1. Age: age of the patient [years]
2. Sex: sex of the patient [M: Male, F: Female]
3. ChestPainType: chest pain type [TA: Typical Angina, ATA: Atypical Angina, NAP: Non-Anginal Pain, ASY: Asymptomatic]
4. RestingBP: resting blood pressure [mm Hg]
5. Cholesterol: serum cholesterol [mm/dl]
6. FastingBS: fasting blood sugar [1: if FastingBS > 120 mg/dl, 0: otherwise]
7. RestingECG: resting electrocardiogram results [Normal: Normal, ST: having ST-T wave abnormality (T wave inversions and/or ST elevation or depression of > 0.05 mV), LVH: showing probable or definite left ventricular hypertrophy by Estes' criteria]
8. MaxHR: maximum heart rate achieved [Numeric value between 60 and 202]
9. ExerciseAngina: exercise-induced angina [Y: Yes, N: No]
10. Oldpeak: oldpeak = ST [Numeric value measured in depression]
11. ST_Slope: the slope of the peak exercise ST segment [Up: upsloping, Flat: flat, Down: downsloping]
12. HeartDisease: output class [1: heart disease, 0: Normal]

Age Distribution:

- What is the average age of individuals in the dataset, and how does it vary between those with and without heart disease?
- Is there a particular age range that is more susceptible to heart disease?

Heart Disease Prevalence by Sex:

- Which gender is more prone to heart disease according to the dataset?
- How significant is the difference in heart disease prevalence between males and females?

Cholesterol Levels and Resting Blood Pressure vs. Heart Disease:

- What is the average cholesterol level among individuals with heart disease compared to those without?
- Is there a threshold of resting blood pressure that correlates with a higher incidence of heart disease?

Chest Pain Type vs. Heart Disease:

- Which type of chest pain is most commonly associated with heart disease?
- Are there certain types of chest pain that are strong predictors of heart disease?

Exercise-Induced Angina vs. Heart Disease:

- How does the presence of exercise-induced angina relate to the likelihood of having heart disease?
- What percentage of patients with exercise-induced angina also have heart disease, compared to those without angina?