pre>
df_eda["Ejection_fraction"] = df["ejection_fraction"]
df_eda["High_blood_pressure"] = np.where(df["high_blood_pressure"] < 1, "No", "Yes")</pre>
df_eda["Platelets"] = df["platelets"]
df_eda["Serum_creatinine"] = df["serum_creatinine"]
df_eda["Serum_sodium"] = df["serum_sodium"]
df_eda["Sex"] = np.where(df["sex"] < 1, "Female", "Male")</pre>
df_eda["Smoking"] = np.where(df["smoking"] < 1, "No", "Yes")
df_eda["Time"] = df["time"]
df_eda["Death_event"] = np.where(df["DEATH_EVENT"] < 1, "No", "Yes")</pre>
df_eda.head()
```

Out[3]:

	age	anaemia	creatinine_phosphokinase	diabetes	ejection_fraction	high_blood_pressure	platelets	serum_creatinine	serum_sodium	sex	SI
0	75.0	0	582	0	20	1	265000.00	1.9	130	1	0
1	55.0	0	7861	0	38	0	263358.03	1.1	136	1	0
2	65.0	0	146	0	20	0	162000.00	1.3	129	1	1
3	50.0	1	111	0	20	0	210000.00	1.9	137	1	0
4	65.0	1	160	1	20	0	327000.00	2.7	116	0	0
4									•		

. Graphical Output





Thank You